

THE  
*Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



*Japonica* 'C. M. Wilson'

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September—October, 1998

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## COVER PHOTO

*Japonica* 'C. M. Wilson'. Large to very large, light pink. Sport of 'Elegans (Chandler) Variegated'. Photo by Mel Belcher

### AN INVITATION TO JOIN

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## THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITOR



I'm never sure what "Thoughts from the Editor" ought to cover but, since I'm the Editor, I've felt free to express a potpourri of ideas, concerns, desires and whatever else comes to mind and seems somewhat relevant. Three things come to mind for this issue.

Marilee Gray is stepping down as President of the Southern California Camellia Society after several years of energetic leadership. The Society has benefited greatly from her unique commitment to the job. She is totally focused in her pursuit of convincing everyone she meets that they should also be interested in the world of camellias. To this end she has been amazingly successful. As Editor of the *Camellia Review* I have benefited from her thoughts and ideas in the written form. She has been a prolific contributor of timely and technical articles.

As Marilee steps down, a new President, Dr. Brad King, takes the reign. Brad is a psychologist at one of my alma maters, University of Southern California. Brad has the moxie to lead Southern Cal even to new heights. We as members support you, Brad and want you to know that we are waiting to help and support.

Lastly, in August, Bobbie and I plan to commence a three to four month motor home trip around the USA. Assuming that this Editor has not been replaced by the Palace Guards while we are away, we will deal with the next issue of the Review when we return. Please send your meaningful articles to the same address. Note: The drawbridge across the moat will not be raised.

—Mel Belcher, Editor

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## A SPECIAL CELEBRATION FOR THE "LADY IN BLUE"

Mary Kay Mittag



On Saturday, June 20th, more than thirty people gathered at the home of Bobbie and Mel Belcher to honor Marilee Gray for her years of service as President of the Southern California Camellia Society. She was truly surprised because she came to what she thought was a Board meeting with a three page agenda of items!

Her enthusiasm and dedication to educating the public about camellias has brought many members into the various camellia societies. Mel Belcher and Sergio Bracci roasted Marilee and were delighted to relate both serious and amusing events. Several newer members reminisced about how they got involved with camellias because of meeting Marilee. The Board had agreed to confer on Marilee an Honorary Life Membership and David Trujillo presented her with a certificate of that membership. She was also given Nuccio's new 'Bunny Ears' because, as Jude Nuccio said, it's the only plant she doesn't already have.

Ralph Shafer referred to her as an excellent fishing person. He said he attended a Home and Garden Show demonstration on camellia culture, won the graft that was done and now he has been officially reeled in for the

next step which has been dangerously addictive.

She has been instrumental in developing meaningful culture segments and bringing in guest speakers to make the meetings interesting which continues to boost attendance and interest and those attending acquire knowledge.

Marilee has been the key to fundraising projects which allow the societies she is involved with to give the wonderful crystal awards at their shows. An example of this, which Marilee especially enjoys, is the monthly plant raffles at the meetings. When her name is drawn, she reminds us of a little child in a candy store who can't decide which goodie to choose.

Her persistence in organizing "work parties" at Descanso Gardens, The Arboretum and Huntington Library and Botanical Gardens have brought them to international status.

Several members mentioned that we also needed to note the patience and understanding of her husband, Don. He came to the brunch with a double intention. First of all, he is the one person who truly knows ALL that Marilee does for our societies. Secondly, he wanted to make sure the gavel was handed over to someone else that very day!

Just because she is no longer President does not mean Marilee will be any less involved in the promotion of our camellia societies.

**THANK YOU MARILEE FROM  
ALL OF US FOR EVERYTHING YOU  
HAVE DONE!!!!**

*Editor's note: Our thanks to Mary Williams and her trusty camera for more wonderful pictures than we could include in this issue.*

*Some of the attendees to the surprise celebration*



*Clockwise from top left:  
The Grays and the Wilkins;  
Mary Kay and Dale Mittag;  
Marian Schmidt, Milt Schmidt, Jeanne  
Trefzger, Pat Greutert;  
The Trujillo family.*



*Clockwise from top left: Kathryn & Boris Korin, Virginia Belcher, Bobbie Belcher;  
Dorothy Christinson, Dorothy McQuiston, Elsie Bracci;  
Dorothy Grier, Lyla Hayes, Vera Miles;  
Les and JoAnn Brewer, Diane Chino, Phyllis Hudson.*



*Below: Armida Wilkin's painted plate is presented to Marilee.*

*Right: David Trujillo presents an Honorary Life Membership to Marilee*



## MARILEE'S RESPONSE

June 21, 1998

Dear Board and Members of Southern Cal,

I want to express my most sincere appreciation for the Honorary Life Membership in Southern Cal that was conferred on me at the Southern Cal gathering yesterday after I had served as president for several years. From 1991 until now, a number of important programs have been initiated, but their progress was often slow and deliberate; their development at times required and at other times obligated me to continue. If there have been any significant accomplishments during my tenure, it is because I was permitted the time that was needed and had the luxury of working with so many very competent people.

Yesterday's gathering was enjoyed in the lovely home and garden of Bobbie and Mel Belcher. I want to thank all who attended or sent

greetings. I especially wish to thank Bobbie and Mel for instigating, organizing and hosting the event. For all of their efforts over the years, it is they who properly should be so recognized, for they have been invaluable to me and the Society, and we cannot thank them enough.

In addition to Honorary Membership, I was also thrilled to receive from the Society one of Nuccio's '98 introductions, 'Bunny Ears'. It is a robust plant, one that I hope will thrive in my garden and be a reminder of all my Southern Cal friends.

Thank you for the opportunity to be involved with such wonderful people in a program that promotes such lovely camellias. Hopefully, the world will be a bit more beautiful and enjoyable because we passed by.

Thank you. God bless you all.

Sincerely,  
Marilee

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# AN INTRODUCTION TO A “JAPANESE FOLDING SCREEN OF CAMELLIA PICTURES”

Dr. Shin'ichiro Kishikawa

Translated by Kiyoko Nishimura

The Byobu (*Editor's note: shown on the back cover of this issue of the Review*) is supposed to have been painted in the first half of the sixteenth century (the middle of the Edo era). Byobu and its use is very much like that of a screen. It could be opened and closed, be stood up in a room to prevent wind and cut off the view. Sizes could be varied from 8-fold, 6-fold to 2-fold, according to its purpose. It is thought to have been brought into Japan from China as early as the seventh century (Nara era). Eventually the Byobu became the perfect means to present large works of art. As seen in this picture, small pictures were frequently put together to make a Byobu. By the Edo era, it became a common art among people of all classes.

In the fifteenth century, the civil war which had lasted for a long period of time, came to an end followed by the establishment of the Tokugawa shogunate in Edo (which now is called Tokyo). Peace stimulated cultural growth and new ventures in horticulture. This led to the development of various camellia cultivation and the new cultivars. The second Shogunate Tokugawa Hidetada was well known for his fondness for flowers. He collected and planted many camellias within the grounds of his premises. Such passion went so far as to earn him the nickname of “Kaheki,” a craze for flowers. As the economic strength of tradesman and artisans increased, camellias gradually became popular among the common people.

