

THE
Camellia
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Milo Rowell'

Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries

Vol. 30

November 1968

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.

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

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THE COVER FLOWER

C. Hybrid 'Milo Rowell'

When Howard Asper, who originated and propagated this month's cover flower, asked Milo Rowell of Fresno, California, if he would be willing to have the new seedling named for him, the prompt response was "Yes, I would be honored." 'Milo Rowell' is a cross of the reticulata 'Crimson Robe' times the japonica 'Tiffany', a dream cross if there ever was one. The flower is large, a warm medium pink in color. It blooms midseason. Flower form is semi-double with the center filled with many petaloids. Plant growth is vigorous and upright.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

The mailman brought a letter that causes me again to write about gib. I wrote about gib in the February 1968 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW and had hoped that I would have no occasion to write about it during the season just starting. I wrote in February: "Gibbing is here to stay. It will increase in scope because people who have experienced the pleasure of early blooms will continue it and others will take it up because of what they have seen and heard. These people must accept the responsibility, however, of doing their part to maintain the integrity of camellia shows. A few people who refuse to accept this responsibility can be as the rotten apple in the barrel, the cause of other people becoming sour. True amateurs will not want this to occur."

This new letter tells that another Show Committee in California has set up steps to inspect blooms that are brought to the Head Table, the inspection to be made "by a panel of competent authorities". "Any flower found without a growth-eye will be *assumed* to be a chemically treated flower and will be returned to its proper place on the exhibiting table. That exhibitor will be eliminated from any ribbons or awards of any kind."

The letter further states "We realize that this program is no panacea", in which we heartily concur. This situation occurred once in the early days of gib in one of our Southern California shows, and the repercussions from the action have not entirely subsided. In the first place, I doubt that there is a "competent authority" on gibbed flowers. In the second place, the absence of the growth-eye does not establish that the flower has been gibbed. I regularly pinch off the new growth that comes on such varieties as 'Tomorrow's Dawn', 'Angel' and 'Spring Sonnet'; otherwise I would have flowers that open on the side of the branch.

Show Committees have the right, of course, to take such action as they see fit, but the real control is with the people who grow and exhibit the flowers. We established early in the game a separate Division for gibbed flowers in Southern California shows and have relied on the integrity of the exhibitors to adhere to the schedules.

Any person can make a mistake, however, and I wrote in February: "I believe that a person who does not take the time to identify the buds that he gibs, or have a system that will identify and separate the blooms when he prepares for a show, is at least opening himself to suspicion." There will be no occasion for Show Committees to take protective action when every exhibitor assumes the responsibility for himself. That is the essence of amateurism.

Harold E. Dyer

SOME REFERENCES TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE CAMELLIA IN AMERICA

Part II.

Carey S. Bliss

San Gabriel, California

These notes are a continuation of the article which appeared in the *CAMELLIA REVIEW* for November, 1967, page 25.

That first article dealt principally with the pioneers who introduced the camellia into this country and some of the early writers who mentioned them especially in the New York-Philadelphia area. This paper will discuss some of the books and men in other areas and also mention some of the later horticultural works describing the camellia.

Strangely enough the camellia gets its start later in the south than in the north even though the southern climate was more suitable for its cultivation. Many of the southern gardens got their first plants from northern greenhouses. One of the earliest southern books to mention the camellia was *Flora Carolinaensis* Charleston, 1806, written by a native of South Carolina with the long and very appropriate name of John Linnaeus Edward Whitridge Shcut (1770-1836). Shcut's volume of nearly 600 pages was the first extensive work on the botany of South Carolina and contains an interesting paragraph on the camellia. This brief quotation may be of interest: ". . . the blossoms are of a firm texture, but apt to fall off long before they lose their brilliance; it is therefore a practice with some to stick such deciduous blossoms on some fresh buds where they continue to look well for a considerable time." Perhaps this practice might help some of us keep our gardens more colorful!

Harold Hume in his *Camellias in America* devotes considerable attention to camellia cultivation in the South before 1860. Mary C. Rion in her volume entitled *Ladies Southern Florist* published in Columbia, South

Carolina in that very year before the Civil War broke out, devotes three pages to the camellia. She describes in detail the propagation of new plants by layering and also mentions the better production of seed and new flowers by hand pollenization.

Turning briefly from the south to the midwest, the interest in camellias is evidenced by reference to Edward Sayers' *American Flower Garden Companion*, Cincinnati, 1846. Sayers, who had a nursery and sold camellias just outside that city, talks of the camellias as being "one of the nobles of the greenhouse." He lists 58 varieties as being worthy of cultivation, this in the state of Ohio in 1846, an area only a few years removed from a raw frontier condition.

To return once more to the New York-Pennsylvania area, which was discussed in the November, 1967 article, the interest and cultivation of the camellia still continued. Robert Prince started a nursery on Flushing, Long Island in 1730. His son and grandsons continued the nursery or Linnean Botanic Garden as it was called until 1865 when it passed into other hands. Harold Hume lists seventeen varieties of camellias from an 1822 catalogue of the nursery, all imported from England and priced from three to ten dollars. In his rare volume entitled *A Short Treatise on Horticulture*, New York, 1828, William Prince lists more than fifty varieties of camellias but selects thirty-two as being especially rare and beautiful. Among those selected which are known to us today, or at least listed in the nomenclature book are, Chandleri, Lady Hume's Blush, Altheaflora, Anemonæflora Alba and Pomponia. A Prince nursery cata-

(Continued on next page)

logue I examined recently, dated 1845, listed 294 varieties of camellias in seven color groupings. The last grouping was labeled "promiscuous camellias" and from the description, obviously referred to what we now call variegated camellias.

A short run of catalogues of the Buffalo Nursery and Horticultural Gardens, Buffalo, New York, examined at the Huntington Library, reveal the widening interest in the camellia in America before 1850. The catalogue for the year 1835-36 lists no camellias for sale. The 1839-40 catalogue records a single red, a double red, a double white, Alba Plena, and a double crimson camellia at three to five dollars per plant. In contrast roses are offered at fifty cents to one

dollar. The 1845-46 catalogue does not separately list camellias but states that a new catalogue of greenhouse plants will be issued shortly. Unfortunately the Library does not have that separate catalogue. However, the 1849-50 catalogue has a separate section for the camellia japonica and lists thirty-one varieties with prices and descriptions. They range from Alba Plena at two to three dollars to Candidissima as high as ten dollars. A comparison of this 1849-50 list with the 1968 nomenclature book reveals some interesting points. Fifteen of the thirty-one varieties listed in the Buffalo nursery catalogue are still recorded in the 1968 nomenclature book. They are as follows:

