

THE
Camellia
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Spring Deb'

Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries

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No. 6

One Dollar

Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00.

Application for membership may be made by letter. Annual dues: \$6.00.

OFFICERS

ALVIN L. GUNN, Pres.
12022 Gertrude Dr., Lynwood 90263
Tel. 638-6944

W. F. GOERTZ, Vice Pres.
1835 Carlisle Dr., San Marino 91108
Tel. 282-5665

HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Sec'y-Treas.
820 Winston Ave., San Marino 91108
Tel. 793-4214

DIRECTORS

MRS. AMEELIA BLISS
9544 Kennerly, Temple City
Tel. 286-9795

R. F. DICKSON, JR.
312 E. Live Oak, Apt. 1
San Gabriel 91776 — Tel. 285-4648

WILBER FOSS
2345 Sherwood Rd., San Marino 91108
Tel. 286-2072

MERLE S. GISH
11981 Canal St., Grand Terrace, Colton
Tel. 783-0427 (Area Code 714)

MELVIN L. GUM
3049 Maine Ave., Long Beach
Tel. 426-2460

ERNEST PIERI
601 Elm St., San Gabriel 91775
Tel. 287-5977

FRED I. SINCLAIR
1566 Waldron, L. A. 90041
Tel. 255-2283

ROBERT W. SMILEY
4840 Del Monte Rd., La Canada 91011
Tel. 790-4156

DOUGLAS G. THOMPSON
3162 Lindo, L. A. 90028
Tel. 467-3646

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*Deceased

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

PROF. E. G. WATERHOUSE
17 McIntosh St.
Gordon, New South Wales, Australia

C. C. EMSLIE
Box 183
Putaruru, New Zealand

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Editor, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino, Phone 793-4214

Advisory Committee: CAREY BLISS, BETTY ROBINSON, DOUGLAS G. THOMPSON

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THE COVER FLOWER

'Spring Deb', this month's cover flower, is a seedling of 'Herme', with the male parent unknown. The bloom is a light pink peony form flower similar to 'Debutante', 3½" in diameter and 2" high. Blooming time is midseason. The plant growth habits are upright, spreading and dense, with a medium growth rate. It was introduced in the Fall of 1965 by Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, California.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

The mail since the first of the year has brought to my attention the extent to which interest in camellias is spreading into areas which we have not thought of as the "camellia belt". I have mentioned previously the letters that resulted from the article in the January 1966 issue of READERS DIGEST, from points that we in Southern California think of in terms of winter skating rather than the growing of flowers that presently like moderate temperatures. Mark Anthony, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens, and I shall collaborate in writing an article based on these letters for a Fall issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

This points to the importance of the work that Dr. Clifford Parks of the Los Angeles County Arboretum staff is doing toward development of camellias that will thrive in colder temperatures. Needless to say, the testing cannot be done in Southern California and Longwood Gardens in Pennsylvania is a partner, we might say the senior partner, in this undertaking. Dr. Parks is more hopeful of success in this direction than he is, for example, of producing a yellow camellia that we who are on the declining side of life shall see. In this latter category, he believes that peace in Viet Nam might bring a yellow camellia sooner than will the hundreds of pollinations that he is making every year.

The trend in recent years in camellia society memberships indicates that any real increase in the planting of camellias will come from higher use in landscaping, particularly home landscaping, rather than for show purposes. The new hybrids with their heavy blooming and the possibility of putting some fragrance into the blooms will do more to promote use of camellias than will all the new "big red blooms" that will be produced.

Getting back to my mail as indicative of expanding interest in camellias, I am in correspondence with men in Greece and South Africa who are going into the camellia nursery business. These men have obtained camellia seeds from us and are now interested in obtaining plants, scions and cuttings from the United States. We know from such sources as Dr. William Stewart's article in the March 1966 CAMELLIA REVIEW that camellia are grown in many places. (Incidentally, his "yellow" camellia is not yellow.) These two cases and other correspondence tell me that the interest is spreading.

How does that involve us who grow camellias for the fun of it and to show in camellia shows? Simply this way: if we as hobbyists don't support it, it probably won't be done. The government will not do it because there is no public demand. The industry will not do it, as it has in roses, because there is not the huge world-wide market to reimburse the cost with a profit.

Harold E. Gyles

SACRAMENTO AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY MEETING

Harold E. Dryden

The over fifty people from Southern California who attended the Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society at Sacramento on March 3rd to 5th returned to their homes with praise for the job that the Sacramento people did in hosting the meeting. Ed A. Combatalade, a dynamo on two legs, was General Chairman of the Affair. He always seemed to be in the spot where a little attention was needed, so much so that at the end of the meeting his voice sounded as though he had spent a full afternoon of rooting at a football game. The three days were well organized

and went off without a hitch.

Those who arrived prior to Thursday noon, the 3rd, joined the group who rode by busses down the Sacramento River to the old Edinger home to see the camellia trees, the first of which were planted in 1873. We missed that part of the program, but we stopped there on our way to Lafayette on Sunday. I thought as I looked at the huge trees how wrong we who grow mostly in containers are in our thinking of the camellia. We don't call a pine tree a "plant" just because it is in its early years of growth.

(Continued on next page)



RIBBON CLIPPING — Smiles and conviviality marked the ribbon cutting ceremony by Sacramento Mayor Walter Christensen who wielded outside shears to open the annual Camellia Show. On hand for the ceremony were, from left, Janet Gerkin, Mrs. Fred Carnie Jr., wife of the show chairman; Carnie, Charles Butler president of the American Camellia Society; Camellia Queen Judy Olive, Mayor Christensen, E. A. Combatalade, chairman of the 21st Annual Meeting of the American Camellia Society and founder of Sacramento's annual Camellia Festival; and Sheri Hulbert.

We call it a tree even though it is in a can.

To Elsie and me the highlight of the three days was the Thursday evening dinner. On this occasion the members of the Sacramento Camellia Society and the Sacramento Camellia Festival Association joined in having the visitors in their homes as dinner guests. I am sure that when we in the Los Angeles area have another opportunity to be hosts to the members of the American Camellia Society, we shall want to do that, with credit to Sacramento of course for the idea.

Friday was spent in sight-seeing. In the morning we went by bus to Coloma, where in 1848 James Marshall discovered gold in California. We had lunch together on the way back to Sacramento. Here the Committee had the opportunity to jump fast, because the restaurant where we were scheduled to eat had a fire the night before and couldn't take us. We could see no difference because the tables were beautifully decorated with camellias, the food and service were good and the companionship was perfect. We visited the Governor's "mansion", built in 1871 as a private residence, in the afternoon. There is talk in the Legislature of the need for a new home for our Governor and this visit gave the people from California a chance to check on the situation.

Friday evening deserves particular mention, not because of the cocktail party that was hosted by the Camellia Society and the Camellia Festival Association and was the usual fine event for people to see and talk with one another, or of the excellent dinner after the cocktails. Entertainment was billed as "slide presentation". Now there are slide presentations and slide presentations. This one was the slide presentation to put all others in the back seat. Carroll Reiners and his wife Helen collaborated in designing, producing and M. C'ing. the finest

show of its kind that this writer has seen. They recorded their dialogue beforehand. They first showed pictures and drawings that depicted the early history of the Sacramento area; then when they got into the camellia pictures they did more than "this is _____." It was a gem.

Saturday morning we viewed the camellia trees in the State Capitol grounds, then had lunch together at the Hotel Senator. After lunch we had all by ourselves a preview of the Sacramento Society's 42nd Annual Camellia Show. Not many of us from Southern California had seen the Sacramento show because it is 400 miles from home and always on a date when there is a show closer to home. We liked what we saw. Helen Reiners wrapped it up well in a statement that she sent to me after the show. I quote what she wrote.

"We have done it again. The Camellia Society of Sacramento has just wrapped up, in its blue ribbons, the Annual Show which came this year in conjunction with the American Camellia Society Convention. The attendance has been estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 persons, and the show of blooms, less by 15% than last year's total, was more spectacular than ever.

"The Show committee appointed by President Dr. D. Jackson Faustman consisted of Chairman Fred E. Carnie, Jr., consultants Dr. John Kennedy and Mr. Jerry Olrich, layout and planning by Erwin E. Nowak. There were 23 more extremely important members of this Show committee, all of them very experienced in the ways of Show management, and the backbone of the Society, as it were.

"By accurate tabulation, there were 7,879 quality blooms throughout the auditorium. There were 89 new cultivars shown, bringing a grand total of 1,169 varieties exhibited thus far in the Annual Shows. This year, for the first time, we held a gibbed class,

and the number of entries was 29. It is the guess of most experts that we may never have a large number of treated blooms in Sacramento because our weather is favorable and earliness of bloom could be a hindrance. Size, of course, is an intriguing factor."

The Annual American Camellia Society Banquet closed the three-day meeting. This was a good one, as banquets go. The food was good, the companionship better. A. C. S. President Charles R. Butler reported some of the things that the Board of Directors had talked about and acted on, the most important of which was the acceptance by the Board of David C. Strother's offer of his home Massey Lane in Fort Valley, Georgia as a headquarters for A. C. S. Of particular interest to Californians was Mr. Butler's announcement of the award of the Ilges Trophy for japonica of the year to Dr. and Mrs. John Urabec

of La Canada for their seedling 'Tiffany'. Dr. John and his wife Margaret were there to receive the award. Those who witnessed the presentation saw his smile as he accepted the medal. These people will be interested to know that he always seems to have the medal in his pocket when others express a desire to see it. Californians were equally pleased that 'Elegans Supreme' was awarded the John Sewell Medal for the mutation of the year, because it is blooming well here. Awards were not made for the Ralph Peer Sasanqua or the Aubrey Harris Hybrid Trophies.