Many books and documents on camellias had been written around this time. Some of the major works are the priest Sakuden's *Hyakuchin-Shu*

(1630), a daimyo (feudal lord) Matsudaira Tadakuni's *Hyakuchinzu* (1624-35), Mizuno Gensyoh's *Kadan-Komoku* (1681), *Chinka Zufu The Imperial Collection of Japan Camellias about 1700*, Ito Ihei's *Chikin-Sho* (1695-1733).

In 1690, E. Kaempfer, a doctor and biologist from Germany, came to Nagasaki as the medical doctor for the Dutch East India Company. He also had been in Edo. You could look at the remarkable camellia pictures and the names of 23 cultivars in Kaempfer's *Aoenitatum Exoticarum*.

This Byobu, as seen in pictures 1 and 2, is a work done in a pair, each consisting of 6 panels with 6 illustrations per panel, totaling 72 different cultivars of camellias in all.

Some damage can be observed within these paintings such as the peeling of paints, especially the white flowers having undergone a great deal of repair work. The size of this Byobu is 100cm x 287 cm. Each square is 18.5 cm. x 18cm.

Each illustration has its own flower name written with the exception of one drawing whose name has peeled off.

In studying camellias of the Edo era, *Chinka Zufu* with its 720 illustrations of 618 cultivars, should be the most convenient and useful. It is said that many camellia manuscript books had taken the *Chinka Zufu* as a model guide book. Of the 72 flowers seen in this Byobu, 63 could be matched with the *Chinka Zufu*.

Most of the flowers on this Byobu have the shapes very much likethose seen in the *Chinka Zufu*. Some of them even seem to have been actually copied out of it.



The illustrations of Byobu have not only flowers but also the limbs and foliage illustrated, whereas the *Chinka Zufu* mainly consists of illustrations of flowers only.

Interesting are the illustrations which feature 2 to 3 flowers in one drawing, especially the ones with different colors for each flowers. There are also those with single and double flowers blooming from a single limb.

For example, there are two flowers in 'Kyo-botan' (picture 3), one of which has a staminal tube and the other one has stamens and petaloids intermingled. 'Toan', (picture 4) shows two different colored flowers, white to pale pink and white striped red. 'Hyakuman' (picture 5) 'Eityo', 'Shuten-doji', 'Bukkou-ji' and 'Shiro-ise' each show two types of flowers, one with a staminal tube and one an anemone form.

In 'Hi-no-kuchi' (picture 6), you can see three flowers with different colors—pink, white and white striped red. 'Tsuru-no-hitokoe' (picture 7) has a very close resemblance to the 'Nagaba' (long leaf) in *Chinka Zufu*. 'Yae-hitoe' (double-single) shows flowers in such blooming state and it is probable that this illustration came to be the name of these states of flowers.

The number of cultivars that could be identified with the camellias on the Byobu and Sakuden's *Hyakuchin-shu* (1630) is 16 out of 100.

*Hyakuchinzukan* (1624-35) has 12 out of approximately 100. *Kadan-komoku* (1681) has 4 out of 66. *Chinka Zufu* (about 1700) has 63 out of 618.

Watanabe's *Tsubaki-no-mokuroku* has 55 out of 160. *Chinka kozo* 48 out of 201. Those reference books had been written in the early to middle Edo era, or hand copied from other original books of that time. Assuming from the above matching numbers, it would be possible to think that the illustrations

on this Byobu had been painted at the same age.

In documents of the late Edo era (1750-1880), the number of matches of cultivars became extremely rare. For example, with Yashiro's *Kokon Yoranko* (1841), 10 out of 172 cultivars with *Korai Tsubaki Nayose* (between 1803 and 1818) only 5 out of 271 could be matched.

There are many books and documents written throughout the Edo era, but the only ones relating to the above essay have been introduced.

The names of cultivars shown in the Japanese folding screen of camellia pictures is as follows (from right to left, top to bottom):

**Picture 1:** 1. 'Syoyo' 2. 'Kyo-botan' 3. 'Narihira' 4. 'Osumi' 5. 'Sasanga' 6. 'Koheita' 7. 'Yoichi' 8. 'Hashimoto' 9. 'Daihaku' 10. 'Touan' 11. 'Koshimino' 12. 'Ityo' 13. 'Asahi' 14. 'Hiru-no-nishiki' 15. Unknown 16. 'Eityo' 17. 'Myoren-ji' 18. 'Shirahige' 19. 'Syuten-doji' 20. 'Yatsushiro' 21. 'Shiro-owari' 22. 'Aka-oware' 23. 'Arima' 24. 'Sayako' 25. 'Sumiyoshi-kasuge' 26. 'Hyakuman' 27. 'Tsuru-no-ko' 28. 'Tokunaga' 29. 'Kagezaemon' 30. 'Hyuga' 31. 'Matsu-kasa' 32. 'Syagama' 33. 'Chanfu' 34. 'Ishiyama' 35. 'Nishino-kyo' 36. 'Yamato-sangai'

**Picture 2:** 37. 'Seimei' 38. 'Kotano-futae' 39. 'Kazan' 40. 'O'sagara' 41. 'Heisyo-ji' 42. 'Tokiwa' 43. 'Tsuruga' 44. 'Kimura' 45. 'Bukkou-ji' 46. 'Shiro-ise' 47. 'Gata' 48. 'Tsutsuji' 49. 'Oo-usuiro' 50. 'Takasagun' 51. 'Musashino' 52. 'Hi-no-kuchi' 53. 'Mokichi' 54. 'Oonukishiro' 55. 'Hiroshima-shibori' 56. 'Yae-hitoe' 57. 'Renge' 58. 'Tssu-no-hitokoe' 59. 'Kaido' 60. 'Nabika' 61. 'Osaka-mokko' 62. 'Unrin-in' 63. 'Kazakuruma' 64. 'Yamato-chasen' 65. 'Mii-dera' 66. 'Yamato-tobiiri' 67. 'Imou' 68. 'Akasaka' 69. 'Dai-rin' 70. 'Hino' 71. 'Hiroshima-nakajiro' 72. 'Ikom'



*Mel presents the  
William E. Woodroof  
Award to Jude Nuccio  
for 'Grand Marshal' at  
the Southern Cal  
potluck and awards  
dinner.*

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# **CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA-RAMA XXIV**

**Mary Anne Ray, Occasional Chef**

**November 6, 7 and 8, 1998 is**

**CAMELLIA FUN AND CULTURE time  
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3737 N. Blackstone  
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Friday CCCS members will host an “ever-so-tasty-and-fun-to-be-with” evening in the Jamaica North Rooms 221-223.

