

THE  
*Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'K. Ohara'

# Southern California Camellia Society, Inc.

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

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## THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

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### Cover Photo 'K. Ohara'

Japonica, white, medium, semidouble with flared yellow stamens.  
Propagated by Mr. K. Ohara of Japan

Photo by Grady Perigan, color separation courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries

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## THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITOR



Wow! This is a scary assignment. Thoughts from a new editor. Pat, why did you decide to flee the scene? Oh well, a new editor and new thoughts—let's get on with the job.

I think we have all appreciated the conscientious job Pat Greutert has done the past several years editing the *Camellia Review* and making sure it gets out on time. Thanks a whole lot! Also, I know your phone number in case I hub a stump.

In order for this publication to remain interesting and meaningful to camellia growers, hobbyist and professionals it will require the input from you the interested readers.

Therefore, I urge or plead with you to let me know what you want to see published and be generous with your articles of interest.

Until I get different marching orders I plan to have in each issue an article on: a) camellia culture b) technical or research news c) highlighting a specific grower's garden d) appropriate show results e) general information f) and finally announcements and what's ahead.

I know from many years of teaching that results are less disappointing if suggestions precede request. Therefore, in this issue I am listing twenty topics I think could promote written articles. Please feel free to send in your thoughts on these subjects or anything else that stimulates you. After all, this is a fantastic hobby and much can be learned from discussions and rap sessions. Let's use this publication as the vehicle for getting more into camellias.

It would be good for you to know that I did not campaign for this job, so if at any time anyone feels that he or she can do a better job and has the time please call 909-593-4894.

—Melvin B. Belcher

### NEW MEMBERS – WELCOME

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B. L. Ross, Houston, TX

Helen Maas, Bakersfield, CA

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# CHANGE OF COMMAND

Marilee Gray

A glance at the Editor's page of this *Review* issue reveals a new face. Behind this change is a story that reads like a bad news/good news copy. The bad news is that, after four years at the helm, Pat Greutert has resigned as editor. The good news is that someone with the qualifications of Mel Belcher was waiting in the wings. Both editors, past and present, are highly qualified for the job.

Southern Cal is, indeed, fortunate to have ones so talented and competent in its membership.

Both Pat and Mel share a background in teaching with some foreign assignments. Pat earned her degree in education at Occidental College and spent one of her teaching years in Germany where she taught the children of the military officers assigned there. Eventually she gave up her teaching career to devote herself to home and family. The organizational skills she needed to meet the challenge of managing a household and raising seven children prepared her for the hassle of planning and wrapping up each issue.

Pat was a comparatively new member to Southern Cal when the *Review* editor became ill, and a temporary replacement was needed. Pat filled that post and liked the challenge. In time, she accepted the editor's position and has gained the acquaintance, both personally and through correspondence, of many of the world's finest camellia authorities. Several communications were contained in the issue dealing with viruses, the issue which Pat hails as

her best in generating both praise and controversy.

What will she do without the publication deadlines to meet? Pat says that she wants to enjoy spending a lot of time with their first grandchild. Also, she has just returned from a wondrous trip to New Zealand planned specifically for camellia enthusiasts. There they visited 30



gardens and met or renewed acquaintances with the foremost camellia growers in N.Z. and visited the national show at Wanganui. While not as editor, she will certainly remain as a pivotal member of Southern Cal.

Mel's degrees were in Electrical Engineering. After serving as a radar technician in the Navy during World War II, he enrolled in Modesto Junior College and eventually earned his bachelors degree from the University of California at Berkeley and his masters degree from the University of Southern California. His association with education began in 1958 when he became an assistant professor in Electrical Engineering at Cal Poly, Pomona. Mel's keen ability to lead and coordinate made him the choice to head the development of the engineering program at the Dar es Salaam Technical College in Tanzania and the Mbweni Technical College on Zanzibar. In the late 60's and early 70's, he spent a total of nearly five years in Tanzania helping these colleges develop.

In 1973, Mel began serving as the Associate Dean of Engineering at Cal Poly, Pomona. He attempted to retire

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in 1979, but he later accepted the position of Cal Poly, Pomona's Director of International Programs. As such, he was directly involved with the institutional development in third world countries. His travels included trips to Liberia and Egypt and several trips to the Yemen Arab Republic in his capacity as design officer for a program on integrated crops and water management and again as project director for horticulture improvement and agricultural development.

Since 1985, Mel has limited his academic activities to part-time teaching in the Electrical and Computer Engineering Department of Cal Poly, Pomona, but his participation in civic, religious, and social affairs leaves him no idle time. In addition, Mel's wife, Bobbie, makes time in her busy schedule to serve as

Secretary-Treasurer of Southern California Camellia Society. Committing all of the society's records to the computer has been one of Bobbie's organizing and efficiency feats.

The challenge facing the Review editor is one that Mel welcomes even though it will add many hours to an already full schedule. Wisely, Mel and Bobbie are heeding the admonition about all work and no play and have promised themselves time for extended travel. Their mountain cabin and their spacious and comfortable motorhome stand ready for those vacation times. With the degree of organization that the two exhibit and the ease with which tasks are handled, the editorship has, indeed, been passed on to able hands. Forge ahead, Mel, and good luck!

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## POSSIBLE TOPICS FOR THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

As indicated in the "thoughts from the editor," I am listing several topics that I think could be of interest to the reader. This list is not to be construed as complete but only to pique the reader's interest on the subject of camellias and, hopefully, to cause him or her to respond with articles for publication in the *Camellia Review*.

1. Camellia culture for the new hobbyist.
2. Best varieties for the new camellia hobbyist.
3. My favorite fifty varieties.
4. If I could only have ten plants.
5. Patio culture.
6. How camellia competition can be compatible with condominium living.
7. Camellias for landscaping vs. camellias for competition.
8. Information on new varieties.
9. How new varieties can be more readily available.
10. Characteristics of a good camellia show judge.
11. Camellia shows and the general public.
12. How to get your blooms to the head table.
13. Why we are getting fewer young people into camellia societies.
14. Fundamentals of hybridizing.
15. Who is doing research in camellias (shade tree research variety as well as technical variety)?
16. The camellia garden of the month/issue.
17. Camellia history from the literature and the files.
18. Good ground cover for the camellia garden.
19. Symbiotic relationship between the hobbyist and the professional.
20. AOT (any other topic).

—Mel Belcher, Editor

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# ON YOUR KNEES AND PRAY

Lee Chow

I must give up some of my bass fishing time before my hunting season gets under way to be more attentive to disbudding my camellia plants. Depending on the area in which one lives, the first part of July through September is an ideal time for disbudding. My garden is located in Bakersfield, California, in the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley.

They say that little things mean a lot. They also say stock marketing is a game of timing and that the key to business success is attention to details. All these things are probably true. I'm not an expert on business nor in the stocks, but I can testify that care and time spent on your camellias (after hunting and fishing) will create better chances for a bountiful end result. It may seem insignificant, but disbudding is critical for a successful show season.

First of all, if disbudding early, one should train oneself to distinguish between a growth eye and a flower bud. This is of utmost importance at the earlier stages of culling or thinning. Nature does strange things. If one should remove excessive buds, some plants will wish to reproduce flowers in order to form seed pods for future regeneration of its own kind.

Generally, this stimulation occurs along the stem, not at the terminal. So, if one wishes for larger, more beautiful show-quality blooms, one should truly eliminate most of the unwanted flower buds. However, if you just wish multi-blooms and color on a bush, e.g. personal admiration or for landscaping, then by all means ignore the trouble and work of disbudding.