Private camellia gardens were open for visitors on Sunday morning, the 6th. Many of the guests went to Lafayette, however, to visit the gardens of Dave Feathers and Harold Paige. The Northern California Camellia Society entertained in San Francisco on Sunday evening with a cocktail party.



Some of the people who joined the tour on Friday morning to Coloma, the site of James W. Marshall's discovery of gold in California on January 24, 1848. They are grouped near the museum which contains relics of the early mining days.

Show Results

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA COUNCIL

Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California

February 26-27, 1966

- Sweepstakes — Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City
Miniatures Sweepstakes — Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino
Best Japonica — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', C. T. Higgins, San Diego
Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Ballet Dancer', John C. Reilly, Fresno
Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Carter's Sunburst', Melvin Canfield; 'Grand Slam', Milo and Agnes Rowell; 'Red Wine', Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Pace; 'Emmett Barnes', Amos Kleinsasser; 'Juanita Smith', Silas A. Jones; 'Shiro Chan', Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Summerson; 'White Nun', Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey;
 'Clarise Carleton Var', Dr. Leland Chow; 'Flame', John C. Reilly; 'Adolphe Audusson Special', John C. Reilly
Best 3 Japonicas — 'Tiffany', Dr. John Urabec, La Canada
Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
Best 5 Japonicas — 'Angel', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Cheryl Lynn', Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
Best Miniature Japonica — 'Pink Smoke', Betty and John Robinson, La Canada
Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up — 'Sixty-five', Edwards H. Metcalf
Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', E. J. Alvarado, Ontario
Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Noble Pearl', Dr. and Mrs. E. Clark Hubbs, San Marino
Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City
Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Noble Pearl', Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon
Best 5 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Krumm, Altadena
Best 5 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Crimson Robe', N. Y. Fenwick, Flintridge
Best Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Dr. John Urabec, La Canada
Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'Felice Harris', Melvin Canfield, Bakersfield
Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Betty Sheffield Blush', Amos Kleinsasser
Best Chemically Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'Emmet Barnes', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Antioch, California — February 26-27, 1966

- Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart, Sacramento
Best Japonica — 'Tiffany', Mrs. Angie Lopez, Antioch
Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Tomorrow Var', Mrs. Geo. A. McKee, Sacramento
Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Carter's Sunburst Pink', Mrs. Geo. A. McKee; 'Mary Paige', Harold L. Paige; 'Ville de Nantes', John Canada; 'Sawada's Dream', Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi; 'Kickoff', John M. Augis; 'China Doll', Frank T.

Bartucco; 'Ballet Dancer', Mrs. Geo. A. McKee; 'Southern Charm', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Berenice Beauty', Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi; 'Nagasaki', Warren Addicott; 'Adolphe Audusson Special', Geo. J. Kovell; 'Glen 40', Frank T. Bartucco; 'Hawaii', Mrs. Norman A. Thorp; 'Herme', D. R. E. Abérnethy; 'Lady in Red', Mrs. Geo. A. McKee

Best 3 Japonicas — 'Grand Slam', Mrs. Geo. A. McKee, Sacramento

Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Reg Ragland', Dr. J. Holtzman; 'Guilio Nuccio Var', Mr. and Mrs. Peter Galli; 'Mathotiana Supreme', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus; 'Adolphe Audusson Special', Jack Lewis; 'Mathotiana', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart; 'Covina', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin

Best 6 Japonicas — 'Tiffany', Raymond H. Parshall, Sacramento

Groups of 6 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Shiro Chan', Dr. Fred E. Heitman; 'Lady Kay', Jack Lewis; 'Ville de Nantes', D. R. E. Abérnethy

Best Miniature Japonica — 'Kitty', Frank T. Bartucco, Sacramento

Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up — 'Fircone Var', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro, Modesto

Best 3 Miniature Japonicas — 'Fircone Var', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro, Modesto

Best 3 Miniature Japonicas Runner-up — 'Hopkin's Pink', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore

Best Reticulata — 'Lion Head', Howard Burnette, Castro Valley

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Chang's Temple', Richard Roggia, San Jose

Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Newton Pratt, Sacramento

Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Tali Queen', Howard Burnett, Castro Valley

Best Hybrid — 'E. G. Waterhouse Var', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart

Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'Donation Var', Richard Roggia, San Jose

Best 3 Hybrids — 'Diamond Head', Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Rambath, Sacramento

Best 3 Hybrids Runner-up — 'Spanked Baby', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart

Outstanding Seedling Award — Ralph McPherson, Antioch

Best Hybrid Seedling Award — Richard F. Roggia, San Jose

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, California — March 5-6, 1966

Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart, Sacramento

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

Best Japonica — 'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento

Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Ballet Dancer', John C. Reilly, Fresno

Best 3 Japonicas — 'Guilio Nuccio', George H. Brereton, Sacramento

Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Coral Pink Lotus', Magdalen C. Berg, Sacramento

Best 5 Japonicas — 'Jenny Jones', Mrs. Geo. McKee, Sacramento

Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carney, Jr., Sacramento

Best 11 Japonicas — 'Flame', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Sacramento

Best 11 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Donckelarii', Patricia McCrillis, Sacramento

Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', Mrs. Charles Vanina, Sacramento

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Tali Queen', Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, Sacramento

(Continued on next page)

- Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart
 Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Buddha', Mrs. William Helm, Sacramento
 Best Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Dr. John Urabec, La Canada
 Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'Leonard Messel', Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Busse, Lafayette
 Best 3 Hybrids — 'Brigadoon', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart, Sacramento
 Best 3 Hybrids Runner-up — 'Spanked Baby', Miss Christine Carnie, Sacramento
 Best Miniature Japonica — 'Kitty', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up — 'Fircone Var', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto
 Best 3 Miniature Japonicas — 'Pearl's Pet', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
 Best 3 Miniature Japonicas Runner-up — 'Fleurette', Dale Dorsett, Davis
 Best Japonica Seedling — H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
 Best Reticulata Seedling — Harold L. Paige, Lafayette
 Best Hybrid Seedling — Richard Roggia, San Jose
 Best Collections —
 Group of 15 different japonicas — Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Sacramento
 Group of 30 to 40 different varieties — Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg
 Judges' Display of 25 blooms — Dr. Fred Heitman, Lafayette

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY
Bakersfield, California — March 12-13, 1966

- Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, Bakersfield
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
 Best Japonica 4½" and Over — 'Julia France', Mr. and Mrs. Mel Canfield, Bakersfield
 Best Japonica 4½" and Over Runner-up — 'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Mel Canfield
 Best Japonica Under 4½" — 'Magnoliaeflora', Mrs. F. Smith, Bakersfield
 Best Japonica Under 4½" Runner-up — 'Helen K', Dr. and Mrs. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Moonlight Sonata', Dr. and Mrs. Leland Chow
 Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Mel Canfield
 Best 5 Japonicas — 'Nina Avery', Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
 Best Boutonniere — 'Fircone', Mrs. Sharon Schweitzer, Bakersfield
 Best Boutonniere Runner-up — 'Little David', Mr. and Mrs. Mel Canfield
 Japonicas on Court of Honor —
 'Tomorrow', Frank Anderson; 'Kickoff', Frank Anderson; 'Clarise Carleton', Frank Anderson; 'Colonial Dame', Dr. Leland Chow; 'High Wide'n Handsome', Amos Kleinsasser; 'Adolphe Audusson Special', Irene Wallen; 'Gigantea', Irene Wallen; 'Clark Hubbs', Dr. Leland Chow; 'Dr. Tinsley', George Priest; 'Elegans Supreme', A. H. Dekker; 'Annette Gehry', Melvin Canfield; 'Kitty', Pat Novak; 'Peter Pan', George Priest; 'Mattie O'Reilly', Stanley Miller; 'Betty Sheffield', Betty and John Robinson; 'Sam Barranco Pink', Betty and John Robinson; 'Tiffany', Amos Kleinsasser; 'Hishi Karaito', Irene Wallen; 'Herme', Mrs. Wm. MacDonald; 'Miss Charleston Var', M. W. Abramson; 'Almorinda Carneiro', Frank Anderson; 'Rosea Superba', Amos Klein-

sasser; 'Reg Ragland Var', Amos Kleinsasser; 'Bambino', Frank Anderson; 'Miss Universe', Melvin Canfield; 'Betty Sheffield Blush', Melvin Canfield

Best Reticulata — 'Buddha', J. V. George, La Mesa

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Crimson Robe', George Priest, Bakersfield

Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', J. V. George, La Mesa

Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Chang's Temple', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

Best Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield

Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'Elsie Jury', Rey Merino, Fresno

Best Japonica Seedling — 'Sweet Lelani', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield

Best Reticulata Seedling — No. A1, Frank Maitland, Sylmar

Best Sport — 'Sunset Oaks', Kramer Bros., Upland

Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Tomorrow's Dawn', M. W. Abramson, Tulare

Best Chemically Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'Chang's Temple', M. W. Abramson, Tulare

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Fresno, California — March 13, 1966

Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger, Fresno

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell, Fresno

Best Japonica — 'Tiffany', Carroll Baird, Fresno

Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Clark Hubbs Var', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell, Fresno

Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Angel', Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger; 'Ballet Dancer', John C. Reilly; 'Blush Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell; 'C. M. Wilson', Joseph Levy; 'Carter's Sunburst', M. W. Abramson; 'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell; 'Mathotiana', K. Anooshian; 'Reg Ragland', Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger; 'Sawada's Dream', Mr. and Mrs. Maynard Munger; 'Tomorrow Var', M. W. Abramson; 'Ville de Nantes', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell

Best 3 Japonicas — 'Tomorrow', Carroll Baird, Fresno

Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell; 'Guilio Nuccio', Carroll Baird; 'Mathotiana Supreme', J. P. Woo; 'Seventh Heaven', Silas Jones

Best Miniature Japonica — 'Baby Sargent', Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, La Canada

Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up — 'Fircone Var', Silas Jones, Fresno

Best Reticulata — 'Purple Gown', H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Buddha', Silas Jones, Fresno

Reticulatas on Court of Honor —

'Chang's Temple', H. E. Burnette; 'Moutancha', Fred Hamilton; 'Noble Pearl', Rey Merino

Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Purple Gown', Howard Burnette, Castro Valley

Best Hybrid — 'Phyl Doak', Mr. and Mrs. Rey Merino, Fresno

Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'E. G. Waterhouse Var', Silas Jones, Fresno

Best Seedling — 'Pin Stripe', Harold L. Paige, Lafayette

Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Indian Chief', M. W. Abramson, Tulare

(Continued on next page)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pleasant Hill, California — March 12-13, 1966

Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart, Sacramento

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg

Best Japonica — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Sacramento

Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Tomorrow', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus; 'Tomorrow Var', Herbert J. Martin; 'Dr. John D. Bell', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart; 'Mrs. Chas. Cobb', Mr. and Mrs. Charles Boynton; 'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray; 'Tiffany', Mrs. George McKee; 'Guest of Honor', Christine Carnie; 'Masquerade', David A. Gemmill; 'Erin Farmer', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus; 'June Stewart', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso; 'Coronation', S. K. Smith, Jr.; 'Ecclefield', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson; 'Extravaganza', Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens; 'Mark Alan', W. O. Addicott; 'Carter's Sunburst Pink', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McKee; 'Guilio Nuccio Var', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McKee; 'Lallarook', R. C. Poertner; 'Twilight', Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Morton; 'Adolphe Audusson Special', Geo. J. Kovell; 'Sweetie Vera', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart

Best 3 Japonicas — 'Yours Truly', Mr. and Mrs. Roy Tess, Orinda

Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Tiffany', Mrs. George McKee; 'Guilio Nuccio', R. C. Poertner; 'Peter Pan', Jack L. Mandarich; 'Hawaii', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Billie McCaskill', Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rambath; 'Donckelarii', Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carney, Jr.; 'R. L. Wheeler Var', Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Busse; 'Mrs. Charles Cobb', Thomas H. Lucas; 'Coronation', Jack Lewis

Best 7 Japonicas — 'C. M. Wilson', Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Carmichael

Groups of 7 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Flame', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; 'Spring Sonnet', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart; 'Dr. John D. Bell', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart

Best Reticulata — 'Lion Head', R. W. Dorn, Modesto

Reticulata on Court of Honor — 'Buddha', Gordon H. Goff

Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Chang's Temple', W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley

3 Reticulatas on Court of Honor — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart

Best 7 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Stewart, Sacramento

7 Reticulatas on Court of Honor — 'Crimson Robe', George A. Stewart

Best Miniature Japonica — 'Tinker Bell', S. K. Smith, Orinda

Miniature Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Fircone Var', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro; 'Fleurette', Mr. and Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman

Best Hybrid — 'Brigadoon', Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Busse, Lafayette

Hybrid on Court of Honor — 'Leonard Messel', Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Morton

Best Japonica Seedling — Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park

Best Reticulata Seedling — #6412, Harold L. Paige, Lafayette

Best Hybrid Seedling — #633, Harold L. Paige, Lafayette

Best Miniature Seedling — George Scott, Rodeo

Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Mark Alan', Jack L. Mandarich

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF MODESTO

Modesto, California — March 19-20, 1966

Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Warren Addicott, Portola Valley

Best Japonica — 'Tiffany', Mrs. Van McKee, Sacramento

Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Dear Jenny', Mrs. Geo. A. McKee, Carmichael

Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson; 'Yours Truly', Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Setich; 'Betty Sheffield Silver', Tom Stull; 'Carter's Sunburst Pink', R. C. Poertner; 'Edmund Brown', Mrs. William R. Breitner; 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', H. D. Ethiet; 'Pink Star', Mrs. Van McKee; 'Moonlight Sonata', Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart; 'Richard Nixon', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr.; 'Silver Anniversary', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson; 'Magic City', Harvey L. Morton; 'Margaret Short', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson; 'Jessie Katz', Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Davi; 'Stevie Cockrell', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson; 'Mark Alan', Fred Hamilton; 'Hawaii', Mario Bergamine; 'Mathotiana Supreme', Mrs. Van McKee; 'Drama Girl', George J. Kovell; 'Colonial Dame', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus; 'Ville de Nantes', Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hansen, Sr.

Best 3 Japonicas — 'Lady Kay', Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Stewart, Sacramento

Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Lady Macon', Geo. J. Kovell; 'Sweeti Vera', Al J. Setich; 'Sweetheart', A. M. Patterson; 'Julia France', E. G. Busse; 'Clara Green', H. L. Morton; 'Coral Pink Lotus', E. G. Busse; 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Geo. Kovell; 'Lady Clare', Virginia Rankin

Best 6 Japonicas — 'Southern Charm', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson

Groups of 6 Japonicas on Court of Honor —

'Richard Nixon', Robert Slobe; 'Pax', R. C. Poertner; 'Peter Pan', Jack Mandarich; 'Carolyn Tuttle', A. M. Patterson; 'Finlandia Var', A. M. Patterson; 'Dr. John D. Bell', Geo. Stewart; 'Adolphe Audusson', R. C. Poertner; 'Colletti', A. M. Patterson; 'Donckelarii', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso

Best Miniature Japonica — 'Sugar Babe', Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rambath

Miniatures on Court of Honor —

'Bon Bon', H. E. Burnette; 'Ginger', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr.; 'Pink Smoke', K. L. Hallstone; 'Kitty', Fred Hamilton; 'Little Red Riding Hood', Harvey Morton

Best Reticulata — 'Purple Gown', Fred Hamilton; Santa Maria

Best Reticulata Runner-up — Tom Stull, Modesto

Reticulata on Court of Honor — 'Tali Queen', Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart

Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Purple Gown', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

Groups of 3 Reticulatas on Court of Honor — 'Chang's Temple', Herbert Martin; 'Tali Queen', Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart

Best Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Sacramento

Hybrids on Court of Honor —

'Brigadoon', J. Holtzman; 'Leonard Messel', H. E. Burnette; 'E. G. Waterhouse Var', Austin Johnson

Best Species — 'Betty McCaskill', W. A. Rusher, Lodi

Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'J. J. Pringle Smith', Dr. Leland Chow

Chemically Treated Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Carter's Sunburst', Dr. Leland Chow; 'Dixie Knight Supreme', Amos Kleinsasser

THE INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Charles Puddle

Bodnant Gardens, North Wales

Before the International Camellia Society was inaugurated in 1962, many camellia personalities were consulted as to the desirability of setting up a world-wide camellia organization. The support for the Society's motives was unanimous and the decision to launch the Society has been more than proved correct by the present membership of over 1200 in thirty countries.

The motives of the Society are:

To foster the love of camellias throughout the world and to maintain and increase their popularity.

To undertake historical, scientific and horticultural research in connection with camellias.

To co-operate with all national and regional camellia societies and with other horticultural societies.

To disseminate information concerning camellias by means of bulletins and other publications.

To encourage a friendly exchange between camellia enthusiasts of all nationalities.

The Directors are representative of all the main camellia growing areas and are truly international in their outlook. Our President, Professor E. G. Waterhouse of Australia, is well known to everyone as one of the world's greatest camellia authorities and supporting him as Vice-President is Mr. Albert Fendig of Georgia. I have acted as Secretary-Editor and although this post calls for much hard work it is very rewarding to know that one is helping to create greater interest in camellias throughout the world.

At the 1962 Brussels Horticultural Congress the Society was appointed the International Registration Authority for the cultivars of Camellia.

What has the Society accomplished to date? The Society has assisted the



Charles Puddle is Superintendent of Bodnant Gardens. In the June 1965 Birthday Honors of Her Majesty the Queen, he was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire for his services to horticulture. This was a particular honor because horticulturalists are seldom among the awards. This picture, photographed at Buckingham Palace, shows Mr. and Mrs. Puddle and, left to right, their son Martin, daughter Lesley and son Andrew.

L. H. Bailey Hortorium in the preparation of an International Camellia Checklist, a project made possible by a grant from the Longwood Foundation. This Checklist will consist of an alphabetic listing of all cultivar names of Western and Oriental languages which have been validly published in accordance with the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants from 1752 to 1958. It will give the date and place of publication of the name, erroneous and synonymous names and for those cultivars most important today, pertinent historical and descriptive information. This massive work began under the direction of Dr. G. H. M. Lawrence and has been enthusiastically continued by Dr. Harold E. Moore, Jr., the present Director of the L. H. Bailey Hortorium. The research for the project has been largely undertaken by Dr. Ralph N. Philbrick who has visited most camellia centres and examined growing specimens as well as making a thorough search of camellia literature. The Checklist is now in the final stages of editing and already the Society has largely prepared a supplement to bring the Checklist up to date. This work will form the most complete listing of camellia cultivar names and will enable the Society to carry out its duties as International Registration Authority for it is essential to have a register of all names already published to avoid further duplication and nomenclature confusion.

