

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Tomorrow Park Hill'

Courtesy American Camellia Society

Vol. 28

March 1967

No. 5

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.

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THE COVER FLOWER

‘Tomorrow Park Hill’, a sport of ‘Tomorrow’ seems destined to be one of the great *C. japonica* sports. Southern California camellia people are pleased that it originated in Park Hill, the garden of the late Ralph Peer who did so much for camellias throughout the world. The American Camellia Society has recognized it by awarding it the Sewell Trophy for the Best Mutant for the year 1967. That it takes “gib” was demonstrated in this year’s camellia show at Descanso Gardens, where one of the best blooms imaginable took title to the Best Treated Bloom of the show. It is a “must” for everybody’s camellia collection.



The subject of this article may not be of earth-shattering significance to most of the readers of this page. It is important to me, however, so here goes.

With one issue to go, the May 1967 issue, I shall have completed seven years as Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW. I have learned in these seven years that getting out six issues per year of a thirty-two page publication that supposedly is devoted to a single genus in the horticultural field taxes the ingenuity of a person in keeping the publication alive and interesting. As I have written before, it involves, among other things, writing about the same subjects over and over, year after year, in different words and by different people so that most of the readers may not readily recognize that they have read the same thing before.

I have therefore asked the Society's Board of Directors and the Board has agreed to institute a new editorial system for CAMELLIA REVIEW. There must always be an editor, of course, a top person who is finally responsible for its contents and for its publication. Under the new system, however, there will be an Editorial Board, responsible to the Board of Directors and under the chairmanship of the Editor, who will share with the Editor the chores of the editorial job — planning subject matter, obtaining people to write on selected subjects, and such items of importance in the publication of a live magazine. This plan will become effective with the October 1967 issue. The newly appointed members of the Editorial Board are listed on the inside front cover of this issue.

In the final analysis, a hobby publication, and CAMELLIA REVIEW is just that, requires more than just an Editor, or even an Editorial Board to meet the needs and desires of its readers. It becomes increasingly clear as one reads these pages that there is no one best method to follow in growing prize winning camellias. This would cease to be a hobby if everybody had to follow the same path. Somebody is always trying something new and different. And it is to the credit of people in this hobby that all are willing to share their experiences with others. This is why it takes more than an Editor or Editorial Board to meet the desires of the readers of CAMELLIA REVIEW, because no single group can know what new is going on. It also takes interest and participation by people in the hobby who have something new or interesting and are willing to share it with others.

The Editorial Board with its multiple eyes, ears and fingers will do for CAMELLIA REVIEW what is beyond the capacity of a single person. It will also soften the transition to a new Editor when the occasion calls for a change.

Harold E. Oyler

PRUNING CAMELLIA PLANTS

W. F. Goertz
San Marino, California

Many articles have been written and much has been said about the proper pruning of camellias. Even though this is one of the important phases of good camellia culture, it is probably the most neglected. Some people have an abhorrence of using the shears for anything other than cutting off the blooms and with the shortest possible stems! There are numerous reasons for pruning and hobbyists should be as concerned about the well-groomed appearance of the plant as with the production of super blooms. Of course, one leads to the other and to produce show quality flowers it is quite necessary to keep the plant properly trimmed and thinned out.

The time to begin to develop a well shaped camellia plant is when it is small. Some varieties start out with rather erratic growth in various directions. Pinching off new growth which starts off in the wrong direction will force new growth elsewhere and perhaps accomplish the desired control. A few varieties will be found to grow symmetrically upright naturally and thus need little attention.

Older plants which have never been pruned (and we see many such plants around older homes whose owners often wonder why they do not get the large healthy blooms seen at the shows) appear as ragged shrubs full of dead or weak wood, a mass of long and knotty branches. Heavy feeding of such plants will serve little purpose unless the poor wood is cut out. The restoration of such old plants to fresh, vigorous health cannot be accomplished without severe pruning.

To promote a plant to a healthy and good looking specimen which is capable of producing good blooms, it is necessary also to eliminate crossing branches and those growing too close to each other — leaving in-

sufficient room for the blooms to develop freely. This, together with the controlling of the long "shoots" by constant pinching back will tend to give the plant an airy and graceful appearance. The first season after a very drastic pruning may not see a profusion of blooms, but with constant attention for a period of time in the form of nipping off new growth where not wanted, then proper dis-budding, an old woody plant can be beautiful and productive.

Disbudding is another form of pruning and should be done from June to November, a constant activity during these months as many varieties will replace flower buds taken off earlier. One bud to each terminal branch is the maximum if you are striving for top quality blooms. Some varieties which are grown strictly for garden color need not be disbudded but pruning on these should not be neglected. Drastic pruning is never necessary if it is a continuing process throughout the season.

The best time to do the major portion of pruning is in late March and early April, after the blooming season and before the new spring growth begins. Cut off the low hanging branches as this gives you freer access for fertilizing and cleaning up spent blooms. Flowers which may grow on such low branches are usually worthless by being mud splattered. When cutting blooms or scions or cutting branches for purposes of shaping, be sure to cut just above a healthy lateral growth bud. When cutting branches near the trunk, or off of other branches, be sure to cut close to the stem and do not leave a stub which can die back. Any cut over one half inch in diameter should be coated with a mastic such as "Tree Seal."

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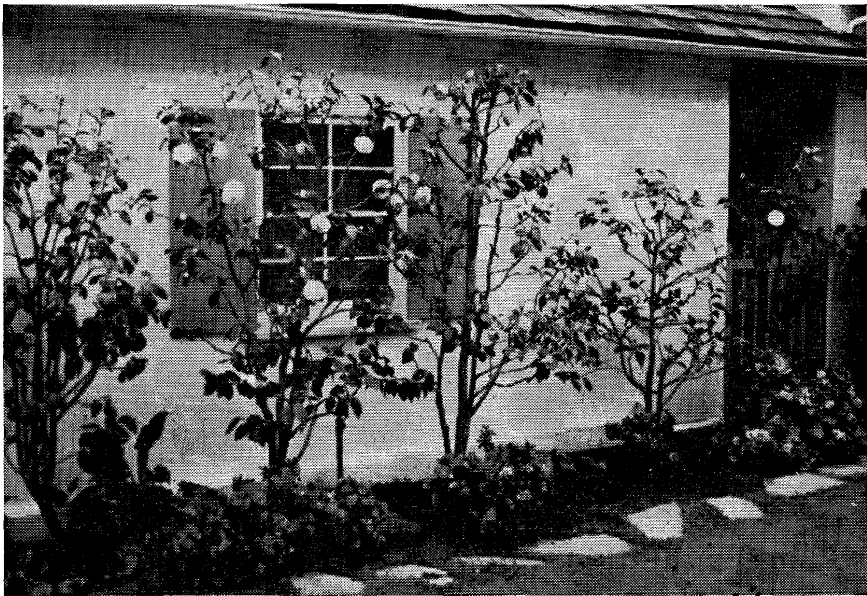
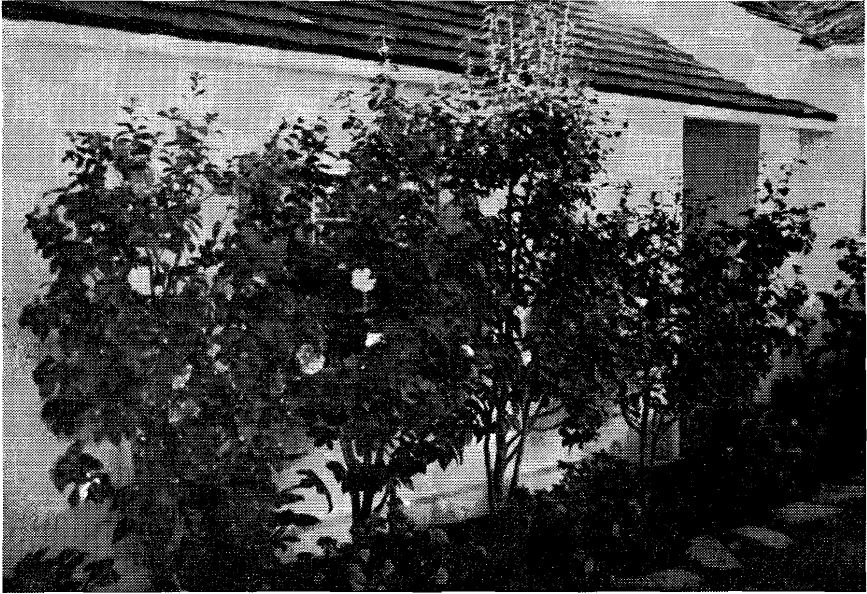
HERME. Left, before pruning; Right, after pruning.



MRS. FREEMAN WEISS. Left, immediately after pruning; Right, 9 months after pruning.

Camellia pruning is a continuing operation — after main cutting in spring we must be on the constant lookout for growth and cut or pinch it off immediately.

For many of us who never seem to have enough room in our gardens it is important to keep the plants within bounds. The height must be con-
(Continued on Page 30)



Row of camellia plants, from left: 'Laura Walker Var', 'Purity', 'Herme', 'Mrs. Freeman Weiss'.
Below, immediately after pruning. Above, 9 months after pruning.

THE MODERN BOTANICAL GARDEN*

Dr. Mildred E. Mathias

Professor of Botany and Plant Chemistry and Director of Botanical Gardens
University of California at Los Angeles

Botanical gardens and arboreta have a history as old as botany. Aristotle had a garden in Athens which it is said he bequeathed to Theophrastus, father of botany; the Chinese had gardens of economic and medicinal plants as early as the 28th century B. C. However the modern botanical garden may be said to have originated with the herb gardens planned by the medical faculties of the first universities; the oldest still in existence are the gardens founded at Pisa in 1543, and at Padua in 1545. These gardens were designed to display living specimens of medicinal plants for the instruction of medical students. The first published catalogue with a garden plan and a list of plants was that of Porro for the Padua garden in 1591. In those days, as at present, the potential medicinal qualities of plants were not completely known so a variety of plants was brought into cultivation from the wild in order to test their medicinal qualities. This led to systematic collections of economic plants, the addition of trees and shrubs, and, as the collectors went farther afield, to the construction of orangeries or stovehouses in which to keep tender plants. As knowledge of the plant world increased it became obvious that not everything could be grown in any one garden and herbaria became a necessary adjunct to keep a preserved record of the diversity of the plant world. Some gardens specialized; Clusius in 1594 in Leiden had an extensive bulb collection and it is said that the Dutch bulb industry dates from that beginning.

