

THE
Camellia
REVIEW





INSIDE COVER: ‘RUTA HAGMANN’ *Photo by Bradford King*

FRONT COVER: ‘BELLA JINHUA’ *Photo by Bradford King*

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Bradford King, Editor • bdk@usc.edu

Karen Harrison, Associate Editor

Michelle Glush, Graphic Design • mglush@mac.com

Barbara Council, Membership

Southern California Camellia Society,

PO Box 1312, La Canada CA 91012

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THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITOR

SPRING IS WHEN CAMELLIAS FLUSH NEW GROWTH

BY BRADFORD KING

While some camellias continue to bloom in spring notably *C. reticulata* and late blooming camellias like ‘Tudor Baby Variegated’ and ‘Spring Daze,’ it is the time camellias break dormancy and produce new leaves. Most begin as light green and become darker with age and others are tones of red before becoming green. One of the most beautiful is ‘Bella Jinhua’ which has deep mahogany foliage which unfortunately turns a muddy reddish hue with age. The bloom is a sport from ‘Nuccio’s Bella Rossa’ first discovered by Fu Binzhong, Jinhua Flower Seed Horticultural Company. This Chinese name means “red leaf



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bella.” Monrovia Nursery is propagating a mutation they are calling ‘Mon-Belle’ and listing it for sale as ‘Vestito Rossa.’ My Monrovia plant’s flowers and foliage look just like the ‘Bella Jinhua’ propagated and sold at Nuccio’s Nurseries. ‘Bella Jinhua’ serves as the cover photo. It has won best of show in Northern California and was awarded the Sewell Mutant Award in 2020.

Spring is the best time to prune camellias. Many plants will only require removing dead branches and some shaping to improve their looks. Additional removal of weak growth and stems that cross each other is also helpful. If you have a large camellia that requires rejuvenation, there is a video by Mark Crawford on the American Camellia Website that shows how it is done.

Since Southern California Camellia Society held no in-person meetings due to the Covid 19 pandemic, I produced videos emailed to you each month by Alexis Slafer. You can see all of them on the SCCS Facebook page. In addition, there are videos describing grafting and creating a camellia bonsai. There are also “fun” videos set to music highlighting “Camellia Fimbriation,” “Musical Camellias,” “Camellia Dragons” and “Religious Camellias” to name a few. A new video is posted every week for your enjoyment which are different from the monthly email videos.

The Southern California Council and SCCS are planning camellia shows for 2022 and hope to resume in-person society meetings when it is safe.

Stay safe and healthy until we can meet again.





CALIFORNIA BRED CAMELLIA RETICULATA

BY BRADFORD KING

As you may recall, the Chinese Yunnan *Camellia reticulata* were imported to Descanso Gardens and Ralph Peer's estate in 1948. Hybridizing began in earnest during the 1950s with Howard Asper, Dr. Clifford Parks, Piet & Gaeta and Nuccio's Nurseries leading the way in Southern California and Frank Pursel in Northern California.

HOWARD ASPER

Asper was Curator of Camellias at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California, where he helped build the camellia collection, oversaw camellia propagation and harvested camellias for the cut flower industry. He was present when the first *C. reticulata* were imported from China to Rancho del Descanso (Descanso Gardens). Hazel and Howard Asper bought ten acres of land near the town of Escondido, a city occupying a shallow valley ringed by rocky hills, just north of the city of San Diego where they built an attractive cottage in 1952. They proceeded to grow camellias on weekends and holidays when he worked at the Huntington Botanical Gardens. He retired in 1962 and grew thousands of camellia seedlings, introducing sixteen *C. reticulata* hybrids. The two most popular are 'Valley Knudsen' and 'Valentine Day.'

DR. CLIFFORD PARKS

When Clifford Parks, Ph.D., was a young botanist working in the Los Angeles County and State Arboretum in Arcadia, California, he was breeding *C. reticulata* hybrids. Two that are widely distributed and popular today are 'Dr. Clifford Parks' and 'LASCA Beauty.' 'Dr. Clifford Parks' has a very large red flower. It is one of the cultivars with several forms--semidouble, anemone, loose peony and full peony, and is still a camellia show winner.



