

THE *Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Sunset Oaks'

Courtesy Kramer Bros. Nurseries

Vol. 28

November 1966

No. 2

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 CAMELLIA REVIEW**

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**PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.**

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Six issues per volume — October, November, January, February, March and May.

All manuscript for publication and correspondence should be sent directly to the Editor.

Republication permitted, if due credit is given the Camellia Review and the author.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the Secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.

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## THE COVER FLOWER

The gremlins that work on camellia plants to produce sports were at their best when they brought forth 'Sunset Oaks', a sport of 'Finlandia'. It had a little public showing late in the 1965-1966 season but most camellia people will not have an opportunity to see it until it blooms in the season that is just starting. The flower is a pale pink semi-double with deeper pink margin, 4 to 4½ inches in diameter, that blooms early to mid-season. Kramer Bros. Nurseries of Upland, California are introducing it. Plants are also available at Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California.

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The All-America Rose Selections for 1967 have been announced. These All-America Roses have been tested in gardens throughout the country for superiority in all the factors on which roses are rated. Professional judges observed, evaluated and scored the plants during the two-year test period. More than 60 roses have been named All-America Selections since the first winners were announced for 1940.

There is great need for some agency to evaluate new varieties of camellias as the rose people have been doing for roses. Some camellia nurserymen in the 1950's formed All-America Camellia Selections, Inc. for this purpose. The plan did not work and the organization folded. The reason is obvious. Just compare the "All-America" camellia selections—'Cinderella,' 'Sweetheart,' 'Bonnie Marie,' etc.—with such All-America roses as 'Charlotte Armstrong' and 'Queen Elizabeth,' and the many others that have stood up through the years.

We must recognize that roses and camellias present different conditions that have a bearing on a successful plan for evaluation. Propagation of new roses is done exclusively by nurseries. In camellias, however, the amateurs take a prominent part in the propagation of new varieties. This difference should not preclude the adoption of some plan of effective evaluation, but it does present factors that would require careful consideration.

The camellia amateurs, through their camellia societies, would have to take a prominent part in the plan for at least two reasons. First, the thinking of the group that buys the camellias should be reflected in the thinking behind the selections, so that selections would be based on values considered by camellia people and not to attract the pocket books of people with little or no knowledge of camellias. Second, this would give assurance to the camellia hobbyists who propagate camellias that the testing would be objective and impartial. The All-America Camellia Selections, Inc. folded for want of camellia amateur support.

The key group in such a plan, of course, would be the camellia nurseries. They would have a vital interest in such a project because of the sales potential of All-American Introductions and would provide the necessary financial support. There are many details that would require careful thought. All questions that might now seem to be problems can be answered by a group that is interested and has the initiative "to get at it."

*Harold E. Snyder*

# 1966 AUSTRALASIAN CAMELLIA SEASON

Tom Savige

Canterbury, Victoria, Australia

Another camellia season is past, a season with its surprises and pleasures, its labours and rewards; a season of happiness and renewed friendships and of all those simple pleasures that delight the hearts of those who believe that "A garden is a gladsome thing".

The camellia season in this part of the world starts off in the months of February and March with the first sasanquas in bloom, so an early visit was made to the garden of Mrs. McCloy, Wahroonga, to see the original plants of some of the fine sasanqua seedlings she has raised and named over the last 10 years. Besides the older favourites such as 'Lucinda', 'Red Willow', 'Jennifer Susan' and 'Gay', a charming pink semi-double with a petaloid center just released under the name 'Julie Anne' was in flower. There was also a large, petaloid semi-double of soft pink of good quality to be named 'Katherine', which had opened a few early blooms.

During the month of May a new sasanqua seedling was exhibited at the New South Wales Branch meeting of the Australian Camellia Research Society. It was a large, soft, silvery pink semi-double with crinkled petals and excellent holding qualities and has just been registered under the name 'Edna Butler'. Particularly good this year were two other locally raised sasanquas. The first, 'Weroona', raised by Professor Waterhouse and registered in 1963, proved conclusively to be a first class variety; plants of it being veritively covered with 4 inch semi-double flowers, their white petals stained a deep rose on back and edges.

The other variety, 'Beatrice Emily', is also proving an exceptionally good variety. Its vermilion coloured buds open into white flowers of a formal form, expanding to show a mixed

center of stamens and petaloids, the vermilion staining remaining on the underside of the petals.

Amongst the imported varieties which showed up amongst the best sasanquas of the season were the delightful fluffy pink 'Cotton Candy' from America and the pink edged single 'Yae Arare' from Japan. Listed as *C. hiemalis*, the American varieties 'Chansonette' and 'Showa Supreme' proved to be exceptionally fine garden plants and leaders amongst this particular group of plant material.

It has been very obvious this year that *C. sasanqua* and *C. hiemalis* varieties are being used much more extensively in gardens for hedges and screens, when they can be quite spectacular in winter and a wonderful backdrop in Summer. A sight worth remembering was a large, cascading 'Showa No Sakae', grown as a specimen in a large lawn, clothed in bloom, yet standing in a sea of colour from its fallen petals.

By the month of June the japonicas were in full bloom, particularly in the warmer Sydney and Brisbane areas, and exhibited at the various A.C.R.S. meetings were many new varieties from abroad as well as local varieties. One of the latter which has been most outstanding this year was 'Doris Hirst', a large, open peony form white with the faintest pink tone. It is a seedling of 'Sodegakushi' ('Lotus') and is now being released in Australia. Another local variety that showed considerable promise was 'Erica McMinn', a pale pink formal raised by the late Dr. Merrillees. Included also must be 'Betty Cuthbert', a pink open peony form flower showing golden stamens. This is a companion seedling from 'Yoibijin' to the Waterhouse variety 'Dainty Maiden'

(Continued on next page)

and was named after Australia's "Golden Girl" of Olympic fame, who works in her father's nursery and includes camellias amongst her favourite flowers.

The first week in August brought the Camellia Exhibition by the Sydney members of the A.C.R.S. This is a non-competitive show with camellias arranged in groups, with considerable attention being paid to display and presentation. The theme in this case was parisiene and based on Dumas "Lady of the Camellias". The Australian camellia variety 'Can Can' was particularly featured, being mainly displayed in the group of sports from the old Camden Park 'Aspasia' ('Paeoniaeflora'). However it was outshone by its more recent sister sport 'Margaret Davis' with its light cream petals brilliantly edged with rose, giving it the appearance of a large picottee carnation. Other Australian varieties which were displayed to advantage at the show included the large deep pink 'Erica Sievers' and 'Emmy Roos', a pink informal double often opening from a good bud center. This is a vigorous variety with lots of substance.

In the middle of August the Australian Camellia Research Society staged its first National Camellia Show, which was held in the Federal Capital, Canberra. This show became an exercise in logistics as Canberra, being situated on high inland country and subject to heavy frosts, has camellias in bloom later than the main growing areas and the whole show had to be transported to the site. All the "props" and decor were shipped from the Sydney show to Canberra while the blooms, carefully packed in specially designed containers, were flown in from as far afield as Brisbane, 750 miles to the north and Launceston, the same distance to the south, as well as from Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. This gave a wide range of varieties, with late flowering varieties from the warm

north to early varieties from the cooler south.

Considering the transport problem, most of the blooms were in reasonable condition and the show drew a record attendance, including Gordon Goff of Lafayette, California who had some interesting comments to make on comparing this type of show with the competitive ones held in the States. Perhaps your Editor could persuade him to write up his camellia experiences in Australia when he returns to California.

The varieties at this show which drew most attention were the reticulatas from Tasmania and the japonica varieties 'Hawaii', 'Drama Girl', 'Coronation', 'Edelweiss', 'Spring Sonnet', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Sawada's Dream' and 'White Nun' while the pretty little striped hybrid 'Galaxy' was also admired.

Between shows a visit paid to Gordon Waterhouse's Nursery at Kurrajong Heights proved interesting, as the original plants of a number of locally raised varieties are growing there. These include 'Red Moon' a large, deep rose red, flat semi-double seedling from Professor Waterhouse's 'Andromeda'; 'Barbara Mary' with a large, blush pink, peony form flower; 'Corroboree' a crimson striped white semi-double seedling of 'Tricolor'; 'Max Cotton' a large, deep crimson, formal of good form and 'Kurrajong' a creamy white, formal double seedling of 'Great Eastern', which has proved a good florist's flower.

An indication that interest in camellias is still on the increase in Australia was the growing numbers of camellia shows being staged by various horticultural bodies. During the last season 13 applications for judges were received in the Sydney area alone. One popular show is held at St. Albans where this year a newly named variety 'Catherine Stimson' showed up very well. This variety has large purplish crimson semi-double

flowers and a long blooming period. The champion of this show was a magnificent 'Angel'.

Meanwhile in New Zealand, across the Tasman Sea, the National Camellia Show had been organized to be held in Christchurch. This was the first time that it was held in the colder South Island and, as the modern varieties of camellias have not penetrated so far south as yet in any numbers, all the necessary blooms were flown down to the South Island on a specially chartered plane. A group of members were also on the plane but blooms being the most important, some of the luggage was offloaded and temporarily mislaid. This led to some loaning of parts of night attire followed by much good natured banter next morning, but that is another story.

The show itself and some local tours made it a most enjoyable three day affair, although it finished up with one of the heaviest, unseasonal snow falls for many years, causing a very high mortality rate amongst the freshly shorn sheep and newly born lambs, as the Canterbury plains near Christchurch is the biggest sheep raising area in New Zealand.