* This article is based on a talk given by Dr. Mathias to the members of the Southern California Camellia Society at the Society's February 1967 meeting.—Ed.

One of the important English gardens was the Chelsea Physic Garden, established on its present site by the "Society of the Art and Mystery of Apothecaries of the City of London" in 1673. The site was picked because of its river frontage on the Thames which made access from London easy by boat and provided a place to house their barge which was used for ceremonial occasions. The famous period of the Chelsea garden is the more than fifty years under the direction of Philip Miller (1721-1777), during which time plants were introduced from all over the world, the several editions of Miller's Gardener's Dictionary recorded the introductions, the collection of specimens was begun which form a permanent record of the introductions and which is now housed in the herbarium of the British Museum, and, through Miller's stimulus, the great gardens at Kew and Cambridge were established.

In 1721 the Prince of Wales, later King George II, bought Ormonde House, later renamed Richmond Lodge, on the Thames near Kew; in 1730 his son Frederick, who had become Prince of Wales, leased Kew House two miles away; in 1802 the two properties were united to form the area which is now the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew. The beginning of the garden is usually given as 1759, the date when Princess Augusta, the Princess Dowager of Wales, appointed William Aiton as head gardener. Aiton had received his training at Chelsea under Miller. Kew became the center of botanical activity and today maintains its preeminence with a large research center, an active plant introduction program, and extensive, well-planted grounds.

Private gardens were also important. At Hampton Court, Henry VIII's

palace, there were extensive gardens and many plants were first introduced there. For example in 1696 they were growing the leafy cactus, *Pereskia aculeata*, the Barbadoes cherry of the West Indies, for its edible fruit; in 1699 they introduced *Calypotropis gigantea*, an asclepiad, used in India as a source of fine fiber for the robes of Indian princes. It was in the vicarage garden at Teddington, Middlesex, that the clergyman Stephen Hales studied the movement of sap in plants reported in his publication of 1727, often cited as the beginning of plant physiology.

In the last international directory of botanical gardens and arboreta published in 1963, 525 gardens are listed; 272 are supported by public funds, federal, state, and municipal, as plant introduction gardens, experimental gardens associated with research stations, arboreta associated with forestry institute, or primarily as show places for the display of plant materials; 183 are primarily teaching and research gardens associated with universities and colleges; and 70 are privately maintained by individuals, societies, or trusts. They range in size from one acre to 25,000 acres.

In the 424 years since the founding of the teaching garden at the University of Pisa the botanical garden has developed in many ways; some of the early gardens have become public parks no longer engaged in plant introduction or testing, yet they may still carry the name botanical garden.

The functional botanical garden of today is a complex institution. Perhaps the best way to describe its many aims and activities is to list what botanical gardens do; no one garden is involved in all these activities but all are involved in several or more. The prime purpose of a botanical garden is education; this is accomplished first by the collection of living plants, plants not obtained at random

but plants for which the source is known and recorded, preferably from the wild and not from cultivation. These plants are then placed in the garden, out-of-doors or under glass, in some meaningful fashion; they may be planted in habitat or ecological groupings so that the student or visitor may become acquainted with a desert garden, a marsh, a tropical forest, a temperate woodland, or a subalpine meadow; they may be arranged in family beds in a systematic scheme so that the student may study classification by groups; they may be in a generic collection — an orchid house, a bromeliad house, a rose garden; there may be a garden of economic plants or a garden of herbs; plants may be displayed by growth form and landscape use — such as a collection of hedge plants or ground covers. Conservation is becoming increasingly important in the collections of botanical gardens; in areas where the native vegetation is being destroyed it may be preserved only in cultivation in a garden just as the ginkgo tree was preserved for generations in cultivation in the temple gardens of the Orient. The botanical garden should provide a species bank — this may be a collection of the various species which have combined to produce our modern wheats or some other important crop plant, or a species collection in use for breeding stock — or a cultivar bank such as the collection of species roses and cultivars at Descanso Gardens. With registration authorities becoming common, registration gardens will become increasingly important for their living collections of cultivars. All of the plants will be accurately labelled; there may be nature trails or special walks along which additional information will be placed. There may be guided tours for organized groups or regularly scheduled tours which an individual visitor may join. The garden often functions as a horticultural

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center for the community with meeting and display areas for horticultural societies. It is a source of public information — information drawn from the practical experience of the nurserymen who grow the wide variety of plants, and from the scientific staff — information on medicinal and poisonous properties, on how to transplant a tree, on recommended sprays, on sources of plants, on correct names, etc. There may be organized classes ranging from after-school, week-end and summer classes for children and adults covering such subjects as plant identification, bird identification, botanical sketching, plant propagation, garden planning, garden management, and garden ecology, to horticultural schools to provide practical training for prospective professional gardeners, such as the famous school at Kew, and to organized undergraduate and graduate laboratory sessions. If the garden is affiliated with an educational institution this is its most important function. The garden becomes an outdoor laboratory or as at the University of Michigan there may be extensive teaching laboratories and experimental greenhouses located in the garden. A number of special activities add to the educational function—demonstration gardens to show how plants may be used in the local area, such as the Sunset Magazine gardens at the Los Angeles and Strybing arboreta and the native plant demonstration garden at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden; special flower shows and seasonal exhibits; a large reference herbarium, for the documentation of the specimens in the garden and for the collection of specimens useful in identification and for research studies in botany; a botanical and horticultural library; publications ranging from leaflets and guide books to popular and technical journals and books.

This brings us to the research function of the garden, a function which cannot be separated from the teaching

function. Graduate students and staff may be engaged in research, basic and applied — in taxonomy, anatomy, palynology, plant physiology, plant breeding, plant pathology, etc. The garden provides a source of living and preserved materials for these activities. The garden may be active in plant introduction, often with seed and plant collectors far afield, bringing in materials for testing as ornamentals or for their economic potential. The experimental field plot is an important part of the garden; it is used for testing new plants with accurate records kept of all stages from source, through germination to seed set, or for the growing of materials used by the staff in their research. Desirable materials are released to the public through private distributors. There may be test gardens, such as those of the American Rose Society; records are kept of plant performance.

To the surrounding community the garden has an aesthetic appeal and its most important function may seem to be that of a green belt or a public park; the grounds will be pleasing, a place where one may relax without the disturbance of the city park's ball game or swimming pool, where the photographer can find suitable subjects and backgrounds, where the artist can set up his easel, where boy meets girl. A botanical garden is many things to many people.

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CYGON AND CAMELLIA FLOWER BLIGHT

The Camellia Review
Mr. Harold E. Dryden, Editor
820 Winston Avenue
San Marino, California 91108
Dear Mr. Dryden:

My position at Louisiana State University is ornamentals research pathologist. I therefore was keenly interested in the two articles by Mr. Frank Griffin which appeared in Camellia Review and the Camellia Journal concerning Cygon and camellia flower blight. Although Cygon is a formulated systemic insecticide, I thought it worthwhile to check out under our local conditions to determine if it is effective in controlling flower blight.

Two separate camellia plantings were involved in the experiments that were set up and sprayed in mid-December 1966. The one planting was known to have a severe flower blight infestation and the other was located about 1/8 mile from an infected planting and also had resting spore stages of the blight fungus underneath the plants. In one planting, plants were randomly selected for spraying and to serve as unsprayed checks. Where possible, these were of the same variety. The other planting was set up using an appropriate experimental

I have asked Mr. Holcomb and he has agreed to provide additional information and results for use in the May 1967 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

design which included sprayed, unsprayed, and barrier plants. Cygon 2E (4 tablespoon/gal water) was sprayed on the experimental plants till it dripped from the bushes. This amounted to about 1/2 gal of spray material for a 6 to 8 foot bush. Except for one bush, no effort was made to soak the ground beneath the bushes.

Flower blight was first observed in these plantings during the first week of January 1967. At this time the spore producing structures of the flower blight fungus were found abundantly in the one planting. The first reading for petal blight on the experimental plants were taken January 28 and February 2, 1967.

The First observations leave no doubt that under the environmental and experimental conditions that exist here at the present time, Cygon has had little or no effect in controlling flower blight. The percent of flowers showing blight on unsprayed plants ranged from 50 to 80% in one plot and 30 to 55% in the other. The percent of blighted flowers on *sprayed* plants ranged from 25 to 50% in both plots. Additional readings will be made on these experimental plots, but I consider the results so far quite conclusive.

(Continued on Page 30)

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WHAT TO DO NOW

Excerpts From Former Issues of CAMELLIA REVIEW

If you want to try your hand at raising a few plants from cuttings in a very inexpensive "greenhouse", get a box about 10 inches deep, fill it about one half with a mixture of 50/50 sand and peat. Soak it well and then with a pencil size stick poke holes about two inches apart. Prepare your cuttings, exposing one or two growth buds, trim off half of each leaf, stem should be cut on a slant, dip stem in rooting powder and insert in holes. Another watering will firm the soil. Cover box with a plastic sheet and tie or sack around the sides. No further watering will be necessary. The cuttings should be callused, rooted and ready to transplant into individual containers in the Fall.

Like the man said, you can make a lot of mistakes in caring for camellias and still produce blooms — but if you make the mistake of forgetting to keep them watered, "you're dead". In the hot summer days with temperatures above 85 it is very desirable to sprinkle the foliage and ground every day — with a good soaking at least once a week. It is particularly important not to let the soil get dry for several weeks after applying fertilizer.

When watering your small con-

We instituted in the November 1963 issue of *CAMELLIA REVIEW* a series of articles on camellia culture that was essentially a "what to do this month", designed primarily for people relatively new in camellia growing but applicable also to people who know but like to be reminded. W. F. Goertz wrote the articles for Volume 25 under the title "What to Do", Alvin L. Gunn for Volume 26 under the title "What's Behind the Green Thumb" and Melvin L. Gum for Volume 27 under the title "Sharing Experiences". Since the duties of camellia culture to be performed year after year are basically the same and to avoid asking someone to accept a responsibility of meeting monthly deadlines for a new series, I have decided for Volume 28 to rerun excerpts of these articles of corresponding former months under the title "What To Do Now". —Ed.

tainer plants, especially the metal cans, you will note water sometimes disappearing immediately. Sometimes this is due to a hole in the can, but most usually it's due to a channel under the surface along the side of the can to the drain hole. Poke all along the inside of the can, find the vacancy and pack it with soil. Otherwise the roots will dry out.