Many of us are exhibitors, and showtime is for revisiting friends, displaying our best specimen blooms and talking about our favorite hobby. Competition here is exciting because we try to outclass our colleagues. It doesn't always pan out as most of us

expect our blooms to go to the head table. It all depends on the freshness, quality, texture, size, color and the judges' opinions. The judges are only people with opinions. Many of these people love only reds while others are more fond of pinks or of formal doubles. Still, there are those who value whites or favor variegated blooms. On the other hand, many hobbyists will never have a virused plant in their collections. There are accredited judges who can be very critical. They must have the perfect 100% bloom or they won't award it even a "first."

Now, let's go back to "Seek and Thou Shalt Find." You'd think that after over sixteen years of experiences with fruit trees (30+), I would have observed that, if my trees could bear quality and larger, choicer pears, grapes, citrus, kiwi and apples by the simple idea of thinning, it would have the same results on my camellias. But then, I'm a slow learner and still seek knowledge from all the top exhibitors—the big winners!

So, go through all your camellia plants and remove at least half of the buds. Leave enough space between each bud to allow for non-interfering petals and leaves. All buds along the stem below the terminal should be tweaked off or incised, allowing only the end bud to be developed.

Now, should there be dull, twin or more buds on the tip, discard all but one single bud. (see Fig. 1)

Japonica flower buds can be simply removed in any manner, but on *reticulata* and some of other hybrids, the extra or unwanted bud should be treated differently. Do not just twist the extras off. Instead, drive your thumb nail through the unwanted bud (see Figs. 2 & 3) or use a narrow pair of pruning shears to cut off the tip. This allows air to enter the bud and, in a week or two, it will simply dry and fall

off, leaving the desired bud to remain. I used to use a light mixture of petroleum asphalt (Tree Seal) and place a toothpick tip into the cup of the discarded bud, but I found it undesirable because some judges believed it to be a gib burn.

Another suggestion: those flowering buds that appear below the terminals present a somewhat minor problem because the extended stem(s) sometimes distorts the symmetry of the maturing bloom. In this case,

simply snap off or cut the tip growth just above the bud, thus allowing no interfering wood and leaves to hinder its opening (see Fig. 4). I have found this method even produces larger specimens. Perhaps this technique is similar to pruning, e.g. more energy is allowed to go to the blooms.

Have fun. Good luck with those gorgeous displays and entries, taking those beauties to the office, to a friend or even just enjoying them on the bush.

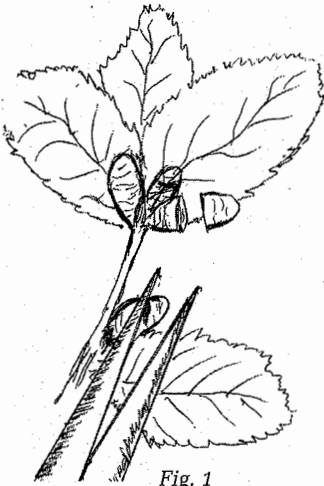


Fig. 1  
Remove or incise unwanted bud(s)



Fig. 2  
Thumbnail method

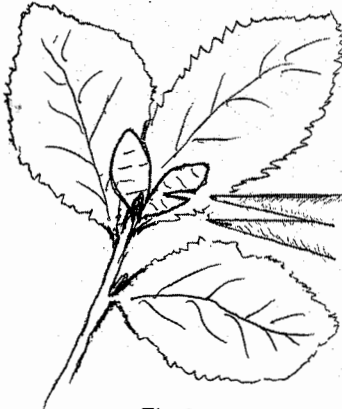


Fig. 3  
Incising Method

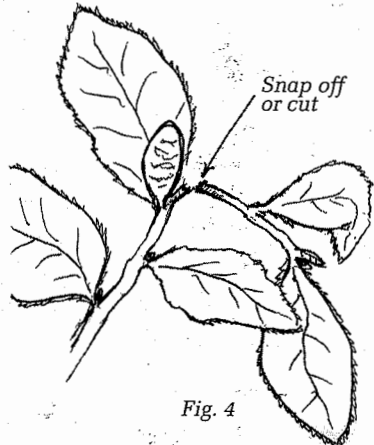


Fig. 4



# CAMELLIA JAPONICA FAMILIES

Bill Woodroof, Julius Nuccio and Bill Donnan

The species *C. japonica* and its hybrids is one of the few species of camellia that produces sports or mutants. A sport or a mutant is a bud growth having physical characteristics, such as color, form or conformation of petals different from the parent plant. This has produced many hundred of horticultural varieties which have been propagated and named. Some *C. japonica* varieties are known for their tendency to produce new sports and some sports have even produced new sports which have been propagated and named. When this occurs, the original variety is designated as the parent; the sport is called the child, and the sport of a sport is called the

grandchild. Four of the most prolific families of sporting camellias are: 'Elegans' which has produced 12 sports; 'Aspasia MacArthur' which has produced 13 sports; 'Tomorrow' which has produced 14 sports and 'Betty Sheffield' which has produced a total of 19 named sports!

Families of some of the more popular *C. japonica* varieties are hereinafter set forth. The parent variety is listed first and any named sport is listed below, by indentation. Any sport of a sport is listed below the parent sport by indentation. It should be noted that virus-induced sports are not listed except when they are involved in the family relationship.

## 'Adolphe Audusson'

'Adolphe Audusson Special'

## 'Alba Plena'

'Fimbriata'

'Blush Plena'

'Mrs. Hooper Connell'

'Mattie R.'

## 'Anita'

'Rio Rita'

'Anita's Blush'

'White Anita'

## 'Aspasia MacArthur'

'Camden Park'

'Aspasia Variegata'

'Jean Clere'

'Lady Lock'

'Can Can'

'Margaret Davis'

'Margaret Davis Ashley'

'Margaret Davis Picotee'

'Just Sue'

'Maureen Ostler'

'Otahuhu Beauty'

'Aspasia Rosea'

'Strawberry Blond'

## 'Baronne De Bleichroeder'

'Mother of Pearl'

'Otome White'

'Bleichroeder Pink'

'Sweetheart'

## 'Bella Romana'

'Bella Romana Red'

'La Bella'

## 'Berenice Boddy'

'Kathryn Hall'

## 'Betty Sheffield'

'Betty Sheffield Silver'

'Adrienne's Beauty'

'Betty Sheffield Pink Heart'

'Betty Sheffield Coral'

'Betty Sheffield Dawn'

'Betty Sheffield Dream'

'Betty Sheffield Pink'

'Betty Sheffield Var.'