One tour to the 116 year old French settlement of Akaroa was of considerable interest, as there grow camellias as old as the settlement, obviously brought out with the original settlers and apparently of varieties that were popular in France at that time, as most of them do not appear elsewhere in New Zealand. Many of these are, as yet, unidentified although a considerable amount of investigation is being carried out into their origin. At least two of the varieties are very good and will probably be brought back into cultivation.

At the show the general bloom quality had been spoilt by bad weather but, as most of the varieties were new to the local people, there was a good attendance and a great deal of interest. Amongst the varieties of interest, which were raised in New

Zealand, the Durrant seedling reticulata 'Wild Silk', a lovely, china rose coloured, rabbit eared, informal cross between 'Shot Silk' and *C. reticulata* 'wild form' was the most outstanding. The japonica variety 'Harriet Durrant', a large, pink informal with erect, center petals, was very good. Amongst the hybrids the Jury hybrids 'Elsie Jury', 'Anticipation', and 'Elegant Beauty' and the Doak hybrids 'Brian' and 'Betty Durrant' again demonstrated their superiority. These hybrids are surprisingly weather resistant and floriferous and make a wonderful garden display, although the blooms do not have the staying power of the japonicas as cut flowers.

Of particular interest, in a large display of camellia blooms from the garden of "Mayhill Farm", was a bloom of the true 'Chang's Temple' (*Changchatiechih*), which is a beautiful, large, peony form of solid pink, unblemished by any white markings. The story of the recent procurement of a large range of reticulata varieties, direct from the Yunnan Botanical Institute and the problems involved, will have to wait until Colonel Durrant has completed his investigations into the varieties, but suffice it to say that the flowering of most of this group of plant material this year has produced further strong evidence as to the correct names of some of the previously incorrectly identified Yunnan reticulatas as well as including at least two more varieties not previously established in the Western World.

All this was added reason, if such were needed, for a visit to "Mayhill Farm" to see these new plants, as well as a group of "Higos" newly imported from Japan and the Durrant reticulata seedlings. The first generation of those was obtained from hand pollinated crosses made by Jane Durrant, now Mrs. Crisp, and she elected to name the best of the resultant seedlings 'Tom Durrant' after her father. This is large, crimson, peony form  
(Continued on next page)

*C. r.* 'wild form' x *C. r.* 'Shot Silk' and is thought to be the best, particularly as far as individual flowers are concerned. The third named seedling is 'Brilliant Butterfly', the result of crossing the wild form *reticulata* with 'Butterfly Wings', and is a rose red peony form of great floriferousness and is a particularly good garden form. All of these three seedlings were selected for naming because of their outstanding vigor and well furnished habit and are amongst the best of the new range of hardy garden *reticulatas*.

A fact causing some thought is the insistence of the owners of this garden in only grafting *reticulata* varieties onto vigorous, healthy seedling *reticulata* stock. This stock is provided by rejects from the breeding program, many of the plants already with stems nearing 2 inches in diameter. The original *reticulata* varieties to come into this garden were supplied by the late Ralph Peer and are probably the oldest plants of these varieties in New Zealand; or were. These plants grew well in the open, free draining, volcanic soil and high rainfall of the area but after a few years, about the time a plant would show signs of developing from a shrub to a tree, it would suddenly sicken and die.

Tom Durrant puts this down either to the incompatibility of the japonica stock used or to this stock not being able to cope with a plant with the growth of the *reticulatas*. No doubt it will be some years before the evidence of results will permit proper conclusions to be drawn, but these should be well worth serious consideration in view of correct propagation methods for the *reticulata* varieties.

Another problem, strongly evident in this garden, is that of bloom damage by honey eating birds. These exist in large numbers in most rural areas of New Zealand and it is difficult, at times, to find an unmarked bloom on the single and semi-double varieties. Many people with this prob-

lem are concentrating more on the complete doubles and find that they get best results from the rather neglected formal double varieties.

The same trouble, on a more limited scale, occurs in Australia where it is particularly bad in the hill country near Adelaide, the capital city of South Australia, where the gardens are mostly set in the natural "bush". Here the honey eaters have become a menace as far as the nectar bearing varieties of camellias are concerned. The variety of attack varies with the species. The "Spine Billed Honey-eater" pierces the base of the bloom with his long beak while the tiny "Silver Eye" clings to the petals with his claws when extracting the nectar. Here also lives the largest species of these birds, locally called the "Wattle Bird", who, with his derisive call of "Yok, yok, yok", happily hurls himself into a large 'Lady Clare', knocking off blooms to the right and left, while his fringe tipped tongue rapidly explores the newly opened blooms for nectar. As most people wish to have birds about the garden they are inclined to grow more doubles for themselves while the large semi-doubles are considered to be strictly "for the birds".

This area in South Australia is old in camellia history and contains the oldest nursery in continued existence in Australia. Originating in 1852, Newmans still sell camellias and other plants to the public. Here also is by far the largest collection of the old varieties of the last century, in the planting of stock plants of the now extinct Giles nursery. These were mostly planted over 80 years ago and have been the source of identification of quite a few of the varieties of the 19th century.

Being invited to assist in judging the floricultural section of the Royal Adelaide Show provided the necessary excuse for revisiting South Australia. Driving down the Murray river, through the long stretches of irriga-



tion areas, with their orange and grapefruit groves, through the wine producing Barossa Valley to the neatly laid out city of Adelaide, with its belt of parks all green from the recent rains, Australia did not seem to be the sunburnt country it so often is.

The Royal Adelaide Show, is predominately an agricultural show and lasts eight days. To keep up the supply of fresh flowers there are actually four two-day flower shows in succession; the whole of the material being replaced and rejudged each time. This requires judges and stewards duties each second day and the organisation was superb.

Adelaide has always been considered one of the most conservative cities in Australia and is a very garden conscious one. During the last century it developed a strong preference for the formal double type of camellia with the result that, today, there is a greater proportion of formals grown here than in any other camellia growing area I have seen. Where else could you find a show schedule calling for 18 formal double camellias, distinct varieties, or even find someone able to fill it at a particular time.

This district suffers from an alkaline soil in most areas and a water system with too much salt content, but nevertheless produces formal doubles unsurpassed for size, colour and form. The best plants are in the nearby hills where the natural rainfall is higher, but with dolomite and limestone areas all about, it is difficult to find a soil pH of less than 7.° without the use of artificial acidifiers. In these conditions grow plants literally covered with large, formal flowers with strong, clean colours and one realizes that our Victorian ancestors did have an eye for beauty.

Included amongst the formals that grew to such perfection were old favorites such as 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'Paolina Maggi', 'Prince Eugene Napoleon', 'Fimbriata', 'Matho-

tiana Alba', 'Grand Sultan', 'Mrs. Anne Marie Hovey', 'C. M. Hovey', 'Rose La Reine', 'Margherita Coleoni' and many more. Besides these ones of foreign origin were some old Australian varieties that seem to deserve more consideration. The dark crimson 'Alexander Black' and the smokey purple 'Zambo' are still worth growing amongst the flood of new varieties.

Finally home to Melbourne where, in my own garden, the fragile beauty of the species captured the imagination. What future generations of hybrids lie waiting in the genes of *C. lutchuensis*, *fraterna*, *salicifolia*, *tsaii*, *cuspidata* and the rest. The perfume of *lutchuensis* is quite strong while *fraterna* is pleasantly fragrant.

As a final fling for the season a visit was made to "Clover Cottage", the garden of Fred Tuckfield. Here, in a beautifully laid out garden of about five acres, was an extensive and decorative shade house protecting a growing collection of reticulata varieties and seedlings. Amongst the seedlings was one with a large, pink, rabbit eared bloom of delightful toning and great substance. This was its second year of flowering but it is being kept for another year before a decision is made on its release. However it shows strong evidence of being included in the very best of the presently known reticulatas.

Amongst the seedlings from this garden is 'Cardinia', an open peony form double of good shape and size and a good, clean, solid red colour. Also outstanding was a large plant in full bloom of the rosea sport of 'William Honey'. This has not yet been named and released although a number of enthusiasts are growing it and consider it a first class variety.

Now the camellia season is drawing to a close, although in early October there is still plenty of flower in the late blooming districts, and we can look forward to the pleasures in store for the next season.

# MY GREENHOUSE -- WHAT IT MEANS TO ME

Payne H. Midyette  
Tallahassee, Florida

I have had camellias since about 1925. In 1955, because of adverse weather and having visited several who had greenhouses, I became interested in having an adequate greenhouse. For several years I visited as many owners of greenhouses as I could. I made notes about them, their operation, their failures, and their disappointments. I took pictures, and in other words, I obtained as much information as was possible and ended in each case by asking this question, "What would you do differently if you were going to build another?"

In the 1962-63 season, I concluded that I *MUST* have a *GREENHOUSE*. I studied my notes. I checked my pictures. I made my own notes and concluded what I would build. This conclusion was as follows:

Building — 30' by 100' — 3,000 square feet (Redwood painted white.)

Foundation — 24" by 8" — (Reinforced concrete.)

Sides — 9' from top of foundation  
Roof — 14' from floor level.

Ventilation — Two vents, center of roof, 24" length of building on each side. Can be opened automatically or by hand.