You will be uncovering your grafts during the next several months. Be sure there is a good callus before raising the jar. If the graft seems to wilt after letting the air in, replace the jar for several days and try again in the cool of the evening. A good soaking after the graft is finally growing should be followed by a minimum of watering until the plant is well sprouted.

—W. F. GOERTZ
March 1964 *CAMELLIA REVIEW*, "What to Do"

If you have any scale on your plants this is an excellent time to spray with Malathion. Spray the top and undersides of the foliage, being sure that all of the branches have been thoroughly wet. Do not spray on a hot day, or if there is any wind. Take the usual sanitary precautions of washing thoroughly with soap and water after spraying, and do not eat or smoke while spraying.

Mid-March is time to start your fertilizing, as most of the fertilizer has been leached out after the winter months. I like to use a good liquid for the first feeding to have the nitrogen available immediately to the roots. Any good quality fish base should be alright, if you follow the directions on the bottle. Water your plants the day before using a liquid, and then do not water for a week other than wetting the foliage. The following week I start using cotton seed meal, one heaping teaspoon to a

gallon container, spreading evenly over the root area. An egg can is about three and one half teaspoons. When the fertilizer has broken down and disappeared, it is time to feed more cotton seed. It takes about a month to break down in the summer months.

If you are going to graft on large understock, it is better to bark graft so the understock will not crush the scion. The bark is usually loose from the cambium layer once the plant starts to grow. Cut the understock off 4" to 5" from the ground, the same as a cleft graft. Cut any bruised areas off of the understock where the cut was made. Place a knife vertically against the bark and press hard enough to cut through the bark an inch to an inch and a quarter. With the knife still held in place move the handle of the knife to your left and right just enough to break the bark loose. The scion is cut on one side only and pushed between the bark and cambium layer leaving a quarter inch of the scion cut above the top of the understock. It is then tied snugly the same as a cleft graft, usually with grafting rubbers. There is no wondering if the cambium layers match. They have to.

—ALVIN L. GUNN

March 1965 CAMELLIA REVIEW,
"What's Behind the Green Thumb"

To the beginner there are two

things that are very difficult to adjust to, namely disbudding and pruning. March is the month in Southern California to get "on the ball". There are several reasons for pruning. The two principal ones are, to improve the physical well being of the plant which in turn will produce better blooms, and to shape the plant to give it a more attractive appearance. One must determine the difference between good wood and wood which should be removed to benefit the plant. Old dead wood should be removed. It spoils the appearance of the plant and prevents blooms from developing properly due to lack of space. Cut low branches and interior growth. This eliminates scale breeding areas and enables insecticides to perform their duties more effectively. It is next to impossible to spray a plant if the growth is so thick that the spray cannot penetrate to all parts of the plant. Pest control is closely connected with pruning.

Light and air are a must for the center of the plant. The more leaves that are exposed to the sun on healthy branches, the more efficient the plant will be in manufacturing food. If they do not get light and air, leaves and branches will die. Prune late in the blooming season just as they awaken from dormancy. The cambium is active at this time and cuts heal rapidly. Spindly growth should be cut. Leave two or three growth eyes of

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STRONG

VIGOROUS

SEEDLING

UNDERSTOCK

SASANQUA and JAPONICA

McCASKILL GARDENS

25 SOUTH MICHILLINDA AVENUE

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

MY EXPERIENCE IN GROWING CAMELLIAS IN A MOBILE HOME PARK

Clarence A. Irvine
Reseda, California

This experience began in 1962 when I was retired by my Company. At that time we were living in North Hollywood and owned our own home, where we grafted and propagated over 250 Camellia plants — in containers. We kept these in a Saran shade house 20'x43'x8' high on the back of our lot. It had been our plan for some time that upon my retirement we would sell our property and purchase a Mobile Home. We finally selected our space in a Mobile Home Park in Reseda and moved in May of 1963.

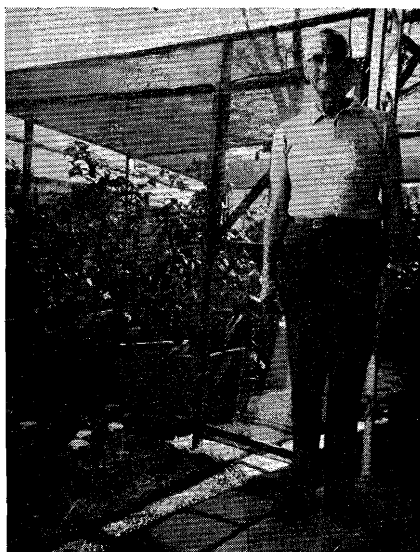
Being ardent fans in the raising of camellias and not wanting to abandon this hobby after so many years of devotion to something we both loved, the time had come when plans had to be made for our move. It doesn't take long to *tell* that we had to reduce our collection from 250 plants to only 75, but it took many hours of time and heartbreak to decide just which plants

we should move and which must be left behind. This was necessary, however, as the space available on a Mobile Home lot is very limited.

After much thought and sorting — and planning, our selections were made. I rented a "U-Drive" truck with a hydraulic tailgate — and with the help of our good friend Leslie Groeneveld moved our plants. Our first problem then was where to put them until I could build a permanent shelter, as the weather was very hot! Reseda, while it is still in the San Fernando Valley, is much hotter, windier and drier than it was in North Hollywood. We put the plants in our covered carport as they needed immediate protection.

All Camellias are beautiful, but some perform better than others — and that is why we kept the ones we liked and those that consistently performed the best *for us*. We just hope we have made the right decisions, but we will never know — because we can't go back and do it over again. We are very well satisfied with the results, as the ones we kept are doing well and we are very happy with them.

I think the main reason they are doing so well is because of the type of shelter we have for them, as it protects them from the dry winds that blow from the desert at times. I built this shelter of galvanized iron pipe and Saran in an area that measures 21'x19'x17'x14' on the rear corner of our Mobile Home lot, as we wanted a garden for cut flowers, roses and a small lawn in the front and side of the yard. Our lot is an odd shape — and that is the reason for the odd dimensions of the area for the camellia shelter. I simply used all the area that was available, to the best ad-



Clarence Irvine

vantage I could.

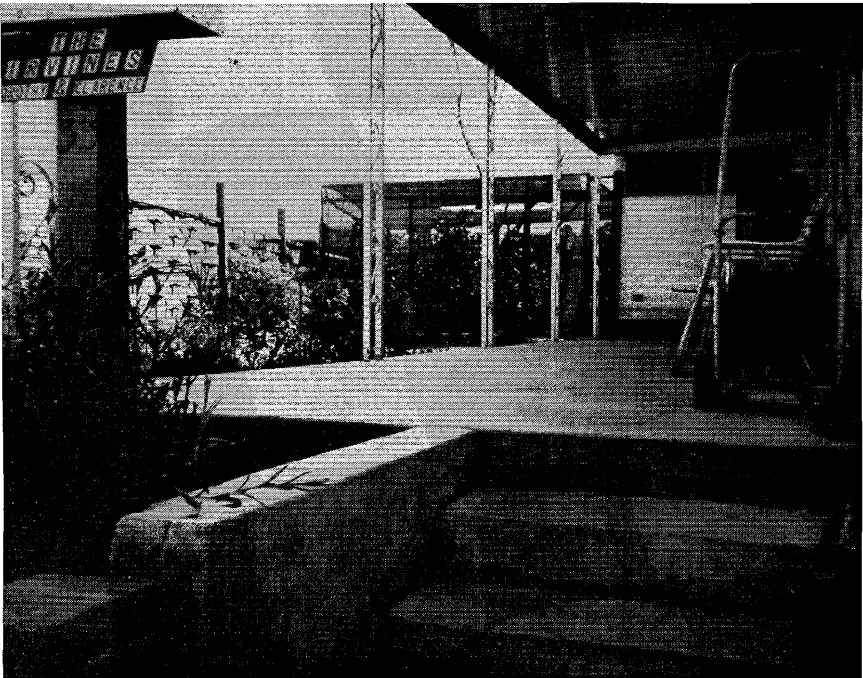
There is a deciduous tree in the center of this area, so I made the Saran roof from two pieces and left a hole for the tree in the center. The tree is good, as it gives us extra shade in the hot summer when the Camellias need it, and it drops its leaves in the winter when the filtered shade of the Saran is more desirable.

The whole covering — walls and roof — is real tight, to keep out the dry winds. I built a two-step redwood bench across the back wall of the shelter, to hold the small plants and use the space to better advantage. The front side is the windward side and is made of 91% shade Saran — and it is on this side where we placed our entrance door. The shelter is built tight up to the wall of the extended room on our Mobile Home, which is our den. The back wall is the solid concrete wall of the Park, for five feet up — and I completed it up to the roof with Saran. The other side

wall is a redwood, basket-weave fence that was already there for five feet up — and I completed this also to the roof with Saran. The roof is made of 82% shade Saran which, with the help of the tree, does the job very satisfactorily.

There are many phases in the Camellia hobby (as there are in life) and a person may never want to cut down on the size of his camellia collection; however, if one does, or builds a small shelter to add to his existing one so he can expand his collection, may I suggest that the smaller it is, the tighter he build it to maintain the proper humidity. We have also found that we have let some of our plants get too big and they take up too much room. The smaller sized plants produce as large or larger flowers and are lighter to handle, so we can have more varieties in the same amount of space.