The Society has established cordial relations with all existing camellia societies and it is our sincere desire to extend this cooperation in the future. The exchange of information at a national and international level on camellia research, nomenclature and other activities is to the mutual benefit of everyone interested in the advancement of camellia knowledge and popularity.

Three issues of the International

Camellia Journal have been published and another is in preparation. The Journal contains many authoritative articles and contributions from the lesser-known centres of camellia culture. It has been welcomed as a distinctive publication being completely international in its conception and outlook.

A most rewarding feature of the Society's progress has been its reception in countries which do not have a national society. It is surprising how many isolated growers there are throughout the world. The Society is able to give advice and information to members who previously were without any organization serving their interests. Much assistance has also been given to members undertaking world tours by way of introductions and advice on the best camellia gardens to visit. Many lasting friendships between members have been built up in this way.

A Conference will be held at Torquay, England on April 1st-3rd during which visits will be made to notable camellia gardens in Devon and there will be lectures and demonstrations. During 1966 the activities of the Society will be extended in many fields.

The Society has brought together in one organisation, camellia lovers of many nations and encouraged a friendly exchange of ideas and information. Membership is open to all, the fee being a modest \$3.00 which for the convenience of enthusiasts in California can be sent to Mr. Vern McCaskill, 25 South Michillinda Avenue, Pasadena, California 91107 or direct to me, Charles Puddle, Bodnant Gardens, Tal-y-cafn, Denbighshire, North Wales.

May I end on a personal note. I would like to extend to all members of the Southern California Camellia Society who may visit Europe, a very cordial invitation to come to Bodnant during their tour.

Sharing Experiences

Melvin L. Gum

A well-known writer has said, "A hobby is the best system yet devised of using your creative energy so that you can get along with yourself." Realizing the value of this idea, a camellia hobbyist can expend his surplus energies and work off his frustrations.

In reading the Almanac, I was quite surprised to find that gardening is one of America's fastest growing hobbies. This being the last issue of the season and as my articles have been aimed at new members and beginners, I want to stress the point that the camellia provides a continued interest all year around. There is always something to look forward to, and always something to do.

Heavy pruning should be over at this time as most plants are showing new growth; however, while you are watering and working with your plants, keep your pruning sheers handy and keep snipping away at the new shoots that are crossing other branches.

This is a good time to spray with some insecticide for protection against aphid and leaf choppers. I know it is a chore to get out the spraying equipment and do it whenever it should be done, because you have an appointment to go to Aunt Mary's that very day. I think the most rewarding \$2.19 I have spent this year is a small trigger spray with aerosol action. This little spray holds 32 oz. and as I take a walk through my garden I carry this spray in my hand. If I find some culprit at work I give him the works and still have time to go to Aunt Mary's. There are many insecticides on the market that are good. I prefer Malathion 50 spray. It is good for red spider, aphid, flies,

scale and mealy bug. I keep a gallon mixed at all times ready for my trigger spray. Aphid comes with new growth, they are easy to control when effective insecticides are used. Ants also are injurious to camellias because they spread scale and aphid. Another pest to watch for is the Omnivorous Looper, sometimes known as the Measuring Worm, that eats holes in the flower buds and leaves.

I hope you have cleaned away all the old mulch and fallen blooms and replaced it with new, as this is a harbor for flower blight.

Continue to repot your plants, always check to see if they are root bound. If so, set them up to a two inch larger pot.

As the rains are over now, watering is a must for your camellias. Care should always be taken to make sure that the bottom of the container has ample drainage.

To me these are the main things to watch for during the summer months. Also, keep in mind that the buds will start to set, and in order to get large blooms next season, don't be afraid to disbud. My wife says, "don't show me the ones you throw away", but disbudding is a must to obtain show flowers.

By now you should be, or will soon be removing the covers from your grafts. Some varieties are known to "take off" and grow real fast, especially last year's grafts. Don't be afraid to cut off the top, then the plant will branch out.

To those who did not hear Dr. Clifford Parks speak at the March meeting, I refer you to his article in this issue. A great majority of people who acquire camellias are interested only in the flower, and fully expect

the plants they purchase to produce exactly what they saw at the show, not realizing the "tender loving care" the hobbyist has given each plant. One should keep in mind the decorative value of the plant and foliage as well as the flower, also the appearance of the container. All should serve as a dual purpose of supplying beauty to the landscaping. Too often, when we speak of landscaping, folks picture a large plot of ground, which is wonderful if you are lucky enough to have it, but most city lots are small and getting smaller. Camellias may be planted at the side of a building, along a walk, wall, or fence. Its lustrous evergreen foliage lends color, beauty, and dignity to any such location. I have a collection of 400 plants on a lot 40' by 150', which also has a house and garage. With careful planning there is still room for paths through the camellias.

There are a lot of new varieties on the market today and more coming. May I call your attention to one variety that has stood the test in full sun for me, and at the present time is loaded with blooms, namely 'Ace of Hearts'. There is a small sasanqua named 'Compacto' that makes a good border for your garden and driveway. It never gets over 12 inches high. Because of the convenience with which the container is handled, it is especially good in a small space, and

what has been stated here has particular application to container culture as well as camellias planted in the ground. The espaliering of camellias is good where gardens are small and space is at a premium. Strikingly beautiful results may be obtained by its use, and you can be the envy of your friends and fellow hobbyists. Always remember that the foliage adds to the beauty of the garden as well as the blooms.

Most hobbyists are overlooking the late bloomer. We are inclined to chop it off for understock. Since the appearance of "gib" they can be forced to bloom earlier.

The thing I am most thankful for in my garden is *W-O-R-K*. That's hard to believe I know, and so far, even with all the labor saving devices, there isn't anything to replace common elbow grease. Work in my garden does more for me than any drugstore or doctor could. When daily routine combined with frustrations and aggravations pile up, I put on my work clothes and head for the garden. In its peace and quiet, with the rays of life giving sunshine, and the feel of the good earth, my muscles and knotted nerves begin to relax and I suddenly feel like a different person. My garden also gives me social contacts that I would not otherwise have. I enjoy them and

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BILL WOODROOF'S EVALUATION OF NEW VARIETIES

Bill Woodroof was in South America on business at the time of the Pacific Camellia Society's dinner meeting on April 7th so Douglas Thompson presented the Woodroof evaluation of new varieties that has become a fixture for the Pacific Society's last meeting of the camellia season. Thompson, on Woodroof's behalf, made it clear that this evaluation is on the basis of his own outdoor growing at his home in the San Fernando Valley, supplemented in some cases by results of other people with whom he is in close contact. He checks the blooms against the descriptions in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, observing size, color, form, how they open, etc. All the varieties on which he expresses an opinion are growing in two-gallon or larger containers. When the blooms agree with the description or fail to even approach the description, he usually reaches a conclusion the first year of bloom. When he has a question, however, he reserves judgment until he is sure that the new variety has established itself sufficiently at his location to warrant a conclusion. Thompson emphasized that a poor evaluation is not a criticism of the variety's description in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE; it is a conclusion that the variety does not do as well in Southern California as in the area of origination. Here is the report, with CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE DESCRIPTION first followed by Woodroof's comment.

ALLIE BLUE — Blush to white, shading to pink margin. Medium loose semi-double.

Comment: Grows as described but cannot compete with other sweet pea types such as 'Erin Farmer', 'Ballet Dancer', 'China Doll', etc.

ANN FOWLER — Blush pink, large anemone form.

Comment: Grows as described ex-

cept semi-double. Not quite good enough for a collection of limited size.

ANNETTE GEHRY — Light, lavender pink shading to white in center. Large anemone form.

Comment: Grows 3½" to 4", semi-double to anemone. Good.

ARTHUR WEISNER — Dark red, very large semi-double. Last year's comment "needs further watching".

Comment: Grows as described but only 4½" to 5". Good form and color. Good on mature plant.

BELLE OF THE BALL — Salmon pink, large semi-double.

Comment: Grows semi-double to anemone form, 4½". Good.

BERENICE BEAUTY — Pale pink, deeper pink toward margin. Large, semi-double to loose peony form.

Comment: Good.

BERENICE PERFECTION — Pale pink with deeper pink margin. Medium formal double.

Comment: Good.

BERTA HAMILTON — Red, large, semi-double with fluted petals.

Comment: Grows 3½", petals not fluted. Fair, not worth keeping.

BIENVILLE — White, large formal double with incurving petals.

Comment: Has possibilities, keep watching.

BLANCHE GRAHAM — Rose veined darker rose, edged silver blue. Large, loose peony form.

Comment: Grows as described but only 3½". Has to get larger to be of value. Keep watching if have room, otherwise doubtful.

BLAZE OF GLORY — Red, large, anemone form.

Comment: More peony than anemone, 4½". Good.

BRESCHINI'S PRIDE — Pink border fading to cream white in center. Large semi-double.

Comment: Good.