Name	Description compared with nomenclature book	Date introduced according to nomenclature book
Alba Plena	agrees with nomenclature	1792
Anemonaeflora	" " "	1806
Alba Fimbriata (now Fimbriata)	" " "	1816
Americana (Countess of Orkney)	" " "	1855*
Chandlerii	description like Elegans	1825
Elegans (Chandler's)	descriptions more like Chandlerii	1831
Conspicua	lg., red and white, nom. says lg. red	1837
Candidissima	roughly agrees	1830
Duchesse d'Orleans	agrees with nomenclature	1843
Donkelaarii (Donckelarii)	roughly agrees	1834
Landrethii	desc. somewhat different	1832
Lady Hume's Blush	agrees with nomenclature	1806
Prattii	" " "	1874*
Picturata	" " "	1841
Tricolor	roughly agrees	1832

Last but far from least in this discussion of camellia literature is Robert J. Halliday's work entitled *Practical Camellia Culture* Baltimore, Md., 1880. It is the first separate book to be published in America devoted entirely to the propagation and culture of the camellia. It is the cornerstone

of any American camellia literature collection. A rather unsatisfactory reprint was made in 1945 which lacks the color plates and charm of the original edition. Robert Halliday, the father of the author, established a nursery in 1837 in Baltimore. By 1864 the son, Robert J. had joined his father and their nursery catalogue of that year listed 74 varieties of camellias for sale. In 1869 Robert J. Halliday had succeeded to the business his father had started. Eleven
(Continued on page 24)

*Since these camellias appear in this catalogue of 1849-50 (printed in 1848) I suggest that the introduction dates in the next nomenclature book be revised back to 1848.

CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE 1968-1969 SEASON

Date	Sponsor	Location
Jan. 4-5, 1969	Los Angeles Camellia Council	Hospitality House, Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Feb. 8-9, 1969	San Diego Camellia Society	Conference Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 15-16, 1969	Peninsula Camellia Society	Veterans Memorial Bldg., 1455 Madison Ave., Redwood City
Feb. 15-16, 1969	Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. 399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona
Feb. 22-23, 1969	Delta Camellia Society	
Feb. 22-23, 1969	Temple City Camellia Society	L.A. County Arboretum Lecture Hall, Arcadia
Feb. 23, 1969	Camellia Society of Santa Clara	Student Union Bldg., San Jose City College, San Jose
Mar. 1-2, 1969	Camellia Society of Sacramento	Memorial Auditorium 15th & J Sts., Sacramento
Mar. 1-2, 1969	Los Angeles Camellia Council	Descanso Gardens La Canada
Mar. 8-9, 1969	Camellia Society of Kern County	Bakersfield High School Cafeteria, Bakersfield
Mar. 8-9, 1969	Northern California Camellia Society	
Mar. 9, 1969	Central California Camellia Society	Cafeteria, McLane High School, Fresno
Mar. 15-16, 1969	Camellia Society of Modesto	Palm Court of E. & J. Gallo Administration Bldg., Modesto
Mar. 22-23, 1969	Sonoma County Camellia Society	Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa

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WARNING: STOP — LOOK — LISTEN

C. W. Lattin
Lauderdale, Mississippi

When "insistent Dryden", the Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW, asked me to write this article he said he wanted me to review the good "new" and the good "near new" Southern varieties that I saw in the Southern camellia shows in the 1967-68 season. He said he wanted to evaluate them prior to the 1968-69 season so that you, the camellia enthusiast, could be on the lookout for them but I am not going to do so. I will give facts and it is up to you to make your decision.

I suggest you STOP — LOOK — LISTEN.

STOP: At the following varieties when you are viewing a show. Review the whole show and then come back and stop again at each and every one. **LOOK:** Very carefully at them and try to evaluate what they would do for you, your collection and your participation in other shows.

LISTEN: To what other collectors have to say about them. Do the plants do well for them, are they consistent performers and do they make good garden subjects as well as producing good show flowers?

The following varieties are listed in alphabetical order and do not indicate my preference. They are all show type flowers and have been Best Flowers of Show or Honor Table winners. Most were gibbed. Unless otherwise noted all are available at most nurseries.

Amabel Lansdel

This flower is variable as to form from semi-double to peony. It has fine texture with a creamy center shading to exquisite tones of pink on the outer petals. It is cold-hardy and has excellent keeping qualities. The blossom will measure 5 x 2½ inches when grown on the outside. It has 12 to 15 petals with a varying number of petaloids. The plant is

outstanding with large serrated dark green leaves. Growth is upright and open. It is a midseason bloomer.

Black Lace—Hybrid

This is a new Hybrid seedling of a controlled hand-pollinated cross of 'Donation' x 'Crimson Robe' It is a rose form to formal double and never shows any stamens. The color is the deepest vibrant dark velvet red with a silver sheen. All petals are sharply incurved (like 'Bienville') with a sharp picotee edging of real black on the front and back side of each incurved petal. It will average 4½ x 1½ inches in size and blooms mid-season to late. It is very extraordinary and unusual. It has taken Best Hybrid Seedling Certificates and is being propagated by the Belle Fontaine Nursery in Theodore, Alabama.

Charlie Bettes

A large to very large semi-double white with deep yellow stamens. It blooms early and is consistently on the Honor Table or Best White of the show.

Commander Mulroy

A formal double approximately 3½ x 2 inches in size. It is blush to white, edged pink with a pink bud center. The plant is medium and compact with upright growth. Blooms mid-season and can get considerably larger with Gib.

Elsie Jury—Hybrid

This Hybrid, which is a clear to medium pink with shaded orchid undertones, is a large to full peony form. It continues to win top honors. The growth is open, medium and spreading.

Faint Whisper

A newcomer to the shows. It is a semi-double that will measure 5½ x 2½ inches and is a delicate shell pink with golden stamens mixed through the petals. It blooms medium to late

and the plant is medium, compact and upright. There is also a variegated form.

Fashionata

Although to my knowledge this flower has never been the Best of Show, it is consistently on the Honor Table giving all others a "run for their money". It is a large semi-double with curled and creped outer petals of a beautiful apricot pink color. The plant is vigorous, open and upright. Blooms are mid-season.

Glenwood

A peony to rose form double flower which will measure $5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It has 12 guard petals and 230 to 280 petaloids. The color is red variegated white with no stamens showing. The red blooms with the contrasting white well dispersed through the peony center and solid red guard petals give it a very unique appearance. The plant growth is upright and the stems are large and sturdy holding the extremely heavy blooms very well. It blooms early to medium.

Guilio Nuccio—Mc Vay's Strain

This is a predominately white variegated Guilio Nuccio and has been a consistent performer.

Gunsmoke

A large to very large semi-double vivid red with very coarse textured petals which are twisted at the ends. The plant is medium with upright growth. There is also a variegated form blotched white.

Harriet Bisbee

A very dainty blush pink medium formal double with incurved petals. A relatively newcomer to the shows and will bear watching.

Helen Bower

This variety is consistently on the Honor Table. It is a Chimera Sport of Dr. Knapp which was grafted on Mathotiana Variegated. A rose form double similar to Rosea Superba. It will average $5.5\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches not Gibbed. The rose red petals are cupped shaped and have a delicate purple shading and stand apart and

very erect. When fully opened it will show yellow anthers and filaments. It blooms medium to late.