When we moved from our home
(Continued on Page 32)



Show Results

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

San Diego, California — February 11-12, 1967

Sweepstakes — Mr. & Mrs. Martin E. Watters, Ramona

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland

Best Japonica — 'Guilio Nuccio Variegated', Judge & Mrs. Byron Lindsley, San Diego

Best Japonica Runner-up — 'Fashionata', Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette

Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Angel', J. L. Eskridge, Julian; 'Ballet Dancer', J. L. Eskridge; 'Clark Hubbs', W. F. Goertz, San Marino; 'Coronation', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria; 'Disneyland', Harold E. Dryden, San Marino; 'Drama Girl Var', Fred Hamilton; 'Elegans Supreme', John Movich, Pomona; 'Frizzle White', Arthur E. Krumm, Altadena; 'Grand Slam', Caryll W. Pitkin, San Marino; 'Julia France', Fred Hamilton; 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Harold L. Rowe, Upland; 'Margaret Short', C. T. Higgins, San Diego; 'Marie Bracey', A. W. Garner, Glendale; 'Mark Alan', Douglas Nowlin, Anaheim; 'R. L. Wheeler', Fred Hamilton; 'Reg Ragland Var', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland; 'Sunset Oaks', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace; 'Tiffany', J. V. George, La Mesa; 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Harold E. Dryden.

Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Tomorrow', Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale

Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Mouchang', Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette

Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Lion Head', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

Best Group of 5 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Arthur E. Krumm, Altadena

Best Miniature Japonica — 'Memento', Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino

Best Small Japonica — 'Lady Hume's Blush', Douglas Nowlin, Anaheim

Best Hybrid — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. & Mrs. John Movich, Pomona

Best Species — Rusticana, J. L. Eskridge, Julian

Best Treated Bloom — 'Clark Hubbs', W. F. Goertz, San Marino

Best New Introduction — 'Spring Fever', Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena

Artistic Division —

Sweepstakes, Advanced Section — Stanley W. Miller, El Cajon

Most Outstanding Arrangement in Advanced Section — Stanley W. Miller

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POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pomona, California — February 18-19, 1967

Sweepstakes — Not scheduled

Best Large Japonica — 'Red Wine', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland

Best Large Japonica, Runner-up — 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino

Best Medium Japonica — 'Ballet Dancer', Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland

Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Pink Diddy Var', Mr. & Mrs. George Kalin, La Mesa

Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Kramer's Supreme', Dr. Lee Chow, Bakersfield; 'Alba Plena', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland; 'Billie McCaskill', Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Eskridge, Julian; 'Dr. Tinsley', Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland; 'Grand Slam', Melvin Canfield, Bakersfield; 'Guilio Nuccio', Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Eskridge; 'Julia France', Harry Vedder, San Bernardino; 'Patty Ann Vorce', Mr. & Mrs. Paul McClelland, Orange

Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Glen 40 Var', Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland

Best Group of 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Sawada's Dream', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield

Best Japonica Boutonniere — 'Mai Chung', Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino

Best Japonica Boutonniere Runner-up — 'Little Red Riding Hood', Robert Briggs, Arcadia

Best Group of 3 Japonica Boutonnieres — 'Pearl's Pet', Dr. Lee Chow, Bakersfield

Best Group of 3 Japonica Boutonnieres Runner-up — 'Johnny's Folly', Edwards Metcalf, San Marino

Boutonniere Blooms on Court of Honor —

'Tinsie', Mr. & Mrs. John Movich, Pomona; 'Cardinal's Cap', Mr. & Mrs. John Movich; 'Kitty', Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City; 'Hopkin's Pink', Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino

Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', A. Wilkins Garner, Glendale

Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City

Reticulata Bloom on Court of Honor —

'William Hertrich', Mr. & Mrs. George Kalin, La Mesa

Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Mr. & Mrs. John Movich, Pomona

Best Group of 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'William Hertrich', Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino

Best Other Species — Pitardii Red Anther, Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland

Best Hybrid with Reticulata Parentage — 'Howard Asper', Harold E. Dryden, San Marino

Best Hybrid with Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Charlean', Harold E. Dryden, San Marino

Best Treated Bloom — 'Guilio Nuccio', Frank Reed, Pasadena

Best Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'William Hertrich', W. F. Goertz, San Marino

Best Seedling — Hybrid Seedling, Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Redwood City, California — February 18-19, 1967

Sweepstakes — Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento

Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley

(Continued on Next Page)

- Best Japonica — ‘Sawada’s Dream’, Mrs. Van McKee, Sacramento
 Best Japonica Runner-up — ‘Carter’s Sunburst Pink’, Mrs. George A. McKee, Sacramento
 Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
 ‘Carter’s Sunburst’, Harold L. Studt, Sacramento; ‘Grandeur’, Mrs. Charles F. O’Malley, Woodside; ‘Wildfire’, Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette; ‘Erin Farmer’, Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr., Sacramento; ‘Guilio Nuccio Var’, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley
 Best Group of 3 Japonicas — ‘Tomorrow Var’, H. J. Martin, Sacramento
 Best Group of 3 Japonicas Runner-up — ‘Ville de Nantes’, Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
 Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —
 ‘Gigantea’, Mr. & Mrs. William Stewart, Sacramento
 ‘Lady Kay’, Mr. & Mrs. A. Eckendorf, San Jose
 Best Group of 5 Japonicas — ‘C. M. Wilson’, Harold R. Studt, Sacramento
 Groups of 5 Japonicas on Court of Honor —
 ‘Sweetheart’, Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
 ‘White Nun’, Mr. & Mrs. Jack D. Hansen, Sr., Sacramento
 Best Boutonniere — ‘Kitty’, Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette
 Boutonnieres on Court of Honor —
 ‘Johnny’s Folly’, Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
 ‘Tinsie’, Kai Freitag, Woodside
 Best 12 Different Japonicas — Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr., Sacramento
 Best Reticulata — ‘Lion Head’, Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette
 Reticulata Blooms on Court of Honor —
 ‘Crimson Robe’, Roy W. Tess, Orinda
 ‘Noble Pearl’, Matt P. Talia, Santa Clara
 Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — ‘Buddha’, H. D. Ethier, Riverbank
 Groups of 3 Reticulatas on Court of Honor —
 ‘Crimson Robe’, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley
 ‘Tali Queen’, Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Burnette
 Best 5 Different Reticulatas — Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Burnette
 Best Hybrid — ‘Dorothy James’, Louis Giomi, Redwood City
 Hybrids on Court of Honor —
 ‘Diamond Head’, Mr. & Mrs. Jack D. Hansen, Sr., Sacramento
 ‘Phyl Doak’, Louis Giomi, Redwood City
 Best Treated Bloom — ‘Hawaii’, Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
 Treated Blooms on Court of Honor —
 ‘Howard Asper’, Mr. & Mrs. E. P. Passinetti, Menlo Park
 ‘Chang’s Temple’, Jack L. Mandarich, Menlo Park
 Best Judge’s Bloom — ‘Dr. John D. Bell’, Dr. Fred Heitman, Lafayette
 Best Seedling — Japonica 63-4, Harold L. Paige, Lafayette

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pittsburgh, California — February 25-26, 1967

- Sweepstakes — Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. & Mrs. W. O. Addicott, Portola Valley
 Best Japonica — ‘Elegans Supreme’, Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Busse, Lafayette
 Best Japonica Runner-up — ‘Dixie Knight Supreme’, Mrs. A. E. Grebitus, Jr., Sacramento
 Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
 ‘Cardinal Var’, Mrs. George McKee, Sacramento; ‘Carter’s Sunburst Pink’, Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park; ‘Commander Mulroy’, Mrs. E. A. Grebitus,

- Jr., Sacramento; 'Fred Sanders Var', Dr. J. Holtzman, Crows Landing; 'Gigantea', B. B. Cook, Sacramento; 'Reg Ragland Var', Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Setich, Sacramento; 'Ville de Nantes', Ralph McPherson, Antioch; 'White Nun', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Hansen, Sr., Sacramento
- Best Group of 3 Japonicas — 'Lady Kay', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Lewis, Concord
- Groups of 3 Japonicas on Court of Honor —
 'Donckelarii', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Hansen, Sr., Sacramento; 'Gov. Earl Warren', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Lewis, Concord; 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Fred Carnie, Jr., Carmichael; 'Masterpiece', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento
- Best 6 Japonicas — 'Carter's Sunburst', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento
- Groups of 6 Japonicas on Court of Honor —
 'Flame', Mr. & Mrs. Fred E. Carnie, Jr., Carmichael
 'Sweetheart', Dr. J. Holtzman, Crows Landing
- Best Miniature — 'Kitty', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto
- Miniatures on Court of Honor —
 'Fircone Var', Mr. & Mrs. Peter Grosso, Modesto
 'Sugar Babe', Mr. & Mrs. Sal B. Davi, Pittsburg
- Best Group of 3 Miniatures — 'Fircone Var', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto
- Groups of 3 Miniatures on Court of Honor —
 'Hopkins Pink', Mr. & Mrs. Jack Hansen, Sr., Sacramento
 'Kitty', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto
- Best Reticulata — 'Buddha', Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
- Reticulatas on Court of Honor —
 'Lion Head', Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
 'Moutancha', Mr. & Mrs. William D. Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Buddha', Mr. & Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Hybrid — 'Leonard Messel', Mr. & Mrs. Howard E. Burnette, Castro Valley
- Hybrid on Court of Honor —
 'Dorothy James', Robert E. Green, Stockton
- Best Group of 3 Hybrids — 'Diamond Head', H. R. Studt, Sacramento
- Best Collection of 25 Cultivars — Dr. & Mrs. D. Jackson Faustman, Sacramento
- Outstanding Seedling — Ralph McPherson, Antioch
- Best Judges Collection — Dr. Fred Heitman, Lafayette

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY
 Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia, California
 February 25-26, 1967

- Sweepstakes — Not scheduled
- Best Large Japonica — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', John C. Reily, Fresno
- Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Julia France', Mel Canfield, Bakersfield
- Best Medium Japonica — 'Ballet Dancer', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland
- Best Medium Japonica, Runner-up — 'Spring Sonnet', Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino
- Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Coral Pink Lotus', Dr. John Urabec, La Canada; 'Magnoliaeflora', Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Shropshire, Cucamonga; 'Mathotiana', Amos W. Kleinsasser, Bakersfield; 'Mrs. Lyman Clark', Paul McClelland, Orange; 'Prince Eugene Napolian', N. Y. Fenwick, Pasadena; 'Reg Ragland Var', Dr. L.
- (Continued on Next Page)*