'DR. CLIFFORD PARKS'

'LASCA Beauty' is also capable of winning show points with its lovely soft pink semidouble flower. LASCA is the initials Los Anges State and County Arboretum. Dr. Parks continued hybridizing when he moved to North Carolina but shifted to breeding cold hardy and yellow cultivars.

These cultivars were bred by Dr. Parks and named by The Northern California Camellia Society when Dr. Parks left the plants with them when he moved to North Carolina. While Cliff was reluctant to have a camellia named



'LASCA BEAUTY'



'FRANCIE L.'



'NUCCIO'S RUBY



'CURTAIN CALL'

for himself, others prevailed. Both of these cultivars have been awarded The Charolett C. Knox Reticulata Award.

NUCCIO'S NURSERIES

The American Camellia Society awards the Harris Hybrid Award each year to the originator of a seedling, not a sport, involving a cross of two or more camellia species. Nuccio's Nurseries has won with three *C. reticulata* hybrids. The reticulata hybrids are 'Francie L,' which has a very large rose red semidouble flower with irregular upright wavy petals, 'Nuccio's Ruby' which has a large semidouble rich dark red flower with ruffled petals and 'Curtain Call,' one of the largest *C. reticulata* hybrids which has a deep coral rose semidouble flower. There are also variegated forms of 'Francie L.' and 'Nuccio's Ruby' that are very attractive with contrasting white markings.

In addition, 'Francie L.,' 'Curtain Call' and 'Queen Bee' have won the Charlotte C. Knox Reticulata Award. 'Queen Bee' has a very large irregular semidouble beautiful soft pink bloom. My 'Queen Bee' didn't begin blooming until March, with beautiful flowers in early April this year.



'QUEEN BEE'

MEYER PIET AND LEE GAETA

Meyer and his friend Lee hybridized camellias in the nineteen seventies and eighties at Meyer's home in Arcadia, California. They registered sixteen new *reticulata* hybrids. Most of these were named after family members.

'Emma Gaeta' is named after Lee's wife. When variegated, this bloom is a show winner with its deep rose pink heavily marked with splashes of white. In California, it was the biggest winner in the *reticulata* class until 'Frank Houser' came along.

Many people consider 'Larry Piet' their best introduction. The rich dark red large to very large rose form double flower was named for Meyer and Bev's son.

Both of these cultivars were awarded the Charlotte C. Knox *Reticulata* Award by the American Camellia Society--'Emma Gaeta' in 1993 and 'Larry Piet' in 2000.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Camellia hobbyists from Northern California have bred some wonderful *C. reticulata* hybrids. These include 'Barbara Goff', 'Linda Carol', 'Ruta Haggmann', 'Holy Pure', 'Fine Holy', 'Harold L. Paige' and 'Mandalay Queen.'

The biggest *reticulata* winner in recent California camellia shows is 'Barbara Goff'. The very large complicated bloom is a lovely shade of pink. It was bred by Gordon Goff who named it for his wife. It blooms from early season



'EMMA GAETA VARIEGATED



'LINDA CAROL'



'BARBARA GOFF'

to late season which is greatly appreciated.

Frank Pursel introduced 'Linda Carol' which has a very large soft pink semidouble flower. Pursel introduced 112 *C. reticulata* hybrids which is a huge number for an individual breeder. He had two key strategies: (1) new seedlings were grown in his basement under grow lights, and (2) all one-year-old hybrids were grafted because they grew better on rootstock than their own roots. It was awarded the Charlotte C. Knox Reticulata Award in 2006.



'RUTA HAGMANN'



'MANDALAY QUEEN'



'FINE PURE'

The very large light blush to coral pink peony flowers of 'Ruta Haggmann' bloom late season. It is a seedling of 'Curtain Call' which Mr. Haggmann named for his wife. This flower would win more at camellia shows if it bloomed earlier. It begins to bloom in my garden in Arcadia in March and some years has its best flowers in April. This includes even gibbed flowers. It was awarded the Charlotte C. Knox Reticulata Award in 2008.