- BUCCANEER — Rose red, large semi-double with pink stamens. Comment: Grows 4½", petaloids mixed with stamens. Fair, not worth keeping.
- BUDDIE BILLUPS — Medium red, very large semi-double. Comments: Grows as described except not very large. Has possibilities, keep watching.
- CAN CAN — Sport of 'Lady Loch'. Pale pink with darker veining and petal edges. Comment: Grows as described, 3½" to 4". Has possibilities, keep watching.
- CELEBRITY — Blush white. Large, semi-double with twisted petals. Comment: Petals not twisted, 4½". Not quite good enough.
- CHRISTIAN McSWEEN — Deep pink. Large, semi-double with ruffled inner petals. Comment: Grows as described, up to 5". Good.
- CHRISTINE SMITH — Rose pink. Large to very large, semi-double to anemone to peony form. Comment: Grows peony form, 3½". No value.
- DIXIERAMA — Rose pink, large, loose peony form. Comment: Grows as described except not over 4". Similar to 'Tomorrow' in color and form. Fair.
- DR. BILL HARRISON — Deep rose pink to coral pink. Very large irregular semi-double. Comment: Grows as described except not very large. Good.
- ELEANOR MARTIN — Red. Large, semi-double with wide concave petals. Comment: Good.
- *ELEGANS SUPREME — Rose pink sport of 'Elegans (Chandler)' with deep petal serrations. Comment: Excellent.
- ELLEN GOFF — Bright pink. Large, semi-double to peony. Comment: Grows as described except only 3½". May have possibilities but doubtful.
- ELLEN SAMPSON — Rose carmine pink. Large semi-double. Originated in New Zealand. Comment: Good.
- *ELSIE JURY — A hybrid originated in New Zealand. Clear pink shaded orchid. Large, full peony form. Comment: Excellent.
- ELSIE RUTH MARSHALL — Light pink to light purplish pink. Large, rose form double to loose peony form. Comment: Good.
- FAINT WHISPER — Shell pink. Large semi-double. Comment: Good.
- FRANCIE L — A hybrid (Saluenensis 'Apple Blossom' X 'Buddha') to be released Fall 1966. Rose pink. Very large, irregular semi-double. Comment: Excellent.
- GAY CHIEFTAIN — Red and white. Large, semi-double with upright petals. Comment: Good.
- GLORIA STUART — White. Very large, fluted semi-double. Comment: Grows regular semi-double of 4". Fair, not worth keeping.
- GOLD TONE — White with bright yellow stamens and petaloids having distinct yellow cast. Large, formal, semi-double to anemone form. Comment: Grows as described. Too similar to others, not quite good enough.
- GUNSMOKE — Red. Very large, semi-double with petals twisted at end. Comment: Grows large flat semi-double. Keep watching.
- GUS MENARD — White with canary yellow petaloids. Large, anemone form. Comment: Grows as described. Good.
- JACKS — Rose pink. Large, formal to rose form double. Comment: Grows rose form double, 3½". No value.

(Continued on next page)

- JESSIE BURGESS — Rose with silver cast. Very large semi-double.
 Comment: Grows as described except 4½" to 5". Keep watching.
- JUDY MATTHEWS — Blush pink. Large, loose peony form.
 Comment: Grows as described except 4". Keep watching.
- JULIA WILSON — Soft pink. Large, semi-double with loose petals.
 Comment: Grows as described, 4". Keep watching.
- JUNE STEWART — Orange rose red. Large, loose peony form.
 Comment: Good.
- KATE SMITH — Very large peony form sport of 'Mathotiana', variegated white.
 Comment: A variegated 'Mathotiana Supreme' with varying degrees of white. Good.
- LADY VELMA — Deep rose pink. Large, irregular semi-double to loose peony form.
 Comment: Grows as described, except 4". Too similar to others to keep.
- LINDA ABBOTT — Blush pink variegated pink, red and white. Large, loose peony form.
 Comment: Grows as described except 3½". Not good enough.
- LUSCIOUS LADY — Dark red. Very large peony form.
 Comment: So far the plant, foliage and flower are identical to an open 'Mathotiana'. Keep if have room.
- MARGARET WELLS — Deep rose shading to purple at edge. Large, semi-double to loose peony form.
 Comment: Good.
- MARGUERITE CANNON — Clear pink. Large, fluted semi-double.
 Comment: Good.
- MARK CULVER — Fire red. Large, semi-double to peony form.
 Comment: Grows as described. Keep watching.
- MARY AGNES PATIN — China rose. Large, rose form double with upright fimbriated petals.
 Comment: Good.
- MARY ANDERSON — Red. Large, semi-double.
 Comment: Grows as described. Plant and foliage look like a variation of 'Mathotiana Supreme' in a flat semi-double with compact stamens. Good.
- MAYBELLE RAGLAND — Soft pink with silver overtones. Large, semi-double with wavy outer petals and folded, upright center petals.
 Comment: Good.
- MENIA WHEAT — Red. Very large, semi-double with large upright center petals. Grows as described, but only 4". Not quite good enough.
- MISS CHARLESTON — Deep red. Very large, high centered semi-double.
 Comment: Grows as described but doubt that it will get over 5" here. Good.
- NANCY KELLY — Red. Large to very large semi-double to loose peony form.
 Comment: Semi-double, 3½" to 4". No value.
- NEZ SMITHWICK — Shell pink. Large full peony form.
 Comment: Grows as described but only 3". No value.
- PARTY DRESS — Cream white shading to pale pink in center, deepening to lavender pink on edge. Large irregular semi-double.
 Comment: Good.
- PINK PASSION — Pink with orchid cast. Large, irregular semi-double.
 Comment: Regular semi-double, 4". Not quite good enough.
- PINK RADIANCE — Clear pink. Large full peony form. Good.
- REBEL YELL — White striped, speckled and moired red. Very large, irregular semi-double.
 Comment: Grows as described but not very large. Good.
- *RUFFLES — White. Large loose peony form.
 Comment: Good. Has been a sleeper.

(Continued on page 22)

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

A. Wilkins Garner

Q. One of the most critical periods in completing a successful graft is the time when jars or coverings are to be removed and grafts hardened off. Please describe and explain if there is an easy and safe way to do this?

A. Before the hardening off process should be started, there must be a thorough union of scion and understock as evidenced by strong callusing. Commercially this hardening off must be accomplished with the least amount of labor possible. One of the largest camellia nurserymen does this by completely removing the jar in one movement. This is done in late afternoon or early morning at a time when the scion has fully elongated and just before the growth bud starts to unfurl. The sudden shock of being exposed to outside atmosphere slows down growth action for approximately one week during which time sufficient hardening has taken place so that when growth again starts there seldom ever is any problem with wilting.

Many amateur propagators like to leave grafts covered until two or more leaves appear, then start hardening off. There are at least two methods of doing this. One is to use a glass screw top jar, gallon size preferred with bottom removed to cover grafts (you are referred to an article in this issue by Art Krumm which explains mechanics of removing bottoms from glass jars). The hardening off is accomplished by loosening the screw cap and leaving the cap sitting on top of the jar for 24 hours, then moving cap to one side leaving $\frac{1}{2}$ of jar covered for another 24 hours, after which remove the cap entirely. One can vary or speed up this method depending on temperature and humid-

ity. As grafts slowly grow through the opening in top of the jar to outside atmosphere, hardening off is accomplished with little or no slowing down of growth. Most growers make regular inspection of grafts during this period. There is no rush about removing the jar as extra humidity provided by leaving the open jar around the graft induces faster growth.

If one does not want to take the time to remove the bottoms of the jars, the same results can be obtained by raising the inverted jar slowly as growth of the scion takes place. This does not have the advantage of the bottomless jar in protecting the little plant as it grows and in holding the humidity, and closer attention must therefore be given the graft to prevent wilting. With this added attention, however, there should be no difference in results.

If plastic bags instead of jars have been used, the hardening off is obtained by cutting a small hole in the bag and each twenty-four hours or so enlarging the hole until the bag is entirely open at the top. The same action can be taken by replacing the jars with bags as callusing starts, taking care to hold the bag upright around the graft by placing three small stakes around the graft and using clothespins to fasten the bag to the stakes. Bags can also be left around the grafts with good results. If wilting should occur, close the bag at the top by use of clothespins and start the process over.

Whatever method is used, the grafts should be inspected periodically for mould. Some people find that the mould can be arrested by uncovering

(Continued on page 23)

THE CAMELLIA -- A FLOWER OR A SHRUB

Clifford R. Parks

Geneticist, L. A. County Arboretum

What are the purposes of a breeding program? What can a professional research project dedicated to studies on camellias contribute to those who enjoy the plant? Are not amateur breeders and nurserymen introducing fine new varieties faster than one can learn their names? Should more spectacular camellias be developed? Should all of our energies be spent on the long shots — the development of a blue flower and the elusive yellow? If we do introduce these, will all problems concerning the camellia be solved? Are there certain limitations to camellia cultivation, the solution of which would be a greater contribution to camellia cultivation than the fabled yellow? Is general horticultural advancement a necessity and a possibility with the camellia?

Let us consider this term "horticultural advancement." We might consider this advancement as the development of a plant which is better suited to its niche in cultivation. If a new camellia variety can only perform well under the most pampered conditions, even though it may win prizes at shows, it is not necessarily of general horticultural significance. On the other hand, a new variety which is superior in both shrub and flower characteristics can become a long-term contribution to the cultivation of camellias.

Excluding the obvious desirable qualities of a fine flower, what are the characteristics we should attempt to develop in the camellia plant? In general, we should develop varieties which are more tolerant to adverse environmental conditions. Here in California, our most serious environmental limitation is the damage inflicted on camellias by the full sun. Our second general problem is the difficulty camellias have in adjusting

to California soils and (often salty) water. Concerning the plant itself, the character of the foliage and the shrub form determine the landscape value of a variety. The absence of scent in the flowers of most camellias is a characteristic requiring attention. While these points contribute little to the show potential of a camellia, they will determine much about the general value of the plant as a landscape component. While the first flower on a seedling can give its grower some information about its future potential, much observation will be necessary before the same plant can be evaluated as to its general horticultural value. Only actual growing in a test situation will determine the new varieties adaptation to that particular situation — not to mention all other situations in the same region.