\*

Saturday (7:30- 8:30 a.m.) enter your early camellia blooms in the show in Rooms 101-103. Reticulatas, Hybrids, Japonicas (Large, Medium and Boutonniere) and Other Species. Four Points and CCCS will provide trophies - one for the best of each category and one for Best of Show.

Chairman Art Gonos has prepared a symposium filled with witty and wise speakers including Dr. Leland Chow (Bakersfield), Bob Ehrhart (Walnut Creek), Chris Gonos (Fresno), Art Gonos (Fresno) and Surprise (from ???) plus a great slide show. There'll be lots of door prizes, time for special announcements and camellia camaraderie for all—plus a delicious buffet luncheon.

\*

Champagne Time at 6:30 p.m. (Rooms 221-223) with those wonderfully creative and often zany costumes. then on to the banquet room for THE COSTUME PARADE with awards. A delicious dinner and dancing to the music of Johnny and Jay Salatino follows with the Super Raffle and the Awesome “Winner-need-not-be-present-to-win” Drawing.

The theme is “KITCHEN FANTASY”—anyone or anything about a kitchen, i.e., any fruit, vegetable, appliance, tableware, teapot, apron, potholder, cookie, pie, sack of flour, sugar, salt, pepper, etc., etc., etc.

\*

Sunday morning the “Farewell Breakfast” with talk of fun we had, checking to see if anyone's still showing pain from Friday's costume, great camellias and the up-coming shows.

**Come help us open the 98—99 CAMELLIA SEASON.**

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93704

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# FLAT HEAD BORERS

Charles C. Bush

In the beginning of my years of formal education an important principle was indelibly impressed on my mind. It was possibly made by little Miss Sparrow in the first grade. She wore her hair in a ball on the top of her head with a ribbon tied around it which flapped in the breeze. She was not very tall as I came to her shoulder. I was always the last to leave at the end of the school day so I could hug her good-bye. Or was it Miss Merritt in the second grade. She wore a lace collar on every dress and she hugged me for being the first of her class to master the X3 multiplication tables. The lesson they taught was, and I quote, "If at first you don't succeed, try - try - try, try - try again!" This principle has been of great benefit to me over the year, especially in my limited culture of camellias.

Soon after I observed structural failure of the stem of a camellia due to weight of bloom (and they were at best classified as medium), weight of a bird or wind gust, I wrote a short article entitled, "Is it Dieback?" which was published in the *Camellia Journal*, February 1994, Volume 49, No. 1. However, I might as well have been whistling "Dixie" on the streets and avenues of New York City for all the enthusiasm it created in that I raised a few eyebrows but did not attract a crowd. When I wrote the article there were a lot of unanswered questions. The main problem was the kind of insect that caused the problem. In that same issue of the *Camellia Journal* was an article which I considered very good and timely entitled, "Insect and Mite Pest of Camellias" by James R. Bakers. In reading that article, I examined each and every pest to determine which could possibly be the source of the borer infestation. It must be assumed that the borer is the larva of some

insect which is obviously not an enemy of the camellia plant. The only insect which I could associate with the borer was the "Hopping bug." There seemed to be an association between a plant in distress and an abundance of "hopping bugs." I sprayed generously with Malathion and eliminated the "hopping bug" for all practical purposes. Elimination of "hopping bugs" seemed to have no effect on the borer activity.

In warfare of any kind the knowledge of the enemy is absolutely essential. You must know what you are fighting if you intend to defeat it successfully. I had visually seen the borer on my dissection of infected branches. There was nothing available on borers in the local library.

While in attendance at the Brookhaven, MS Annual Camellia Show I had a long visit with the late F.F. "Boozy" Becker. He advised me that he had had the identical problem and that when he contacted the county agent he was advised to spray with "Lindane" several times a year. The county agent further stated that the borers were associated with pine trees which grow profusely in the area. In fact they grow over the entire Atlantic and Gulf Coastal plan and all of Florida.

The flat head borer infects all of the pine trees. This is substantiated by the many species of clinging birds that obtain their main food supply by running up and down the trunk from daylight until dark. If we were to eliminate all the pines we would have no borers. But we would have EPA and bird watching societies on our necks much more so than the controversy on the spotted owl in California. I have yet to see a pine tree in which an investigation did not disclose the many tunnels and channels cut in the cambium layer

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beneath the bark. The many channels were eaten by the borers. Whether they feed on phloem or xylem cells is not of any real significance for both are probably its meat and bread.

Since the borer has such an abundance of food in nature, why do they go to camellias for food? They simply change host. Borers are a major problem in fruit trees. For many years the cultivation of peaches was impossible in South Georgia. As a youngster I remember that a fine Elberta Peach tree from the Fort Valley, Perry Roberta area would survive only three years. An apricot imported from California would not survive for two years. The old remedy which was not very successful was to sprinkle moth crystals around the bases of the tree. I don't know how many borers it repelled, but it did keep the dogs away.

In retrospect, the problem of dieback began when I, along with a lot of other camellia growers, began using the inexpensive pine bark in our growing mediums. This pine bark mulch was infested with flat head borer eggs and/or larvae. The mix I have been successful with is as follows:

- 1 part pine bark mulch
- 1 part mason's sand
- 1 part top soil.

The root systems I obtained were phenomenal. In six months the roots would reach the side of a three gallon pot after the original graft was made on sasanqua in one gallon pots. However, the success would be short lived due primarily to flat head borers and the resulting infection with dieback fungus.

Borers have been a major problem in growing roses. If a rose bloom is cut and the cut stem is not immediately painted with fingernail polish or Treekote, a borer will take up residence and the plant will live only two or three years.

Pine bark mulch is readily obtainable at almost all nurseries. The

salesman advised that it is sterilized by going through a "heat." You cannot be so naive as to assume that the manufacturers would pasteurize the mulch to kill weed seeds and borer eggs and retail two cubic feet for \$1.25. I recently purchased ten sacks for \$12, plus sales tax. From a visual examination I concluded that it had not gone through a "heat" nor had it been pasteurized. It is *au-natural* just as it was cut from the log.

Often in discussion with other growers of camellias I am asked how to distinguish borer damage. When the borer damage is apparent it is too late. Some of the symptoms are unseasonable spurts in growth. This growth will be a very pale green. The leaves wither and turn dark rapidly and limbs break for little or no reason.

To effectively deal with borers one must resort to the old folk remedy—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Borers will not enter a plant which has no ruptures or lesions in the bark. A major entry point is where a leaf is broken off or falls off before sufficient abscission cells have formed when a leaf "matures." If the pith canal that joined the petiole of the leaf to the main pith in the stem or leaf trace is not sealed sufficiently by abscission cells this will provide a very convenient point of entry for borers. Weakness or longitudinal cracks in the bark due to rapid growth particularly in *reticulata* hybrids or frost cracks due to extremely cold weather (below 20°) provide points of entry to borers.