Two vents on each side, 3' entire length of building. Open automatically or by hand.

Two doors in each end that you can open by hand only (double doors, 6 ft. wide)

Three Turbulators in center of building, 4' from center of roof for moving the air.

Two — 36" fans — with aspen mats, water slowly passing through mats for humidity and coolness in each end of building. Can operate automatically or by hand.

Two — 1" lines, 9 ft. from each side of building — Sprinkler heads reversed to wet floor for humidity and coolness.

Two — 1" lines, with sprinkler heads that make a very fine mist, like a heavy *FOG* or *DEW*, 6 ft. high — 9' from floor.

Two — automatic gas heaters in each end for heat — mounted 9' from floor.

No overhead misters.

My opinion is that each must experiment by trial and error and find what will be best for him. What will work for me may not work for you.

Here is what I do — All my plants that I receive, regardless of whom they come from, are repotted using my own mixture. I then destroy the soil they came in. I take all buds showing any color at all or any flowers that may be on the plants and destroy them, including the soil, by burning thoroughly with fuel oil. (This is done to prevent bringing in diseases such as petal blight.)

My MIXTURE is as follows:

$\frac{1}{3}$  Peat

$\frac{1}{3}$  Good clean sand (new)

$\frac{2}{3}$  of  $\frac{1}{2}$  Woods Mole or a good woods top soil, with  $\frac{1}{3}$  of  $\frac{1}{2}$  good aged cow manure.

This should be mixed thoroughly.

I then put hardwood chips about two inches thick in the bottom of the container and about one inch on the top soil after they have been potted.

Twice a year, fall and spring, I use a small application of a good camellia and azalea fertilizer (Reliance). In October, December, February, March and April, I use a small application of cotton seed meal, 41%. (It is my opinion that fertilizer should be determined by the indi-

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# RULES FOR SCCS MEETING FLOWER COMPETITION

Caryll W. Pitkin  
San Marino, California

Blossoms bring the people and awards bring the blossoms. Southern Cal's "Little Flower Shows" seem to prove the fact. The feature of every meeting is the flower display and I have heard it said many times, with due apologies to those who give the programs, "I come to see the flowers regardless of the speaker".

Whether anyone will admit it or not, if a trophy is involved the incentive to bring blooms is a little greater. With that in mind Southern California Camellia Society has provided two annual silver trophies, one given for the greatest number of accumulated points and the other to the runner-up.

The Board of Directors made the rules. A chairman of judges each meeting selects judges who are authorized to award ribbons on the following basis:

<i>Number of blooms</i>	<i>Number of ribbons</i>
2 - 5	1
6 - 10	2
11 - 15	3
16 - 20	4
over 20	5

Thus if only three *reticulatas* are displayed only one ribbon is given. This gives the most ribbons in the classes where the competition is greatest. In special classes ribbons are sometimes limited but, of course, in the regular japonica classes there are usually five awards.

The number of blooms of one variety shown by one exhibitor is not limited but they must be placed together and exhibited with only one label. Only one bloom in the group may receive a ribbon.

Classifications are as follows:  
Japonica, large and very large

Japonica, large and very large,  
treated with gibberellic acid

Japonica, medium and medium large

Japonica, medium and medium large,  
treated with gibberellic acid

*Reticulatas* — only class with treated  
and untreated shown together

Hybrids — two classes, treated and  
untreated

Small — all blooms listed as small or  
miniature

*Sasanquas*, *vernalis* and *hiemalis* are  
classed together. Ribbons are  
awarded but no points toward the  
trophy

Other species — ribbons but no points  
are given.

Classification is determined by the description in the latest Nomenclature book. It is recognized that, through no fault of the editor, size is sometimes exaggerated and very good medium flowers have to compete in the large class. But for uniform judging the Nomenclature book must be accepted.

Points are awarded on the basis of five for first, four for second, three for third, two for fourth and one for fifth.

A record of points won each meeting is kept and at the end of the year these are totaled and the trophies awarded to the person having the greatest number of points and to the one who comes in second. The trophies are nice and are greatly prized because they represent recognition for a whole year's work.

Considerate members will realize that judging all blooms against all other blooms is more difficult than judging within a variety. Total agreement is practically impossible. It should also be remembered that those who agree to help judge miss the program.

# A POSSIBLE ANSWER TO FLOWER BLIGHT!

Frank Griffin

Former Editor and Publisher of the CAMELLIAN  
Columbia, South Carolina

I must admit that I have never read any real *definite information* about camellias! Unless extremely scientific (which I cannot understand), most information given in material written about camellias is always wrapped up in the preoccupation of the authors! Most of it covers conditions in a specific locality and circumstances peculiar to that location. For the most part we can only impart information that may be valuable from our own experiences and findings from doing something with and to our camellias, based on something we either read or heard before. Those of us who use the unscientific approach or the trial and error techniques are bound to stumble, *by accident*, upon some new departure. As an example — during January, February and March of 1965 almost every blooming camellia at our place was affected by or with flower blight. It was all over our neighborhood. We decided that if our flowers had petal blight this past blooming season we would dig every camellia plant on the place and burn them. We saw no need to use any known control because our neighbors on each side would use nothing.

In October 1965 and again in mid-

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Frank Griffin is known to thousands of camellia people as the Publisher and Editor of the CAMELLIAN which during the 14 years it was published contributed greatly to the spread of knowledge about camellia culture and camellia lore among camellia hobbyists in the United States. He was born, reared and educated in Columbia, South Carolina, where he has lived his life as owner of a real estate and insurance business. He has been a paid professional writer for magazines and news media for almost fifty years, even though he was educated in Meteorology and Foreign Languages rather than in Journalism. He "retired" in 1965 but as with so many "retired" men has difficulty in finding time to write and to participate in all the activities he enjoys. —Ed.

December 1965 we had all our camellias and broad leaf evergreens sprayed with CYGON E 2 (3 to 4 ounces to the gallon of water) *for the control of scale*. The foliage on all plants and the earth under each plant including the mulch were soaked with the "mild" solution of Cygon. Our temperature went down to 7 degrees in January. *We used no oil emulsion sprays at all* and used nothing prescribed for the control of camellia flower blight. During March 1966 when temperatures were from 35 to 65 degrees we had thousands of camellia blooms. We and two different nurserymen checked every plant in bloom and *no sign of camellia flower blight could be found* anywhere on any bloom or on any fallen petals and flowers!. Our next door neighbors had camellia flower blight throughout their gardens. We could not write an article about the prevention or control of camellia flower blight because we do not know why it did not affect our blooms last season. Anything definite we would write would be wrapped up in the preoccupation of our unusual experience or possibly our accidental discovery.

I have an unscientific mind and my efforts in all things pertaining to the growing of camellias has been done on a hit or miss or a trial and error basis. When I have tried to put into practice the thoughts which in scientific theory appeared to be the most practical, they turned out to be altogether impractical for my unscientific approach.

Having grown camellias for more than 30 years my greatest interest has been to learn how to accomplish things rather than why a thing is done. I have never been the least interested in growing camellia blooms abnormal in size but rather to grow

them to be typical of their variety. With this attitude I have entered blooms in but one camellia show and that was done only to qualify as a judge — which was one of the requirements. I have continually experimented with fungicides, pesticides, insecticides, fertilizers, nutrients, and the whole gamut of amateur experiments trying to learn from my own experience the best courses to pursue to grow better plants that would produce better typical blooms. Every camellia plant I have ever acquired has immediately become a challenge and in the ensuing experiments I have destroyed many fine plants. But by the same token I have grown fine and poor plants into better plants. The idea of a camellia society always intrigued me because I believed much more could be learned about camellias by exchanging practical experience with other amateur growers. When I individually formed and created the South Carolina Camellia Society in June 1950 and began the publication of the CAMELIAN I was no more of a real camelliaophile then than I am today. I wanted to know and to learn more about them and how to grow them under normal circumstances. It surprises many people to learn that I am not and have never been a collector of all the latest varieties and that I like other flowers as much as I do camellias. The only camellia show I have ever visited is the one in which I entered blooms, except the shows at which I have been invited to judge. I have never attended a camellia meeting of any society or club anywhere except the few meetings I attended when I organized the South Carolina Camellia Society. I or my wife have been members of the American Camellia Society since it was organized and I have never attended a meeting of any description of the A.C.S. But with all this I have always maintained a keen interest in my unscientific study of how to grow better

camellias.

After our experience with the use of Cygon was outlined in the July issue of the Journal of the American Camellia Society we received a hundred or more letters lauding the fact that we had made the horticultural discovery of the century! Such prominent camellia men as Howard Asper, Norwood Hastie, owner of Magnolia Gardens, A.C.S. President-elect Parsons and many others are now experimenting with the use of Cygon under my direction. I do know that heretofore no systemic fungicide has ever been formulated. I used Cygon primarily as a insecticide and *whatever it may be called in scientific terminology* it killed the scale on all my plants, it destroyed the mildew on viburnum and other broad leaf evergreens, it eliminated the mold under the mulch, and aborted the "rust" spots on some hollies. When asked by Howard Asper, the horticulturist at the University of California said that it is possible that Cygon could eliminate flower blight and although no one has heretofore experimented with it for the purpose of combatting camellia flower blight they are now doing just that. Some of the other universities are also experimenting with the same thing. My findings were purely an accidental discovery. I do not know of any other pesticide or insecticide that will kill mold, mildew or "rust" as these are primarily fungus diseases! I have never contacted the company who makes Cygon and I have no idea whether it may be termed a systemic fungicide or not.\*

(Continued on Page 17)

\* As a matter of information, there are several drug manufacturers who are now marketing *Griseofulvin* under 3 or 4 trade names for use by the Medical Profession. These are Fulvicin, Fulvicin U/F, Grisactin and Grifulvin. *These are systemic fungicides for use by humans.* Whether Cygon, *even through a chemical change in the soil,* may be termed a horticultural systemic fungicide remains for the experts to determine.