Some time ago at a dinner meeting where new camellia varieties were being shown, a few sprigs of the species *C. roseaflorea* created more excitement than any of the best new varieties of *C. japonica*. I was asked at the time if camellias with all of their bright colors could be grown under low-maintenance conditions — the questioner pointed out that most gardeners couldn't be bothered with all of the fuss that camellia amateurs follow to grow fine flowers. I think that the interest in *C. roseaflorea* and the possibility of the use of more and different camellias as landscape materials offers a challenge to the camellia world. Can certain camellias be grown under low-maintenance conditions with exposure to the sun? Many hybrids and certain species may offer this potential. As examples of the possible use of hybrids, a number of such types will be discussed. Crosses of *C. japonica* (♀) and *C. lutchuensis* produce finely branched specimens that have large numbers of small fra-

grant blooms. Hybrids of other species with *C. lutchuensis* offer similar possibilities. The hybrid *C. reticulata* (♀) with *C. fraterna* is a vigorous, floriferous fine-textured shrub. Vigorous hybrids within and between *C. japonica* and *C. saluenensis* that have single flowers of good color and the capacity to produce large numbers of flowers offer great potential for color in the landscape. Recently, in a local camellia garden such a single floriferous single *C. Xwilliamsii* variety in full bloom created more excitement than larger flowered adjacent japonicas. Some very strong growing hybrids between two types of *C. saluenensis* provide a fine example of that species at its best — a willowy shrub with flowers like large apple blossoms.

The hybrid between *C. saluenensis* (♀) and *C. rosaeflora* has a delicately beautiful small flower which is produced on even very small plants. The *C. pitardii* (♀) X *C. sasanqua* hybrids promise fine form and possible sun resistance. *Camellia sasanqua* (♀) X *C. reticulata* hybrids and the reciprocals may offer sun resistance as well as fine early camellias. Some of the better second generation hybrids between *C. reticulata* (♀) and *C. pitardii* and the reciprocals not only produce flowers as good as pure *C. reticulata*, but they have tighter plant form and possibly greater tolerance to environmental stresses. The large number of hybrids with *C. granthamiana* consistently have very interesting foliage, but the culture of these types is yet unknown.

In the preceding discussion of hybrids, we have to add the limitation in each case that it is not known if these varieties will be easily adapted to difficult conditions. How can we determine if a new seedling or hybrid is going to be a horticultural advancement? It is well known that the performance of a seedling for the first few years is not always a good indi-

cation of what it will do later. We need to observe the performance of a new hybrid or open-pollinated seedling over a period of a few years before we conclude its value. When we have a number of new varieties being tested together, we call that a variety trial. In the trial several examples of the same plant are repeated, so that the odd behavior of a single plant will not be considered disproportionately.

At the present time no such variety tests are being conducted in this area, so while some varieties which are introduced have been observed to a limited degree, for most of these the performance of the plant is relatively unknown. Many nurseries are more aware of the importance of adequate testing.

Because of the extensive amount of research being done on camellias at the Arboretum, and because of the extensive plantings of camellias at Descanso Gardens, the Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens will sponsor a camellia test plot at Descanso Gardens. The test plot will be divided into two parts — a shade trial and a sun trial. About one and one-half acres will be set aside for this test program. At the time this article is being written only the general idea has been developed; but by mid-April of this year, it is hoped that the test can be started.*

First, we can generally describe the shade test. This will be a test to determine the values of new hybrid varieties under typical camellia shade conditions. These plants will receive only routine maintenance, and at least five plants of each variety in the test will be planted. The parts of the test containing potentially valuable new varieties will be protected from

(Continued on next page)

*The October 1966 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW will carry an article that will give details of the Descanso Gardens test program.—Ed.

visitation. A systematic method of scoring plants in the test will be developed. This test will give us an opportunity to observe new varieties over a period of years. Varieties which suggest heat-resistance potential will be planted in the sun trial as well as the shade trial.

The sun trial will be a planting with full exposure to the sun to determine which, if any, of the existing varieties and new types will perform suitably under those conditions. A planting of what are thought to be the best japonicas for full sun will be made this spring. Some local experienced camellia growers and observers suggest the following:

NUCCIO

- 'Ace of Hearts'
- 'Carolyn Tuttle'
- 'Covina'
- 'Gen. George Patton'
- 'Mrs. Charles Cobb'

MCCASKILL

- 'California' 'Covina' 'Herme'
- 'Pink Perfection' (plant only)
- 'Purity' (plant only)

MARSHALL'S NURSERIES

- 'Covina' 'Emperor of Russia'
- 'Gigantea' 'Herme'
- 'Kumasaka' (plant only)
- 'Laura Walker' 'Mme. Jannoch'
- 'Mathotiana'
- 'Purity' (plant only)

FRANK REED

- 'Are-jishi' 'California'
- 'Drama Girl' 'Fire Falls'
- 'Gigantea' 'Guilio Nuccio'
- 'Julia's Favorite'
- 'Katherine Nuccio'
- 'Mathotiana' 'Romany'

I realize that other observers may have strong opinions on this subject, and I would appreciate hearing these by phone or mail. It is suspected that non-japonicas will offer the greatest potential for sun resistance. A *C. sasanqua* group suggested to be superior by Vern McCaskill includes 'Cleopatra', 'Nodami-ushiro', 'Rosy Mist', 'Showa-no-sakae', 'Tanya', 'Versicol-

or'. Julius Nuccio suggests that all *C. sasanqua* varieties are more useful in the sun, but he points out that double types have very inferior blooms in the full sun. A number of the *C. pitardii* X *C. reticulata* hybrids group which suggest potential for sun resistance will be added as material of them is available. In most cases it will be a year before these can be added, since they will have to be propagated for this purpose. It is hoped that eventually the Camellia Society will join in the sponsorship of this trial. Also, perhaps in time the shade trial can be expanded to test new varieties of *C. japonica*. Furthermore, eventually similar tests should be set up in other areas (such as northern California) which duplicate this southern California test.

BILL WOODROOF (*Continued*)

SILVER RUFFLES — White. Very large, loose irregular semi-double. Comment. Excellent.

SINGING WATERS — Clear pink. Large, loose peony form. Comment: Grows as described, 4". Not quite good enough.

SMILE — Rose red. Large semi-double. Comment: Grows full semi-double, 3½". Not good enough.

TIP TIPTON — Pink. Large, semi-double with irregular petals to peony form. Comment: Grows full regular semi-double with inner petals marked white, 4". Fair. Keep watching if have room.

TOM KNUDSEN — To be released next year. Very dark red. Large, formal double to rose form double to peony form. Comment: Grows as described, 4". Good.

TWILIGHT — Light blush pink. Large formal double. Comment: Good.

"IN THE SPOTLIGHT"

Caryll and Mildred Pitkin

JENELI

This large, light pink semi-double escapes the monotony of the ordinary by having a lovely group of long, tufted petaloids in the center. With good growing conditions it will average about five inches without any help from greenhouses or gibberellic acid. The plant is upright and vigorous. It won best seedling award at Port Arthur, Lafayette and Slidell. At the later show it was also voted the provisional highly commended certificate. It is a seedling grown by W. F. (Hody) Wilson, Jr. of Hammond, Louisiana and the unusual name 'Jeneli' is taken from the first two letters of Jerry and Hody Wilson's daughters — Jerry, Nena and Linda.

ZEPHYR

This Hody Wilson seedling is not yet available and probably won't be for about another year but it is well worth remembering. It is a bright red semi-double that will average a little less than five inches and always has several very stylish rabbit ears. The variegated form is sharply contrasted and has a generous amount of white. It won best seedling at Houston last year and will win a lot more honors when it is more widely distributed. Hody said he named this especially for his friends who don't have any entries under "Z" in their stud books.

OMEGA

Another of Hody Wilson's fine seedlings and one which you should put on your shopping list. It is a sweet pea type semi-double, white with delicate pink blush and occasional stripes, which sometimes gets up to five inches. It always opens properly but unfortunately doesn't last as well after cutting as some varieties.

This minor defect is more than offset by its many good qualities. It blooms mid-season, the plant has long, slender medium green leaves and is quite vigorous. It won provisional highly commended certificates at the Ozone and Memphis shows and also the blue ribbon for the best seedlings at Gulfport and at Mobile. The name 'Omega' is the Greek letter meaning last or last of a series and was given to this flower because Hody figured that it was the last of his current crop of seedlings that was any good.

CAN CAN

Those of us who are familiar with and appreciate the finer things in life such as the cultural dance Can Can will immediately think of dainty, ruffled petticoats and that is exactly what the lovely camellia import from Australia reminds one of. It is a sport of 'Lady Loch' which in turn was a sport of 'Aspasia Macarthur' that many of us know as old hard-to-spell 'Paeoniaeflora'. Like the parent it is a fairly large full peony with good growing habits. The color is lovely light pink with white penciling around the outer petals. It is very nice and if you can find one for sale you'd better buy it for it will be a favorite in your garden. It comes from the Camellia Grove Nursery, St. Ives, Sydney, N.S.W. Australia.