It is not my intention to deny the existence of the dieback fungus, but the borer entry and resultant feces provide an excellent path or canal for the fungus to enter and ultimately destroy the camellia plant by severing the pith. This occurs much more rapidly than with a canker girdling the branch.

The 1995-1996 growing season was the most disastrous I have

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experienced. From a combination of sub-freezing temperature and borer infestation, I lost approximately 150 plants. In addition I was ill advised to use a systemic insecticide, "Marathan." It was developed for the poinsettia industry to be substituted for "Cygon" which had been removed from the shelf temporarily. However, it has been restocked together with another systemic insecticide "X-ecute" which is more expensive but the active chemical is the same. The chemical Dimethoate is the dangerous ingredient and all care and protection must be used in its application. "Marathon" is totally ineffective in reducing the borer population. A word of caution when purchasing insecticides containing Dimethoate. You should examine the container to see if a residue has settled in the bottom. Dimethoate is a clear crystalline substance and, if due to low temperatures and long shelf time it has settled to the bottom, don't purchase it. Once the Dimethoate has gone out of suspension or solution no amount of agitation will put it back in solution. It must be suspended with heat and/or a catalyst or in some solution in which it is soluble. It is comparable to melting shortening made by hydrogenation of vegetable oil. Once the hydrogen is boiled off, the only way to return the oil to the shortening state is via a catalyst. In the event you purchased separated or precipitated "Cygon" or "X-ecute" dispose of it as you will waste your time trying to use it.

Borers can be controlled by periodic spraying with "Lindane." "Lindane" is a contact insecticide and, in my opinion, should be used at least at six week intervals. I prefer the 20% "Lindane" as I have had excellent results using it. It kills the borers in the in-transient stage before they can gain entry into the pith. However, if they have gained entry a contact spray cannot reach them and

the only solution is to use the systemic insecticides. I have successfully combined the two to increase the effectiveness and insect spectrum of the spraying operation. I also prefer the 20% solution of systemic insecticide "Cyron" or "X-ecute."

The ease with which it is applied is really amazing. I use an Ortho hose end dial sprayer with a capacity of 32 ounces. The proportion which I use on my plants is: 8 oz "Lindane 20%"; 6 oz. "Cygon 20%" or "6 oz. "X-ecute 20%". I fill the hose end sprayer with filtered Exxon diesel fuel (approximately 16 oz). Set the dial selection of 4 tablespoons to the gallon, mix the solution thoroughly in tank and apply on all plants. It is important to filter the diesel fuel through a relaxed piece of lady's hose to remove any gummy deposits and other trash which would plug the orifice in the applicator.

If red spider is your problem, in July-August-September use 20% "Kelthane" instead of the "Lindane" together with diesel fuel once or twice. You will be pleasantly surprised how pretty and green the foliage becomes.

What can be done to remedy and treat the borer damage? In the most extreme case and on branches with 1/4 inch diameters or less, you simply amputate the limb or branch until there is no brown or gold stain on the pith. Coat immediately with "Treekote" which has been thinned with a solution of 10% Clorox and a 90% solution of 1 tablespoon of 3336 F per gallon of water. This will seal off and prevent re-entry by other borers into the wound.

Dieback cankers which occur on the main stem or trunk are usually caused by the borer entering the pith where a leaf has matured. On close examination with a 5X glass I have found the borer entry hole in 80% of the cankers I've examined. The most

successful treatment I have discovered is to remove the dead wood surrounding the borer entry with a Dremel tool equipped with a ball cutter or a conical cutter mounted in the chuck driven at low speed. This should not be speedily done. Take your time and have adequate light. As soon as live viable wood is found and all dead wood is removed—usually only one annual growth ring—stop and irrigate the wound with the Clorox and 3336 F solution. In any case stop before you reach the pith. If you sever the pith you have done what the borer was going to do. You have killed the branch above where you were working. Paint the area you have cleaned with Treekote which has been thinned with the irrigation solution mentioned above. Wrap the painted wound after drying—6 to 8 hours—with strips of aluminum foil 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide and four inches long. Wrap aluminum foil around the limb or trunk. The lack of sunshine stimulates cell growth. Birds will usually remove the foil when the wound heals. If not it will fall off on its own. In approximately one year you will be amazed at the plant's recovery. All you will see is the black "Trekote." The canker will not have increased in size.

In case you have difficulty with the Dremel tool jumping combined with an unsteady hand, your hand and tool can be stabilized by use of a dowel rod 3/8 to 1/2 inch in diameter, a hoe handle, broom handle or a plant stake—whichever is handy. Grasp the rod mentioned above with the left hand if you are right-handed with all fingers except the thumb. Use the thumb and rod for a cradle for the right hand holding the Dremel tool. Position the end of the rod on a firm foundation with the left hand in close proximity to the canker. This arrangement will permit your removing the damaged tissue without removing too much healthy tissue.

Remove the canker and an additional 1/8 inch on all sides.

In event the canker is on branches 1/4 inch or smaller, I usually just prune them off. I only attempt to remove the canker on a main branch or branch above 1/4 inch in diameter. The tissue removing operation will reduce the size and the strength of the branch so that it will not survive.

Borers will be killed by the systemic insecticide "Cygon" or "X-ecute" but their channel will serve as a channel for dieback fungus. These channels can be removed with a conical bit inserted in the Dremel tool chuck. I must caution you not to sever the main pith channel. In case the main pith channel is severed the limb or branch will promptly die. Treat the wound as before using "Trekote" to which 3336 WP or F with Clorox added as mentioned previously. Wrap the limb with aluminum foil strips as with canker care. The wound will heal before the next growing season.

In conclusion, borers are a real problem in the cultivation of camellias. They are usually associated with southern pines—long-leaf, loblolly, white or any conifer of the pine family. They have simply changed host and substituted the cambium layer of the pine for the pith of the camellia or rose and cambium layer of fruit and dogwoods. They can be controlled by the application of "Lindane" in the movement stage and, if established in pith, by "Dimethoate" the systemic chemical compound used in "Cygon" or "X-ecute."

If there is damage, the dead tissue may be removed and the remaining live viable tissue treated with "Trekote" fortified with 10% Clorox and 90% of a solution of 1 tablespoon of Cleary's 3336 F or WP to one gallon of water. Chlorine and 3336 are powerful fungicides. My success rate has been 80%. In those cases where the limb died it was a result of an operator error—the cutting tool



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severing the pith

The procedure discussed might seem involved; however, once you perform the task you will be amazed how quickly it can be accomplished. In this instance the plants that I've salvaged could not be replaced by a trip to the nursery. In event you do not have a pine tree within 50 miles and you use pine bark mulch or pine bark nuggets in landscaping your garden, you have effectively surrounded your plants with pine trees. The associated Flat head borers are a potential source of death to your camellias. However, they can be controlled by use of the insecticide

"Lindane" for infant borers in migration and "Cygon" or "X-ecute" for those borers not accessible to the contact insecticide "Lindane." In the event the borers are established in the ancillary pith they may be eradicated by the systemic action of Dimethoate. The borer channels must be sealed to prevent entry of the die back fungus.