## ON THE DEFENSIVE

Marjorie Washburne

Port Arthur, Texas

Defending camellias from cold weather damage without a greenhouse means taking advantage of conditions known to be helpful and avoiding conditions known to be detrimental. If uncontrollable conditions are severe, defensive preparations will at least minimize damage and plants will survive, even though disappointment because of loss of buds and blooms may be great.

The success of defensive practices depends on the word "if". That is, IF the temperature doesn't drop too low, IF the period below freezing isn't too long, IF the period preceding the freeze hasn't been too warm, IF plants are in good condition, IF they are not directly exposed to north winds, IF the humidity isn't too low—a great deal can be done to avert serious damage.

Until a few years ago, camellia growers along the Texas Gulf Coast felt that heated greenhouses were unnecessary, that plants needed only protection from cold winds. Periods below freezing were of short duration, and although opening of buds was delayed and some flowers were lost, there was no serious damage. Usually our first hard freezes are expected in January, seldom any earlier than mid-December. By that time, mildly cold weather will have stopped growth and hardened the plants. In 1960, however, after a period of balmy weather, the temperature dropped to 27° for three successive nights beginning November 3. Buds dropped or were severely damaged even on normally cold resistant varieties. At other times when plants have been exposed to milder cold weather prior to freezes in the low 20's, there has been little or no damage to foliage or undeveloped buds. Weather conditions being uncontrollable, steps can be taken to

reduce cold damage to a reasonable minimum.

On the morning after a hard freeze, frozen foliage will be mottled and stiff. If in a location out of the rays of the morning sun until thawed, there probably will be no damage. If, however, foliage is still frozen or covered with frost when the bright sunshine reaches a plant, some defoliation may occur and leaves will not retain the normal healthy green appearance. For these reasons, in the South and Southeast many plants are located under cover of pine trees, or pine trees are planted near camellias. Plants located on the north side of buildings and exposed to the north wind usually show surprisingly little damage, although protection from the wind is desirable. A mulch of pine straw or other porous material will prevent roots near the surface from being frozen. Foliage already in poor condition from red or gray spider, scale, or malnutrition will be damaged much more than that on plants that have good summer care. Rainfall before a hard freeze is helpful, even when the rain freezes into an ice coating. We call a norther "blue" when it brings no rain, and camellia plants should be watered generously before the temperature drops below the freezing point. Dry north winds are damaging, even when the temperature remains slightly above 32°.

Plants grown in containers need special protection to prevent freezing of roots. Roots grow outward until they reach the outside of containers, and having nowhere else to go, they grow around the outside of the container. Temperatures no lower than 25° for a short period may damage these roots. Fortunately, it is easy to collect leaves, pine straw, sawdust, or

*(Continued on Page 28)*

# CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

## 1966 - 1967 SEASON

Date	Sponsor	Location
Dec. 10-11, 1966	Los Angeles Camellia Council	L. A. County Arboretum Lecture Hall, Arcadia
Feb. 11-12, 1967	San Diego Camellia Society	Conference Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 18-19, 1967	Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. 399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona
Feb. 18-19, 1967	Peninsula Camellia Society	Veterans' Memorial Bldg., Redwood City
Feb. 25-26, 1967	Temple City Camellia Society	L. A. County Arboretum Lecture Hall, Arcadia
Feb. 25-26, 1967	Delta Camellia Society	Cafeteria, Pittsburg High School, Pittsburg
Mar. 4-5, 1967	L. A. Camellia Council	Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Mar. 4-5, 1967	Camellia Society of Sacramento	Memorial Auditorium, 15th & J Sts., Sacramento
Mar. 5, 1967	Central California Camellia Society	McLane High School, 2727 N. Cedar Ave., Fresno
Mar. 11-12, 1967	Camellia Society of Kern County	San Joaquin Tractor Bldg., Bakersfield
Mar. 11-12, 1967	Northern California Camelila Society	Diablo Valley College, Pleasant Hills, Concord
Mar. 18-19, 1967	Camellia Society of Modesto	Student Center of Modesto Junior College, Modesto
Mar. 25-26, 1967	Visiting Nursing Service for Sonoma County	Memorial Auditorium, Sebastopol

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# SOME COMMENTS ON . . . OUR TRICKS WITH RETICS

Howard E. Burnette  
Castro Valley, California

We have the feeling that "out there in Camellia Land" there are many avid camellia hobbyists, or fanciers, who believe that they dare not fool with *C. Reticulata* on the premise that it requires too many tricks to raise them successfully. Glancing at Webster's Dictionary, we find that 'trick' means: 'an artifice or stratagem; crafty procedure or practice; a cheating device'. Let us then right a wrong and use the term 'techniques' in place of 'tricks'.

The intent and purpose of this article is to outline some of the techniques which the Burnettes have used to successfully grow and to show blooms of *C. Reticulata* in competition. Let us then project this thought: "the sacrifices which have to be made to consistently hit the hardware trail". Although entering blooms in competition may encompass crafty procedures, anyone with a sense of fair play certainly would not resort to cheating devices if their intent was to have a true meaning of accomplishment in the silver which they won. Considerable time and effort coupled with these sacrifices must be expended to even hope for a prosperous performance.

Since there are many variables to camellia culture, please bear in mind that we are container growers and that we believe that this species prefers a very coarse potting mixture high in humus. This affords good drainage but in turn requires closer attention to our watering practice. One benefit reaped here is the flushing out of salts which would otherwise accumulate and cause plant distress.

Probably the most enlightening area we have to cover is that of fertilization. The container grower must learn compatibility between his fer-

tilizing and watering programs. More danger lurks in these programs than that of proper potting practices. For several years we tried composing our own fertilizer formulae after studying several articles on this subject. This trial and error method has now been replaced by a commercial preparation of reconstituted sewer sludge which balances out at 6-12-6 with 2% iron. Detroit sewage sludge is fortified with hoof and horn meal, bone meal, blood meal, urea and ferrous sulphate. Most preparations of this type are fortified by urea only. Our compound is long lasting and we have found no sign of burning. Human excrement undoubtedly contains many beneficial trace elements. Our plants have shown such vigor and good bud set that we have discontinued the use of liquid fertilizers and have remanded the trace elements bottle to the storage shelf.

You no doubt have read that the retics require less fertilizer and water than other species, due mainly to their having fewer leaves and sparse growth. We have found that there are so many variables in cultural practices and environment that when these are coupled with human errors we can wholly disregard these axioms. We do not differentiate between species in our watering and fertilizing habits. Trying to hit an ideal idiom of "feed as the need" is difficult but we have accepted this challenge. Care is taken to see that all newly acquired plants are changed to our own potting mixture as soon as practical; striving to correct root-bound conditions at this time is of the utmost importance. The desire here is to use one watering program for all plants. More critical is the need to isolate those plants which have recently been repotted, so that they are not fertilized. Our containere are generously mulched with



acorn size fir bark. A must if you hope to give your retics as much sun as possible. Generous foliage spray is used in direct sun only when we are sure that the pots have been kept moist; otherwise, reverse osmosis may set in and cause severe leaf burn and defoliation.

Considerable studious inquiry has been made to prove our fertilizing and potting mixture programs. One such test on some retic seedlings of 'Cornelian' and 'Buddha', apart from the regular program, proves that we must be on the right track. After noting the effect of our potting mixture on some 600 seedlings, the retic seedlings were repotted in this new mixture, and we noted good growth response. This has become tremendous growth response after being used in the trial of the new sewage sludge. Response? or explosion? . . . while all of the seedlings are doing fine, one of these is now over six feet tall and the third flush of growth for 1966 is still pushing. Naturally we suspected that we had over fertilized but have noted that we are getting a healthy bud set on all the lateral branches. Since these will be our first retic seedlings to bloom, we are watching with apprehension.

No outline of retic techniques would be complete without a resumé on pruning. Each time that we pick a bloom, we take wood and cut back to the next visible, live growth bud. After the first flush of growth begins

to harden, we re-examine the cuts and correct any which do not show evidence of growth response. We find it handy to always carry a pair of pruning shears while watering, and since we use this time as one of observation, it is handy to make corrective cuts as they are detected. Our eight foot plant of 'Purple Gown' produces many show stopping blooms and it looks like we have taken the hedge shears to it after the shows are over. Imagine the spectacular sight we behold when the new growth busts out in profusion! This plant produces as many as thirty or forty blooms for the show season.

Another all-important item which must be covered diligently is that of disbudding; even if only to permit room for the large flowers to open properly. If concentration is on bloom size we try to restrict the number of buds on each lateral branch. We also prefer to have as many buds as possible hanging down to take advantage of the natural protection which this affords. As our buds begin to swell and show color, we bring into play our alligator type clothes pins to clamp unruly leaves and/or branches out of the way. Much damage can be inflicted long before the precious blooms have opened. Spray paint your pins so that they can be easily found on the bush. Don't laugh . . . remember we are striving for perfection.