'Betty Sheffield Pink Chiffon'

'Betty Sheffield Supreme'

'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme'

'Betty's Beauty'

'Betty Sheffield White'

'Betty Sheffield Organdy'

'Funny Face Betty'

'Luck Seven'

'Blond Betty'

'Betty by George'

## 'Beau Harp'

'Dr. John D. Bell'

## 'C. M. Hovey'

'Scarlet O'Hara'

'Bradford's Variegated'

**'Candy Cane'**

'Robin's Candy'

**'Carter's Sunburst'**

'Carter's Sunburst Blush'  
'Carter's Sunburst Pink'  
'Carter's Sunburst Pink Var.'  
'Carter's Sunburst Sweetheart'  
'Chow's Han-Ling'  
'Han-Ling Snow'  
'Han-Ling Raspberry'

**'Daikagura'**

'High Hat'  
'Conrad Hilton'

**'Debutante'**

'Debutante Blush'  
'Gladys Marie'

**'Diddy Mealing'**

'Diddy's Pink Organdie'  
'Diddy Mealing Organdie'  
'Pink Diddy'

**'Donckelarii'**

'Ville De Nantes'  
'Lady Kay'  
'Ville De Nantes Red'  
'Donckelarii Red'  
'Eugene Bolen'

**'Donnan's Dream'**

'Jerry Donnan'

**'Dr. Tinsley'**

'Dr. Tinsley Supreme'

**'Drama Girl'**

'Drama Girl Dream'  
'Estella D'Ancona'

**'Duchess of Sutherland'**

'Duchess of Covington'  
'Claudia Phelps'  
'Ruth Royer'  
'Duchess of Sutherland Pink'

**'Eleanor Hagood'**

'Carolyn Luce'

**'Eleanor McCown'**

'Cathryn McCown'  
'Margaret McCown'

**'Elizabeth Dowd'**

'Elizabeth Dowd Rose'  
'Elizabeth Dowd Silver'

**'Elegans' (Chandler)**

'Barbara Woodroof'  
'C. M. Wilson'  
'Elegans Spondor'  
'Elegans Champagne'  
'Hawaii'  
'Kona'  
'Maui'  
'Shiro Chan'  
'Snow Chan'  
'Chandleri Elegans Improved'  
'Elegans Supreme'  
'Happy Memories'

**'Faith'**

'Fashionata'

**'Finlandia'**

'Finlandia Blush'  
'Finlandia Variegated'  
'Finlandia Red'  
'King Lear'  
'Monte Carlo'  
'Sunset Oaks'

**'Gigantea'**

'Jacksoni'

**'Gosho-Guruma'**

'Karo-Ito'

**'Grace Albritton'**

'Grace Albritton Blush'  
'Grace Albritton Flair'  
'Grace Albritton Pink'  
'Grace Albritton Starfire'  
'Grace Albritton White'

**'Grand Sultan'**

'Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto'  
'Shepherdess'

**'Guilio Nuccio'**

'Guilio Nuccio Fimbriated'  
'Guilio Nuccio Pink'

**'Herme'**

'Herme Pink'  
'Herme White'  
'Beauty of Holland'  
'Colonial Lady'  
'Orchid Pink'  
'Spring Sonnet'  
'The Mikado'  
'Look-Away'  
'White Surprise'  
'Quaintance'

**'Kickoff'**

'Touchdown'  
'Touchdown Blush'

**'Kiku-Toji'**

'Kiku-Toji Pointed'

**'Kumasaka'**

'Kumasaka White'

**'Lady Clare'**

'Destiny'  
'Linda Laughlin'  
'Mrs. Leroy Epps'  
'Oniji'

**'Lady Vansittart'**

'Lady Vansittart Blush'  
'Lady Vansittart Pink'  
'Frances McLanahan'  
'Yours Truly'

**'Little Slam'**

'Little Slam Pink'

**'Mabel Bryan'**

'Mabel Bryan Strawberry'

**'Magnoliaeflora'**

'Arthur Bolton'  
'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'

**'Masterpiece'**

'Masterpiece Pink'

**'Mathotiana'**

'Flowerwood'  
'Sultana'  
'Red Wonder'  
'Rosea Superba'  
'Mathotiana Supreme'

**'Mrs. Baldwin Wood'**

'Charlotte Bradford'  
'Leonora Weil'  
'Thelma Dale'  
'Thelma Dale Blush'

**'Mrs. D. W. Davis'**

'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso'  
'Mrs. D. W. Davis Peony'  
'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'

**'Nagasaki'**

'Nagasaki Rose'

**'Pink Pagoda'**

'Pink Frost'

**'Pink Perfection'**

'Pink Pearl'

**'Professor Charles S. Sargent'**

'Woody Estes'

**'Reg Ragland'**

'Reg Ragland Supreme'

**'Richard Nixon'**

'Pat Nixon'  
'Julie Nixon'  
'Tricia'  
'Richard Nixon Pink'

**'Tomorrow'**

'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'  
'Tomorrow, Leannes'  
'Tomorrow, Marbury's Light Pink'  
'Tomorrow White'  
'Tomorrow Variegated'  
'Tomorrow Park Hill'  
'Tomorrow's Lisa'  
'Tomorrow Park Hill Blush'  
'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink'  
'Tomorrow Peony Variegated'  
'Tomorrow's Dawn'  
'Tomorrow's Dawn Blush'  
'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'  
'Tomorrow's Delight'

**'Tricolor (Siebold)'**

'Dainty (California)'  
'Fred Sander'  
'Cinderella'  
'Raspberry Ice'  
'Jewel Bowden'  
'Blush Tricolor'  
'Chalk Pink'

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# THE ART OF GRAFTING - PART II

Bill Donnan

I have read with great interest the article entitled, "The Art of Grafting," by the late Al Gunn. It was reprinted in the January-February, 1991, issue of *Camellia Review* from a 1967 issue. For some unaccountable reason, grafting as a method of camellia propagation has always fascinated me. I included a statement on grafting once before in an article, and I think that it reflects my sentiments perfectly. Here it is:

"Grafting, in and of itself, has always been a remarkable phenomenon to me. Why Nature permits us to tamper with its process and then comes to our rescue with the miracle of a successful graft boggles my mind!"

This is why I feel the urge to write more about the art of grafting. Al Gunn in his article spells out nicely all of the nuances of "How to Graft." In this article, I propose to discuss why we graft. We all know that it is an easy task to take camellia cuttings, dip them in rootone and set them in a sand mix. With proper care they will take root and become rooted cuttings. On the other hand, grafting camellia scions onto understock can be a slow and time consuming process. Why then do we graft? We graft for a number of different reasons, and I will attempt to discuss some of them.

1. In some camellia species, cuttings root very poorly. *C. reticulata*, one of the three most wanted and prevalent of the camellia species, will seldom take root from a cutting. Thus, in order to propagate this species, the scion must be grafted. Many of the *C. reticulata* hybrids root very poorly, and some which do produce roots from cuttings make very weak and frail shrubs. *C. Crapneliana* and *C. Gigantocarpa* may root from cuttings, but the resulting plants do not survive.

2. We graft to prevent phytophthora (root rot). Rooted cuttings spend a year in three inch "liners," and are then transferred to gallon cans. They remain in these cans for three to four years or until they are large enough to produce buds. Thus, they become susceptible to phytophthora. In order to counteract this disease, scions are grafted onto phytophthora-resistant understock, such as 'Kanjiro' (Australia Hiryu). A scion grafted onto 'Kanjiro' understock may remain in the can for four or more years without the danger of contacting root rot.

3. Grafting is done to speed up the process of propagation. Cuttings usually take 3 to 4 years to come into bloom stage. On the other hand, grafted scions will often bloom during the second year. This is very important during the testing of new varieties. When a promising new bloom appears on a seedling, or when an unusual new sport is discovered, a scion of it will be grafted to determine whether it will bloom true to the original discovery.

4. Grafting is done to obtain an abundance of new wood for production. A good example of this is what took place when the new seedling #8617 was discovered. This bloom first appeared in 1986. It was so outstanding that the nursery decided to gamble on its being a sure winner. Eighteen scions were harvested from the original plant and they were grafted onto some very large 30 gallon understock. The scions were force fed and one year later nearly 2,000 scions were harvested from these 18 grafts. The nursery continued to build up its stock of #8617 because the grafts all bloomed true to the original plant. If the nursery had resorted to rooted cuttings they would be lucky to have 100 saleable plants at this time.