*(Editor's note: I apologize to Mr. Bush for omitting the seven photographs he sent as part of his paper. This lengthy article is locale-specific but should be of interest where pine trees are used for shade.)*

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## 1999 CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

### From San Diego to Fresno

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| January 9        | Descanso Gardens, Judges' and Exhibitors' Symposium  |
| January 16 & 17  | Descanso Gardens, La Canada-Flintridge<br>Hosted by Pacific Camellia Society                                       |
| January 23 & 24  | South Coast Botanical Gardens, Palos Verdes<br>Hosted by South Coast Camellia Society                              |
| January 30 & 31  | Descanso Gardens, La Canada-Flintridge<br>Hosted by Southern California Camellia Society                           |
| February 6 & 7   | Casa del Prado, Rm. 101, Balboa Park, San Diego<br>Hosted by San Diego Camellia Society                            |
| February 13 & 14 | Huntington Gardens, San Marino<br>Hosted by Southern California Camellia Society                                   |
| February 20 & 21 | Church of the Brethren, Bonita & "E," La Verne<br>Hosted by Pomona Valley Camellia Society                         |
| February 27 & 28 | Descanso Gardens, La Canada-Flintridge<br>Hosted by Southern California Camellia Council                           |
| March 6 & 7      | First Christian Church, Bakersfield<br>Hosted by Camellia Society of Kern County                                   |
| March 13 & 14    | First Armenian Congregational Church<br>5673 N. First St., Fresno<br>Hosted by Central California Camellia Society |

# THE JUDGES HAVE SPOKEN ONCE AGAIN

Don Bergamini

These are the camellia varieties you are going to win with, so exhibitors take a look at the winners and "good luck!" If you are just starting out or need to reduce the size of your collection, then these varieties are the ones you want to have.

There were some new or fairly new varieties that were really hot this year or were just starting to warm. They were 'Junior Prom', 'Dusty', 'Elaine's Betty', 'Paper Dolls', 'Linda Carol' and 'Queen Bee'.

The 1999 season will see the end of the nineties. I will be telling you in my next article what were the top winner in the nineties. I will also be comparing the eighties to the nineties, so I hope you will be looking forward to these articles for next year. I think it will be fun to see if the judges really change their minds on varieties, or if the varieties they thought were good in the eighties are still winning in the nineties and will continue to win in the year two thousand and on—only time will tell.

I hope that each and every one of you will have a great show season in 1999 bringing home many trophies and memories of the good times had by all at the shows. Again I say, "Good Luck and Great Blooms!"

## SINGLE ENTRIES

### Large/Very Large Japonicas

'Royal Velvet' 7

'Junior Prom' 6

'Lady Laura' 6

'Miss Charleston Variegated' 4

'Tomorrow Park Hill' 4

'Carter's Sunburst' 3

'Elegans Champagne' 3

'Mary Fischer' 3

'Nuccio's Carousel' 3

'Dusty' 2

'Elaine's Betty' 2

'Elegans Splendor' 2

'Royal Velvet Variegated' 2

'Swan Lake' 2

'Tata' 2

19 others with one each

### MEDIUM JAPONICAS

'Fire Dance Variegated' 5

'Cherries Jubilee' 4

'Margaret Davis' 4

'Feathery Touch' 4

'Grand Marshal' 3

'Nuccio's Jewel' 3

'Magnoliaeflora' 3

'Nuccio's Gem' 2

'Sawada's Dream' 2

'Veiled Beauty' 2

'Wildfire' 2

19 others with 1 each

### SMALLS—ANY SPECIES

'Spring Daze' 7

'Ave Maria' 4

'First Blush' 4

'Red Hots' 4

'Black Tie' 3

'Dahlohnega' 3

'Alison Leigh Woodroof' 2

'Baby Pearl' 2

'Black Tie Variegated' 2

'Demi-Tasse' 2

'Kitty' 2

'Maroon and Gold' 2

10 others with 1 each

### MINIATURES—ANY SPECIES

'Grace Albritton' 5

'Something Beautiful' 5

'Ellen Daniel' 3

'Tootsie' 3

'Fircone Variegated' 2

'Lemon Drop' 2

'Man Size' 2

'Paper Dolls' 2

11 others with 1 each

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**RETICULATA/RETICULATA****HYBRIDS**

~~'Linda Carol' 7~~

~~'Queen Bee' 6~~

'Emma Gaeta Variegated' 5

'Dr. Clifford Parks' 4

'Larry Piet' 4

'Miss Tulare' 4

'Ruta Hagmann' 4

'Harold L. Paige' 3

'Hulyn Smith' 3

'Valley Knudsen' 3

'Crinoline' 2

'Frank Houser Variegated' 2

'John Hunt' 2

'Pharaoh' 2

20 others with 1 each

**NON-RETICULATA HYBRIDS**

'Pink Dahlia' 9

'Elsie Jury' 6

'Julie Variegated' 5

'Honeymoon' 4

'Waltz Time Variegated' 4

'Julia' 3

'Nicky Crisp' 2

'Pink Dahlia Variegated' 2

11 others with 1 each

**SPECIES**

'Shibori Egao' 8

'Egao' 4

'Botan Yuki' 2

3 others with 1 each

**MULTIPLE ENTRIES****JAPONICAS—MEDIUM TO VERY****LARGE**

'Nuccio's Carousel' 9

'Royal Velvet' 8

'Jenny Mills' 5

'Sawada's Dream' 5

'Wildfire' 5

'Tomorrow Park Hill' 4

'Elegans Champagne' 3

'Fire Dance Variegated' 3

'Katie' 3

'Magnoliaeflora' 3

'Miss Charleston Variegated' 3

'Elegans Supreme' 2

'Glen 40' 2

'Grand Marshal' 2

'Grand Slam' 2

'Kramer's Supreme' 2

'Lady Laura' 2

'Marie' 2

'Nuccio's Gem' 2

'Nuccio's Jewel' 2

'Sweet Dreams' 2

'Tata' 2

19 others with 1 each

**BOUTONNIERES—ANY SPECIES**

'Man Size' 7

'Pink Perfection' 5

'Red Hots' 5

'Spring Daze' 5

'Hishi-Karaito' 4

'Fircone Variegated' 3

'Lemon Drop' 3

'Something Beautiful' 3

'Alison Leigh Woodroof' 2

'Maroon and Gold' 2

'Night Rider' 2

'Philippa Ifould' 2

12 others with 1 each

**RETICULATA/RETICULATA****HYBRIDS**

'Emma Gaeta Variegated' 10

'Dr. Clifford Parks' 6

'Harold L. Paige' 5

'Cornelian' 3

'LASCA Beauty' 3

'Miss Tulare' 3

'Larry Piet' 2

8 others with 1 each

**NON-RETICULATA HYBRIDS**

'Nicky Crisp' 9

'Freedom Bell' 5

'Kramer's Fluted Coral' 3

'Julie Variegated' 3

'Pink Dahlia' 3

'Anticipation Variegated' 2

'E. G. Waterhouse' 2

'Honeymoon' 2

## GETTING TO THE HEAD TABLE—STEP 8

### Disbudding—Mel Belcher

Having deep roots in the Great Central Valley of California allowed me to work with a variety of fruit and nut trees. One lesson I learned at an early age is that large good quality peaches (and many other fruits) are the result of “thinning.” This process takes place as the fruit is set and beginning to “size up.” By limiting fruit to approximately 6 inches (distance between thumb and little finger) between adjacent fruit, the fruiting energy goes into the retained fruit and results in large, non-crowded specimen rather than many small pickling-size fruit that are hardly worth picking.