*(Continued on next page)*

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Perfection cannot be possible without timing; therefore, we attempt to pick our retic blooms at the peak of condition. This you can only learn from experience and diligent practice. When you visit a camellia show, note the number of blooms entered in competition which have been picked long past their prime, and conversely, the number of blooms which were picked prematurely, just to "be on the table". We have found these errors in practically every variety, in fact, we have been just as guilty as the next exhibitor in committing such mistakes as these.

It isn't unusual for our 'Purple Gown' to reach six inches in diameter and four inches in height. When this happens in mid-week and we feel that we have size, color, form and condition, we cut this bloom at night and immerse the stem in lightly deterged water. We then use air tight plastic boxes with cotton in the bottom to provide moisture and carefully place the bloom in the box (no moisture on the flower petals) and into the refrigerator until ready for show time. Be aware of slight color variations which may occur if you use the refrigerated blooms in multiple entries. One year 'Confucius' produced an eight inch bloom which took the best of show award from a refrigerated bloom of 'Crimson Robe' which had been pampered to the point of distraction. So don't think that we have all the answers. The ever changing scene is probably what keeps our interest aroused and keeps boredom from setting in.

Had enough? Too much work, you think? To us it is enjoyable relaxation which lets us unwind from the rigors of everyday living. Many behind the scene chores are also necessary . . . picking up fallen and spent blooms to keep petal blight in check . . . removing fallen leaves to keep good order and remove hiding places for insects . . . spraying and general clean-up for good housekeeping.

This year we seem to have an over abundance of tiny snails which prefer to attack new growth six feet or more off the ground. We try to approach each chore with good sense; we don't say, 'common sense' because good sense isn't common. We are in avid pursuit of a hobby and we try to keep it as interesting as is possible.

For transporting our blooms to the shows we use several methods, among which are the nesting type wooden boxes with cut bond paper in the bottom, cardboard flower boxes with cotton batting and some heavy duty boxes for the larger flowers. We take heavy cardboard boxes which have been used to ship engine parts and we treat the interior with catalyzed resin, making a very sturdy box that protects the blooms even if other boxes have been inadvertently or carelessly placed on top of them. On certain occasions we put bags of ice cubes in the boxes for better temperature control. The ice bags are propped so that they cannot slide around and damage our flowers.

Show placement is the most difficult technique for us to write about. Extreme care and caution in handling, grooming and placing of the blooms is mandatory. Camel's hair brushes are used to remove blemishes and pollen stains; small pruning shears are used to trim the stems to the allowable length and any other trimming necessary. Some exhibitors use fine cuticle shears to trim fine damage to the petal edges and although we haven't found this necessary as yet, it does not mean that we disapprove of the practice. Care is taken to remove all unsightly foliage as it detracts from the flowers' beauty. Where foliage is a requirement and it has been removed, we suggest that you select another leaf of the exact cultivar and wire it in place; therefore, if the judges give it a test pull it should pass the test. Some show containers let your blooms sag into an uncomplimentary position. Here

we try to see that the container has enough ballast to support the flower or we use moist cotton balls to provide support of our own. If your bloom does not look its Sunday best, how do you expect it to catch the judges' eyes? You must get hep and be vigilant of what your competitors do if you hope to compete. **BY THIS, WE DO NOT MEAN THAT YOU SHOULD ENTER GIBBED BLOOMS IN THE REGULAR CLASSES IF THE SHOW HAS A SPECIAL CLASS FOR SUCH BLOOMS.** Take note of a large bloom with undulating outer guard petals and see what proper support does to show the bloom to advantage.

The attitude of a competitor is all important. When we compete, we set our sights high; we don't expect to be second to anyone. This does not mean at the expense of fair play and good sportsmanship. In retrospect, our camellia treasures are not solely in the silver pieces which we may have won; no, we treasure more dearly the genuine, lasting friendships which we have acquired.

Of the Yunnan retics we have all but a couple of the less desirable varieties. We have added recent introductions such as 'William Hertrich', 'Mouchang' and 'Mandalay Queen' to keep our collection up to date. These three are seedlings of the Yunnan retics. We have won "best of show" with 'Lion Head', 'Confucius', 'Moutancha', 'Buddha', 'Butterfly Wings', 'Crimson Robe' and 'Purple Gown'. Several other awards have been acquired for second best of show with 'Tali Queen' and 'Noble Pearl' as well as several of the aforementioned varieties. Of the thirty odd pieces of silver in our trophy collection, at least twenty-three pieces can be attributed to our C. Reticulata blooms. Our favorite and most consistent winner is 'Purple Gown'. Shall we suffice it to say, "It takes techneeks . . . with Reteeks!"

## A POSSIBLE ANSWER (Cont'd.)

However, I have continued to experiment with Cygon and some of my experiments in spraying has caused some mild defoliation. I have found that it should not be used on Bufordii hollies!

Did I say that I am not a camellia-ophile? All this and my attitude toward shows and camellia activities could change or in all probability will this coming spring. Did I say that I am not a collector? Well, I am gambling my entire group of more than 500 camellia plants valued at more than \$20,000 on the outcome of my further experiments with Cygon for the control and elimination of camellia flower blight at our place! I have sprayed with the weaker solution of 3 to 4 ounces to the gallon of water plus the addition of Isotox for the control of scale. On December 1 all the mulch and earth under each of my camellia plants will be soaked with a strong solution of Cygon E 2 and I will use from 3 to 4 ounces of Cygon to each gallon of water. This solution *will not be permitted to come in contact with the foliage*. I am betting my entire collection of camellias that they will not be killed or destroyed by the use of Cygon. Moreover, I do not expect to have camellia flower blight this coming season or anytime in the future.

"What men call accidents is the doing of God's providence!" And with all the scientific and practical experiments my accidental discovery has started, I am convinced that Cygon may not be correctly designated as a systemic fungicide but I am more convinced that it acts and produces the desired results when it soaks in and travels down to the root systems of camellias and undergoes some chemical change.

## VARIETIES THAT CAMELLIA SHOW JUDGES OUTSIDE CALIFORNIA LIKED IN 1966 SHOWS

The October 1966 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW contained a list of the varieties of japonicas, reticulatas and hybrid camellias that camellia show judges liked in 1966 camellia shows in California as evidenced by their choices of "Best" and "Best Runner-up" blooms in these shows. This month we are giving camellia show judges' choices of "Best" blooms for the same three Divisions in the 81 camellia shows outside California that were reported in the July 1966 issue of THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL of the American Camellia Society.

The results are a composite of choices of outdoor and glasshouse grown blooms, also of treated and non-treated blooms, for the three Divisions. In fact, the results are not reported in such a manner that differentiation can be made between treated and non-treated blooms. While the writer does not know from experience whether glasshouse growing has more effect on some varieties than on others in causing them to be show winners, a review of the varieties selected shows them to be about the same ones that California judges like, recognizing, of course, that the larger number of shows outside California will produce larger numbers of selections. Because of these larger numbers, only those varieties of japonica that were selected two and more times are listed.

### Japonica

71 varieties were selected in 169 total selections of "Best" japonica. As stated above, these choices were in both outdoor grown and glasshouse grown classes; also, some shows had classes for both Large and Medium sizes and in such cases both selections are listed. 38 of the 71 varieties were selected only once. The 33 varieties that were selected two and more times are as follows:

9 times	'Guilio Nuccio Var'
7 times	'Tomorrow Park Hill' 'Ville de Nantes'
6 times	'Betty Sheffield Supreme' 'Donckelarii' 'Elegans Supreme' 'Julia France' 'Lady Kay' 'Tiffany' 'Tomorrow Var'
5 times	'Blush Supreme' 'Carter's Sunburst' 'Sawada's Dream' 'Tomorrow's Dawn'
4 times	'Guilio Nuccio' 'Pink Diddy'
3 times	'Betty Sheffield Blush' 'Drama Girl' 'Mathotiana Supreme' 'Vulcan Var'
2 times	'Adolphe Audusson' 'Betty Sheffield' 'Conquistador' 'Emmett Barnes' 'Kick Off' 'Marie Bracey' 'Marie Bracey Var' 'Mathotiana' 'Mollie Moore Davis' 'Mrs. Hooper Connell' 'Spring Sonnet' 'Tomorrow' 'Vulcan'

The following selections are of interest:

The 'Tomorrow' family ('Tomorrow', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Tomorrow Var' and 'Tomorrow's Dawn') accounted for 20 of the 169 selections.

The 'Donckelarii'-'Ville de Nantes' family (these two plus 'Lady Kay') accounted for 19 of the 169 selections.

The 'Betty Sheffield' family ('Betty Sheffield', 'Betty Sheffield Blush', 'Betty Sheffield Silver', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' and 'Blush Supreme') accounted for 17 of the 169 selections.

### Reticulata

38 selections of "Best" reticulata

were made, representing 11 varieties (considering the 'Lion Head'-'Chang's Temple'-'Cornelian' group and the 'Tali Queen'-'Noble Pearl' group as one variety each)

- 12 times 'Crimson Robe'
- 7 times 'Lion Head'-'Chang's Temple'-'Cornelian' group
- 4 times 'Mouchang'  
'William Hertrich'
- 3 times 'Tali Queen'-'Noble Pearl' group
- 2 times 'Buddha'  
'Butterfly Wings'
- 1 time 'Lila Naff'  
'Moutancha'  
'Purple Gown'  
'Willow Wand'

#### Hybrid

57 selections were made, representing 22 varieties.