- W. Fawns, Fresno; 'Rosea Superba', Amos J. Kleinsasser; 'Tomorrow Var', Betty & John Robinson, La Canada
- Best Group of 3 Large Japonicas — 'Julia France', Amos W. Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
- Best Group of 3 Medium Japonicas — 'Magnoliaeflora', Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Eskridge, Julian
- Best Boutonniere — 'Tom Thumb', Lester F. Dehmel, Pasadena
- Best Boutonniere Runner-up — 'Pink Smoke', Betty & John Robinson, La Canada
- Boutonniere on Court of Honor — 'Red Buttons', Betty & John Robinson
- Best Reticulata — 'Purple Gown', Mrs. Peg White, La Jolla
- Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Moutancha', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Reticulata on Court of Honor — 'William Hertrich', Tom Stull, Bakersfield
- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — 'Purple Gown', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Buddha', Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Miller, El Cajon
- Best Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Best Hybrid Runner-up — 'Elsie Jury', Melvin G. Canfield, Bakersfield
- Best Other Species — Rusticana, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Eskridge, Julian
- Best Treated Bloom — 'Tom Knudsen', Caryll W. Pitkin, San Marino
- Best Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'Silver Chalice', M. W. Abramson, Tulare
- Treated Blooms on Court of Honor — 'Ellen Sampson', Melvin G. Canfield, Bakersfield
- 'Lady in Red', Mr. & Mrs. L. R. Shuey, Temple City
- Best Japonica Seedling — 'Spring Fever', Nuccio's Nursery, Altadena
- Best Reticulata Seedling — Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Best Hybrid Seedling — Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland

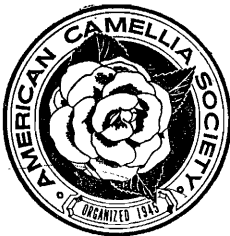
LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA COUNCIL

Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California

March 4-5, 1967

- Sweepstakes — Not scheduled
- Best Large Japonica — 'Grand Slam', Melvin G. Canfield, Bakersfield
- Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland
- Large Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor — 'Carter's Sunburst', Amos W. Kleinsasser, Bakersfield; 'Clark Hubbs', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland; 'Gen. Geo. Patton', Judy Peet, Temple City; 'Tiffany', T. H. Stull, Bakersfield; 'Tomorrow', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
- Best Medium Japonica — 'Ballet Dancer', Amos W. Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
- Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Billie McCaskill', Dr. Leland E. Chow
- Medium Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor — 'Baronne De Bleichroeder', Mrs. A. H. Wood, La Canada; 'Eleanor Haggood', Fred D. Byers, San Marino; 'Fred Sanders', Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Eskridge, Julian; 'Lily Pons', Amos W. Kleinsasser, Bakersfield; 'Magnoliaeflora', T. H. Stull, Bakersfield
- Best Small Japonica — 'Tiny Bud', Betty & John Robinson, La Canada
- Best Small Japonica Runner-up — 'Covina', Donald E. Tobias, La Canada
- Best Miniature Japonica — 'Dryade Var', Betty & John Robinson, La Canada
- Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up — 'Tinsie', Mr. & Mrs. Walter F. Harmson, Claremont

- Best Group of 3 Japonicas — ‘Tom Knudsen’, Monique Peer-Morris
Los Angeles
- Best Group of 3 Japonicas Runner-up — ‘Grand Slam’, Melvin G. Canfield,
Bakersfield
- Best Group of 5 Japonicas — ‘Spring Sonnet’, Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz,
San Marino
- Best Group of 5 Japonicas Runner-up — ‘Lady in Red’, Dr. Leland E. Chow
- Best Reticulata — ‘Purple Gown’, Fred V. Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Best Reticulata Runner-up — ‘Noble Pearl’, T. H. Stull, Bakersfield
- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas — ‘Purple Gown’, Fred V. Hamilton
- Best Group of 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — ‘William Hertrich’, Mr. & Mrs.
H. C. Shropshire, Cucamonga
- Best Group of 5 Reticulatas — ‘Purple Gown’, Fred V. Hamilton
- Best Group of 5 Reticulatas Runner-up — ‘Buddha’, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Krumm,
Altadena
- Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — ‘Howard Asper’, T. H. Stull
- Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — ‘Waltz Time Var’,
Melvin G. Canfield, Bakersfield
- Best Species Other Than Japonica and Reticulata — Lutchuensis, Mr. & Mrs.
Harold Rowe, Upland
- Best Treated Bloom — ‘Tomorrow Park Hill’, M. W. Abramson, Tulare
- Best Treated Bloom Runner-up — ‘Miss Charleston Var’, M. W. Abramson,
- Best Japonica Seedling — ‘Spring Fever’, Nuccio’s Nurseries, Altadena
- Best Reticulata Seedling — ‘E-3’, Lauderdale Gardens, San Fernando
- Best Miniature Seedling — N6337, Nuccio’s Nurseries
- Best Bloom in Commercial Entry — ‘Elegans Supreme’, Merle’s Nursery, Colton



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THE HYBRID STORY

L. R. Shuey

Temple City, California

PART 3

Editor's note: This is the final part of Mr. Shuey's "The Hybrid Story", the first two parts of which appeared in the January and February 1967 issues of CAMELLIA REVIEW.

The goals of the hybridist are many; first, however, are unusual flowers of unsurpassed beauty, followed by flowers that have fragrance and a pleasing aroma. Improvement is also sought in foliage and growth habit. Hybridists are continually searching for disease resistant and cold hardy plants, plants that will survive the frigid winters of many of our Southern States. They also strive for the camellia of greater sun tolerance, both as to plant and flower. These are, perhaps, major goals, but there are many others such as the miniature hybrid, the plant that is adaptable to hanging baskets and will take its place beside the multi-colored fuschias and those with a greater divergence of leaf characteristics.

We apparently stand on the threshold of the hybrid flowers of tomorrow. Mr. Howard Asper has been successful in creating one of the most outstanding hybrids of the moment, a cross between *reticulata* 'Lionhead' and *japonica* 'Coronation'. This magnificent hybrid, which resembles a *reticulata* in form, has been named 'Howard Asper' in his honor. During the past two years, it has won best of show honors in the hybrid class in a great many of the California shows held between San Diego and Sacramento and, in some cases, has won the distinction of being best flower of show. When this outstanding hybrid becomes as well known to growers in other parts of the United States as it is to local growers, it should do equally well.

Mr. Asper recently achieved a major break-through in interspecific hybridizing by having successfully

crossed *C. sasanqua* with *C. reticulata*. Many hybridizers had previously attempted similar crosses, but without success. Mr. Asper commented that during the fall of 1959, about 250 pollinations of *C. sasanqua* were made with pollen of several varieties of *reticulata*. Only ten seed pods resulted from these pollinations and only ten seedlings resulted from the seeds harvested therefrom. Of these seedlings, all but one had *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-Gata' as the seed parent, the exception being *C. sasanqua* 'Kasumi-No-Sode' x *C. reticulata* 'Lionhead'. Notwithstanding the relatively few successful crosses made, it was now apparent that the dam of previous failures had been breached. It was especially noteworthy that success had been primarily obtained by using *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-Gata' as the seed parent. This variety of *C. sasanqua* has a chromosome number of 75 instead of the 90 chromosome characteristic of other *C. sasanqua* varieties. It would seem that varieties of two species having like chromosome numbers would be more compatible to successful cross pollination than those having different chromosome numbers. Why then did previous *sasanqua* x *reticulata* crosses end in failure and those involving crosses between *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-Gata' x *C. reticulata* succeed? Dr. Walter E. Lammerts mentions the possibility that since 'Narumi-Gata' (though classed as *C. sasanqua*) has a 75 chromosome number instead of the 90 found in other varieties of *sasanqua*, it is evidently a hybrid of *C. sasanqua* and another species, very possibly *C. saluenensis* or *C. pitardii*.

Many of us have been fortunate to see three of Mr. Asper's *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-Gata' x *C. reticulata* 'Buddha' and 'Lionhead' crosses.

These were registered in 1965 and have been named 'Dream Girl', 'Flower Girl' and 'Show Girl'. 'Dream Girl' is a large, semi-double salmon pink flower with fluted, upright petals, and its parents are *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-Gata' x *C. reticulata* 'Buddha'. 'Flower Girl' is a large, semi-double to peony form pink flower and its parents are *C. sasanqua* 'Narumi-Gata' x *C. reticulata* 'Lionhead'. Last, but not least, is 'Show Girl', a large semi-double, pink, peony formed flower, whose parents are the same as those of its sister 'Flower Girl'. These three new introductions are exquisitely beautiful and should soon make their appearance on the commercial market.

In Northern California, we are fortunate to have with us two men who have done much to advance the art and science of hybridizing, namely Vernon R. James and David L. Feathers. Both of these men have been pioneers in their field and their beautiful hybrid creations are some of the finest that decorate our show tables. CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE attests to the perfection of their work, for under its hybrid section can be found the registered varieties which they have introduced to the world.

We in the Los Angeles metropolitan area are proud of the accomplishments of Vern O. McCaskill. This well known hybridizer has registered many fine introductions of which 'Waltz Time', a large semi-double lilac pink flower is probably one of the best. The variegated type of this hybrid is beautiful to behold and is constantly winning more and more awards. The flower has good substance and its form is quite different from that of most hybrids. Its parents are hybrid 'Williams Lavender' x *C. japonica* 'Kuro-Tsubaki'.

In the first installment of the "Hybrid Story", it was pointed out that modern day hybridization began with the Williamsii crosses of *C. saluenensis* x *japonica*. So much has been

done in the relatively short span of time of only 40-45 years. Since that time the hybridists of England, Australia, New Zealand and America, spurred on by the initial successes of J. C. Williams, have tried and are currently attempting every conceivable cross between camellia species at their command. Many of them have assured me that there is no exhilaration equal to the satisfaction which comes with accomplishment. Because of their many frustrations, the satisfaction of accomplishment is more keenly felt. Though impediments to their progress and objectives have been experienced, they have not relinquished their interest in perfecting better hybrid camellias. When disappointments occurred, successes were ultimately obtained by backcrossing. Thus, the hybrids of tomorrow can be expected from second, third and fourth generation crosses.

Though many of the objectives of hybridizers have been previously enumerated, major goals are the (1) creation of a yellow camellia, (2) flowers that are fragrant, (3) a hybrid of *reticulata* form, but pure white in color, and (4) cold resistant, as well as sun tolerant plants.