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5. Grafting is done to produce more nearly upright new specimens. Some camellia varieties tend to droop, sprawl and branch low to the ground when propagated from cuttings. However, when these same varieties are grafted they tend to bring forth more upright and vigorous shrubs.

6. Grafting is done to obtain variegation in the bloom of a desirable variety. The virus disease which causes variegation can be transmitted to the scion by grafting onto a virus-infected understock. The resulting variegation manifests itself in solid colored blooms by mottled or washed and shaded white blotches or streaks. Some hobbyists regard this as an admirable attribute and strive to obtain as much variegation in the bloom as is possible. In different regions of the United States there are favorite varieties of virused understock used to obtain this variegation. In California the most desirable understock to use is 'Adolphe Audusson Special.' In the Southeast the favorite understock is 'King Lear.' I recall talking to one of my friends from the Southeast about one of his variegated camellia blooms. I was commenting on how remarkable it was that he had succeeded in variegating 'Nuccio's Ruby,' a very dark red bloom. He said, "Ah variegated thet suckah by graftin' onto 'King Lear!'"

7. Grafting is done to try to avoid the virus diseases or to eradicate the disease from the collection or from the variety. Virus is very easy to pass on from one infected plant to another non-infected plant by the use of dirty or infected clippers. It is very difficult to get rid of an infection in a variety. However, by grafting only disease-free scions of the original variety onto disease-free understock, the original variety can be brought back into the collection. This cannot be done with cuttings.

8. Grafting is done to strengthen and revitalize virus-infected plants. As

an example, 'Feathery Touch' is a beautiful white rose-form double with feathered and fimbriated petals. The bloom is outstanding, but the plant itself is so weakened by virus disease that it is difficult to keep alive. Due to the virus, the foliage has lost almost all of its green chlorophyll and this genetic deficiency renders the plant susceptible to fungus and other debilitation. In order to revitalize the plant, several grafting techniques have been tried with some success. In one procedure, scions were taken from 'Feathery Touch' and grafted onto large 15 gallon understock. By forcing the scion to put forth rapid growth, the tip of the new growth on the elongated scions is then taken and again grafted onto new understock. The theory here is that the virus will not have reached the tip of the new growth and this will then produce a virus-free plant. In the second technique, scions of 'Feathery Touch' are grafted onto understock which is noted for being extremely resistant to the virus disease. This last technique is now undergoing trial at Nuccio's Nurseries. 'Feathery Touch' scions have been grafted onto 'Blood of China' understock. We are awaiting the results of this experiment.

9. Grafting is done to obtain several different varieties on the same shrub. This is not being done commercially but has been done by hobbyists for garden variety shrubs. It usually requires a rather large shrub to carry out this type of grafting program. In fact, my first successful grafts were made in this way. There was a large 'Purity' camellia in my back yard. I pruned off all of the branches except four main branches. On each I grafted a different variety and they all "took!" I then had a plant with four different varieties of blooms. Grafting is a wonderful facet of the camellia hobby. If you have not tried it, I urge you to give it a try. I am sure you will be rewarded for your efforts.

# THE CONTINUING SEARCH FOR LOWER GROWING VARIETIES

Neville Haydon

I have commented often on the heavy demand at my nursery for plants which will not grow too large for today's smaller city gardens. This has led me into a concentrated search for such plants and what follows is a viewing of what I regard as the best that I have been able to find.

It is easiest to deal with them by groups and, like the flowering season, I will start with the sasanquas.

## SASANQUAS

'Gwen Pike' has been well-known in Australia for many years. I recall seeing a fine tub specimen at a show during the first ICS Congress in 1973. I do not think it had been grown in New Zealand until I started listing it recently. It is a very easy plant to train to any desired shape.

'Bonsai Baby' our display plant has become very thick and dense, but it certainly falls within the scope of this discussion.

'Shishi-Gashira' has a growth habit that is generally more open and easy to train to a spreading habit if that is what is wanted for a particular position. The flower is almost the same purple pink as 'Bonsai Baby.'

'Tanya' is a naturally low-growing plant and its dense branching habit makes it easy to clip as a low hedge or allow it to spread as a ground cover. The branching habit is obvious even on young plants.

'Sasanqua Compacta' forms a particularly attractive rounded bush. The flower is a nice white-edged pink. It sets seeds very easily and could produce some further plants with the same growth habits.

'White Doves Benten' is a mutation of 'Mine no Yuki' in which the leaves have acquired a typical yellow and green genetic variegation pattern. Both plant and flower have become miniaturized. The name derives from the fact that 'Mine no Yuki' is called 'White Doves' in America.

'Dwarf Shishi' is a seedling of 'Shishi-Gashira' raised by Toichi Domoto and has been recently released through Nuccio's Nurseries. Mr. Domoto has already produced two of the great camellias of recent times: 'Spring Festival' and 'Scented Gem.' I am sure that this will be the third. The flower is very neat and seems to hold longer than the average sasanqua.

## JAPONICAS

The number of japonica and non-reticulata hybrids with low growing habits is surprisingly few.

'Waiwhetu Beauty' is an old New Zealand variety which merits more attention than it gets. The plant is very low-growing and it flowers very freely.

'The Elf' is one which I persuaded its breeder, the late Ted Alfter, to register. Like 'Waiwhetu Beauty' it seeds very easily and could be used in further hybridizing.

'Mini Mint' is a Dave Feathers hybrid from 'Donation.' The very dwarf growth is proving very popular with our customers. Its only drawback is that it is difficult to raise by cuttings, and we are having to graft all our plants. Like 'Donation,' it has a long flowering period.

Other well-known japonicas which we recommend in this group are: 'Sugar Babe,' 'Kuro Tsubaki,' 'Tootsie,' 'Mansize' and 'San Dimas.'

'Prima Ballerina' just flowered for me for the first time. It is a very long-lasting flower and should be an excellent addition to this group. It is the largest flower I have seen on such a slow-growing plant.

'Reigyoku' is a genetically variegated leaf plant which makes an eye-catching small shrub. New leaves have a lovely pink edge for the first few weeks. The orange-red flower is a surprising contrast.

## RETICULATAS

The reticulata species seems the least likely place to look for small

growing plants. However, the original Kunming group contains 'Hentiangao' (otherwise known as 'Dwarf Rose' or 'Envyng Sky's Height'). It certainly has proven to be a dwarf variety. Less Jury produced a dwarfish breeder plant by a cross of *reticulata* x 'Waiwhetu Beauty.' He gave this the identifying name of 'Waitic' and made it available to anyone interested in further crosses. I do not know of any further work that has been done with it.

'Margaret Bernhardt' produced by Frank Pursel is the other *reticulata* which intrigues me with its slow and extremely heavy wooded growth. It is also one of the few retics to keep to a true formal double shape.

#### SMALL LEAF HYBRIDS

Finally, there are the small-leafed hybrids. We have now reached the stage where many seedlings of this type are being raised every year, and it is clear that all the small-leafed species used as parents have the potential to produce a small percentage of low-growing offspring. In turn, well-known hybrids such as 'Tiny Princess,' 'Snowdrop' and 'Wirlinga Belle' are also showing the same potential.

To deal with these by sub-groups, the best known are those deriving from what we have grown in New Zealand and Australia as *Pitardii* var. *Pitardii*. The Yunnan botanists assure us that the correct name for this is *Saluenensis* f. *minor* and that it is a form of *Saluenensis* which has become semi-dwarfed by harder growing conditions in the wild. This does not seem to explain its other great horticultural characteristic of the bright long-lasting pollen where the usual *saluenensis* has such poor pollen.