- 15 times 'Charlean'
- 10 times 'Howard Asper'
- 6 times 'Julia Hamiter'
- 3 times 'Brigadoon'  
'Felice Harris'
- 2 times 'Citation'  
'Grand Jury'  
'Polaris'  
'Waltz Time'
- 1 time 'Anticipation'  
'Blue Danube'  
'Bonnie Marie'  
'Carl Tourje'  
'Diamond Head'  
'Diamond Head Var'  
'Donation'  
'Elsie Jury'

## Temple City Camellia Society

The initial meeting of the Temple City Camellia Society will be held on Friday, November 18th at 8:00 P.M. in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 North Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia.

Mr. Willard Hagen, Arboriculturist, will be the guest speaker and his topic will be "Landscaping with Trees." Mr. Hagen is a recognized authority on all types of trees grown in the United States, including many which are native to foreign lands.

When Camellias are grown openly in the garden as landscape or foundation shrubs, it is essential that suitable companion trees complete the enhancement of the desired landscaping effect. Furthermore, when Camellias are not sheltered by lath or seran, this coverage can only be obtained by proper tree planting.

Mr. Hagen is ably qualified to speak on any phase of his favorite subject "Trees" and to answer any questions concerning their use in your garden.

All Camellia Society members and their friends are cordially invited to this meeting.

---

'J. C. Williams'  
'Leonard Messel'  
'Monticello'  
'Royal Robe'  
'Waltz Dream Var'

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## WHAT TO DO NOW

*Excerpts from Former Issues of CAMELLIA REVIEW*

For November and December there are a few "Must Do's" and a lot of "Can't Do's". In Southern California it is entirely possible that we may get little or no rain and three-or-four-day hot spells can come at any time. Most important, don't forget the watering. If you go on a trip for a week or two, make sure someone will be around to pour on the water, especially in the event of a hot streak. You should have been dis-budding for three or four months — but better late than never. If you want quality blooms, don't leave more than one flower bud on a branch tip. Even if you have so-called ordinary plants just for garden color, pull off the excess buds and avoid constant picking and raking up of excessive dead blooms later on. Don't be afraid to do a bit of pruning now also. Get rid of those surplus twigs and cross branches which will interfere with the flowers.

To beginners or amateurs, I want to stress one important phase of getting more fun out of your camellia hobby. Experts or so-called "old timers" consider it a compliment when you ask to visit their garden to see their plants. At the next camellia society meeting, make it a point to

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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 dead-lines 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.

visit with several such people and get yourself invited to their gardens. Ask a lot of questions and particularly check on camellias that bloom early in the season. Don't be afraid to ask for a scion. The true camellia hobbyist will be pleased — and yet not ashamed to say "no" if there are no scions to give. If you haven't been doing this, you haven't gotten the most pleasure out of your hobby.

December is the ideal month to move up those last winter grafts to larger containers. You will have better luck if you use nothing bigger than two-gallon containers now (and it also saves on space). Don't fertilize these transplants for about three months. If you have a large plant in the ground to move to a new location, pick a cool day in December. If you lose some of the roots, cut back the plant to compensate.

—W. F. GOERTZ  
November 1963 *CAMELLIA REVIEW*, "What to Do"

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Each day that passes puts us one day closer to *SHOW TIME*, so let us take a good look at our plants. Are there any where the leaves are yellow or with little black spots around the outer edges? Did all of the plants have good growth, or are there a few which had an inch or two of weak growth, with some branches not growing at all? Is there a plant which you have hidden behind others which has lost most of the leaves in the center, with only a few leaves on the end of the branches? Any of these conditions mean it is time to transplant.

To start the procedure, mix enough soil to replant these cripples. A good soil mix is two parts peat moss (preferably German), one part sandy loam, and a half part coarse sand. Wet the peat moss the day before for

easy working. Mix them together, breaking up the clods to give even consistency.

Now you are ready to tackle the plant. An easy way to get the plant out of a can is to hit the can on all sides with a mallet. This loosens the roots from the sides, and it is usually easy to lift the plant from the container. With a coarse spray from the hose, wash all of the soil from the roots. If the plant has been in the mix for over two years, any peat which was there has completely broken down.

The amount of roots will dictate the size container that should be used. A container two inches larger in diameter is considered about right. If the container is too large for the roots, the soil will turn sour and the plant will not do well. Pack enough mix in the bottom of the container to bring the top of the roots about 1 to 2 inches from the top of the container. Put the plant in the container spreading the roots out as much as possible. Fill the container with the mix, then start packing the mix firmly around the outer edges of the container. Bouncing the container on the ground will sift the mix into the center root area. Wash the mix into the center with a coarse spray from the hose, pack the soil firmly around the roots, covering the top roots with less than half an inch of the mix. Flood the plant a couple of times and

place it in a cool part of the lath house.

Don't fertilize for a few months or spray with any pesticides. The plant should be pruned before the spring growth. Do not overwater the newly transplanted plant.

#### **Camellia for-get-me-nots:**

Don't stop watering because the weather has cooled off.

There are still some aphids to keep washed off.

Keep those plants disbudded.

Pin back the leaves which interfere with a flower opening with a wooden clothes pin.

—ALVIN L. GUNN

November 1964 CAMELLIA  
REVIEW, "What's Behind  
the Green Thumb."

Continue to cut out wood that interferes with the blooms. The wood can be used for cuttings, and now that the Holiday Season is getting close these nice leaves and branches that are trimmed out can be used to make Christmas wreaths. Spray them with either gold, white or red paint, after they dry add a bit of ribbon, red berries, flowers, etc., and they are ready for use. With a camellia plant nothing ever goes to waste.

No doubt some of you have planted camellias last year that didn't do well. Often times we plant them and don't break the roots loose. If you will dig

*(Continued on Page 29)*

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# SCCS MEETINGS -- FORECAST FOR 1966-1967 SEASON

Alvin L. Gunn, President

Every year as the camellia season draws near the Board of Directors meet to plan the meetings and major projects for the coming season. The meeting attendance ranges from 80 to 150 with January and February having the most people and flowers. The programs are difficult to plan so that those who attend the meetings will see and hear something new and entertaining enough to cause them to want to leave their T.V. for one night a month.

The program Chairman this year is Douglas Thompson. He has obtained Bill Wylam to show us at the November 8 meeting some garden pictures that he has taken in his travels. The title of Bill's illustrated talk will be "Flowers and Gardens of Southern Europe." I am informed that Bill has put all of his artistic talents into the taking of these pictures. Don't miss the November meeting.

The intermision programs under the chairmanship of Wilber Foss will again cover all phases of camellia culture. This way the members have a choice of visiting with friends or learning how to better grow our pets. Wilber has asked Frank Reed to show us at the November meeting how to preserve flowers with the use of Naphthalene Acetic Acid. Frank is able to keep blooms in show condition for weeks, so you'd better come and learn how he does it. We shall attempt to have every meeting as interesting as our November meeting will be.

This year we shall have new name tags that can be read without having to squint. Lester Harrell has been doing the nice job of keeping the tags up to date for the last couple of years.

The Chairmen of Ticket Sales, Bob Smiley, and Placement, Fred Sinclair,

will be wearing top hats this year so they can be found easily to buy tickets for the plant drawing and to obtain exhibitors' tickets for the exhibitors drawing.

Melvin Gum will use his talents to select the Judges for our meeting competition. He won the competition easily last year without keeping the scoring records. Let's see some new people win this year's trophies. Bob Dickson was to have taken care of the judging but his company has transferred him back East to greener pastures. He and his wife Lou will be missed by all.

Willard (Bill) Goertz has his work cut out for him. His job is to purchase the plants for the monthly drawings. Over the years the local camellia nurseries have provided the plants to the camellia societies at well below wholesale prices. The number of camellia nurseries is gradually diminishing and the burden under this method of pricing has fallen on fewer nurseries. It is my understanding that the societies will now pay a wholesale price for the varieties that go into the monthly drawings. This is certainly a fair deal for our Society, though it creates the problem of making enough money from the drawings to pay the expenses of a place to meet, refreshments and the various projects that are necessary for us to function as we should.

The least sought after job by the members of the Board of Directors is that of Chairman of Refreshments. Ernie Pieri has consented to take over the purchase of the refreshments and will obtain a generous person for each meeting who will give up the program to make the coffee and tea and put out the refreshments for the intermision. The last two years we have tried to have a different person



for each meeting with a few volunteers helping with the serving and clean-up. Please, ladies, offer your services for one meeting. You will miss the program but it is still fun. Call Ernie on telephone 287-5977.

The last Board job and one of the most important is to make our visitors feel welcome. We are fortunate in obtaining Amelia Bliss to replace the popular Deloris Taylor.

A few of the projects we are involved with: The Awards Committee headed by Al Dekker, with the job of selecting and judging new varieties worthy of the various Southern California Camellia Society Awards. The testing of plants to determine the effects of gibberellic acid, starting last year. The Garden Committee which maintains contact with the Huntington Gardens, including the sale of the camellia seeds that produces the income that goes back to the Gardens in the way of special projects. Illustrative of the latter, scions of Higo camellias have just arrived from Japan and will be paid for by the Southern California Camellia Society from the seed account. Later in the season a Committee will be formed to plan and carry out the dinner that will be held in June at Descanso Gardens.