Helene Carlin

A brand new variety which is being introduced by the nurseries this year. It is a large semi-double with large outer petals of rose to light pink and a burst of golden stamens surrounded by a circle of small upright, notched, inner petals of lighter pink. It blooms mid-season and the plant is medium with upright growth.

Jerry Wilson

A large formal double white, striped and blotched pink. The petals are upright and it will hold a rosebud center until the very last. The plant is medium, compact and upright. It blooms early to medium. There is also a solid pink sport which is equally beautiful.

Julia Hamiter—Hybrid

This is one of the most consistent winners in the Hybrid class without Reticulata parentage. A delicate blush pink to white. It is a medium, semi-double to rose form double. It has medium compact growth and blooms mid-season.

Leonard Messel—Hybrid

This is an English Hybrid that has been with us for sometime but it is a consistent winner and good performer. A large to very large semi-double. Its rose coloring is very distinctive. The petals are troughed and wavy on the edges. It blooms mid-season.

Lila Naff—Reticulata

This new Reticulata seedling made its appearance three years ago and it has been the "one to beat". A large, semi-double with wide petals. The soft pink coloring has a silvery sheen which is hard to describe. The plant is vigorous, compact and upright.

Linda Brothers

A newcomer but consistently in the running. A medium full peony

(Continued on next page)

form of a very soft shell pink. It blooms early to medium and the plant is medium with upright growth.
Miss Charleston—Var.

The rich red flowers highly variegated with white are semi-double to peony form with yellow stamens. The bloom will average 6 x 3 inches and has 30 to 60 petals with a very high center. The plant growth is upright and average with dark green leaves. There is also a solid type and both are very distinctive and have been Best of Show a number of times.

Omega

An extraordinarily sweet pea type. It is a semi-double that will average 6 x 2 inches. The very fact that it has won 7 Seedling Awards indicates its popularity. It blooms mid-season.

Rena Swick

A large, semi-double with large, heavy textured petals which stand apart. A bright pink veined delicately darker. It has been on many Honor Tables. It blooms mid-season and the plant is medium and upright. There is also a variegated form.

Rogers' Seedling No. 203

A large semi-double that has a blush white throat which gradually shades deeper and deeper pink to the outer edges of the petals where it becomes dark pink. It has a few petaloids and golden stamens. A very outstanding and beautiful flower. It will be named and propagated by the Belle Fontaine Nursery, Theodore, Alabama.

Rosea Superba—Var.

As everyone knows, this is an old-timer but it is consistently on the Honor Table. Everyone who grows camellias should have a plant.

Tom Cat

A semi-double light rose pink similar to "Frizzle White" in formation. It will measure 5-6 x 3½ inches and has 12 petals and 4 to 6 petaloids. The plant growth is upright and open and is very hardy and withstands much cold. There is also a variegated form which is outstanding.

Tomorrow—Formal Double Sports

The Tomorrow family is growing larger and larger and a plant has thrown two beautiful formal double sports. One is a solid blush pink which will average 6 x 1½ inches. The other has a white creamy center and the outer petals are gradually shaded from light to deeper pink. Both sports are being propagated by the Ted Flowers Nursery in Mobile, Alabama.

Vernon Mayo

A large anemone form of rose opal with a silver overcast. It will measure 5 x 2 inches and has 50 large petals, 150 petaloids, gold anthers and white filaments. A consistent winner.

I am sorry if I have omitted any that should have been included but when you try to reconstruct what you have seen almost a year ago your memory will play tricks with

(Continued on page 15)

RELEASING

'Grand Prix' (Japonica)

'China Lady' ('Buddha' X
Granthamiana Hybrid)

'Milo Rowell' (Crimson Robe
X Tiffany Hybrid)

'Easter Morn' (Japonica)

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FLOWER COMPETITION RULES FOR SCCS MEETINGS

Ernie Pieri

Chairman of Judges for Meeting Competition

The camellia bloom exhibits at the monthly meetings of the Southern California Camellia Society can truthfully be called a "Little Camellia Show". The desire to show one's blooms and the possibility of having one of these blooms judged and awarded a ribbon makes the competition very keen. Because of this keen competition, the Board of Directors has provided two annual silver trophies, one for the person who has accumulated the greatest number of points for the entire series of monthly meetings and one to the runner-up. The numbers of blooms that are shown at each meeting seems indicative of the number of exhibitors who are striving for one of the awards.

The Board of Directors has made the following rules for the awarding of ribbons. One of the members of the Board acts as the Chairman of the judges, who at each meeting selects judges who are authorized to award ribbons for the blooms of their selection. Ribbons are to be awarded on the following basis:

Number of blooms exhibited	Number of ribbons awarded
2 - 5	1
6 - 10	2
11 - 15	3
16 - 20	4
over 20	5

Thus, if seven blooms were exhibited in the medium classification, two ribbons would be awarded, and they need not be for first or consecutive awards. This will give the most ribbons for the classifications that have the greatest number of blooms. The decision of the judges is final. Points will be awarded on the basis of five for first, four for second, three for third, two for fourth and one for fifth. However, in the judging, it may be possible that there will not be a consecutive order of

awards. The judges may feel that even though the bloom merits an award, the award does not necessarily have to follow in the proper sequence.

There is no limit to the number of blooms of a variety that the exhibitor may wish to exhibit, the only stipulation being that they must be placed together and exhibited with only one label. Only one bloom of the group will receive the ribbon.

One change has been made in the classification of the blooms. Hybrids have been divided into two classes; one class for those with *reticulata* parentage and one class for those with other than *reticulata* parentage.

The camellia blooms will be exhibited under the following classifications:

Japonica:

Large and very large

Large and very large—treated.

Medium and medium large

Medium and medium large—treated.

Miniature and small—as listed in nomenclature book.

Hybrids:

Those with *reticulata* parentage

Those with *reticulata* parentage—treated.

Those without *reticulata* parentage

Those without *reticulata* parentage—treated.

Reticulatas:

Both treated and non-treated are to be exhibited in the same class.

Sasanqua, *Vernalis*, and *Hiemalis* are classed together. Ribbons will be awarded but no points toward trophy.

Other Species:

Ribbons will be awarded but no points toward trophy.

Classification will be determined by the description of size and variety
(Continued on page 10)

S.C.C.S. MEETINGS PROGRAM FOR 1968-1969

Wilber W. Foss

Program Chairman

The 1968-69 Camellia Season is about to begin and we are looking forward to another year of camellia pleasures and rewarding friendships.

Your program chairman has made every effort to bring to you, in this coming season, programs that will bring information and pleasure to all members and friends.

It seems appropriate for our first meeting in November to have you hear about new introductions from Julius Nuccio. He is recognized as an outstanding authority on good new camellias and by learning about them early in the season you can watch for exhibit blooms in the coming shows. Julius will also have some exciting news about new azaleas.