There is a strong correlation between the thinning of peaches and the disbudding of camellias. Thinning of peaches produces large, uncrowded fruit; thinning or disbudding of camellias produces large, uncrowded blooms. Most of us know that camellia show judges award, depending on area, 20% or 25% of all points to size and another 20% or 25% to condition. However, as I will write in greater detail in Steps 11 and 12, size gets the attention of most judges quicker than any other consideration. Allow me to be a bit facetious. Many older judges, including myself, don't see as well as we once did, but most of us can still detect larger sizes. Consequently, additional credit is unintentionally given to size.

For most varieties of camellias it is absolutely essential that aggressive disbudding be carried out if we hope to get our blooms to the Head Table. If we were to prioritize the twelve steps to the Head Table, Step 8, disbudding, would be in contention for top spot. This concept holds for miniatures as well as for very large japonicas, reticulatas and non-reticulata hybrids.

#### What buds should be removed?

Some buds are destined to be removed because of their location on

the plant. First, and most obvious, are those buds close to the ground. Any watering or rain will splash dirt or debris up onto the petals and cause damage thus diminishing the condition of the bloom. Secondly, all interior buds that compete for space and air circulation will be subject to limb or leaf damage. Consequently, it is best that these interior buds be removed rather than be left to siphon off blooming energy from prime location buds. Obviously damaged and small blooms will never reach the Head Table. Another category of blooms that must be removed are multiple buds at the terminal of a limb. This, of course, is the most obvious place to disbud. All buds except one should be twisted off. Terminal buds are normally the most desired and, for many plants, are the only buds left after judicious disbudding.

#### How many buds are to be left?

This is where I may be considered radical. If the plant is a “show” plant, only well-placed buds remain. This aggressive disbudding has a dual benefit—retained buds will be larger and fewer potentially blighted blooms will fall to the ground. Let me suggest that the following tabulated model has merit. Numbers in ( ) represent maximum.

Ht of plant (ft.)	Buds to retain
0	0 (0)
1	1 (1)
2	2 (2)
3	4 (6)
4	8 (13)
5	16 (27)
6	32 (55)
7	64 (104)
8	128 (218)

#### When to disbud?

Disbudding can commence as soon as the bloom bud can be distinguished from the growth bud. However, as a Southern Californian, I prefer to wait

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until the buds have sized up and the plant is beginning to go dormant. Two reasons support this approach. First, July and August tend to be too hot and dry to remove a bud adjacent to a retained bud and a growth bud without causing stress to surviving members. This stress can cause the adjacent bud to dry up and drop. This stress can be partially averted by disbudding in the cool of the morning or evening and hosing down the plants to provide moisture. Some first class exhibitors do start disbudding as soon as they can detect the difference between the bloom bud and the growth bud. However, an unsubstantiated reason to wait is that, if buds are removed too early, the plant in its determination to reproduce seem to produce another round of buds. So the early disbudding will have gained very little according to my observation. By waiting until September or October, after the major growing season is over, major pruning can be done as a complimentary function to disbudding. Therefore, pruning and disbudding go hand-in-hand since excess buds are removed as limbs are removed.

#### **How to disbud?**

Even though we can say that the “how” is answered by just twisting off the unwanted bud, there is more to it than that. First, care must be exercised that the growth bud is not twisted off with the bloom bud. At least one person in the Southern California

Camellia Society know that when the growth bud is missing the blooms needs to e entered in the “treated” section of a show. Incidentally, some reticulata buds are difficult to remove without taking the growth bud and an adjacent leaf. So, be careful when disbudding ‘Nuccio’s Ruby’, ‘Cornelian’ and other varieties with tight spherical buds that develop close to the growth bud and terminal leaves. Also difficult to disbud are varieties that develop buds in a cluster such as ‘Night Rider’, ‘Lemon Drop’, ‘Demitasse’ and ‘Maroon and Gold’. You just rub them all off except one last remaining bud alongside a growth bud.

#### **Which buds to leave?**

A consideration and technique that pays dividends for some large/very large varieties of japonicas and reticulatas is to leave terminal buds that are positioned downward. This position, particularly for heavy blooms, allows the back side of the bloom to face the elements of rain, frost and sun and thus protects the delicate petals. It is thrilling to cut one of these narcissistic blooms after a rain and turn it over to expose its pristine beauty unaffected by the adverse elements.

Finally, disbudding is not for me the most enjoyable part of participating in the fabulous hobby of growing and showing camellias, but it is amazingly rewarding when we see what the retained bud looks like as a spectacular bloom on the Head Table.

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## **CAMELLIA STATIONERY**

Our beautiful camellia notecards are still available in sets of eight for \$6.00 including tax and shipping. Folks who use them (and re-order) tell us how truly lovely they are. They make wonderful gifts for your fellow camellia lovers or those you are trying to get interested in this great hobby! You can even order them for your own use. They also look beautiful in frames.

Cards can be ordered through Dorothy Grier, 13229 Pipeline Ave., Chino, CA 91710 (909)628-1380, or through Southern California Camellia Society, 7475 Brydon Road, La Verne, CA 91750, (909)593-4894. In either case, make your check payable to SCCS.

If any camellia society would like to use these cards as “fund raisers,” orders for 25 or more sets are priced at \$4.00 each, including tax and shipping.

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## RESEARCH COMMITTEE—OFF AND RUNNING

Marilee Gray

After months of preparation, the newly-established Research Committee of the Southern California Camellia Society held its first meeting at Descanso Gardens on March 21, 1997. We were fortunate to have Jerry Turney, who has a Ph.D. in plant pathology from U.C. Riverside, as our committee chairman. Also in attendance was Tim Thibault, who had assumed the position of curator of camellias at Descanso Gardens only a few months before. He was a recent summa cum laude graduate with a degree in horticulture from Washington State University. Jerry and Tim together provide a wealth of technical information and give invaluable guidance to the committee. We rely heavily on their assessment of project worthiness and validity, project management, and the collection and interpretation of data.