Seedlings raised from what I will continue to call *Pitardii* var. *Pitardii* are all bright little plants, mainly singles, and range in color from very pale pink to a deep rose. The hybrids raised by Mrs. Durrant and Edgar Sebire are so well known that I need show only a few examples, e.g., 'Nicky Crisp,' 'Adorable' and 'Sprite.'

'Rhonda Elizabeth' brings a new color into this class of hybrid—a clear bright red. It is loaded with pollen ready for further hybridizing.

All the *pitardii* hybrids named to date fall into the compact category, except Mrs. Durrant's 'Contemplation' and another which I have just registered as 'Nonie Haydon.'

*Fraterna* has been a very successful hybridizing parent and has crossed with most of the species it has been tried against. Most of the progeny are very strong growing and this influence continues into the second and third generations. One of the best things about *Fraterna* seedlings is the way they are willing to proceed through into further generations. Again, however, the limited number of smaller growing plants is cropping up and they are excellent varieties.

'Itty Bit' is another fine hybrid from Felix Jury and sets buds galore on very small plants. Unfortunately, it is one of the few *fraterna* hybrids which seems sterile both in seed setting and in pollen.

'Our Melissa' is a slightly larger growing plant with spreading growth and is bound to become very popular in due course.

'Blondy' is a white 'Snowdrop' seedling with a much lower, shrubbier habit than 'Snowdrop' or 'Alpen Glo' but it has just about the same number of flower buds. I have some lower growing 'Snowdrop' seedlings and have reports of several others.

The 'Yoi Machi Seedling' seems to be a very compact grower. It is pure white which is of great interest to my customers. The large size of the flower in relation to the leaf is notable. It also had the nerve to set three seeds last year when it was only about six inches tall.

'Bogong Snow' raised by Tom Savage is interesting in that the breeding of 'Tiny Princess' x 'Fraterna' gives it a 75% 'Fraterna' content. In spite of this, it contrives to be a low-growing spreading plant.

'Wirlinga Gem' is another arching,

almost weeping plant registered by Tom Savige. This is one variety that I am happy to abandon to our usual "central leader policy."

In my group of *Rosaeflora* x *Tsaii* crosses, the first two registrations have been 'Baby Bear' and 'Baby Willow.'

I have just registered 'Baby Brother' which is a denser and even more dwarfed variety than the first two. I am still evaluating another in this group which has a rather spreading growth and very often a bronzed foliage which makes me think that 'Baby Maple' is a putative name.

Bob Cherry has raised the only 'Baby Bear' seedling of which I am aware. It is a sturdy plant whose final growth habit is yet to be determined. It has a larger white flower than 'Baby Bear,' and the perfectly formed pistil gives hope that it will prove to be a good breeder plant.

Nuccio's list '*Rosaeflora Cascade*' in their species section but, to me, it has every appearance of a '*Rosaeflora*' x '*Fraterna*' hybrid. The cascading habit is very pronounced and those interested can have great fun training it to a desired shape.

*Lutchuensis* hybrids were, as is well known, first raised in the quest for larger flowers with fragrance. Almost by accident, some such as 'Cinnamon Cindy' and 'Scented Gem' have reached top status firstly for their plant appearance and for their masses of flowers; secondly, for their early flowering and, thirdly, for their agreeable fragrance. These and other successful *Lutchuensis* hybrids such as 'Nymph,' 'Scentuous' and 'Spring Mist' are stronger growing than *Lutchuensis* itself. One lower-growing *Lutchuensis* hybrid has appeared to date, but I have recently been requested by the grower never to mention his name again and I must accede to his request.

**Lutchuensis Formosan** or **Taiwanese Form** is a fascinating plant on which very little hybridizing has been attempted. Ray Garnett has successfully crossed it with *Pitardii*.

The very dense shrubby habit must surely carry forward into some of its progeny and, who knows, it may not suffer from the sterility problems which deny seedlings of the better-known *Lutchuensis* progressing past the first generation.

There are still many small-leaved species which have not left China, but the final species which we have had for many years and on which I would like to comment is **Transnokoensis**.

**Transnokoensis** is to me, a far superior plant to *Lutchuensis*, but for hybridizing to date the interest has centered on *Lutchuensis* because of its stronger fragrance.

Ray Garnett has raised the first group of *Transnokoensis* controlled crosses using 'Tiffany' and 'Edith Linton' as japonica parents. I have a few young plants of Ray's crosses and clearly they will have a completely different plant appearance to *Lutchuensis* hybrids. A most important point is that Ray has already established that some of these hybrids are fertile, in contrast to the infertile *Lutchuensis* hybrids.

The bees are doing surprising things in the display garden at my nursery. I have some young plants which I am certain by appearance are *Transnokoensis* x *Tsaii* and *Saluensis* x *Transnokoensis*.

To summarize, I am still surprised to think how quickly these small-leaved hybrids have received a position of considerable importance within our camellia growing in Australia and New Zealand. The variety of plant appearance which they can provide is sure to make them permanent favorites with our gardeners.

## JUDGES' SYMPOSIUM

Scheduled for January 8, 1994  
9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Descanso Gardens  
Classroom A



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# MY CAMELLIA GARDEN

Mel Belcher

In the "Thoughts from the Editor," I indicated that each issue would have an article about a camellia garden of one of its members. Since I don't as yet have a backlog of articles, I decided to write briefly about my camellias and why I got passionately involved in this hobby.

ninety minutes. The native soil is reasonably friable with good percolation. The uptown garden is presently watered by hand twice a week; however, most of these plants are under overhead sprinkler scheduled for one minute twice a day. Incidentally, the overhead system for



I'll start by saying that I have two gardens: an "uptown" garden and a "downtown" garden. It's a long story as to why the two and I'll skip that, but I want to describe both.

In total, I have approximately three hundred plants with about two-thirds in the ground and one-third in pots. I plan to compare carefully this year the show quality performance of the planted varieties with the potted varieties. We have a fairly wide range of varieties in both planted and potted plants.

All two hundred plants in the downtown garden are on a drip system with overhead sprinklers. The overhead sprinklers come on twice a day for two minutes; the drip units come on every third day for a period of

both gardens will be turned off prior to the show season. In the meantime, hopefully the moisture will make the plants happy and minimize bullnosing.

There are two reasons why I grow camellias. I'm a farmer at heart and enjoy plants and doing what needs to be done to make sure they are healthy and attractive. Few plants can compete with the camellia for beauty of leaf and bloom. But, I must confess, my number one reason is to compete in the shows with the Marvin Belchers, the Dick Stierns, the Bob Jaacks, the Sergio Braccis, the Marilee Grays, the Les Baskervilles and all the other exhibitors who claim interest in this fantastic hobby. I don't always win, but I have fun trying!

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# SUMMATION - DEFENSE OF VARIEGATION

C.C. Bush

I was indeed surprised on reading the *Southern California Camellia Review* that I was the sole contributor in defense of variegation. Shame, shame on all of you accredited camellia judges. It has been a practice of mine, on receipt of the ACS yearbook, to immediately refer to the table of contents and locate the article of "The Judges Have Spoken." The varieties which have won the most awards indicate to me the most popular varieties in the eyes of the camellia judges and guides my acquisition of new varieties. From these lists, it seems that variegated blooms are preferred by a sizable number as not all blooms that are variegated were so named. In some instances 'supreme,' 'surprise,' etc., indicate variegation, and others such as 'Ville de Nantes' are variegated although the name does not denote variegation. From the varieties listed, variegated blooms may not be in the majority, but there are an appreciable number. This fact substantiated by the reluctance of certain retic-hybrids and japonicas to be induced with virus seems to improve the percentage in favor of variegation.