For the December meeting you can look forward to an informative and enlightening talk about "Your Arboretum" by Dr. William Stewart who is Director of the Los Angeles County Arboretum. He is always a favorite speaker.

Everyone will surely want to hear the very special January program. Ishihara, an expert in bonsai and espalier will talk and demonstrate. This is also the evening of high tension where all members act as judges of the blooms on display and place their votes in the jars.

February will bring to us our good friend Milo Rowell of Fresno with "Camellias Around the World". We have a surprise audience participation activity that may be popular enough to become a tradition. Prizes can be earned.

March's program is intended to help the camellia gardener with the newest information on care and culture so everyone can be a winner next season. We hope that one expert on the panel will be from New Zealand.

April's meeting closes our camellia season. William Woodroof, always an inspiring personality, will discuss Camellia nomenclature, so that in the following months, until next camellia season we can read on camellias with knowledge and understanding.

As in former years, there will be demonstrations during the intermission periods, including propagation by seeds, grafting, pruning, corsage making with camellias, and the other aspects of camellia culture and enjoyment. These demonstrations will be conducted at tables so that those who are interested can get close to the demonstrator and both hear what is said and see what is being done.

FLOWER COMPETITION (*Cont.*)

as listed in the latest edition of *CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE*. Each bloom or group of blooms must be correctly labeled and identified to be eligible for an award. Oversized blooms must be exhibited in their proper classification. This is in keeping with the nomenclature book and will make for uniformity in judging.

A record of points will be kept, and at the last meeting these points will be totaled and the trophies will be presented to the winner and the runner-up. These trophies should be prized as they represent recognition for the whole year's work.

Members will realize, I hope, that judging all blooms against all other blooms within a classification is more difficult than judging blooms within a variety. Total agreement is sometimes impossible. It must also be kept in mind that those who are selected to judge on a particular night will miss the program.

PREPARATION OF GREENHOUSE FLOWERS FOR WINTER

Mansfield Latimer
Rock Hill, South Carolina

(Outline of talk to Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte, S. C., printed in the Society's 1968 Camellia Show Program and reprinted here with Mr. Latimer's permission.)

The story is told of an old Negro farmer who, when the county agent tried to teach him some modern and improved methods of farming, replied, "I'se already knows how to farm better'n I does."

Now I'm a little like that myself in that I know how to grow camellias better than I do. I dare say that this is probably true of every one of you here tonight. You already have more information on growing camellias than you are using.

However since Son Hackney was desperate enough for a speaker that he had to ask me I'll make a few comments about my assigned subject, "Preparation of Greenhouse Flowers for Winter." Just bear in mind that you are to do as I say and not as I do.

When a young mother asked an expert on the subject when she should start training her child she was asked how old the child was. When she replied that the child was two years old the expert said, "You have already lost two years. The time to start training was the day your child was born."

It's like that when you asked me to talk on the 4th of October about the Preparation of Greenhouse Flowers for Winter. You should have started last Spring and continued through the Summer. To be perfectly honest about it you should have started the day you got the plant. It is too late now to do what should have been done then but let us back up and cover some of the things we hope you did last Spring and Summer. If not be sure to do them next year.

1. *Prune your container plants.* This is important for the usual rea-

sons but even more important for container plants. First to help keep the plant in balance with confined root system and even more important to make the best use of limited space.

2. *Fertilize.* I won't be specific on this subject since there are many ways of doing this and many types of fertilizer so you should select the way that best suits you. If you are like most camellia growers you will change every year anyway. Just remember two things. First, you have a confined root system and limited soil so don't over fertilize. Second, you will get more leaching due to the water running through the container so you may need to use smaller amounts but more often.

3. *Water your plants* before the soil dries out. Natural rain on container plants will not be enough even if the same amount of rain is sufficient for plants in the ground. This past summer we were fortunate in this area in having more rain than usual which probably led some of us to skimp on our watering. We will pay for this by inferior blooms this season.

4. *Spray for scale* and other insects.

5. *Repot rootbound plants* but don't overpot.

6. *Get rid of your dogs.* Now before you dog lovers jump on me let me hasten to say that I don't mean the four legged dogs. I mean those camellias that are not worth the greenhouse space they occupy. Greenhouse space should be reserved for the elite of the camellia varieties. Among those that should be eliminated are those

(Continued on next page)

highly promoted new varieties that are not what their proud originators think they are.

It doesn't matter what you do with them but get rid of them. Graft on them if you like or if you don't want to do that most everybody has someone they don't like too much. Giving him an over rated new camellia is a good way to get even with him without his even knowing it.

7. *Disbud for larger* and better flowers. This is a continuous job from the time the first buds appear until the last flower blooms because new buds are forming all the time and then there are always a few buds that will be overlooked no matter how careful you are.

8. *Start some new plants* of your favorite varieties and strains coming along to replace those that may become too large or that get sick.

9. *Gib. Gib. Gib.* You should have started back in late August or first of September. Continue through the season, gibbing a few buds each week.

The things that I have mentioned so far had to do with the care of the camellia plant itself. There are a number of other things related to the care of camellias that should be done ahead of time. These are:

1. *Build redwood containers* or secure and paint metal containers.

2. *Make compost pile* and mix potting mixture for use next season.

3. *Paint and repair* greenhouse. This also includes cleaning out the greenhouse because somehow or other the greenhouse seems to become a summertime catch all for all those things you don't have a place for and by the end of the summer it is usually as crowded with odds and ends as it is with camellias during the winter.

4. *Check your heating system.* If it's oil system be sure you get your tank filled before the first cold weather.

Up to now everything I've discussed you should have already done. Ac-

tually at this point about the only thing left for you to do in the way of Preparation of Greenhouse Flowers for Winter is to move your plants into the greenhouse before the first freeze.

If you've taken care of your camellias during the summer they will take care of you during the winter and you will have your share of blue ribbons when the show season starts.

Don't Hurry in Judging New Retic Seedlings

Col. Tom Durrant, Editor of the New Zealand Camellia Bulletin, has written as follows in his "Camellia Comment" in the July 1968 issue of the Bulletin:

"We have been growing reticulata seedlings for many years and find it is impossible to make assessments of merit on the flowers produced for the first year or two. The plants need to reach some maturity before the flowers take on their full size and colour. We have had seedlings produce ordinary, medium-sized, semi-double flowers of no particular merit. Three seasons later the flowers have doubled in size, deepened in colour and produced waved and creped petals which gave the bloom great character. Some seedlings were given away or grafted on before we got wise to this reticulata peculiarity! The same kind of thing occurred when we first imported C. reticulata 'Confucius' and 'Professor Tsai'. For several seasons we had very ordinary, uninteresting flowers from them and wondered why they had ever been named. Then, with a few years' maturity, they both produced breathtakingly beautiful flowers, which no one would have recognized among the earlier ones. So don't judge your new reticulatas on their first flowers. You may get a surprise later on.