Shade and Shadow Nursery registered 'Mandalay Queen' in 1966. The very large rose pink semidouble flower has numerous fluted petals which make a very attractive bloom. It was awarded the Charlotte C. Knox Reticulata Award in 1997

John Wang is the most recent hybridizer to introduce *C. reticulata* hybrids. He crossed *C. reticulata* hybrid 'Suzanne Weathers,' which has a creamy light pink bloom, with the white *C. japonica* 'Kona' to get 'Holy Pure' and 'Fine Pure,' both registered in 2007. His breeding goal is to get light-colored reticulatas which he achieved with these cultivars. 'Holy Pure' is large to very large rose form double to semidouble with inner white tinted pink

petals and outer petals darker pink. It was awarded the Charlotte C. Knox Award in 2018. 'Fine Pure' has a very large semidouble flower with light pink petals that become darker pink on the petal edges. This beauty is seen more on the East Coast than in California.

'Harold L. Paige' has a spectacular very large bright red rose form double to peony flower. The plant grows upright, vigorously and blooms late in the season. J. Osegueda of Oakland California crossed *C. japonica* 'Adolphe Audusson' with *C. reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' to get this seedling. It was named in 1972 for Harold L. Paige, the most senior man in the Northern California camellia world who was blind and 90 years of age when this cultivar was introduced to honor him. The flower was awarded the Albury Harris Hybrid Award and the Frank L. Stormont Reticulata Award in 1980. In 1986, it was added to the William E. Woodroof Camellia Hall of Fame. In 1988, it was the initial cultivar to be awarded the Charlotte C. Knox Reticulata Award. This wonderful flower continues to be popular and widely grown throughout the camellia world.



'HAROLD L. PAIGE'



DAN CHARVET BRED CAMELLIAS FOR LANDSCAPE BEAUTY

BY BRADFORD KING

Dan is in Fort Bragg, California, where the climate is too cold for most japonica cultivars to set seed. Therefore, Dan specialized in breeding with *C. reticulata* and other camellia species, especially those with fragrance. He found that *C. fraterna* and *C. pitardii* Var. *Yunnanica* and *C. grijsii* cross well with *C. reticulata* producing fertile fragrant seedlings with complex beautiful flower forms. Dan has over 50 years as a camellia breeder and owner of Heartwood Nursery. While some of his introductions are show camellias, he focused more on developing beautiful landscape camellias that are “self-grooming” (shed by itself) and require less water to thrive and bloom in the garden.

In addition, one of his breeding objectives was to use petal blight-resistant species and hybrids in a cross to make them resistant to petal blight.

He has registered twenty-five *camellia reticulata* hybrids and six nonreticulata hybrids before he retired and closed Heartland Nursery.

A sample of his reticulata hybrids includes ‘Bloomfield,’ Bloomfield Special,’ ‘Braxton Bragg,’ ‘City of Newberg,’ ‘Heartwood Bolero,’ ‘Heartwood Fandango’ and ‘Sheltered Cove.’

In 1985, Dan introduced the large to very large velvet red ‘Bloomfield’ which is one of his early registered camellias. When this bloom is fully variegated, it has a striking flower.

The City of Newberg, a suburb of Portland, Oregon, has a tradition of decorating the downtown with camellias. They asked Dan to name one of



‘BLOOMFIELD’



his cultivars City of Newberg when the state legislature named Newberg the “Camellia City of Oregon.” The city purchased many of this cultivar to be planted on the local golf course. There are plans to continue to propagate this cultivar to provide plants to Newberg residents. ‘The City of Newberg’ has a very large semidouble pink flower that shades lighter on the petal edges. It is a vigorous upright bushy plant with multiple camellia species, in addition to *C. reticulata* ‘Purple Gown,’ in its genetics. Dan is famous for using multiple species crosses in his introductions to reach his breeding goals. Dan has some catchy names for his introductions such as ‘Mother Superior,’ ‘Ms. Mo’



‘CITY OF NEWBERG’



‘Ms. Mo’



'HOLY MOSES'



'SHELTERED COVE'

which is a nonreticulata hybrid with a large pink semidouble to peony flower and a *C. sasanqua* 'Holy Moses' which has twisted and rolled pink petals.