You people who live in Southern California are invited to be a part of these projects. We are always happy to have you join in the fun.

---

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# INCREASING THE LIFE OF CUT CAMELLIA BLOOMS

Frank F. Reed  
Pasadena, California

*Editor's note: Due to the interest that has been shown in this subject Mr. Reed's article that appeared in the January 1966 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW is being rerun with some changes that Mr. Reed has made.*

## "Summary

"1. Camellia flowers when stored in a saturated water atmosphere, the flowers themselves not touching water, retain their freshness and turgidity up to two weeks. Application of naphthalene-acetic acid (NAA) dissolved in acetone near the floral axis, increased the life span of these flowers to 28 days.

"2. Camellia flowers stored floating on water deteriorated within seven days. Addition to the water of inorganic phosphate, NAA, and combinations of the same increased the life span by not more than two days. Other treatments were less successful."

This summary is taken from the report of Bonner and Honda in Southern California Camellia Society's "Camellia Research" published in 1950 and reprinted in March 1955 CAMELLIA REVIEW. The original report was based on their work performed at Cal Tech and which was supported by the Society. The essentials of the report were quoted by Cothran in Southern Cal's CAMELLIA CULTURE (pages 201 and 203).

The above outstanding results were obtained when the temperature was 25°C (or 77°F)!

You are not likely to have the equipment to duplicate these conditions any more than I have. However, we can get fairly close by (a) applying naphthalene-acetic acid (NAA) to the floral axis of our blooms; (b) maintaining fairly high relative humidity in a bloom box stored in our

refrigerator; and (c) keeping the stems of the blooms damp. After using several techniques, which gave pleasing results, I am using the treating procedures outlined below.

## Mixing Naphthalene-Acetic Acid\* (NAA)

A 250 ppm (parts per million) aqueous solution of NAA can be made by mixing approximately 200 milligrams of the NAA powder in a quart of hot tap water. 200 mg NAA is about the size of a pencil eraser or would about fill a quarter inch size capsule. It does not hurt to have a little extra NAA powder in the water because NAA is rather insoluble in water and you can't get as much as Bonner and Honda used in their acetone solution. If you wish to be exact, get the pharmacist at the corner drug store to weigh 200 milligrams of the powder for you. Never mind the expense because 25 grams (or 25,000 milligrams) costs only \$2.50 and should last you 25 years or more.

No special storage provisions are necessary for either the dry powder or the aqueous solution. The exact proportions are not necessary. A solution as low as 15 ppm was effective and the saturated aqueous solution of 400 ppm is not as strong as Bonner's acetone solution. The purpose of the NAA is to strengthen the bonds between the petals and the stem and to delay the petals' dropping off (abscission).

It was pointed out in the February 1964 S.C.C.S. "Review" — "Refrigerating Blooms for Shows" — that I had successfully used an aqueous solution of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>. This was used because it contains as much NAA as Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>.

## Bloom Treating Procedure

With a windex bottle you can spray NAA solution down into the axis of the flower. Generally, I have directed squirts from 3 to 5 directions always

\*Can be bought at Calbiochem Corp., 2625 E. Medford, Los Angeles 90063. The catalogue number of NAA is 4773.

avoiding hitting stamen. The total liquid will be 6 or 8 drops. In my bloom boxes, I have been using milk bottle tops for holding cotton wads which have been generously wet with the NAA solution. Make sure that the stem of the bloom is in contact with this wet cotton. After the blooms are placed in the box, I spray the shredded wax paper lightly with the solution.

Although you can not assure having saturated vapor in your closed box in a refrigerator, it is believed that you get high relative humidity. If you have your refrigerator set at the highest temperature, the result is about 38° to 40°F. Assume the outside air is 55° to 60°F, and relative humidity was 50% when the box is closed. When you cool the box in the refrigerator, the air inside should be from 80 to 100% relative humidity if no moisture is lost from the air. Throughout the storage the relative humidity will be helped by the evaporation from the liquid on the cotton, the chopped fibers and the blooms themselves. The extensive liquid surfaces tend to maintain high relative humidity.

#### **Boxes for Blooms**

Probably the best size box for fitting in most refrigerators is 20" x 15" x 5". To preserve a cardboard box, use aluminum foil to cover the bottom and have the foil come up about an inch and a half on each side. Cover the bottom with absorbent cotton and wet this with about two tumblers of water or NAA solution mentioned above. Then cover the cotton with shredded wax paper to a depth of 1½". This should be lightly sprayed with a windex bottle when you have flowers in the box.

#### **Results**

Without high priced apparatus, I have been able to benefit from Bonner's fine research. During the past three seasons my show blooms, many of which were cut several days ahead, uniformly showed a fresh appearance

on the second day of shows. The blooms did not wilt like many others which allegedly had been picked within 24 hours of entering the show.

A gibbed 'Debutante' which was cut October 9th and given "The Treatment" still had its form and turgid petals at the time of our Fall Show (Dec. 4, 1965) even though some petals were browning. Its companion piece, a cymbidium given "the works" on May 11, 1965, was still recognizable as a cymbidium even though some petals were brown at the edges.

At the 1966 Pomona Show my 'Spring Sonnet' was runner-up to Melvin Canfield's 'Pink Princess' and my assortment of blooms was runner-up to John Movich's flock which took the Sweepstakes title.

The word from Mel who used the Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> solution:

"I feel that the Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> solution is definitely of value in preserving cut flowers in the refrigerator. I use approximately one tablespoon of Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> in a quart of water. I cut the stems long enough to stick down into a small plastic cup filled with the solution and with a small hypo needle put 3-6 drops of the solution down into the center of the blossom. The blossoms are then stored in the refrigerator uncovered sitting on the plastic cups. When placed in boxes for transporting, cotton dipped in the solution is wrapped around the stem. Flowers cut on Tuesday, kept in the refrigerator until Friday night, placed in the show on Saturday, still have held up as well as fresher flowers on Sunday. It helps the fragile hybrids too but even with help they look pretty sad on the second day. Japonicas seem to benefit from it the most."

A quote from John Movich, now a firm believer in NAA:

"Last January I asked Frank Reed for a smidgin of NAA powder to prepare some solution to treat camellia blooms in advance of the Show dates.

*(Continued on Page 32)*

## WHO'S WHO OF CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW EXHIBITORS IN 1966

Names make news. Among camellia collectors the names that are most newsworthy are those of winning camellias. People must be back of the camellia winners, however, and one way to measure the people is by listing those who have taken the Honors in camellia shows; stated another way, those who have taken home the "hardware" that is awarded to the "Best" in the different Divisions and to the Sweepstakes winners for the most blue ribbon entries. Winners of Runner-up for both "Best" and "Sweepstakes" are also shown in the accompanying tables.

There were 12 camellia shows in California during the 1965-1966 camellia season, all but one of which were in 1966. Five of the 12 were in the Los Angeles-San Diego area (the Early Show at the Arboretum, Pomona, San Diego, the Temple City Society Show at the Arboretum and Descanso Gardens), three were in the San Joaquin Valley (Bakersfield, Fresno and Modesto) and four were in Northern California (Peninsula, Delta, Northern California and Sacramento Society Shows). Due to distances, over 400 miles between Los

Angeles and the Northern California shows, few exhibitors undertook to enter shows in the other extremity of the State.

24 exhibitors won Awards for "Best" or "Best-Runnerup" in the Single Bloom and Multi-Bloom Classes of the Divisions for Japonica, Reticulata and Hybrid entries. Awards for Miniatures have not been included because of variations in the show schedules. As the accompanying Table shows, Fred Hamilton of Santa Maria, a Southern California Society member, and George A. Stewart, a Sacramento Society member were Champions, for two reasons; (1) the number of Awards and (2) they were the only exhibitors who won Awards in all three Divisions.

The same men were Champions in regard to Sweepstakes Winners, but in reverse order. The Early Show did not have a Sweepstakes Award and the winner in the Temple City Show was not reported in the results published in CAMELLIA REVIEW, consequently only ten winners are shown in the "Best" and "Runner-up" columns.

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**Award Winners for "Best" & "Runner-up Best"  
In 1965-1966 California Camellia Shows**

*(Listed in order of number of "Best" winners)*

Exhibitor	Jap		Retic		Hyb		Total		
	B	R	B	R	B	R	B	R	T
Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria	2	2	3	1	1	0	6	3	9
Geo. A. Stewart, Sacramento	1	0	3	0	1	0	5	0	5
Dr. John Urabec, La Canada	3	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	4
Howard E. Burnette, Castro Valley	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	4
Fred E. Carney, Jr., Carmichael	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
L. V. George, La Mesa	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	4
Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Sacramento	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	3
Melvin Canfield, Bakersfield	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield	2	2	0	0	0	2	2	4	6
Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	3	5
Mrs. Geo. A. McKee, Sacramento	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
L. R. Shuey, Temple City	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	3
W. F. Goertz, San Marino	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
H. S. Putnam, Long Beach	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2
Eugene C. Busse, Lafayette	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Harold Dryden, San Marino	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
A. E. Krumm, Altadena	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Rey Merino, Fresno	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
Harry L. Morton, Lafayette	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
A. W. Garner, Glendale	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Silas Jones, Fresno	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
John C. Reilly, Fresno	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Richard Roggia, San Jose	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2

**Sweepstakes Winners in 1966 California Camellia Shows**

	First	Runner-up	Total
George A. Stewart, Sacramento	2	2	4
Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria	2	1	3
S. B. Davi, Pittsburg	1	1	2
Frank Anderson, Bakersfield	1	0	1
Edwards H. Metcalf, San Marino	1	0	1
John Movich, Pomona	1	0	1
Maynard Munger, Fresno	1	0	1
A. M. Patterson	1	0	1
Warren Addicott, Portola Valley	0	1	1
Ray Greer, Spring Valley	0	1	1
Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield	0	1	1
Frank Reed, Pasadena	0	1	1
Milo Rowell, Fresno	0	1	1
L. R. Shuey, Temple City	0	1	1

## ON THE DEFENSE (Continued)

other suitable material, work it around and in between containers, to form a thick blanket through which only the severest cold could penetrate. Containers so protected should be placed on the surface of the ground in order to benefit from the warmth retained by the earth. Some of this warmth will be transferred by contact to the containers. Moisture before a freeze is helpful to container plants as well as those planted in the open ground, and if there is no rainfall, a thorough watering is in order. Tops of the containers should be mulched or the covering used between them should be applied over them, to prevent surface roots from being frozen.