JUDGING COMMENTS ON HYBRID CLASSIFICATIONS

(Heah Cum de Judge, Heah Cum de Judge !)

Howard E. Burnette
Castro Valley, California

Many times we passively identify our discontentment as a state of unhappiness. Obviously this cannot be a constant or we would never recognize progress. Proof of this is evidenced in our everyday life, where we are aware of man's many progressive accomplishments—the net result of his continually improving upon his heritage. Progress !

What effect does all this have on our camellia shows? Certainly the camellia scene is an ever-changing one. One where show regulations, classifications and judging techniques must be constantly revised or updated if we wish to keep pace with this changing scene. With more varieties of flowers being exhibited and a greater number of exhibitors entering into competition, our show staging must be revised to keep the presentation "readable" to the viewing public, thereby off-setting a severe loss of interest in these shows. Also, growth in certain categories increases the task of judging.

There was a time when most accredited camellia show judges actively grew or had grown most of the camellia varieties which were exhibited in the local camellia shows. Today's picture presents an almost insurmountable problem—"hot" varieties cropping up here and there, scions being exchanged or sold all over the globe, not to mention many new varieties being exhibited before the plants have hardly become acclimated to the new locale. Any judge who hopes to keep pace must be vigorously young and healthy—and dare we mention "wealthy" in time, talent and treasure. It doesn't take too long before growing room is at a premium.

Although many new cultivars of *C. Japonica* are being registered each year, our present concern is centered around one of the lesser show classifications which is growing at a fairly fast pace; therefore, we feel that the time for planning is at hand. Much has been written about the poor condition of the show tables in some of the minor show classifications. This is not only distasteful to the judging teams, but does an injustice to the exhibitors and viewing public alike. We have selected the Hybrid classification as our case in point.

Those of you who have been students of the camellia hybrids must certainly be aware that a sleeping giant is about to awaken, and that now is the time to arrange separate categories; that is, something more adequate than "with *Reticulata* lineage", "without *Reticulata* lineage", etc. Separating by flower diameters also doesn't seem to give proper coverage. Why? It is profoundly noted that the hybrids with *Reticulata* lineage predominately catch the judges' eyes. This "eye-appeal" seems to be caused by size, color, form and texture, causing the pendulum to swing to one side. Many hybrids without *Reticulata* lineage are worthy of a kinder fate. Barely four or five years ago the hybrid show tables were dominated by flowers with *Saluenensis* blood lines. The tables have turned due to recent introductions which are the result of crossing *C. Reticulata* with *C. Sasanqua* (*Asper's* 'Girls'); *C. Saluenensis* ('Francie L. '); *C. Granthamiana* ('China Lady'); *C. Pitardii* ('Carl Tourje'); *C. Japonica* ('Howard Asper'); and

(Continued on next page)

soon you will be hearing of 'Milo Rowell', 'Forty-Niner', 'Royalty', and 'Valentine's Day' . . . and the beat goes on! Outstanding putative Retic. hybrids include 'John Taylor', 'Silver Sparkle', 'Temple Mist', 'Descanso Mist', 'Bernadette Karsten' and 'Silver Mist'. All of these flowers are large to very large in size with variable degrees of color depth and some over shadowing.

Because of the aforementioned "hybrid explosion", we suggest that the first move be taken by the Editor and his Staff responsible for our CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE to

break up the hybrid section. We suggest at least five groups. First—C. Saluenensis X C. Japonica cultivars could be grouped under the heading "C. X Williamsii", covering some 57 listed varieties. Next, we would suggest that all C. Japonica X C. Reticulata cultivars be grouped with 'Barbara Hillier' as "C. Heterophylla". At the present time this group would consist of nine or ten cultivars but the potential is great. For the third group we would select all hybrids having C. Reticulata as the seed parent; open pollinated or controlled crosses. It is only natural

Chart of Proposed Groups of C. Hybrids for Bloom Competition

GROUP I—'C. X Williamsii' (C. Saluenensis X C. Japonica)

Anticipation	Elegant Beauty	Lady Gowrie
Bowen Bryant	Elsie Jury	Marg. Waterhouse
Brigadoon	Galaxie	Mary Christian
Citation	Glory of Canterbury	Philippa Forwood
Donation S and V	Grand Jury	Wms. Lavender
E. G. Waterhouse S, V	J. C. Williams	

GROUP II—'C. Heterophylla' (C. Japonica X C. Reticulata)

Note: This group could be distributed between Groups III and IV.

Barbara Hillier	Diamond Head	Royal Robe
Crimson Crown	Fire Chief S and V	Royalty

GROUP III—C. Reticulata Hybrids (Reticulata SEED Parent)

Bernadette Karsten	Silver Mist	China Lady
(Two-ton Tony)	Howard Asper	Forty-Niner
John Taylor	Inspiration	Valentine's Day
Descanso Mist	Leonard Messel	
Temple Mist	Milo Rowell	

GROUP IV—C. Reticulata Hybrids (Reticulata POLLEN Parent)

Barbara Clark	Felice Harris	Phyl Doak
Brian	Flower Girl	Satan's Robe
Carl Tourje	Fluted Orchid	Show Girl
Dream Girl	Francie L.	Vallee Knudson

GROUP V—Misc'l. Hybrids

Black Knight	Glenn's Orbit	Sylvia May
Blue Danube	Hy-Ball	Sylvia May Wells
Bonnie Marie	Innovation	Tiny Princess
Carousel	Julia Hamiter	Vilia
Charlean	Monticello	Waltz Dream
Creation	Robbie	Waltz Time S, V
Dorothy Jones	Santa Cruz	Winsome
El Dorado	Satan's Satin	Winton
Flirtation	Spanked Baby	

then that the fourth group consist of all hybrids which have *C. Reticulata* as the pollen parent. Groups three and four could be very outstanding displays. The fifth and last group consists of 63 cultivars and could be listed as "Misc'l. Hybrids". This group covers many crosses of minor camellia species and quite a few back crosses or open pollinated seedlings of other hybrids. Of course, no Retic. lineage would be permitted in this class.

Close observation of the hybrid picture tells us that the hybrids certainly have come of age and will soon be a major section of our camellia shows. The search continues for better shrub values, fragrance, cold-hardiness, etc., as well it should, but any observation taken of the present day varieties lends some degree of awe to the size, form and striking colors available in these beautiful flowers. What we propose is some means of recognition for some of the lesser spectacular cultivars. Under the present system, nothing short of a distinct color break (a yellow, maybe?) or unusual flower form can hope to compete. Even then the novelty would soon wear off and we would be back where we started.

Do we hear grumbling in the background from several disgruntled show chairmen? Relax, and take a look at our attached chart which, although not a complete one, lists enough varieties in each of our suggested groups to show evidence of the great potential which exists. An immediate attempt to use these groups as a guide line for setting up the show program should probably eliminate the "*C. Heterophylla*" group and distribute them through the other groups with *C. Reticulata* lineage. This would be temporary as a starter as we feel that this *C. Japonica* X *C. Reticulata* group will fill quickly during the next few years. We have tried to give you a word picture of a possible show problem area as we see it.