'Sheltered Cove' is another catchy name for a camellia. This is one that we can see in The Huntington Botanical Gardens. The large rose form double *C. reticulata* hybrid has a bright medium pink flower with warm undertones which makes a beautiful bloom.

Dan bred a lovely sweet-scented camellia he named 'Breath of Heaven.' He apparently has not registered it. He told me the scent is like 'High Fragrance.' It is also a beautiful flower don't you think?



'BREATH OF HEAVEN'

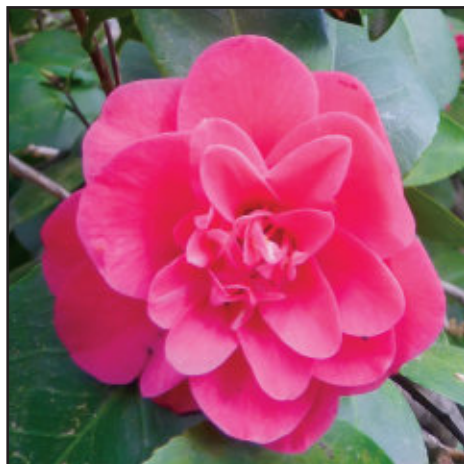


'CALIFORNIA'

CAMELLIAS DURING THE EARLY YEARS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

BY BRADFORD KING

The oldest camellia in California is 'California.' It came to America on a Japanese tramp steamer in 1888 as a three-year-old seedling. Webster Cate, a local rancher, purchased it off the dock in Redondo Beach Harbor for twenty-five cents. He planted it beside Durfee Road in Pico Rivera. In 1901, thirteen years later, its first bloom was a very large rose red flower and became known as 'Durfee Road Pink.' In 1942, on the recommendation of Vernon McCaskill, a prominent camellia nursery owner, it was renamed 'California.'



'COVINA'

It was moved to Park Hill, the estate of Ralph Peer, in 1958 because it was to be destroyed.

Before Park Hill was later sold, the Peer's paid for 'California' to be transported to its current home in the Huntington Botanical Gardens camellia collection in San Marino, California. The move was completed on January 29, 2002. The original trunk is completely rotted away but three new trunks are fifteen to twenty feet tall and produce many large red blooms every year.

'Covina' is probably the first camellia cultivar still around that was bred in Southern California.

The original plant was introduced in 1888 by Dr. Burdick, Glendora, California. It has been propagated extensively for its landscape value as it is one of the best *C. japonicas* that will survive in full sun.



'MIYAKODORI'



'HANA FUKI'

THE HUNTINGTON

In 1905, The Huntington Botanical Gardens had only two camellias which had been planted in the 1890's near the original ranch House owned by the Shorba Family. Henry Huntington purchased the land in 1903.

William Hertrich, Superintendent of Gardens, purchased the first camellias for The Huntington Estate in 1910. A few cultivars from a local nursery were planted in an area that is now the Japanese Garden. Additional cultivars from Yokohama Nursery, Japan, were shipped in 1918. This nursery was founded in 1890 by Uhei and Hamakichi, father and son. They issued the English language catalogues and became very successful exporters of plants including camellias. William Hertrich met Mr. Suzuki, manager of the Yokohama Nursery, at the San Francisco World's Fair in 1915 and ordered some camellias which were not shipped until 1918. They were in good condition, between 4 and 6 feet tall. They are represented here by 'Miyakodori' (Seagull).

K. Sawada visited Southern California in 1948. When he returned home to Mobile, Alabama, 30 sasanquas were shipped to California to help develop the sasanqua collection on the east slope of the canyon. Today this is the area across from the Chinese Garden. Toichi Domoto also sent plants from Northern California to augment the collection.