QUESTIONS (Continued)

the graft for awhile and letting the scion dry out. Others apply a powder such as Rootone. In fact, many people apply the powder as the last step in the grafting process, just before the jar or bag is placed over the new graft.

Whatever method you use, play around and have fun.

THE USE OF CHELATES TO CORRECT MINERAL DEFICIENCIES IN PLANTS

Dr. Verle Q. Hale

Agronomy Department, University of California

About fifteen years ago some people in Florida found that the application of small amounts of chelated iron made possible vegetable production on some previously unproductive land. The same material was later found to be effective in correcting copper toxicity in orchards where copper-containing sprays had been used. These were exciting discoveries to people working in the field of plant nutrition. It meant that here was a possible solution to the problem of supplying minor elements, particularly iron, in areas where the plants were unable to extract them from the soil in sufficient quantities.

The word chelate comes from a Greek word which means "claw". This refers to the chemical structure which is a ring resulting from the metal ion being attached at two or more points of an organic molecule. This structure is very stable and prevents the metal ion from entering into other chemical reactions. The chelate is soluble and keeps the metal in a form which the plant roots can extract.

There are two main causes of minor element deficiency. First, some soils simply do not contain adequate amounts of the required mineral elements. Second, under some conditions, iron, and to a lesser extent zinc and manganese, enters into chemical reactions in the soil which make it insoluble and thus unavailable to the plants. It is possible for plants to be iron deficient even though tests would show a good supply of iron in the soil. This may occur in areas where the soil has a basic reaction (high pH) or where the soil contains lime. Such soils are common in the Western United States where the soil-formation processes took place under

arid or semi-arid conditions. Extremely high amounts of lime may be found around new houses where wastes from concrete, plaster, and gypsum board have been thrown or swept out. A simple test for lime is to drop some acid (lemon juice or vinegar will work) on the soil. Any effervescence observed is due to an acid-lime reaction and the vigor of the reaction is an indication of the amount of lime present.

A very mild deficiency of a minor element may decrease the performance of the plant but produce no visual symptoms. In more severe cases of deficiency the leaves develop symptoms which are characteristic for each particular element. Iron deficiency appears as a yellowing between the veins of the newest leaves. Manganese deficiency is similar to iron except that it is more general over the plant and the older leaves are most affected. Zinc deficiency, also known as "little leaf", results in new leaves being small and chlorotic and a rosette effect is caused at the ends of branches due to a shortening of the internodes between leaves. The actual amount of these metals which is required by plants is very small and deficiencies can be overcome with nutrient sprays or by soil treatment. Each method of treatment has its advantages. Sprays usually require less material and may give a faster response, but may not be practical for flowers because spotting of leaves and petals can result. Zinc sulfate sprays are usually quite effective but results with iron, even chelated, have been erratic. Soil treatments have the advantage of producing longer lasting effects. Zinc and manganese deficiencies are probably less common than iron deficiency and can be corrected with either the sul-

fate or chelated form of the metals at locally recommended rates. Some nutrients, like nitrogen or phosphorus, can be applied periodically to plants, but the supply of iron should be constant because the plant will not relocate iron which is already in the plant to satisfy the needs of the growing parts. There are reports that Baby Tears are good plants to have with Camellias because they will show iron deficiency symptoms before the Camellias have been hurt and thus allow early correction.

There are several iron chelates on the market. The main ones are produced by Dow Chemical (Versene), Crown Zellerbach (Greenz), and Geigy (Sequestrene) with Rayonier, Stauffer Chemical and International Mineral in the market to a lesser extent. One of the more commonly used ones is Geigy's Chel 330. This is a good material but can be toxic if applied too heavily. The most effective material for our western soils is Geigy's Chel 138. This is a little more expensive than most other materials but the price is not prohibitive for ornamental plantings and it is completely safe to use — even at high rates of application.

The question of how much iron chelate to use may already be answered for you if you buy a fertilizer mix because some companies add chelates to their product. However,

the chelates can also be bought separately. Both Chel 138 and Chel 330 are presently made with 6% iron and the same application rate would apply to both materials. For soil application, a large Camellia should receive one to two quarts of a solution containing one tablespoon of the chelate per gallon of water. If the soil contains lime, the amount of Chel 330 should be doubled. Such a treatment applied to the soil should produce a response in four to six weeks and should be effective for several months.

SHARING (Continued)

find the sharing of experiences very rewarding. One deals with nature in the garden, and one cannot contemplate a tiny seed which develops into a beautiful flower without thinking of its Creator, which brings to us a spiritual value of a garden. He who loves his garden must know who really makes its wonders and beauties possible. Kipling once said, "Such gardens are not made by singing 'Oh, how beautiful', and sitting in the shade."

This is my last article for the year. Sharing my experiences has been a real pleasure for me, and I hope that I have been of some help in a small way to our beginners and new members.

MERLE'S NURSERY

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JACKSON (MISSISSIPPI) CAMELLIA SOCIETY QUERIES MEMBERS

The Jackson (Mississippi) Camellia Society has queried its members to obtain their views on subjects that are of interest to most camellia hobbyists. Following are the questions and the tabulation of responses. To quote J. H. Brooks, President of the Society, there were not enough votes for any conclusions. There were sufficient, however, in the opinion of the Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW to reflect the thinking of a segment of the camellia growing belt and the questions and responses are given here from that point of view. The responses reflected the views of a wide range of growers in point of size of their collections. One grower reported 1000 plants in containers and 600 in the ground, another 375 and 285 respectively, and one only 15 plants all of which are in the ground.

Mr. Brooks provided some background information in his transmittal of the questionnaire which will be newsworthy to California camellia people and possibly to some in other areas. In Jackson, Mobile, Meridian, Tuscaloosa and other shows in the vicinity of Jackson, there is no distinction between untreated and chemically treated blooms. Nearly all show flowers are chemically treated, including both outdoor grown and greenhouse grown flowers. Even the seedlings which win the best seedling awards are treated blooms. To quote Mr. Brooks, "the gibbing seems to have been almost universally adopted by the greenhouse growers of camellias in this area and every indication is that the practice will continue until some better method of producing bigger and better blooms is discovered."

	Yes	No
Do you think it advisable to fertilize camellia plants more than three times a year?	18	5
Do you think there is any advantage at all in fertilizing plants every month?	15	8
Do you think that liquid fertilizer is better for camellias than the powdered or granulated type?	13	5
Do you feel that it is necessary to water your plants before as well as after fertilizer has been applied?	18	2
Do you believe foliar feeding is important in good camellia culture?	11	8
Do you think 0-14-14 in the fall is advantageous?	8	11
Do you ever have your camellia soil analyzed to determine its pH and nutrient deficiencies?	15	7
Do you think it necessary to apply trace elements to your camellia plants?	17	2
Do you believe it advisable to mulch camellia plants?	14	7

	Yes	No
If a mulch is used should it be removed during the winter months?	8	9
Do you feel that camellias perform better when the soil is maintained on the slightly dry side?	13	8
Do you think it affects the size of the blooms to leave seeds on camellia plants?	9	12
Do you feel that severe pruning of camellia plants will result in extra large blooms?	12	10
Do you favor drastic disbudding to help increase blossom size?	20	3
Do you think that the condition of a plant has more to do with cold hardiness than the variety?	15	8
Do you feel that most camellia plants should be bare-rooted before being planted in a container?	17	4
Do you feel that camellia plants need to be placed in a real shady location to produce the best blooms?	4	16
Do you think that Gibberellic Acid harms a plant if used on a majority of its buds?	9	11
Do you use Gibberellic acid on your camellia buds?	20	4
Do you think that the use of Gibberellic Acid is here to stay and not just a passing fad?	21	3
Do you believe that japonica understock is as good as sasanqua understock for grafting purposes?	14	9

MARSHALL'S CAMELLIA NURSERY

(AT THE SIGN OF THE CAMELLIA)

RETAIL

WHOLESALE

Camellias — Azaleas — Rhododendrons

CAMELLIA and AZALEA LIST on request

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AT 7-0505

HOW TO TAKE THE BOTTOMS OUT OF GLASS BOTTLES FOR USE IN COVERING GRAFTS

Art Krumm
Altadena, California

The current grafting season is over but here is a project you can work on during the summer in preparation for next season's grafting.

The usual way to cover a graft is to turn a pickle jar upside down over the graft and stake it due to the danger of overturning because of the smallness of the neck it is resting on. After the graft has started and it is necessary to give it air you have to block it up.

With the bottom out of the bottle there is very little chance of it tipping over, and when it is time to let air to the graft you just remove the cap from the top of the bottle.