Peruse this chart and we're sure that you will be surprised at how interesting the hybrid competition could become with a little advance planning. We feel sure that this arrangement will draw many more competitive exhibits than at present, where we have one class only for the hybrids.

WARNING: (Cont.)

you. There are undoubtedly more that should have been included and I am thinking of one or two that were shown for the first time. First time winners, however, may not stand up so will have to be evaluated as time goes on.

These are the ones that took my attention but all I can say in closing is **STOP—LOOK—AND BE CAREFUL** what you buy as they may not do as well for you as they do here in the South.

Temple City Camellia Society

The initial meeting of the Society for the 1968-1969 season will be held on Thursday evening, November 14 in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum at 8:00 p.m. Due to the conflict with Thanksgiving, the meeting is on the second Thursday instead of the regular fourth Thursday evening.

A most informative program has been procured. Mr. Basil J. Neptune will discuss *Phytophthora* (root rot) and other deadly plant root fungi. He will also detail what steps have been taken to exterminate and eradicate these fungi.

Mr. Neptune will be followed by Mr. Melvin L. Gum, who will speak on "Kinins", a new preservative for show flowers.

CAMELLIA PETAL BLIGHT CONTROL

William H. Pike

Los Angeles, California

Nothing succeeds like success! Park Hill, the home of Mrs. Monique Peer, holds the envious record of having had good, blight-free blooms last year, when almost everyone had so much trouble. What is their secret?

James P. Tuliano, Superintendent of the Park Hill grounds and buildings, has always followed a clean culture program with flowers collected and destroyed. His philosophy is to prevent any fungus build up, and he sprays with Terraclor for insurance. Infected blooms can fall into hiding places and spores can be blown for miles, as you know.

Jim starts spraying with Terraclor approximately in mid-November, depending upon the weather, and usually holds off until days get cloudy and threatening. He then follows with a spraying every three weeks thereafter (usually tries to spray on a gloomy day).

Jim uses Terraclor 75% wettable powder. He makes a paste of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of powder in a gallon jar and then dilutes it in his 35 gallon spray tank. This will cover 1200 square feet. He uses a light concentration, but calculates that his frequent sprays give an accumulation of Terraclor that gets the required results. However, he felt it would be best that anyone spraying with the Terraclor follow the recommendations on the container.

Jim operates his sprayer at 200 psi for application of Terraclor. It takes about 8 minutes to empty the 35 gallon tank. About 20 tanks a day are applied and it takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ days to complete the operation. The spray is applied on the ground, in containers, and on walks. The spray material is white and it is easy to

visually check the coverage. The powder is sometimes applied in the dry stage for some areas. Care should be exercised by the use of a head cover and a dust mask. The area should be wet down after dusting to stabilize it. The spray is directed upon the soil, however it is not harmful to the plants and no particular care is required for the foliage.

While Jim uses a power sprayer and a 35 gallon tank, with an agitator that keeps the solution mixed up, the job can be done with a 3-gallon Hudson sprayer. It will just take longer, which should not be a serious problem in an average camellia garden. The Hudson sprayer should be shaken frequently to prevent the sediment from sinking to the bottom of the tank. Using the formula of Park Hill, about $\frac{1}{6}$ of a pound would be used in a 3-gallon tank, to cover an area of about 120 square feet.

Terraclor, a product of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, is not yet available at the local garden supply counters and the Chemical Corporation is not interested in small quantity sales. The Nuccio Nursery is the only retail source for this product, to our knowledge at this time, in the Los Angeles area.

The average hobbyist can apply Terraclor to his camellia areas by either dusting or by wet application, however, it is felt that the wet application is probably safer. The recommended application is one pound of 75% wettable powder per 150 square feet of surface. Any sprayer used would have to have a fairly large flow, and the solution requires agitation to prevent settling out and loss of effectiveness.



Upper left: Tuliano and his spraying equipment; Upper right: He uses a duster occasionally; Lower: Tuliano cautions that a person should protect himself, particularly his nostrils, when using Terraclor either as dust or spray.

MORE ABOUT THE SWEEPSTAKES AWARD

Harold E. Dryden

C. W. (Clif) Lattin, a transplanted Californian who now lives in Lauderdale, Mississippi, is unhappy because of the Action taken by the Los Angeles Camellia Council in discontinuing the Sweepstakes Award in camellia shows that it sponsors; namely, the Early and Spring shows in Descanso Gardens. (See the October 1968 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW, page 12, "To Whom It May Concern".) In fact, "unhappy" is a mild word to use in describing his reaction.

I know Clif because he and I worked for the same company in California, albeit he was in Northern California and I in Southern California. Furthermore, I am a Director of the Los Angeles Camellia Council and seconded Bill Woodroof's motion to discontinue the Sweepstakes Award. It is appropriate, therefore, that I answer the points that Clif has made, not in my capacity of Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW but as one of the Directors of the Los Angeles Camellia Council that has made him unhappy.

First, what is the Sweepstakes Award? It is essentially a recognition of *quantity* of good blooms in a camellia show, good enough to merit blue ribbons. All who have judged camellia shows know that "good enough to merit blue ribbons" is not an exact term; that is, there is no requirement that the blue ribbon flower rate 90 or 85 or 80 points on the judging scale. It is merely that the judges, in their collective wisdom, have seen fit to award blue ribbons. At least that has been the situation in Southern California and I hazard a guess on the basis of having judged with people from outside our area who have visited and been invited to judge in our shows, that we are not alone in this respect.

Maybe we are different from other parts of camellialand, but the camellia people in Southern California have not believed that an Award for Quantity has deserved the emphasis that it has received. I have observed over the years that the people who earned Best Flower, in whatever category, modestly preened because of their achievement but those who earned Sweepstakes generally passed it off with the comment "I just had more flowers in the show." We have found that some of the Sweepstakes winners have deliberately entered fewer blooms in shows because of their desire not to "compete for Sweepstakes", a step that actually reduced the number of good blooms on the show tables.

We took two steps to lessen the effect of quantity in show entries. First, we limited the number of blooms that could be entered. This step was motivated also by the limited space that was available for most shows, even in open Descanso Gardens. Actually, the limitation was not unreasonable—60 or so blooms in the single bloom classes and varying numbers in the multiple bloom classes. Actually, this limitation has caused very few bloom entries to be withheld because there are very few, if any, growers in Southern California who can come up with sixty good candidates for blue ribbon at the time of a camellia show. With regard to the limitation on multiple-bloom entries, this limitation has reduced the amount of color in the show but not the number of candidates for blue ribbons. For some reason, some exhibitors have felt that the only thing necessary for a multi-bloom entry has been the required number of blooms of a variety, without regard to whether they match in size,

form, color, or markings. It has lessened the biggest headache of the Placement Committee—finding room for all the non-descript multi-bloom entries that are made in camellia shows.