Wrapping of outside plants with plastic, burlap, or other material is not worth the time and effort, for if the temperature drop is severe and long-lasting this type of protection is inadequate. If the drop isn't severe, the wrapping isn't needed, and buds may be damaged more from the covering than they would have been from the freeze. If wrapped, however, the covering should be removed at once following the freeze, or the plant may die from suffocation or being overheated.

To sum up defensive measures that are helpful for minimizing cold damage to camellias grown outside, the following steps are suggested:

1. Protect frozen or frost covered plants from early morning sunlight.
2. Protect plants from dry north winds.
3. Protect roots with mulch.
4. Water generously before a "blue norther".
5. Never wrap plants.
6. Keep plants in as good health as possible through the summer months by consistent watering, spraying, and fertilizing.

7. Use gibberellic acid to assure a few blooms early in the season.
8. If freezing temperatures are expected to be of long duration, carry container plants into the house. (An unheated garage with a concrete floor is not recommended.)
9. Plan to build a greenhouse next summer.

## MY GREENHOUSE (Continued)

vidual, predicated upon the best results obtained.)

I water the plants by hand about once each two to three weeks. (Check and water as needed.)

I prune as needed. (My opinion is that most people are too conservative in their pruning.)

For insects, just prior to putting plants in the greenhouse, I spray with Florida Volck and Malathion, mixed. After the plants are in the greenhouse, I use a smoke bomb which is very effective for pest and insect control and which does not damage flowers that are in bloom.

My experience has been that you must give your greenhouse and plants *YOUR* attention. If you want the job done, *DO IT YOURSELF*. Hire help — *CAN HELP*.

If you love camellias, a greenhouse should be a must for you. It can be inexpensive or expensive. I cannot tell you how much pleasure mine has been to me. I know it has contributed tremendously to my pleasure and to my general good health. In conclusion, if you will give your camellias the attention and the loving care that they deserve, then they will give to you a profusion of beautiful flowers.

If what I have said will help you, then I am grateful. If there is any specific information that I can furnish anyone, I shall be happy to do so.\*

Mr. Midyette's address is P.O. Box 749, Tallahassee, Florida 32302. —Ed.

## Early Show at Arboretum on Dec. 10

John Movich, Show Chairman of the Early Show which will be held at the Los Angeles County Arboretum on December 10-11 has announced that the schedules for the Show will be the same as for the 1965 show; namely, there will be Classes for

*Japonica*, treated blooms, single blooms and three of a variety.

*Japonica*, non-treated blooms, single blooms and three of a variety.

*Miniatures*, untreated blooms, single blooms and three of a variety.

*Reticulata*, treated blooms, single blooms only.

*Hybrids*, treated blooms, single blooms only.

*Sasanqua and Hiemalis*, single blooms and three of a variety.

*Seedlings and Mutants*, non-treated blooms only. Treated blooms may be shown non-competitively.

Trophies will be awarded for Best and Best Runner-up in all Classes; also, all Court of Honor blooms will receive trophies.

Two entries of a variety may be made in all Classes of single blooms and three of a variety.

Blooms may be entered between 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. on Saturday, December 10.

Movich reports that there were over 2000 blooms of all Classes entered in the 1965 show, including 149 varieties of treated japonica and 96 varieties of non-treated japonica blooms. He expects that last year's figures will be exceeded this year in both number of varieties and number of blooms.

### WHAT TO DO (Continued)

down around the edge of this plant, you will probably find that it hasn't broken out of the root-ball. Take the plant up and bare root it, trim it where need be, and you will find that next season it will take off and grow.

I for one do not like to bare root plants every time I replant or repot them. If the plant is put in good soil and is healthy, it should not be necessary to bare root it each time, for every time you bare root it you shock it. Plants are like human beings, as long as they are healthy and growing they prefer not to be disturbed.

Your last year's gallon grafts may be repotted now. You should also check your grafting stock for the coming season. It is a good idea to get your grafting stock plants early and repot them into two-gallon cans. This will give you an opportunity to inspect the root system, resulting in a good strong plant on which to graft.

This is a good time to visit your nurseries, collectors, growers and other society members. You will find it very helpful to compare ideas and share experiences, while at the same time a wonderful friendship is growing. It is also a good time to learn of the new introductions and purchase the ones you want to add to your collection.

If you have never planted seeds, try it. You will find it very interesting. Seeds may be secured at S.C.C.S. meetings or by writing the S.C.C.S. Secretary.

—MELVIN L. GUM  
November 1965 CAMELLIA  
REVIEW, "Sharing Experiences"

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## EXPERIMENT IN MOVING CAMELLIAS

Late in the Spring of 1963 Edwards Metcalf of San Marino, California obtained some reticulata plants from Howard Asper in Escondido. Mr. Asper was going to pull out the plants to make room for other plants when Mr. Metcalf came along. So they literally pulled out the plants, using only moderate if any care in protecting the roots. They wrapped the roots as shown in the picture below and loaded them into Mr. Metcalf's station wagon. They were placed in containers with proper soil mix and with regard to proper planting techniques. They were not given special pruning when placed in the containers. They received the same care that Mr. Metcalf's other plants received during the growing period.

The top picture on the opposite page shows how the plants looked after one year of growing in the containers. He lost only one of the ten plants that he moved in this manner. The bottom picture on the opposite page shows how the plants look today.

They are healthy in every respect — no different from the other reticulatas in his collection.

Mr. Metcalf does not suggest that this method of moving camellias should be the standard method. He points out, however, that one need not be timid when faced with a moving situation that requires harsh treatment.

---

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Almost bare root as they were loaded into the station wagon





Typical appearance of the plants after one year's growing period in the containers



Today they are as healthy looking as the other reticulatas in Mr. Metcalf's collection

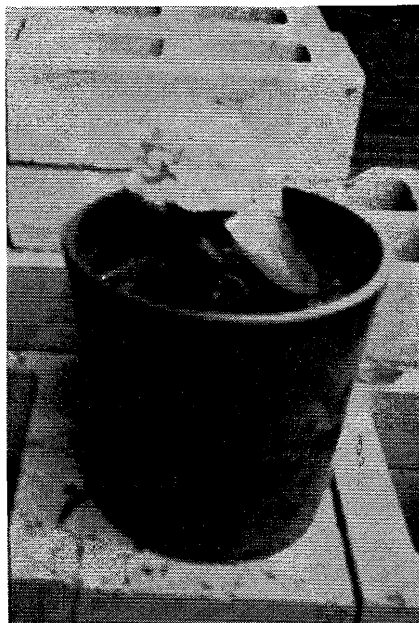
## INCREASING LIFE (Continued)

It is ironic that after his supplying me with NAA, I won the Sweepstakes award with Frank the Runner-up, thus beating him at *his* own game using *his* powder, *his* methods and *his* personal instructions.

"The NAA solution was mixed in accordance with the Reed article in the January 1966 Southern Cal "Review." I am now convinced that the approximate measurement of the NAA and the amount sprayed is OK if you keep the solution off the stamen.

"For the February 12, 1966 Pomona Show, I cut most of my blooms on February 6 and refrigerated them at 45°F. One blue ribbon winner, 'Mark Allan Var', a difficult bloom to preserve a long time because of its long narrow petals and its delicate petaloids, was picked 12 days before the Show and was still in fine condition on the second day of the Show."

To a limited extent, I have used the NAA solution on other cut flowers. Definitely it is successful with Hydrangeas, Amaryllis and Cymbidium. I have had no apparent luck as yet with roses.



**CAMELLIA ODDITIES:** This 3½ inch flower of 'R. L. Wheeler' in the garden of Edwards Metcalf in San Marino, California is blooming in September on a plant that was grafted February 21, 1956, seven months before the flower opened.

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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 Harper, 1016 Tiffin Dr., Concord 94521  
Meetings: 4th Tuesday October through April in School Services Bldg., 6th & G Sts., Antioch

## **JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Joseph Baker; 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

## **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

## **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

## **PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Jack L. Mandarich; Secretary: Howard E. Burnette, 18500 Center St.,  
Castro Valley 94546  
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: Ray Greer; 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.*

**820 WINSTON AVENUE  
SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA**



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