Walter Hazelwood sent 35 scions from his Nursery in Australia to help develop a collection of camellias from Australia. Walter Hazelwood (1885-1980), along with his brother Harry, founded the Hazelwood Brothers Nursery business in 1908. Hazelwood donated hundreds of camellia plants

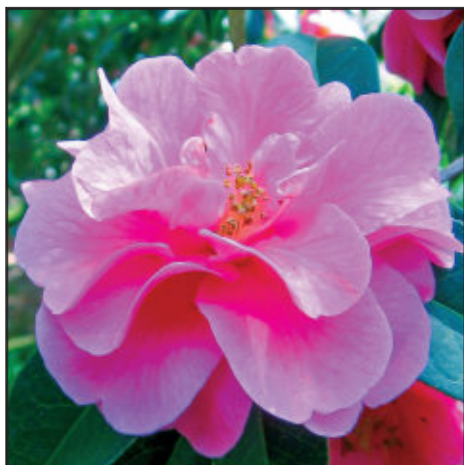
to the E. G. Waterhouse National Camellia Gardens–Sydney, when it began in 1969. Walter Hazelwood was one of the four founding members of the Australia Camellia Research Society. He was the society’s first treasurer and elected one of the society’s first three fellows in 1963. Walter was a Charter Member of the American Camellia Society and a life member of the Southern California Camellia Society. He was 95 years old when he died.

The Huntington’s Board of Trustees authorized the opening of the camellia section to the public in 1952. A preview for Southern California Camellia Society members was held.

DESCANSO GARDENS

The Boddy family lived in La Canada since 1927. Manchester Boddy bought 165 acres of undeveloped land for a ranch and a new home in 1937. He hired noted horticulturist Howard Asper to build the camellia collection. Boddy purchased the inventory of F.M. Uyematsu, whose Star Nursery was one of the largest and most successful in California, when he was interned in 1942. He also bought the camellia inventory of F.W. Yoshimura, whose Mission Nursery operates today as San Gabriel Nursery, when he was forced to close the nursery due to the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II. Many of these camellias are in the Japanese Garden area. This is illustrated by ‘Hana Fuki,’ imported by Star Nursery in 1930, which grows along the pathway to the Japanese Garden.

By 1941, Boddy had amassed a collection of 600 camellias with the as-



‘SHOT SILK’



‘VIRGIN’S BLUSH’



‘STRAWBERRY BLONDE’



‘MRS. JOSEPHINE HEARNE’

sistance of Asper. In 1945, Dr. Walter Lammerts joined Boddy and Asper at Descanso. They admired the giant flowers of *C. reticulata* and envisioned hybridizing with them, but none were available outside of China. In early 1948, Professor T. Tsai, a botanist at Kuming Institute, was able to ship 20 varieties with 15 surviving. Today Descanso Gardens maintains some of these original reticulatas from Yunnan China as well as some of their hybrids.

Descanso Gardens announced in January 1952 that the “magnificent gardens are now open to the public.” Admission was \$1.00.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA NURSERIES

There were as many as forty camellia nurseries in Southern California from the 1930s until the mid-1980s. Today they are not on the internet or documented in books, however, many advertised in the *Camellia Review* which is a helpful source. We are aware of the following nurseries in business in Southern California in “the early years.”

Boorman’s Camellia Gardens located in Temple City was offering Auduson Special, ‘C.M. Wilson,’ ‘Mrs. Tingley’ and ‘Virgin’s Blush’ among lesser-known varieties.

Marshall’s Camellia Nursery, Rosemead Boulevard in San Gabriel, offered “the best in rare and standard varieties.”

Carter’s Camellia Gardens located on East Garvey, Monterey Park, was selling ‘Strawberry Blonde,’ ‘Virgin’s Blush’ and a light pink sport of ‘Chandeleri Elegans.’



‘CARDINAL’S CAP’



‘WALTZ TIME VARIEGATED’

Don and Blanche Miller Camellias on North San Gabriel Boulevard, San Gabriel, advertised sasanquas and listed 14 japonicas in their ad.