Second, we faced the issue with regard to entry of "new varieties" by providing that blue ribbons would be counted toward Sweepstakes only when there were three or more entries of a variety. This factor, and not entries of older varieties, was a major cause of dissatisfaction, although entries of older varieties caused some unhappiness because most camellia hobbyists in Southern California have limited space in their gardens and have had to choose between the older varieties of larger size and the newer varieties which of course take less space because the plants are not as large. There is the additional condition that some people specialize in the "new hot numbers" and are in regular communication with people in other parts of the country to obtain scions that are not yet in commercial channels and certainly not available to the usual grower in our camellia nurseries. We decided that we should create a condition where the competition for Sweepstakes was among the hobbyists who were growing the varieties that were more than selective in the area.

This plan worked reasonably satisfactorily; at least we heard no grumbings among the people who entered our camellia shows, whether from what we call the Los Angeles area or from other camellia societies. We had three different winners of Sweepstakes in the Descanso Gardens Spring Show in the five years 1962-1966, the last five years of the Award. Fred Hamilton of Santa Maria, 175 miles from Los Angeles, an active S.C.C.S. member who regularly attends the Society meetings, won in 1962, 1963 and 1964. Silas Jones of Fresno, 225 miles away and a member of the Central California

Camellia Society, won in 1965. Edwards Metcalf of San Marino won in 1966.

As stated previously, the action of the Los Angeles Camellia Council was taken to eliminate the factor of quantity of blooms from award recognition in the Descanso Gardens shows. Only three of the seven societies that constitute the Los Angeles Camellia Council hold their own local shows—Temple City, Pomona and San Diego, a recent member of the Council. The Temple City Society had discontinued the Sweepstakes Award prior to the Council action. The Pomona Society discontinued the Award in 1967. The San Diego Society gave the Award in its 1967 and 1968 shows. The Bakersfield Society, not a member of the Council but whose members actively participate in the Descanso show, discontinued the Sweepstakes Award in its 1968 Bakersfield show. The Directors of the Council, made up of two members each of the seven member societies, including the presidents, and a minority of at-large Directors, have no plans for persuading societies outside Southern California to discontinue the Sweepstakes Award.

Clif writes "Any well-informed exhibitor knows that percentage-wise a far greater majority of the trophies are taken by new varieties just because they are new". He underestimates the qualifications of California show judges to select winners on the basis of quality of bloom rather than on newness of the variety. We carried in the October 1968 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW, page 5, a list of the "Best" camellias in 1967-1968 California shows. "New" is a relative term and what may be new to one area might be nearly "old hat" to another. I suppose that the test is whether the variety has been available in an area long enough so that a goodly number of the exhibitors could have a plant of blooming size.

(Continued on next page)

CAMELLIA SEEDS

1968

JAPONICA SEEDS

Mixed seeds from named varieties
and seedlings (about 5%)

\$3.75 per 100 (minimum order)

Seeds of 'Snow Bell'

A white camellia. Has wide
cambium layer for good
understock for grafting.

\$1.50 per 100 (minimum order)

SASANQUA SEEDS

Sasanquas are excellent for
grafting understock. They grow
faster and have good roots.

\$1.50 per 100 (minimum order)

RETICULATA, OTHER SPECIES & HYBRID SEEDS

Sorry! Early orders have
exceeded our very small
supply.

Address all orders and
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On this basis, only three of the Very Large and Large varieties would be considered to be new—'Elegans Supreme', 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme' and 'Tomorrow Park Hill'. Four of the Medium size varieties fall in this category—'Sunset Oaks', 'Allie Blue', 'One Alone' and possibly 'Annette Gehry'. While I am not an "expert" on the Boutonniere group, most of the names listed have been on the show tables that I have judged for the past several years. I find on the list of Large, Very Large and Medium winners such varieties as 'Donckelarii' (1834), 'Herme' (1875), 'Magnoliaeflora' (1886), 'Lady Lock' (1898), 'Flame' (1917) and 'Glen 40' (1942). The older varieties have not been overlooked by California show judges when the quality of the blooms has merited "Best".

To summarize: We believe that *quality* of blooms, not quantity of entries, should be the basis of awards in camellia shows. To this end, we have expanded the number of Classes for which major awards are made and have included the runner-up in the different Classes among major award recipients. The elimination of the Sweepstakes Award from our Descanso Gardens show schedule has acceptably met conditions and attitudes as they exist in Southern California. We welcome competition from outside our area; in fact, the exhibitors from "across the mountain", those from the areas of the Bakersfield and Fresno societies, usually dominate the Descanso show from the standpoint of quality of blooms.

As for Clif's suggestion that we should adhere to A.C.S. suggested schedules and regulations, we believe that this would be a horrible thought to the majority of the A.C.S. Directors, who are representative of the part of the United States that has been most outspoken for States Rights since the days of John C. Calhoun—over 100 years ago.

CAMELLIA LEAVES

Tom Savige

Canterbury, Victoria, Australia

*Reprinted from the Australian Camellia Research Society's
"Camellia News".*

The thought of green leaves conjures up, in most people, visions of restful vistas, cool lawns and the pleasant aspects and scents of field, forest and garden. The green foliage of trees, shrubs and herbage is closely associated with the spiritual and physical refreshment found in picnics and walks in the bush or country; in pottering about in the garden; with relaxation and contentment. But the living, green leaf of a plant is more important to mankind than this would indicate, and a study of the details of its construction and function can become a fascinating revelation of the interdependence of plant and animal life forms.

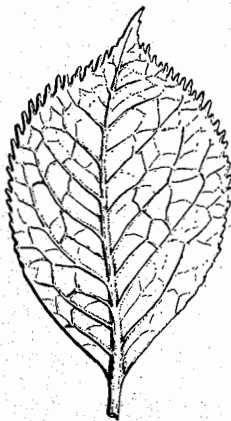
The leaves, being the kitchens of the plants, are marvelously complex chemical factories where, in the presence of chlorophyll and activated by light, involved and only partly-understood processes modify plant nutrients into chemical factors that can be used by the plant in its development

and growth. The leaves are also the respiratory and cooling system of the plant, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and releasing oxygen and water vapour. It is thought that it was the proliferating plant growth of the carboniferous era that modified the earth's atmosphere sufficiently to permit the further development of the animal kingdom.

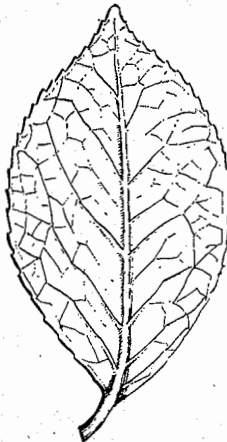
All food chains start with the green-leaved plant, and without it, all animal life would pass from the face of the earth.

Man, with his highly developed and trained intelligence, is able to appreciate leaves for their aesthetic qualities of form, pattern and presentation, and so the proper use of plants with contrasting and complimentary shapes and colours of foliage in the surroundings of everyday life, in parks, streets and gardens, helps to fulfill a need in us all.