The most significant decision of that first meeting was to develop an existing fenced area within Descanso Gardens as our primary test site. Many working sessions were needed to clear and prepare the area and construct the pot benches. Jim McQuiston was responsible for designing the benches; he also did much of the work involved in supplying the site with electricity and constructing a versatile, automatic watering system.

Meetings during the first seven months were dedicated to the planning of site development and to the selection of experiments, their organization, and the determination and acquisition of needed test materials. Finally, on October 17th, the real fun began with the first experimental working session!

Fifteen months into the program, we have held fifteen Research Committee meetings and numerous on site work sessions at Descanso Gardens. The test area holds row after row of camellias that represent several experimental programs in progress. In addition, Tim has plants used in grafting experiments and trays of cuttings housed in the propagation facility at Descanso Gardens, and Jerry is beginning an experiment on phytophthora control in the greenhouses at the Los Angeles County Arboretum in Arcadia. In making the facilities at Descanso Gardens and the Arboretum available, Tim and Jerry are expanding the potential of the committee through their cooperative efforts.

The scope of the present studies is diverse. The objective of most of the current experiments is to provide the sort of practical information that will be of greatest benefit to the home gardener and hobbyist. Thus, we are particularly interested in testing those materials and new products that are commercially available to discover which are best suited for camellia culture in Southern California.

Here is a brief review of current studies. In grafting, the benefit of using pre-callused understock or callusing agents and the influence of virus are being explored. An experiment to test the effect of various soil amendments and the suitability of differing soil mixes includes some new materials and others that are untested on camellias. In another study, the influence of mycorrhizae and *Pisolithus tinctorius* on plant vigor is being

tested. In a rooting test with cuttings, three new products recommended by Hulyn Smith at the '97 Camellia-Rama—C-Mone K<sup>+</sup>, Cell-U-Wett, and Spin Out—are being examined. Various materials, combinations, products, and concentrations of fertilizers are being compared for their effect on growth and bloom production. The influence of trace minerals and pH adjusters on growth and bloom size and color is another study under way. The effectiveness of fertilizing with foliar sprays on both a japonica and a non-retic hybrid is being examined. Preliminary work has been conducted on the search for a species of camellia that might possess an inherent resistance to petal blight.

Many of these experiments will extend for a season or two. Most experiments will need to be repeated to either substantiate some unexpected results or to allow for the influence of a particular season. The

only thing more exciting than initiating a new study is evaluating the resulting data. Data and conclusions will be reported when available in future issues of *The Camellia Review*.

The intent of the Research Committee is to improve camellia culture by providing comparative information on new products and by determining the beneficial or deleterious effect of various materials on camellias. Already several new experiments are scheduled to begin in the coming months, and preliminary data from current studies are suggesting other related experiments. The work of the Research Committee, therefore, promises to be ongoing. With continuing support, dedicated interest, and quality leadership, the Research Committee should prove to be one of the most significant and contributing efforts of Southern Cal.

## MANY THANKS!

A very special "Thank You" to the Pomona Valley Camellia Society for their gift of \$1,000 in recognition of Marilee Gray's years of service as President of Southern California Camellia Society

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## NEW BOOKS FOR CAMELLIA ENTHUSIASTS

FROM AUSTRALIA: *Illustrated Encyclopedia of Camellias* by Stirling Macoboy. The Encyclopedia is the definitive guide to the beautiful and varied camellias. Mr. Macoboy presents more than 1,000 of the world's most popular camellias with every entry illustrated by a color photograph. 304 Pages, 19 color paintings, 1096 color photo. Hard cover. Size 9 1/4 x 12/14 inches. Price \$39.95 US plus shipping \$6.50 ground, \$13.00 2-day Air for US customers. Order through Timber Press, 133 S. W. Second Avenue, Suite 450 Portland, OR 97204. Phone: (503)227-2878. FAX (503)227-3070. E-mail: debby@timber-press.com. Web: WWW.timber-press.com

FROM CHINA: *The World's Best Camellia Cultivars* written by Mr. Gao Jiyin and Mrs. Chen Shaoyun, et. al., all authoritative persons in the Chinese camellia field. Professor Chang Hongta, famous taxonomist for the Genus *Camellia*, and Thomas J. Savige, International Registrar for the Genus *Camellia* have written forewords for the book. Over 1,000 camellia cultivars are described in the book, 750 of which are illustrated in full color with sections on species, taxonomy, history, culture breeding and diseases and pest control practices. This is the first publication which combines Chinese camellia cultivars with the world's camellias as described in China, each cultivar being identified in Chinese characters, pinyin transliterations and English together with its description. The book will be useful

for the world's camellia enthusiasts and gardeners for identification of camellia cultivars, for good reading and to add to library collections.

The book is printed with an elegant design and bound with hard cover, color illustrations are produced by a technique that eliminates reflected light. It has over 200 pages using the best art paper. It could be said that the quality of the book fully compares with the best from other countries of the world. Size is 23.5 cm. x 26.5 cm.

The price, including mailing cost, is \$75.00 US. Send orders with checks directly to

Mr. Gao Jiyin, Subtropical Forestry Research Institute, Fuyang Zhejiang, China 311400. E-mail risf@fyptt.zjta.net.cn

FROM ENGLAND: *Camellias—The Complete Guide to Their Cultivation and Use* written by Jennifer Trehane is available through Timber Press for \$34.00 US. More complete information is not available at this time, but *Country Life* and *English Gardens* have given it good reviews. This book can also be ordered through Timber Press. Jennifer also has a camellia pictorial calendar "on its way" which will retail at around five pounds. She is offering the calendar to camellia societies at wholesale prices so they can use it for fund raising. Contact Jennifer Trehane, 353 Church Cottage, Hampreston, Wimborne, Dorset BH217LX, England e:mail JenTrehane@compuserve.com for more information.