So much has been written and discussed concerning the quest for the truly yellow camellia and yet, despite all attempts to produce it, it may be years, if ever, before this jewel is found. Dr. Clifford R. Parks, geneticist affiliated with the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, has stated that it may be a miracle of nature if we are able to produce a yellow camellia. Hopes are not high, because we have so little to work with. All camellia species in our possession are devoid of this much sought after color, with the exception of the "Witman seedling" and 'Gwynneth Morey'. These two exceptions have a semblance of pale yellow and may prove useful as breeding parents in the future.

(Continued on Next Page)

Many experiments are in progress in the hope of obtaining camellias that have a pleasing fragrance. This most desirable quality may eventually be obtained by crosses from species *fraterna*, *tsaii* and *lutchuensis* with varieties of *C. japonica* that are scented. Of all of the species in our possession, *fraterna*, *tsaii* and *lutchuensis* appear to be the most fragrant; therefore, it is logical that they be initial trial parents in this program. Several renowned hybridists are avidly endeavoring to produce not one, but several fragrant camellias. Time alone will tell whether or not they encounter success.

Since the introduction of the beautiful hybrids 'Howard Asper' and 'Francie L', both of which are reticulata in form, what a prize if we can develop a hybrid that has good reticulata form but is as white as newly fallen snow. Recent crosses have been made between reticulatas 'Crimson Robe' and 'Buddha' x *C. japonica* 'Lotus' and other white varieties of *japonica*. Some of the resultant hybrid seedling crosses have bloomed, but to the author's knowledge the much sought after white hybrid has not been obtained. Various crosses of *C. reticulata* x *specie granthamiana* (ivory white in color) have been made in an attempt to effectuate the desired cross. Most of the hybrids that have bloomed to date have been disappointing and those that have been observed in Southern California have been various shades of pink in color. If, however, these hybrids are back-crossed to *granthamiana*, we may attain the desired objective in second or third generation crosses.

In 1966, Dr. Clifford R. Parks stated that "although the research process aimed at the development of cold-hardiness is a long term adventure, interest in progress in this area has by no means diminished. Since none of the hundreds of plants bred for this purpose have yet been exposed to severe cold, no comparative

results are yet available. The pollinations made at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum in the 1964-1965 season for the purpose of developing increased cold-hardiness follow for the most part a general scheme involving a cooperation program between Dr. R. W. Lighty of Longwood Gardens and this Arboretum."

No attempt has been made here to detail or list the trials and tribulations, nor the accomplishments and successes of the men and women who have pioneered the hybridizing programs of two score years. Their efforts have been recognized in the many camellia and horticultural publications of recent years. For the most part, their successful cross pollinations have involved the following nine species of camellia:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <i>japonica</i> | 6. <i>pitardii</i> |
| 2. <i>saluenensis</i> | 7. <i>oleifera</i> |
| 3. <i>reticulata</i> | 8. <i>heimalis</i> |
| 4. <i>sasanqua</i> | 9. <i>irrawadiensis</i> |
| 5. <i>cuspidata</i> | |

These species have been the parents of the registered varieties listed in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. The hybrids which decorate our show tables and which are found growing in our gardens have been bred from these species. Today, current hybridizing programs are utilizing additional species, such as *granthamiana*, *tsaii*, *luchuensis* and others.

Special emphasis is now concentrated on cross pollinations involving several of the Yunnan reticulatas as seed parents, rather than pollen parents. Previous crosses between these reticulatas and many varieties of *japonica* seem to indicate that the larger and more spectacular hybrids of tomorrow may be obtained where reticulatas are so used. Howard Asper, as well as Joe and Julius Nuccio, have recently made some interesting reticulata x *japonica* and *granthamiana* crosses. Many of the resultant hybrid

(Continued on Page 30)

UNWANTED VISITORS

William A. Powder
Department of Zoology
University of Calif. at Los Angeles

There are about one hundred and fifty species of arthropods which are found to damage camellias. Rarely is the damage appreciable or seldom sufficient to cause death of the plant. Many insects utilizing camellias for food are transient visitors, the camellia not being their preferred host. Unfortunately the ideal conditions for growing camellias may provide the visiting insects a more favorable condition for development than its preferred host during an unfavorable season, such as winter, spring, or when its preferred host plant is no longer available. The damage of visiting insects is sufficient to reduce plant vitality through loss of plant sap to sucking insects; while damage to the blossoms, terminal buds, foliage, twigs, branches and roots is done by chewing insects. The sucking insects are the most important pests of camellias; they are scale insects, aphids, thrips and mites (which are not insects). Scale insects, aphids and mite mouth parts are slender tubes which are inserted into the plant tissue to enable them to extract nourishment.

The most destructive of the sucking insects are the scale insects. This visitor arrives on infested nursery stock. Occasionally scale insects are distributed by animals, birds, flying insects, ants and wind. More often than not, camellia fanciers introduce new infestations by acquiring plants or grafting scions that are infected. Therefore, all nursery stock and grafting scions must be scale free or properly fumigated to insure freedom from this destructive pest. The damage caused by scale insects is two fold; the plant is weakened by the loss of plant juices, and plant diseases gain entry to the plant through the punctures made by the mouth parts

of the scale insects. The scales presence is indicated by small whitish grey, light brown, to dark reddish-brown scales on the underside of the leaf or on the bark of dying small twigs. As scale insects complete their life cycle on a single plant, it is well to begin control measures as soon as possible. Scale insects have the ability to reproduce rapidly, as there are two generations a year, and they do not hibernate at lowered temperatures. Holly and other plants, such as satsuma, trifoliolate orange, tea plant, dogwood, euonymus, bottlebrush and mistletoe are often the source of scale reinfestations on camellias. Therefore, they should be destroyed or sprayed as regularly and thoroughly as the camellias. Before spraying is begun, the devitalized leaves, twigs and small branches are pruned. All leaves and prunings must be burned or removed from the premises. This prevents the larval and adult scales from returning to another plant. Before spraying is begun, the plants should have ample soil moisture several days prior to treatment. This practice will protect the plants from spray damage. Oil emulsion sprays with wetting agents are most effective for control of scale insects on camellias under cool conditions. The standard dilution is 1.6 per cent at 85°F, or less. When the maximum will be below 80°F the dilution may be increased to 2 per cent. Infestations that build up during the summer months can be controlled with the use of Malathion. Malathion is sold as liquid concentrates; the recommended dilution is one quart per one hundred gallons or two teaspoonfuls per gallon. Though malathion is not as effective to use as parathion, it is considered safer to use as a garden spray. Fumigation

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MULCHING CAMELIAS -- A SYMPOSIUM

Dr. Lee E. Chow
Bakersfield, California

Up here in Bakersfield (Southern San Joaquin Valley) our climatic conditions are not as mild as "over the hill" southwardly. Our weather tends toward the extremes. It is hot and dry during the summer months (June 15 to September 20) with temperatures running from 90° to 105°; and during the cold months (December to end of February) the reading goes down to 25° to 35°. The remaining months are pleasant spring and "Indian Summer" (fall) temperatures. Since we do have these extremes, mulch is most advisable. Most of us in Kern County who belong to camellia societies practice container culture (metal, wood, plastic). Therefore, mulching lends much assistance to the growth of our plants.

Any type of material may be utilized as mulch. Some of the types I have used and found favorable are shredded or uncut pine needles, medium sized redwood bark, cotton "trash" or cotton "waste". The latter is plentiful and reasonably priced in our agricultural community. Forest Humus or "Garden Humus" is another excellent mulch.

Apply mulch approximately the 15th of April. Usually one to two inches spread evenly on top of the plant soil is sufficiently effective. This mulch serves as an insulation against the summer heat; and it serves as an agent to keep roots cool.

In our area, mulch should be removed after the first or second frost during winter time. Removal of mulch allows the afternoon sun to thaw out the cold soil. And it prevents trapping frigid moistness in the soil.


A. H. Dekker
Glendale, California

Inasmuch as we always have a large supply of live oak leaves, I have always used them for mulch around

the plants in the ground as well as the container grown plants. The only time I remove mulch is when the falling leaves accumulate too deep around some of the plants.

I find that the oak leaves disintegrate fairly rapidly and serve as nutrition to the plant. I see no need to remove the leaves during the winter months. I feel that they help to retain moisture in the soil the year around.

We police our garden regularly as far as picking up blossom petals. I see no need for removing old mulch and replacing it with fresh leaves from the standpoint of petal blight control.


Alvin L. Gunn
Lynwood, California

My experience in mulching camellias has been a hit or miss proposition over the years. The first mulching of a number of plants in the ground was done using coarse red wood chips which were a waste product from making rustic wood fences. About four inches of the chips were used with the following results. The heavy material allowed me to use a coarse stream of water in flooding the plants without digging any holes. It is attractive to look at and does not blow away with a little wind. It would seem to hold down flower blight because of the deep cover over the soil and dropping flowers lie on top and are easy to remove before rotting. On the minus side of this material, the surface roots grow up into the mulch. Fertilizing would tend to burn these exposed roots and if the mulch is allowed to dry the roots would be destroyed. Also, it is difficult to tell when the plant is dry and needs watering.

Peat moss has the same disadvantages plus blowing and washing away when dry. I do like the idea of using a mulch of moist peat when grafting to keep the roots cool while the graft is healing.

Another very attractive mulch which I am using on a number of reticulatas planted in the ground in a sunny location is volcanic rock. It seems to hold the moisture enough to keep the ground cool even on hot days. There are also some surface roots growing up into this material. It appears to have all of the advantages of the red wood chips.

In my container grown reticulatas a two to four inch mulch of pine needles was applied about a year ago. I am trying this material because the surface roots are not supposed to grow up into it. So far so good.

The use of ground covers such as Baby Tears, wild strawberry and the like can be used successfully if your fertilizing program is stepped up to make up for the food which is robbed from the camellias. These materials will keep the root area cool and moist. The big disadvantage is dropping flowers which go unnoticed and cause flower blight.

I have never bothered changing the mulch each year. Nor do I use or intend to use a mulch on the container grown japonicas. It is better to give up the advantages of the mulch to be able to see at a glance when the plants need watering.