Bamico says... “For the Best camellias shop at *Bamico* your one stop Garden Center.”

Camellia Seedlings Fairland advertised they had over 4,000 seedlings ages 2 to 7 years old. They were open January and February on Saturday and Sunday at Dover Road, Flintridge.

Coolidge Gardens, located on Foothill Boulevard, East Pasadena, was the “The Place to Go For Camellias.”

Councilman Camellia Acres in El Monte was introducing ‘Undaunted’ in a 1-gallon graft for \$15 or a 5-gallon graft for \$25 or on its own roots. It is a medium full peony carmine rose pink registered in 1952 by Councilman. Have you ever seen it? I haven’t.

Paul J. Howard’s *California Flowerland*, National Boulevard, Los Angeles, is the place to go for “choice nursery stock” including camellias.

The list of other nurseries includes *Surina’s Camellia Gardens* who introduced ‘Cardinal’s Cap,’ *Select Nurseries*, *Mt. Woodson Camellia Nursery*, *James Rare Plant Nursery*, *Tuttle Brothers Nursery of Pasadena* and *Hearne’s Nurseries* who registered ‘Mrs. Josephine Hearne.’

One of the most famous camellia nurseries was *Kramer Brothers* from Rancho Cucamonga. They introduced many camellias still propagated today such as ‘Kramer’s Supreme’ and ‘Spring Daze.’ *McCaskills*, located on Michelina in Pasadena, was one of the best nurseries. Vernon McCaskill introduced 72 japonica cultivars and 8 nonreticulata hybrids between 1930 and



'JOSHUA YOUTZ'

1988. The japonica cultivars that are still popular include 'Cloisonné,' 'Coronation,' 'Demi Tasse,' 'High Wide 'N Handsome,' 'Kewpie Doll,' 'Lady In Red,' 'Little Red Riding Hood' and 'White Nun.' He also registered the non-reticulata hybrid 'Waltz Time' and 'Waltz Time Variegated.' In addition, he introduced 'Star Above Star,' a wonderful *C. vernalis* seedling that is still a show winner.

By 1990 these nurseries were out of business due to the need for land to build homes for the influx of people and the expansion of business to Southern California.

Who was left? Nuccio's Nurseries that is who. They opened in 1935 and advertised 'Joshua Youtz' in the 1950's *Camellia Review*. In 1950, they introduced their first camellia, 'Katherine Nuccio,' named for their mother. Since then, they have introduced more than 200 camellia cultivars and 100 Nuccio's Azaleas. Can you name the Nuccios in this 1991 photo printed from the *Camellia Review*?



LEFT TO RIGHT: JUDE, JOE, JIM, JULIUS AND TOM.



'NUCCIO'S PEARL' WITH TWO BUD CENTERS

TWINS TO SEXTUPLETS

BY BRADFORD KING

The chances of people having twins used to be 3% but have increased to 3.4% in recent years and to as high as 25% with fertility treatment according to data provided by Wikipedia. Fraternal twins run in families which is influenced by a maternal gene. They result from two eggs being fertilized so genetically they are just like any siblings sharing the same parents. Identical twins do not run in families; they are due to a random splitting of one egg. Occasionally, when cracking eggs for breakfast, we may find double yolks, which if they were fertile, could produce twins.



TWIN EGG YOKS



TRAY OF THREE 'HAPPY HARLEQUIN'



TRAY OF THREE 'FRANK HOUSER'



TRAY OF 5 'JUNIOR PROM'



TRAY OF 5 'TAMA PEACOCK'

CAMELLIA TWINS

Camellias can have multiple blooms on the same branch, especially at the terminal axis. This is a common occurrence, but occasionally a formal double flower will have two bud centers which is like having twins. The flower may be interesting and remain beautiful but at a camellia show will get marked down on form. I see it more often on 'Nuccio's Pearl' than 'Sawada's Dream' or Nuccio's Cameo.' What have you observed?