# CAMELLIA CAVALCADE—MODESTO SHOW

<b>Best of Show</b>	<u>'Junior Prom'</u>	Tom & Marge Lee
<b>Japonica - Very Large</b>		
Best Single	'Junior Prom'	Tom & Marge Lee
Runner-up Single	'Dusty'	Larry & Nancy Pitts
Best Tray of 3	'Junior Prom'	Tom & Marge Lee
<b>Japonica - Large</b>		
Best Single	'Helen Bower'	Art & Chris Gonos
Runner-up Single	'Royal Velvet'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Best Tray of 3	'Holly Bright'	Edith Mazzei
Best Tray of 5	'Miss Charleston Variegated'	Joe Roup
<b>Japonica - Medium</b>		
Best Single	'Feathery Touch'	Jack & Anne Woo
Runner-up Single	'Magnoliaeflora'	Robert & Nancy Steele
Best Tray of 3	'Wildfire'	Robert Ehrhart
Best Tray of 5	'Lady Laura'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
<b>Small Blooms</b>		
Best Single	'Spring Daze'	Art & Chris Gonos
Runner-up Single	'Dahlohnega'	Virginia Rankin
Best Tray of 3	'Spring Daze'	Don & Dolores Martin
Best Tray of 5	'Ellen Daniels'	Larry & Nancy Pitts
<b>Miniature Blooms</b>		
Best Single	'Francis Council'	Jim & Jean Toland
Runner-up Single	'Black Tie'	Robert Ehrhart
Best Tray of 3	'Pink Perfection'	Robert & Nancy Steele
Best Tray of 5	'Man Size'	Art & Chris Gonos
<b>Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid</b>		
Best Single Very Large	<u>'Queen Bee'</u>	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Runner-up Single Very Large	'Pharaoh'	Larry & Nancy Pitts
Best Single Large	'Valley Knudsen'	Joe Roup
<b>Non-Reticulata Hybrid</b>		
Best Single Large	'Honeymoon'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Best Single Medium	'Julia'	Don & Sue Kendall
Best Tray of 3	'Kramer's Fluted Coral'	Virginia Rankin
<b>Best Seedling—Medium/Large</b>		Robert Ehrhart
<b>Best Seedling—Miniature/Small</b>	No 101	Hal & Deane Burch
<b>Best Fragrant Bloom</b>	'High Fragrance'	Hal & Deane Burch
<b>Best Higo Bloom</b>	'Kumagi-no Go Yo'	Elmer & Bernice Achterberg
<b>Best Yellow Bloom</b>	'Dahlohnega'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
<b>Best White Bloom</b>	'Tata'	Elmer & Bernice Achterberg
<b>Best Collection of 9 Different Blooms</b>		Art & Chris Gonos
<b>Best Collection of 9 Different Boutonnieres</b>		Art & Chris Gonos
<b>Modesto Members</b>		
Best Japonica	'Lady Laura'	Harlan Smith
Runner-up Japonica	'Lady Kay'	Pat Galli
Best 3 Medium Japonicas	'Reg Ragland'	Jake & Eleanor Holtzman
Best Retic or non-Retic	'Julia'	Don & Sue Kendall
Runner-up Retic/Non-Retic	'Hulyn Smith'	Helen Nunes
Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids	'Kramer's Fluted Coral'	Virginia Rankin

## Flower Arrangements

Most outstanding—open division	Jane Dorn
Most outstanding in the show	Jane Dorn
Dwight Wait Award (one-time only member) 'Candy Cane'	Helen Nunes

## Modesto Members

Most outstanding, Class 2	Helen Nunes
Most outstanding by woman member	Virginia Rankin
Most outstanding, novice division	Paula Loeffler
Most outstanding, intermediate division	Marge Beckwith
Most outstanding, advanced division	Jamie Ibey
Most outstanding, men's division	Darren Smith
Most outstanding table setting	Gaby Stoutamire
Most outstanding miniature, under 5"	Karen Weatherly
Most outstanding miniature, 6 - 8"	Karen Weatherly
Most outstanding junior arrangement, age 7-10	Haley Dunn
Most outstanding junior arrangement, age 11-14	Alison Renkel
Most outstanding floor arrangement	Darren Smith

## Youth Division

Best Japonica	'Atomic Red'	Adaria Don Wilson
Best Non-Retic Hybrid	'Julie'	Stephen Watson
Best Miniature	'Something Beautiful'	Jarod Bates

## Award of Excellence

Robert Ehrhart

## Sweepstakes

Robert Ehrhart

## Runner-up Sweepstakes

Don & Mary Bergamini

## INTRODUCTIONS FOR 1998-99

'**Bunny Ears**'—Nuccio's own chance seedling hybrid. To quote Tom Nuccio, "We believe it to be a roseflora hybrid. The color is medium pink. Form is semi-double. Good "rabbit ears" and miniature to small in size. The plant is vigorous, upright and bushy and is a profuse bloomer. Mid-late season.

'**Frank Houser**'—retic hybrid. Very large, rose-red, semi-double to loose peony, good rabbit ears. Typical retic growth. Virgorous, open and upright. Mid-season bloom.

'**Sweet Emily Kate**'—This is a fragrant Lutchuensis hybrid. Blush pink shading to pale pink in ceter. Small-medium, irregular loose peony. Slow pendulus growth. Mid-late season.

'**Sweet Jane**'—(Japonica x Transnokoensis). Pale pink at center shading to deeper pink on the outer petals. Miniature size, peony form. Virgorous upright, mid-season.

'**Snow Drop Cascade**'—A 'Snow Drop' seedling which is a Fraterna hybrid. White or almost white shading to soft pink near the edge. Miniature to small, single to semi-double. Spreading growth. Early to mid-season.

Write for a free catalog

**NUCCIO'S  
NURSERIES**

3555 Chaney Trail,  
P. O. Box 6160, Altadena, CA 91001  
(818) 794-3383

Closed Wednesday and Thursday and on Sundays, June through December

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## DIRECTORY OF CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Don Martin; Secretary—Joan Hill, 4728 Woodson, Fresno 93711. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November-February, 7:30 p.m. Sheraton Smuggler's Inn, 3737 N. Blackstone, Fresno.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Larry Pitts; Secretary—Edith Mazzei, 1486 Yosemite Circle, 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—Helen Maas; Secretary—Charlene McAllister, 2018 Kingston Place, Bakersfield 93306. For meeting dates and times, call Helen Maas (805)872-2188.

MODESTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF: President—Mary Jo Pinheiro; Secretary—Sue Kendall, 1505 Gary Lane, Modesto, 95355. Meetings: 1st Sunday, October-April, 1:00 p.m., 220-A Standiford Avenue, Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Don Bergamini; Secretary—Eric Hansen. 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—Sergio Bracci; Secretary—Kathryn Korin, 1241 E. Calaveras St., Altadena 91001. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November-April, 7:30 p.m., Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive, La Canada.

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

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—David Trujillo; Secretary—Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover St., Riverside 95204. Meetings: 2nd Monday, November-April, 7:30 p.m., Church of the Brethren, Corner "E" & Bonita, La Verne.

SACRAMENTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF: President—Jackie Randall; Secretary—Mary Louise Jones, 4454 Marley Drive, Sacramento 95521. Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October-April, 7:30 p.m., Studio Theater, 1028 "R" Street, Sacramento

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Jay Vermilya; Secretary—Lew Gary, 11419 Cabela Place, San Diego 92127. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November-April, 7:30 p.m., Room 101 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, INC., CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF: President—Walt Dabel. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October-April, 7:30 p.m., Lick Mill Park, 4750 Lick Mill Boulevard, Santa Clara.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Helen Gates; Secretary—Melita Johnson, 1251 10th Street, San Pedro 90731. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, September-July, 7:30 p.m., South Coast Botanic Garden, 26300 Crenshaw Boulevard, Palos Verdes Peninsula.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Brad King; Secretary—Bobbie Belcher, 7475 Brydon Road, La Verne 91750. Meetings: 7:30 p.m., Ayres Hall, Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia, on October 26, November 16, January 25, February 22, March 28, April 25. Note: No December meeting.