Since the pro-virus opinion was published, I have had several letters thanking me for voicing an opinion and numerous handshakes from various members of the camellia judges at different shows here in the Southeast congratulating me on the stand I took.

I am not a trained plant pathologist or horticulturist, nor do I profess to be; however, I have had a lot of practical experience in growing and cultivating plants. The presence of virus is something over which no one has any control. If one is of the opinion that he can cultivate camellias or any other plant virus-free, he is sadly mistaken. The fact that our world is infected with virus is an accepted fact. Any

virus which might have been isolated by natural boundaries, such as oceans, mountains, etc., has been contaminated in the past by imports and exports which were uncontrolled for as long as trade has been going on between different parts of the world. The only control was one for monetary gain in the form of a tariff. Contamination by unseen enemies such as parasites, insects and fungus has been spread long before you and I were born. I was of the opinion that this was an accepted fact. Plant catalogs do not advertise virus-free plants, but seem to offer virus-resistant plants. When the virus is removed, you can be assured that it will be back with renewed vigor on planting in its natural environment.

Of late there has been a boom in the propagation of the native muscadine which grows in the wild in much of south Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. These plants grow for years — some of the main trunks reach three to four inches in diameter. This muscadine understock is used as a root system for grape culture as we camellia growers use sasanqua. As far as I know, these native grapes return even after a forest fire; however, our forest fires are not as intense as those seen on television that occur in the western part of the United States.

Inoculation of a plant with a virus-infected scion does not infect the entire variety. The procedure for inducing variegation is to double graft on a sasanqua with the variety desired on one side of the cleft and the variegated scion on the other side of the cleft. To my knowledge, no one induces variegation into the original plant, but I suspect that it may have been done unintentionally at some time.

Little did I realize that by rocking a *batteau* (small boat) on the Pearl River that I would create waves on the east

and west coasts. My intentions were to prevent some purist from promulgating laws that would affect all, consequently eliminating a characteristic which I and many others find attractive. I was surprised (and flattered) at the response to the little article.

For the past few years, my wife and I have attended at least ten camellia shows per season. I exhibit 25 to 35 blooms, or more. We have cultivated some real fine friends and have enjoyed hospitality of those in Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi. We also made friends when we attended the most enjoyable ICS Conference in Sidney, Australia. I have exhibited beautiful specimens of 'Ville de Nantes,' 'Lady Kay,' 'Miss Charleston,' 'Dixie Knight,' 'Guilio Nuccio' and, of course, 'Helen Bower,' which were without variegation, and none of them went to the contention table with the exception of one specimen of 'Helen Bower' which was almost as large as flowering kale.

During the last camellia season I was fortunate in flowering a bloom on 'Frank Houser' which I thought was excellent. It was a bloom of which Walter Homeyer would have been justly proud. On the way to the weekend camellia show, the miles just clipped by. I just knew I had the best retic hybrid in the trunk of my car. It did go to the contention table, but the best retic hybrid was a variegated 'Frank Houser' grown by Jim Smelley.

Hody Wilson was the first horticulturist I can remember meeting. I visited him quite frequently in Hammon, Louisiana, at the Louisiana Experiment Station. He was "Mr. Camellia" as far as I was concerned. I was reminded by John Edwards when we were appraising the blooms at a recent show of the advice given by Hody Wilson. He said, "Variegation gives a bloom character and, without character, a bloom cannot be a big winner." I have often recalled Hody's words of wisdom when I was runner-

up with an excellent bloom with no character (solid, virus-free).

It has been my experience that the most successful road to the Head Table is by producing variegated blooms which respond well to gib.

The relationship of expense to the elimination of virus from grapes and other plants is not surprising. I really had no idea that so much money is spent on this research by our governmental agencies. These detailed investigations into a multitude of subjects no doubt contribute to the magnitude of our nation's debt. Some of it has been beneficial but, for the most part, a vast majority of the accumulated data just occupies space in the national capital, which is an added expense.

#### **Petal Blight and Dieback**

Dr. Luther Baxter is, in my opinion, a recognized expert on the fungus that causes petal blight and the scourge to the camellia grower in the Southeast — dieback. Petal blight you can live with. It just ruins the blooms that you are planning to exhibit at a show, and this is most discouraging. The demon dieback, however, kills a plant in short order after it enters the plant. Once it enters the sap, there is small chance of healthy recovery. I have read all that Luther Baxter has published in the *American Camellia Journal* and have followed all his recommendations concerning petal blight and dieback and have also followed recommendations given me by other camellia growers at the "bull sessions" held at camellia shows. In my greenhouse, all petals are removed before they drop. For two years, the floor of the greenhouse was covered with five or six layers of newspaper, then covered with three inches of pine straw mulch. The soil in all the potted plants was coated with newspaper and pine straw. Still, petal blight was ruining my specimen blooms. Dieback was fought by regular spraying with Captan and Benlate; however, Benlate contaminated with a herbicide made me 'gun-shy' of using Benlate.

On a visit to Williams Nursery in Forest Hill, Louisiana, Mrs. Vallery told me that she had had good results at controlling dieback with a new fungicide marketed by Cleary Chemical Company named 3336F. On my return to Jackson, I purchased a quart of 3336F and sprayed according to the direction. At monthly intervals I sprayed it on foliage with spreader sticker added and have not noticed any increase in dieback. In a discussion with Jim Smelley of Moss Point, Mississippi, he stated that he had used the powdered form of 3336F and had eliminated the petal blight problem. This information was conveyed to me at the Brookhaven, Mississippi, show. On December 15, 1992, I combined one cup of 3336F with one and one-half cups of water in an Ortho Dial'n Spray Hose-end sprayer. I set the dial on two teaspoons per gallon and drenched the plants and soil until all the spray was gone. I repeated the spraying on January 2 and again on January 15, 1993. I still had a small amount of petal blight, but I believe I have eliminated 90% of it. Possibly, if I had begun spraying two weeks earlier, I could have eliminated it entirely. The only objection to 3336F is the expense and, if the demand for it increases, then the cost will certainly increase.

At the Tuscaloosa, Alabama, camellia show, Ralph Davidson of Birmingham stated that he had been successful at petal blight control by using the old gardeners' toadstool control — just sprinkling the toadstool with bicarbonate of soda. Sure enough, the toadstool will wither and die. On my return to Jackson, I went to Sam's Wholesale Club and bought a four-pound box of Arm & Hammer Baking Soda and sprinkled my entire greenhouse (20' x 40') with it. To this date, nothing has shown any adverse effect. There is an old Mississippi saying that "... even a blind hog will find an acorn, but only if he continues to root and root."

There has to be something which inhibits the growth of petal blight and dieback which can be included in the potting mix or soil. Possibly, in the near future, a plant pathologist or horticulturist will find the solution. Until that time we must resort to the ancient time-proven engineered solution of "trial and error."

When this earth was formed, our Creator blessed us with virus. There was no intention for us to be virus-free or any plant to exist and thrive in a virus-free environment. It is only wise, when facing the inevitable, to relax and enjoy it. Possibly this attitude will extend our days on earth.