Berkeley M. Pace
Upland, California

Mulching is a must as far as I am concerned. Since I grow most of my camellias in containers, I have found that mulching is especially beneficial inasmuch as it holds the moisture and cuts down on the watering, and tends to create a humid condition that camellias enjoy. When growing camellias in the ground, mulching helps to control the grass and weed problem.

After trying several mulching materials, I have decided that fir bark or Irish peat moss (coarse) work out best for me as neither deteriorates. I change mulch when I repot a plant, and that depends on when they become root bound and need to be trans-

ferred to a larger container. The old soil and mulch should be destroyed in order to keep down petal blight and any other diseases.


L. H. Shuey
Temple City, California

Our garden contains approximately 400 camellia plants, of which one-half are in the ground and the balance in containers. None of these plants has ever been mulched, nor have we ever found it necessary to mulch.

Many growers mulch their camellias prior to the beginning of the hot summer season, primarily to be assured of retaining moisture around the plants. We have never followed this practice because we adequately water whenever the occasion demands. Comparisons have been made between the condition of our plants and those of others who do mulch, and we are more than satisfied with our current horticultural practices. Certain types of mulch placed around ground grown camellias are a breeding and gathering place for sow bugs, snails and slugs, which are attracted to the moisture and decaying processes of the mulch. We wish to eradicate these pests, not lure them to our garden.

All of our plants are grown in the open and derive their only shade from our trees. The majority of these trees are deciduous and are constantly shedding leaves during the latter part of the year. Constant raking is necessary to maintain our grounds in a clean and orderly condition. If we mulched, regardless of the products used, it would be impossible to rake the leaves without disturbing the mulch.

Container grown plants dry out much faster than those grown in the ground and proper mulching could be an important factor in so far as their care is concerned. This is, however, the decision of each camellia grower and is contingent upon his watering program.

(Continued on Next Page)

MULCHING (Continued)

William E. Woodroof
Sherman Oaks, California

I do not recommend mulching of camellias grown in containers for two principal reasons:

1. Camellias should be watered only when needed and when a mulch is present it is impossible to see the surface of the soil to determine the need.
2. Certain types of mulch encourage surface roots to grow therein, which is harmful to the plant.

These reasons are not generally applicable to the growing of camellias in the ground and the use of mulch is generally beneficial.

Temple City Camellia Society

The Society's annual dinner meeting will be held on Thursday, April 27th in the banquet room of the Alhambra Y.M.C.A., 605 East Main Street, Alhambra. This is the final meeting of the Society for the current year. The dinner menu will be announced at a later date through a special dinner bulletin.

The dinner speaker will be Mr. Tokuji Furuta, Extension Ornamental Horticulturist, affiliated with the University of California Agricultural Extension Service at Riverside, California. Mr. Furuta was formerly an associate professor of horticulture at the School of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Auburn. He will speak on various phases of Camellia culture. He is a new speaker to most of us and is exceptionally well qualified in his field.

Reservations for this dinner meeting can be made with the Society's Secretary, Vi Shuey, 5813 North Golden West, Temple City (Telephone 286-6219).

UNWANTED (Continued)

with methyl bromide is an effective method of controlling scale insects on individual plants, rooted cuttings and scion wood for grafting. Cuttings should be dry and be treated with ninety per cent methyl bromide gas within a plastic bag.

Aphids form dense colonies on immature growth of cuttings and foliage in the spring and early summer. These visitors arrive on their own wings and are blown by the wind. They are small, green, soft bodied insects with sucking mouthparts which favor the most tender parts of the camellia's immature shoots. Malathion, nicotine or lindane dusts or sprays are effective control treatments for aphids.

The wind blows thrips to infest blossoms and foliage of camellias. They are very tiny, winged, dark brown insects with rasping mouth parts. They are often pests in green houses damaging the blossoms and foliage, thereby reducing the beauty of the plant. Thrips are easily controlled with sprays of malathion, nicotine and lindane.

May your unwanted visitors' visits be short ones.

Northern California Societies Meet

84 representatives of seven Northern California camellia societies met at Modesto on February 3, 1967 for their third annual meeting to become better acquainted with one another and to coordinate activities among the societies. Dr. J. Holtzman of the Modesto Society was moderator of the dinner meeting. Camellias were displayed, as at all good camellia meetings. M. W. Abramson's 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Peony' was judged to be the best japonica displayed, Matt Talia's 'Chang's Temple' the best *reticulata*, and Abramson's 'Dr. Tinsley' the best gibbed bloom.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Caryll and Mildred Pitkin

ELEGANS SUPREME

This is without a doubt the best mutant since 'Betty Sheffield Supreme'. The more we see it the better we like it. The magnificent ungibbed blooms shown by Merle's Nursery at the Temple City Society show were the talk of the show.

An accident gave birth to 'Elegans Supreme'. A falling tree limb broke a branch of 'Elegans' owned by W. F. Bray of Pensacola, Florida. The broken branch produced the new flower. It is quite distinct from its parent. It is an entirely different shade of pink and more importantly the petals are deeply serrated and slightly fluted. It has the fragile look of 'Jessie Kats' without being so. The heavy mass of fimbriated petaloids sometimes include a few spots of white. It responds well to gib but does well enough on its own. The committees selecting candidates for the best mutant awards will be watching this beauty carefully.

SPRING FEVER

For the past three years we have been watching this huge rose pink seedling at the Nuccio Nursery. This year Joe and Julius decided to test it at the shows and at the two where it has been shown, San Diego and

Temple City, it has won blue ribbons. It is from a seed grown on 'Jessie Katz' with the male parent unknown, but it bears little resemblance to Jessie. It grows vigorously. It is full peony but highly irregular with petals and stamens growing every which way. Its outstanding characteristic is size. It's big. We can't help but wish the color were different — more rose pink we can do without.

LOUISE HAIRSTON VARIEGATED

We have been hearing about 'Louise Hairston' for several years and were impressed with the picture of it on the September 1966 *Camellia Journal*. But the first time we really saw it was at Houston last fall when it won Best of Show. It's large — five to five and a half inches, has good depth and could be termed stylish. Not enough of it has been shown on the West Coast to know what it will do here. If it lives up to its reputation it will be good. A good pink, it grows on a dark green upright bush. 'Elizabeth Boardman' is its seed parent and it was originated by W. Lee Poe of Birmingham.

Neither 'Louise Hairston' nor 'Elegans Supreme' is really new but they are just now showing up on the West Coast and both deserve a place in the Spotlight.

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“SHOULD I FERTILIZE NEW CAMELLIA GRAFTS?”

A Symposium

Howard E. Burnette
Castro Valley, California

The title of this symposium packs about as much punch as any camellia topic could pack. So, before I state my cause, let me dwell for a few moments on some of the resultant effects caused by our grafting process. This is primarily for the benefit of the comparative newcomer to the cult of camellia culture.

Prior to making our graft, we supposedly had a healthy, vigorous plant to use as our grafting stock. This plant then had a normal functioning organic system; one which could convert raw materials into plant nutrition, and had the ability to move these nutrients, by absorption, throughout the body of the plant. We can then say that this plant was healthy only because its various organs were able to convert this material into the requisite which nature demanded of it to maintain its fine balance of structure in our plant world.

Normally we graft when the stock is in a state of dormancy; when there is the least organic activity in our plant. Less activity is being performed by the vascular system; therefore, less water is required for the transpiration process, because less moisture is carried from the roots to the branches and leaves. This being the time of short days and long nights, the process of photosynthesis is somewhat abated and being the time for lower ambient temperatures, all are compatible with the slackened pace set forth in assimilation of the plant nutrients by the root system.

Were we to assume that everyone who grafts “goes by the book”, we further take for granted that all have read that they should not fertilize new grafts for the first year. But, human nature being what it is, one does not

always do that which is ideal or right. It seems that our “hot” scions have to be put on something . . . and at once. This could be anything from a pot bound one gallon size plant to some overgrown specimen which has long since lost favor in our taste pattern. For this reason, we try to take a logical approach to any fertilizing of new grafts, especially since environmental factors play an important part in the growth factors. Once the graft has healed and completed a first flush of growth we have noted any activity such as the formation of sucker growth, to determine if the environmental factors have been ideal. We exercise especial caution where a tubbed plant may not get adequate water penetration by using at half strength, a liquid fertilizer which usually has a wetting agent to break surface tension and assuring us of root ball penetration. All other new grafts are given our usual dry type fertilizer (6-12-6) at one half our normal rate for the particular size of plant. Regardless of which fertilizer you use, you must exercise care and good sense — not common sense because good sense is not common. Fertilize only after a good, thorough watering. Many of our new grafts require repotting after one year; therefore, we are careful to isolate these plants to make sure that they do not get caught in our regular fertilizing program, which usually is under way by the middle of February.

Your camellia plants can be likened to our animal bodies — to maintain a certain weight requires so much caloric intake, and everything over this amount is excess baggage which usually goes to pot. Try to remember that it doesn't hurt to fertilize new grafts if you have made a correct diagnosis and will then follow the correct prescription!

Cecil H. Eshelman
San Marcos, California

It is a dangerous practice to start fertilizing camellia grafts before the spring of the third year for the following reasons.

The process of grafting subjects the plant (that is the stem and roots) to structural damage. This is caused by the temporary upsetting of the normal foliage-root system balance. A less active plant metabolism occurs during this period. There are occasions with the newly grafted plant when it is problematical as to whether the plant can bridge this adjustment period. To stimulate the roots with fertilizer during this time would be inadvisable until at least the root damage has healed and the foliage is restored so that once again photosynthesis can occur.

The second year after grafting, I will sometimes move the grafted plant to a size larger container, giving the roots a chance to expand into the fresh compost, making certain that unfertilized compost is used.

The third year under normal growing conditions, the plant has fully recovered from the shock of being grafted so that a recommended application of fertilizer is advisable. To fertilize at this time will not subject the plant to danger of burning either the roots or foliage. Plant nutrients at this period will supply any soil de-

ficiencies, and will prepare the plant to regain its regular growing momentum.