TRIPLETS

Triplets can be either fraternal, identical or a combination. The most common are fraternal which means three eggs are fertilized in one pregnancy. Less common are triplets where one egg divides into two identical fetuses but the other does not. Least common are identical triplets; three fetuses from one egg. In this case, the original egg divides into two, and then one of those two zygotes divides again, but the other does not.

At camellia shows we create triplets when we enter three

like blooms in a tray of three. We are seeking a tray of “Identical Triplets,” that is three perfectly matched. However, we frequently get two out of three which still has a chance to win points, but when there are three unmatched blooms, like two boys with different features and a girl, it will never make it to the contention table.

QUINTUPLETS

I always remember the Dionne sisters from Canada born in 1934 because my grandmother had a set of five spoons all identical like these female identical quintuplets. You could only tell the spoons apart because each one had a name of one of the sisters. This is the goal when entering a tray of five like blooms at a camellia show. Variegated camellias can be beautiful, but virus variegation is so variable that it is almost impossible to get five which are uniform. Those cultivars that produce cookie cut flowers are much more likely to win.

SEXTUPLETS.

The reality television show “Jon & Kate Plus 8” has chronicled the lives of the Gosselin sextuplets. Sextuplets are rare, and so is using six camellias in a tray. It is aesthetically more pleasing to have an odd number of flowers. However, the Southern California Camellia Society wanted to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Nuccio’s Nurseries. Therefore, we added a class called “Nuccio’s Tray of Six” which must have six different camellias registered by Nuccio’s Nurseries. Seventy percent is for Quality of Blooms and 30 percent for presentation.



NUCCIO’S TRAY OF 6 RED THEME



NUCCIO’S TRAY OF 6 PINK AND WHITE

HIGO TREASURES FROM JAPAN:
‘NANA KOMACHI’

BY BRADFORD KING

‘Nana Komachi’ has been translated as “Seven nice girls,” “The seven faces of beauty” and “The seven pictures of Komachi.” It has a medium flower with a few red stripes on a light pink background with curled petals. There are 150 to 200 stamens with pale yellow filaments. It is an ancient cultivar dating to 1912. It has nice green oval leaves which are a frequent characteristic of Higo camellias which help in identifying it as a Higo when not in bloom. It can be grown in the ground and looks good in a bonsai dish.





SPECIES:

CAMELLIA CRASSICOLUMNNA

BY BRADFORD KING

This camellia is indigenous to China where its oil rich seeds are used for edible oil, and the leaves are used to make tea. It makes a good garden plant that grows into a twelve-foot tree or bush. The small bright red flowers are very attractive. The mature branches are gray white in color. The dark red flowers of *C. crassicolumnna* variety *crassicolumnna* caught my eye in the species collection in the Descanso Gardens display in February 2021.



PARTING SHOT:
**UNUSUAL
LEAF MARKINGS**

BY BRADFORD KING

There are a few camellias that have beautiful new growth. When flowers are over, we can enjoy the colorful flush of new foliage. The new leaves on *C. japonica* 'Tama Peacock' are a beautiful shade of maroon and attract lady bugs who forage among the leaves eating aphids.

The nonreticulata hybrid 'Night Rider' has dark maroon new foliage as well as red stems and roots. While we can't see the roots except when repotting, we can enjoy the maroon foliage in the spring.

'Ferris Wheel' has a very attractive large to very large flower with pink and red stripes. When in bloom, it can't be overlooked. However, have you



'FERRIS WHEEL'



'FERRIS WHEEL' LEAF

noticed some of the new growth has a reddish-brown blotch on its leaves? As the foliage matures, it disappears.

The dark red 'Bella Jinhua' flower with black veins is a sport from 'Nuccio's Bella Rossa.' The medium formal double flower is outstanding. The leaves are burgundy for months before turning light green with black streaks and flecks that are less attractive than the early growth.



'TAMA PEACOCK' NEW GROWTH



'BELLA JINHUA' FOLIAGE



‘LINDA CAROL’