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'Tama Americana'                      'Tama Beauty'                      'Tama Ecectra'  
'Tama Bambino'                      'Tama Glitters'                      'Tama Vino'

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### 1993-94 CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| December 4 & 5, 1993   | Pacific Camellia Society ("Gib Show")<br>Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia |
| January 22 & 23, 1994  | South Coast Camellia Society<br>South Coast Arboretum, Palos Verdes            |
| January 29 & 30, 1994  | Southern California Camellia Society<br>Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia  |
| February 5 & 6, 1994   | San Diego Camellia Society<br>Balboa Park, San Diego                           |
| February 12 & 13, 1994 | Southern California Camellia Council<br>Descanso Gardens, La Canada            |
| February 19 & 20, 1994 | Pomona Valley Camellia Society<br>Pomona First Federal S & L, Claremont        |
| February 26 & 27, 1994 | Southern California Camellia Society<br>Huntington Gardens, San Marino         |
| March 5 & 6, 1994      | Camellia Society of Kern County<br>First Christian Church, Bakersfield         |
| March 12 & 13, 1994    | Central California Camellia Society<br>Fashion Fair, Fresno                    |
| March 19 & 20, 1994    | Camellia Society of Modesto<br>Gallo Administration Building, Modesto          |

# CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

## 46TH ANNUAL SHOW

March 6 and 7, 1993

### Japonica - Large

Best Single	'White Nun'	Fred & Beverly Dukes
Runner-up Single	'Royal Velvet'	Marvin Belcher
Best Tray of 3	'Royal Velvet'	D. T. Gray Family, Claremont

### Japonica - Medium

Best Single	'Black Magic'	Mr. & Mrs. David Wood, Glendale
Runner-up Single	'Nuccio's Gem'	Russell H. Monroe, Glendale
Best Tray of 3	'Magnoliaeflora'	Lee & Arlene Chow
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Jennie Mills'	Lee & Arlene Chow

### Japonica - Small

Best Single	'Hishi-Karaito'	Mel & Polly Canfield
Runner-up Single	'Maroon & Gold'	Dean Altizer, Glendale
Tray of 3	'Maroon & Gold'	Lee & Arlane Chow
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Hishi-Karaito'	Lee & Arlene Chow

### Japonica - Miniature

Best Single	'Kewpie Doll'	D. T. Gray Family, Claremont
Runner-up Single	'Little Michael'	Mr. & Mrs. James Wilkin, La Verne
Best Tray of 3	'Man Size'	Sergio & Elsie Bracci, San Gabriel
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Dragon Eye'	Sergio & Elsie Bracci, San Gabriel

### Reticulata

Best Single	'Harold Paige'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher, La Verne
Runner-up Single	'Emma Gaeta, Var.'	Bob & Alice Jaacks, San Gabriel
Best Tray of 3	'Harold Paige'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher, La Verne
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Francie L.'	Bob & Alice Jaacks, San Gabriel

### Non-Reticulata

Best Single	'Honeymoon'	Lee & Arlene Chow
Runner-up Single	'Pink Dahlia'	Bob & Alice Jaacks, San Gabriel
Best Tray of 3	'Pink Dahlia'	Bob & Alice Jaacks, San Gabriel
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Waltz Time'	Marvin Belcher

### Chemically Treated

Best	'Larry Piet'	Bob & Alice Jaacks, San Gabriel
Runner-up	'Margaret Hilford'	Sergio & Elsie Bracci, San Gabriel
Seedling		Dorothy Popek

### Species

Best	'Star Above Star'	Lee & Arlene Chow
Runner-up	'Rosea Flora'	Mr. & Mrs. John Movich, La Verne

### Three Mixed Varieties

Best	'Man Size,' 'Magnoliaeflora,' 'White Nun'	Lee & Arlene Chow
Runner-up	'Man Size,' 'Eleanor Martin Supreme,' 'Lady in Red'	Dick & Jackie Stiern

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## COURT OF HONOR

### Singles

'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Chuck Gerlach, La Canada
'Kramer's Fluted Coral'	Marvin Belcher
'Splash of White'	Lee & Arlene Chow
'Premier Var.'	Bob & Alice Jaacks, San Gabriel
'Lady Laura' (Formal)	Lee & Arlene Chow
'Grand Marshal'	Matt Wilkin, La Verne
'Grace Albritton'	Sergio & Elsie Bracci, San Gabriel

### Trays of 3

'Julia France'	Marvin Belcher
'Lipstick'	Marvin Belcher
'Julia Hamiter'	Dick & Jackie Stiern
'Pink Perfection'	Dick & Jackie Stiern
'Valentine Day'	Bob & Alice Jaacks, San Gabriel
'Margaret Davis Picotee'	Tom Hughes, La Canada

### Three Mixed Varieties

'First Blush,'	Bob & Alice Jaacks, San Gabriel
'Arcadia Var.,' 'Margaret Davis'	

### Novice

Best Novice Flower of Show	'Nuccio's Pearl'	Linda Barnard
Best Large	'Grand Slam'	Bob Melton
Runner-up Large	'Royal Velvet'	Linda Barnard
Best Medium	'Nuccio's Pearl'	Linda Barnard
Runner-up Medium	'Purity'	Terri Parker
Best Tray of 3	'Hishi-Karaito'	Linda Barnard
Best Hybrid	'Buttons and Bows'	Linda Barnard
Runner-up Hybrid	'E. G. Waterhouse'	Phyllis Hiemforth
Best Tray of 3 Hybrid	'Pink Dahlia'	Linda Barnard

### Arrangements

McFadden Trophy (under age 12)	Jan Humphrey
Humphry Trophy (ages 13-16)	Crystal Mudryk
Best of Show	Barbara Louden
President's Trophy	Lynn Reynolds
Show Chairman's Trophy	Barbara Louden

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Southern California Camellia Society  
7475 Brydon Road, La Verne, California 91750

# CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

March 6-7, 1993

Best Flower in Show	'Harold Paige'	William D. Stewart
Runner-up	'Grand Slam'	Bruce and Lynn Henz
Best Large Japonica	'Margaret Davis'	Barbara Breuner
Runner-up	'Chow's Han-Ling'	Bruce and Lynn Henz
Best Medium Japonica	'Wildfire'	Don and Joan Leismeister
Runner-up	'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'	Jim and Jackie Randall
Best Small	'Black Tie'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Runner-up	'Allison Leigh Woodroof'	Bruce and Lynn Henz
Best Miniature	'Man Size'	Don and Joan Leismeister
Runner-up	'Ave Marie'	Barbara Breuner
Best 3 Very Large Japonicas	'Fashionata'	Mary C. Smith
Best 3 Large Japonicas	'Gigantia'	Sally S. Entinze
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'Purity'	Julie Vierra
Best 3 Smalls	'Hishi-Karaito'	Bruce and Lynn Henz
Best 3 Miniatures	'Kitty'	Bob Ehrhart
Best 5 Boutonnieres	'Man Size'	Jim and Jackie Randall
Best 5 Japonicas under 4 1/2"	'Purity'	Harold Hamlin
Best 5 Japonicas over 4 1/2"	'Gigantea'	Sally S. Entinze
Best 11 Japonicas	'Man Size'	Jim and Jackie Randall
Best Retic Hybrid under 6"	'Applause'	Don and Joan Leismeister
Runner-up	'Mouchang Variegated'	Harold and Chic Rambath
Best Retic Hybrid over 6"	'Harold Paige'	Bob and Joan Conlin
Runner-up	'Emma Gaeta Variegated'	Elmer and Bernice Achterberg
Best 3 Retic Hybrids	'Cornelian'	E. B. Cevasco
Best 5 Retic Hybrids	'Harold Paige'	Hal and Deane Burch
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Julie Variegated'	Julie Vierra
Runner-up	'Julie'	Elmer and Bernice Achterberg
Best Collection of 3 Different Japonicas		Barbara Breuner
Best Collection of 9 Different Japonicas		Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best Seedling		Don and Mary Bergamini
First Runner-up		Tom and Marge Lee
Second Runner-up		Jack and Vera Lewis
Best Treated Japonica	'Ruffian'	Elmer and Bernice Achterberg
Best Treated Hybrid	'Miss Tulare Variegated'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Best Spray or Stem	'Spring Festival'	Don and Joan Leismeister
Best Fragrant Bloom	'High Fragrance'	Edith Mazzei
Best Yellow or Cream Bloom	'Jury's Yellow'	Elmer and Bernice Achterberg
Best Sacramento		
Members' Bloom	'Tootsie'	Bob and Nancy Steele
Best Novice Bloom	'Nuccio's Gem'	David Patterson
Runner-up	'Tom Knudsen'	Dr. Robert Rinandi
Best "Oldtimer" Bloom	'Herme'	Barbara Gilmartin
Best White Bloom	'Silver Clouds'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Sweepstakes Award (72 Blue Ribbons)		Don and Nancy Bergamini
Runner-up (55 Blue Ribbons)		Bob Ehrhart