Size of Bottles Needed

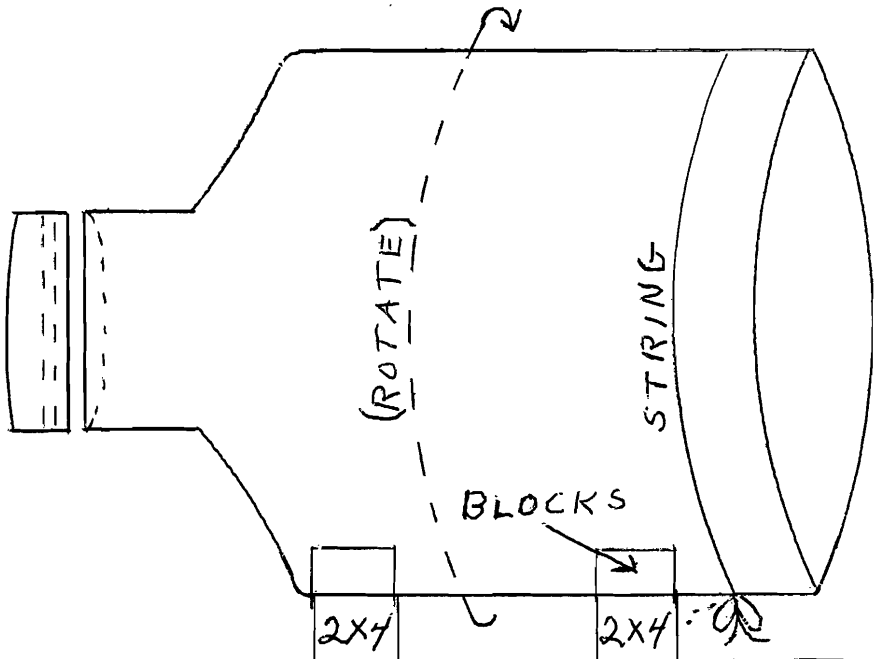
For One Gallon Cans — Use $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon distilled water bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon nonreturnable soft drink bottles, or large pickle jars.

For 5 Quart or Larger Cans — Use 1 gallon soft drink syrup bottles, which can be found around soda fountains.

For Large Plants — Use 5 gallon bottled water jars which can be prepared in the same manner as the smaller ones.

Materials Needed

1. Lengths of fuzzy brown garden twine that has 3 strands. (I have found that the hard white twine does not work well.)
2. A cup of paint thinner or kerosene.
3. Two pieces of 2 x 4's about 12" long.
4. A bucket filled with tap water large enough in diameter to take a 1 gallon bottle. If you are preparing a 5 gallon bottle use a wheelbarrow or washtub.



Procedure

1. I have found the middle of the garage floor is the best place to work as it is free of drafts. (Remove your 3 cars first.)

2. Have bottle as dry as possible both inside and out, and be sure to *remove the cap*.

3. Place bottle on its side on the 2 x 4's. Tack small blocks to the 2 x 4's on each side of the bottle to steady it while it is being turned. (see figure.)

4. Cut the garden twine in lengths long enough to tie around the bottle.

5. After cutting the twine separate the 3 strands. One strand is sufficient for each bottle.

6. Soak the separated strands in the paint thinner or kerosene for about 5 minutes.

7. Tie the soaked strand *tightly* around the bottle and as near the bottom as possible but above the curve in the bottom so it won't slip off. Adjust the string around the bottle so that it is as nearly parallel to the bottom of the bottle as possible. (see figure.)

8. Light the string and then *immediately* rotate the bottle as fast as possible by grasping it at the neck. This turning motion is *very important* as it lets the string burn clear around the bottle instead of just on top.

9. As soon as the string has quit burning *immediately* grasp the bottle by the neck and plunge the bottom of the bottle into the container of water. The bottom will crack and fall off. If bottom has cracked and does not fall off a light tap with a piece of wood will knock it off.

This procedure does work as I have done this over a number of years and I have a stock of all size bottles.

The edge left on the bottle will never be perfectly smooth, but that

won't matter as the rough edges will bury themselves in the dirt around the plant.

If you are using a bottle without a screw cap one can be made of a piece of foil secured with a rubber. Don't be discouraged if you crack up some bottles. I have busted up a few myself, about 10%.

Good luck, and may your grafts be easier to take care of.

SCCS Party June 18 At Descanso Gardens

New Officers and Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society have been elected for the year 1966-1967. Alvin L. Gunn will be President for a second year. W. F. Goertz is the new Vice President. Harold E. Dryden will continue as Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW. The Directors for the year will be Mrs. Ameelia Bliss, Robert F. Dickson, Wilber Foss, Merle S. Gish, Melvin L. Gum, Fred I. Sinclair, Robert W. Smiley and Douglas G. Thompson in addition to the President and Vice President.

The Board of Directors decided at the organizing meeting on March 14th that the Southern California Society will have a late afternoon outdoor party on June 18, 1966 at the Hospitality House in Descanso Gardens, the feature of which will be a supper on the terrace. The Society will supply the meat and coffee portions of the supper. The balance of the meal will be on a pot luck basis, with members bringing vegetables, salads and desserts. The Committee will be in touch with Society members prior to the date with regard to details, particularly in connection with the food to be taken. The Committee consists of Ernie Pieri, Chairman, Mrs. Ameelia Bliss, Fred Sinclair and Mark Anthony.

WINNING BLOOMS AT S. C. C. S. MEETINGS

A new champion was enthroned as flower competition winner at Southern California Camellia Society meetings when the winning award for the season's competition was made at the April meeting by Competition Committee Chairman Caryll Pitkin to Melvin Gum. The winner is known to readers of CAMELLIA REVIEW as the author of the page "Sharing Experiences" which has appeared in the six issues of the 1965-1966 camellia season. Gum led comfortably with 79 points which were distributed rather evenly over the six meetings. Bill Goertz was second with 56 points, Al Gunn was third with 52 points and Frank Reed was fourth with 42 points. Goertz and Reed have been winners in former years.

A total of 25 Society members received ribbons during the year for flowers that they brought to meetings. The following members, in addition to the four named above, won ribbons: K. Anderson, Bliss, Briggs, Dekker, Dryden, Garner, Hamilton, W. C. Johnson, Novak, Osborne, Pace, Palmer, Peer-Morris, Pieri, Pitkin, Robinson, Rowe, Shirley, Shuey, Sinclair and Summerson.

Following is the list of winning blooms at the March and April meetings.

MARCH MEETING

Non-Treated Japonica

Large—

'Giulio Nuccio', 'Guest of Honor',
'White Nun', 'Lady in Red Var',
'Erin Farmer'

Medium and Small—

'Flame Var', 'C. M. Hovey',
(S) 'Magnoliaeflora', 'Pink Pagoda',
'Mrs. Tingley'

Miniature—

'Gold Dot', 'Landrethii', 'Bimbo',
'Snow Baby', 'H. Lee'

Treated Japonica

Large—

'Judge W. T. Ragland',

'Alexis Smith', 'Marguerite Cannon', 'Reg Ragland Var',
'Carter's Sunburst'

Reticulata

'Crimson Robe', 'Crimson Robe',
'Noble Pearl', 'Chang's Temple'

Hybrid

'E. G. Waterhouse', 'Waltz Time'

APRIL MEETING

Non-Treated Japonica

Large—

'Tiffany', 'Pearl Maxwell',
'Lady in Red', 'Twilight',
'Disneyland'

Medium and Small—

'Fred Sander', 'Adele Clairmont',
(S) 'Herme', 'Dr. Tinsley', 'Finlandia'

Miniature—

'Red Buttons', 'Pearl's Pet',
'Red Buttons'

Reticulata

'Lionhead', 'Moutancha',
'Cornelian'

Hybrid

'Elsie Jury', 'Howard Asper',
'E. G. Waterhouse Var'

Species and Specie

These two words of Latin origin are sometimes confused by amateur gardeners. *Species* in Natural History and in Horticulture is used for a group subordinate in classification to *genus*. It is always spelled with an "s", both in the singular and plural. *Camellia japonica* is a species, *camellia sasanqua* is another species, and *camellia reticulata* yet another species of the genus *Camellia*. *Specie*, on the other hand, has an entirely different meaning. It means coin, as opposed to paper money. We say "paid in specie", i.e., cash, and it cannot be used for species.

With thanks to Australian Camellia Research Society CAMELLIA NEWS

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Directory of Affiliated Societies

- Camellia Society of Kern County.....Bakersfield
 President: Walter Stiern.
 Secretary: Melvin G. Canfield, 2709 Scott Dr., Bakersfield.
 Meetings held 2nd Monday of the month, October through April, in Police Building, 1620 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield.
- Camellia Society of Orange County.....Santa Ana
 President: Paul M. McClelland.
 Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1121 Orange, Santa Ana 92701
 Meetings held first Thursday of month, October through April, in Orange County Farm Bureau Building, 1916 W. Chapman. Orange.
- Central California Camellia Society.....Fresno
 President: Kenneth E. Thompson.
 Secretary: Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty, Fresno.
 Meetings held at Heaton School, Del Mar Ave., Fresno on Nov. 17, Dec. 15, Jan. 26, Feb. 23, Mar. 23.
- Huntington Camellia Garden.....San Marino
 Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, Oxford Road, San Marino.
- Pomona Valley Camellia Society.....Pomona
 President: I. John Movich, 932 N. Park Ave., Pomona.
 Secretary: Nelson R. Gatov, 552 N. Park Ave., Pomona, 91767.
 Meetings held 2nd Thursday of each month, November through April, in the Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. Bldg., Garey Ave. & Center St. Pomona (1 block South of Holt).
- San Diego Camellia Society.....San Diego
 President: Ray Greer.
 Secretary: Lewis Greenleaf, 4389 Copeland Ave., San Diego 5, Calif.
 Meetings held in Floral Association Building, Balboa Park, San Diego, Nov. 12, Dec. 10, Jan. 14, Feb. 4, Mar. 11, April 8, May 13 (dinner).
- Southern California Camellia Society.....San Marino
 President: Alvin L. Gunn.
 Secretary: Harold E. Dryden, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino.
 Meetings held Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino.
- Temple City Camellia Society.....Temple City
 President: Basil J. Neptune.
 Secretary: Mrs. Violet Shuey, 5813 N. Golden West Ave., Temple City.
 Meetings held on 3rd Friday of November and December and 4th Thursday January through March in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum.
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