Harold L. Paige
Lafayette, California

I have been grafting plants for a good many years and for that reason probably belong to the "old school" which told us not to fertilize grafts the first year. This has been my practice. I am very much interested in the symposium since I sometimes feel that perhaps others are doing better with their grafted plants than I. Sorry to have so little to offer but will be very interested to learn more about current theories and practice in this particular field.



Caryll W. Pitkin
San Marino, California

When the graft is made on a vigorously growing plant, I don't fertilize until the following year. If, however, the graft is made on a healthy understock in an exhausted soil or worn out mix, I will fertilize with about half the normal feeding of cottonseed meal after the scion is uncovered and growing nicely. When I have a real "hot" variety up a few inches I'm usually tempted to help it along with just a little fertilizer and when I don't resist the temptation I sometimes end up with a burned plant.

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HYBRID (*Continued*)

crosses will bloom for the first time this year. It is hoped that some of these blooms will justify the efforts of these men and give us better hybrids than we have today. Some of these new hybrid plants have leaves as large or larger than those of magnolias and also have exceptionally large flower buds.

Time and space has not permitted a chronological detailing of the results and efforts of all who have contributed to the many hybridizing programs since the initial successes of J. C. Williams. So many people have done so much. No attempt was made to give credit solely to the hybridists mentioned in this article. There were so many others such as Lord Aberconway, Francis Hanger, William L. Ackerman, as well as the many geneticists, horticulturists and botanists affiliated with the outstanding arboretum and botanical gardens of England and America who contributed immeasurably to whatever success has been realized in hybridizing the various species of camellias that we have in the Western world today.

Our better hybrids have fired the enthusiasm of many people. Successors to the work of the early pioneers will carry on the programs that have been started. The hybrid camellias of the next 20 years may revolutionize and supersede the flowers of today just as the hybrid cattleyas and cymbidium orchids created by man surpass their original ancestral parents in so many ways.

Hybridizing can be one of the most delightful of hobbies. It can be enjoyed by all, regardless of technical training, so why not try your first cross-pollination. Who knows, you may obtain the wonder flower of tomorrow.

PRUNING (*Continued*)

trolled also and when a plant gets up out of reach the top should be cut

back. Who wants to get out the ladder for disbudding and cutting blooms?

There are some japonica varieties which are very difficult to shape and practically impossible to force to grow into proper upright plants — even with staking, tying and cutting. We have one such plant, a healthy 'Coronation' which "just got away" — so the only solution was to plant it next to a wall and tie the long, limber branches flat and let it be an espalier.

When training young plants, staking and tying is often necessary. After a few years such a plant will support itself in an upright position and have a better chance to grow symmetrically for an improved and balanced appearance.

When moving a large plant which has been growing in the ground we often cut and damage the root system. To compensate for this shock and loss of root it is necessary to cut away a good portion of the top.

It is difficult to kill a healthy camellia plant by over pruning. For example, in most cases when large plants have been sawed off for grafting — where the graft then fails — we find new shoots being forced out and in a short time vigorous new growth replaces the original foliage.

Spraying for pest control is so much easier after thinning out, and it is more important to spray inside the plant than the outside foliage.

Remember, to keep your camellia plant healthy, vigorous, shapely and a producer of the finest possible blooms, don't be afraid to use the shears!

CYGON (*Continued*)

I would be happy to provide you with additional information and results if you are interested.

Sincerely yours,
Gordon E. Holcomb,
Asst. Prof., Dept. Botany
& Plant Pathology

DESCANSO GARDENS OFFERS MORE THAN CAMELIAS

Mark Anthony, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens, told members of Pacific Camellia Society at the Society's January meeting that the Gardens have more than camellias to please the people who visit them regularly during the year. This is contrary, he pointed out, to the belief held by many people, particularly the camellia people whose visits are during the camellia blooming season.

There are about 5000 azaleas in the Gardens — Indica, Southern Indica, Karumi and the fragrant Himalayan azalea.

There are on the order of 50,000 daffodils that are planted throughout the Gardens, many of which have been donated by members of the Daffodil Society of Southern California. This Society will hold its annual daffodil show in the Gardens March 15th to 19th, using the set-up of tables on which the camellia show is staged. Mr. Anthony stated that as with other horticultural hobbies, new daffodil varieties are being introduced every year and the annual daffodil show offers the opportunity to see the new varieties.

Mr. Anthony is particularly enthusiastic about the bedding plants in the Gardens that offer splashes of color during their blooming periods. There are drifts of primula malicoides and plantings of ranunculas, anemones, pansies, calendula, snapdragons and iceland poppies.

Warm tolerant lilacs bloom in early April. The Gardens have a strain that will withstand the warm climate of Southern California and bloom just as Eastern people are accustomed to seeing them. The lilacs are located in the eastern section of the Gardens.

Eastern peonies bloom late in May, to show that peonies can be bloomed in Southern California contrary to the

views of many people.

May also is the time for roses to bloom in the six-acre rose garden. One section of the rose garden is devoted to plantings of All-America rose selections. The other section has plantings of old fashioned roses that date back 2000 years.

Bordering the rose garden on the west is the iris garden, in which iris societies of Southern California have planted hundreds of varieties of choicest iris. This garden should be viewed in late April and May.

Under the oaks below the Hospitality House are cymbidium orchids that are planted in the deep leaf mold to demonstrate how they can be naturalized. This garden covers about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. The cymbidiums are at their best from March through June.

Rhododendrons are in bloom starting in early May. While some have been lost in recent years, there are still sufficient of them for display of these beautiful flowers that have difficulty in growing in many areas of Southern California.

Clumps of strelitzia (Bird of Paradise) plants have been massed to provide color during the winter months along the road that leads to the Hospitality House.

Manchester Boddy planted clivias among the camellias when the Gardens were first laid out. These have multiplied into the thousands. They bloom in April, May and June.

20 acres on the west side of the Garden have been planted to California natives, chiefly to show home owners who are building in mountain areas what plants will grow in the poor granite soil of their homesites.

Mr. Anthony concluded that Descanso Gardens are interesting throughout the year to people who enjoy walking among floral beauty.

A Big "Thanks"

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the members of my show committee, all other persons who served as judges, clerks, placement, etc., without whom our show on February 25-26, 1967 could not of been the success it was. A special thanks of appreciation goes to Dr. W. S. Stewart, Director, Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, and his staff for use of their Exhibition Hall and equipment and many other courtesies extended by them prior to and during the show.

ARTHUR E. KRUMM
Temple City Camellia Society
Show Chairman

WHAT TO DO (Continued)

the past season, which will be forced to become two or three new branches each bearing blooms.

If you have one and two year old grafts that are growing tall and spindly, this is the time to start to train them. Get rid of the double

trunk, if any, pinch off the top growth bud, and cut back all other unruly branches. The result will be a bushy plant.

When you begin to worry that you have cut away too much, just remind yourself and your wife, or visa versa, that most camellia plants with a good root system will soon replace the removed wood with healthy new growth.

—MELVIN L. GUM

March 1966 CAMELLIA REVIEW,
"Sharing Experiences"

MY EXPERIENCE (Continued)

we had to cut way down in quantity, so now we must improve in quality to compensate — because with fewer plants we can give each plant more care and attention than before and the quality should improve. The job of caring for them has become much lighter and we still have many beautiful Camellia blossoms to enjoy.

We feel that growing Camellias is a wonderful hobby — in our own city lot or even in the back corner of a Mobile Home lot!!!

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Southern California Camellia Society
820 WINSTON AVE., SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA 91108

Directory of California Camellia Societies

Societies with asterisk () are Affiliates of Southern California Camellia Society*

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY**

President: Dr. Leland Chow; Secretary, Melvin Canfield, 2709 Scott Pl., Bakersfield 93306
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through April in Police Bldg., 1620 Truxton Ave., Bakersfield

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY**

President: Douglas Nowlin; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane,
Santa Ana 92705
Meetings: 1st Thursday October through April in Orange County Farm Bldg., 1916 W. Chapman,
Orange

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Dr. Roy O'Neal; Secretary: Mrs. Dorothy Hansen, 4361 Ashton Dr., Sacramento
Meetings: 4th Wednesday October through April in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park,
Sacramento

***CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Kenneth E. Thompson; Secretary, Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty Ave.,
Fresno 93702
Meetings: Nov. 16, Dec. 14, Jan. 25, Feb. 15, Mar. 22 in Mayfair School, Fresno

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Frank C. Hopper; Secretary: Dorothy Hopper, 1016 Tiffin Dr., Concord 94521
Meetings: 4th Tuesday October through April in School Services Bldg., 6th & G Sts., Antioch

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Karn Heortling; Secretary: Mrs. Eugene Chesi, 801 S. Pleasant St., Lodi 95240
Meetings: 1st Tuesday November through April in Micke Grove Memorial Bldg., Lodi

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Karl M. Anderson; Secretary: Mrs. Joe L. Vendracek, 13176 Fenton, Sylmar
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: James Grassmidt; Secretary: Mrs. Barbara Butler, 1016 Sycamore, Modesto 95350
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert E. Ehrhart; Secretary: Carl W. Schroeder, 41 Van Ripper Lane, Orinda 94563
Meetings: 1st Monday November through May in Claremont Junior High School, 5750 College
Ave., Oakland

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert J. Briggs; Secretary: Mrs. A. L. Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr.,
Glendale 91208
Meetings: 1st Thursday November through April in Tuesday Afternoon Club House,
400 N. Central Ave., Glendale

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Jack L. Mandarich; Secretary: Mrs. Pauline Moore, 80 Wheeler Ave.,
Redwood City 94061
Meetings: 4th Tuesday September through April in Hospitality Room, First Federal Savings
Bldg., 700 El Camino Real, Redwood City

***POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Nelson R. Gatov; Secretary: Nancy McCormick, 568 E. Francis, Ontario 91728
Meetings: 2nd Thursday October through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,
399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

***SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Samuel E. Foster; Secretary: Lewis Greenleaf, 4389 Copeland Ave., San Diego 92105
Meetings: 2nd Friday (except February which is 1st Friday) November through May in Floral
Assn. Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

***TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Basil J. Neptune; Secretary: Mrs. Violet Shuey, 5813 N. Golden West Ave.,
Temple City 91780
Meetings: 3rd Friday of November and December and 4th Thursday of January through March
in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

**SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA**

CAMELLIA

Society, Inc.

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