## JUNIOR CLASS

Best Miniature	'Betsy'	Terry Schanz
Runner-up	'Pink Perfection'	Stephanie Mott
Best Japonica 2 1/2"-4 1/2"	'Purity'	Megan Vierra
Runner-up	'In the Pink'	Mike Mohamed
Best Japonica over 4 1/2"	'Drama Girl'	Megan Vierra
Runner-up	'Elegans'	Amanda West
Best Hybrid (any size)	'Nuccio's Ruby'	Megan Vierra
Runner-up	'Four Winds'	Charlie Gilmore



## CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW

Fresno Fashion Mall March 6-7, 1993

Award of Excellence	Most Trophies	Art and Chris Gonos
Best of Show	'Moonlight Bay'	Art and Chris Gonos
Best Large/Very Large Japonica	'Moonlight Bay'	Art and Chris Gonos
Runner-up	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Wilbur and Mary Anne Ray
Best Medium Japonica	'Betty Foy Sanders'	Virginia Rankin
Runner-up	'Prima Ballerina'	Edith Mazzei
Best Small	'Spring Daze'	Art and Chris Gonos
Runner-up	'Jessie Conner'	Robert Ehrhart
Best Miniature	'Mansize'	Art and Chris Gonos
Runner-up	'Fircone Variegated'	Ruth Ann Lewis
Best Retic/Retic Hybrid	'Larry Piet'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Runner-up	'Valley Knudsen'	Al Taylor
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Kramer's Fluted Coral'	Art and Chris Gonos
Runner-up	'Julia Hamiter'	Art and Chris Gonos
Best 3 Large/V. L. Japonicas	'Grand Prix'	Larry and Nancy Pitts
Runner-up	'Gullio Nuccio Variegated'	Virginia Rankin
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'In the Pink'	Art and Chris Gonos
Runner-up	'Magnoliaeflora'	Jack and Anne Wob
Best 3 Smalls	'Dahlohnega'	Harlan Smith
Runner-up	'Tama-no-ura'	Virginia Rankin
Best 3 Miniatures	'Man Size'	Jack and Anne Woo
Runner-up	'Lemon Drop'	Don and Dolores Martin
Best 3 Retic/Retic Hybrids	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Art and Chris Gonos
Runner-up	'Lasca Beauty'	Art and Chris Gonos
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Pink Dahlia'	Art and Chris Gonos
Runner-up	'Angel Wings'	Art and Chris Gonos
Best 5 large/V. L. Japonicas	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Don and Dolores Martin
Runner-up	'Tomorrow's Dawn'	Jack and Anne Woo
Best 5 Medium Japonicas	'Wildfire'	Harlan Smith
Runner-up	'Finlandia Variegated'	Dick and Pat Pozdol
Best 5 Boutonnieres	'Confetti Blush'	Virginia Rankin
Runner-up	'Hishi-Karaito'	Virginia Rankin
Best 3 Different Sizes		Art and Chris Gonos
Best 5 Different Mediums		Jack and Anne Woo
Best 9 Different Medium-Large		Art and Chris Gonos
Best 9 Boutonnieres		Wilbur and Mary Anne Ray
Best 'Miss Tulare'	'Miss Tulare Variegated'	Jack and Anne Woo
Best White	'Snowman'	Jack and Anne Woo
Best Higo	'Nioi Fubuki'	Ed Streit
Best Fragrant Bloom	Pink fragrant seedling	Jake Holtzman
Best Yellow Bloom	'Dahlohnega'	Harlan Smith
Best Species	'Egao'	Art and Chris Gonos
Best C.C.C.S. Novice	'Katie'	Pat Melton
Best C.C.C.S. Adv. Novice	'Herme'	Bonnie Staley
Best Non-Member	'Gullio Nuccio'	Dona Star
Best Seedling		Jake Holtzman
Best Spray	Transnokoensis	Don and Dolores Martin

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### Passings

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## 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 and First Street, Atwater.

**CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY:** President - Mary Anne Ray; Secretary - Christine Gonos, **5643 North College Avenue, Fresno 93704.** Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, ~~November-February~~, 7:30 p.m., Sheraton Smuggler's Inn, 3737 N. Blackstone, Fresno.

**DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY:** ~~President - Larry Pitts; Secretary - Evelyn Kilsby,~~ 11 Tiffin Court, Clayton **94517.** ~~Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, November-March,~~ 7:30 p.m., City of Pittsburg Environmental Center, **2581 Harbor St., Pittsburg.**

**KERN COUNTY, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF:** President - Glenn Bourroughs; Secretary - Fred Dukes, **733 Del Mar Drive, Bakersfield 93307-3843,** For meeting dates and times, call **Fred Dukes (805) 831-4383.**

**MODESTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF:** President - Anthony F. Miranda; Secretary - Dean Ragland, **709 Leytonstone, Modesto 95355.** Meetings: 2nd Tuesday September-May, 7:00 p.m., Memorial Hospital Education Dept, Room 62, 1800 Coffee Road, Modesto.

**NAPA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY:** President - Don Fretz; Secretary - Peggy Aaron, 1156 Lokoya Road, Napa 94558. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, September-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-April, 7:30 p.m., Oak Grove School, 2050 Minert Road, Concord. Final meeting in May is a dinner meeting.

**PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY:** President - Mary Simmons; Secretary - Dorothy McQuiston, 6212 Yucca St., Los Angeles 90028. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November-March, 7:30 p.m., Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada.

**PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY:** President - Ed Tooker; Secretary - Nicky Farmer, 360 Santa Margarita Ave., Menlo Park 94025. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, October-March, Veterans' Building, 1455 Madison Avenue, Redwood City.

**POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY:** President - Mel Belcher; Secretary, Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover Street, Riverside 95204. Meetings: 2nd Monday, November-April, 7:30 p.m., Church Fellowship Hall, White and Sixth Streets, La Verne.

**SACRAMENTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF:** President - Ron Morrison; Corresponding Secretary - Evalena M. Smith, 601 34th Street, Sacramento 95816-3819. Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October-April, 7:30 p.m., Garden and Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Boulevard, Sacramento.

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