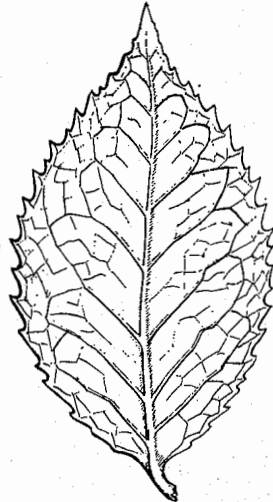
The camellia, with its glossy, deep-
(Continued on next page)



KIANDRA



KOSCIUSKO



DEBUTANTE

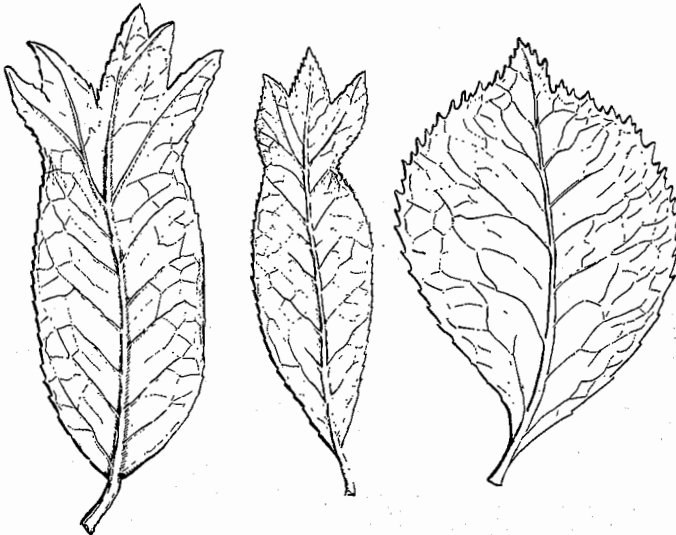
coloured evergreen foliage is a plant that can be used with great advantage; quite apart from the beauty of its flowers; as a contrast with deciduous plants and fine leaved specimens, and, due to its well furnished habit, as a screen or background planting to set off some interesting plant or feature, or shield an unsightly one.

One of the main characteristics that makes the camellia, and in particular the *Camellia japonica*, one of the most fascinating examples of that family, is its variability. The flowers, which range the whole gamut from simple single to the classical "perfection" or formal double, having colours that cover almost the red band of the spectrum, including pure white and also patterned, striped or blotched, are probably the most obvious results of this feature. A close examination of the species will show that the same variability exists in the leaf forms.

The attraction of certain varieties is due, in considerable measure, to their unusual and attractive foliage; an outstanding example being the "fishtail" group. The Japanese, noted

of pure form, have developed some for their attention and appreciation beautifully leaved forms of camellias such as 'Yuriba' or lily leaved camellia, 'Sakuraba Tsubaki' or cherry leaved form, the fishtail and the holly leaved.

Detailed inspection of the leaves of camellia varieties and a familiarity with their shapes will often assist with identification, particularly out of flowering season. The infinite variation of shape, size, venation, colour, texture and edge formation makes such a study of the leaves most fascinating. Leaf forms vary from the almost circular of 'Kamohonami' to the long, narrow lance-like shape typical of 'Yuriba'; the apex of some varieties are short and blunt; of others, long and sharp. Edges can be serrated, crenulate, denticulate or notched, minutely or coarsely, deeply or shallowly. Some leaves are huge, up to nine inches long; others only one inch. The venation can be sunken or raised; fine, reticulate or open; the area between the veins smooth, bullate or depressed; while the texture can be leathery, stiff, firm, coriaceous,



KINGYO TSUBAKI

C. F. COATES

HOWARD ASPER

smooth, soft or papery. Colour varies from a light, yellowish green to a strong, shining, deep, blue green and is mostly darker on the upper surface. Some leaves are attractively patterned by genetic variegation in yellow and green. 'Benten' and 'Francois Wiot' would be the best known varieties of this type, while there are a number of similar varieties still in Japan.

The actual colour and texture of the leaves of a plant, compared with the known healthy condition of the foliage of a variety, is often the best indication of nutritional disorders or disease. The leaf form can also be flat, reflexed, twisted, waved, boat shaped or crimped; some varieties hold their leaves stiffly presented, while other leaves hang downwards.

Of the leaves illustrated, some extremes of form have been selected to illustrate a few of the main differences. The circular leaf form often found in 'Kamohonami' will also be noticed in other varieties such as 'Mrs. Bell' but smaller in size, and occasionally in members of the 'Aspasia' group. 'Kamohonami' itself is an old Japanese variety with an attractive white, single flower of perfectly round form and well displayed stamens. It has been distributed for

many years in Australia under the name 'Yukimi Guruma', another similar white single from the same source.

As a contrast the long, slender leaf of 'Yuriba' is outstanding. This is a little-known temple camellia from Japan, with most unusual leaves and flowers, considered to be most like a lily, with long strap-like petals.

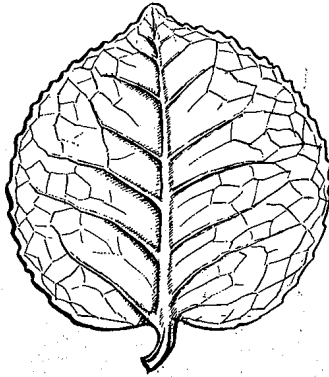
Another variety with a long narrow leaf but with a long, fine apex and a keeled boat-like shape is 'May McDonald' from New Zealand. This is considered also to have originated in Japan, but details of its early history are not clear. It is known by three different names in New Zealand but, failing the establishment of its original Japanese name, 'May McDonald' would seem to have priority of valid publication.

A most unusual type of leaf edge is displayed by a new variety to be named 'Kiandra' which is up for registration. It is a rounded, almost scalloped indentation, rather similar to the old Japanese "cherry leaved" camellia 'Sakuraba Tsukasa'. 'Kiandra' was originally bought as the variety 'Kosciusko', and is thought to be a sport of it. The leaf of 'Kosciusko' is more like the typical

(Continued on next page)



YURIBA



KAMOHONAMI



MAY McDONALD

camellia leaf, ovate with a blunt apex and regular serrations. Such sporting of both flower and leaf is not unusual, and can be seen also on 'Fred Sander', a sport of 'Tricolor'.

On some varieties, very sharp, coarse serrations are to be found, and 'Debutante' is typical of these.

Probably the most unusual leaves are found on the multi-apexed "fishtail" group; the best example being the Japanese 'Kingyo Tsubaki', with its good textured flowers and vigorous growth. The "fishtail" effect has some dominance in hybridizing as is shown by the hybrid 'C. F. Coates', a cross between the species *C. saluenensis* and the "fishtailed" *C. japonica*, 'Quer-cifolia'.

That the interspecific hybrids are not only introducing new flower forms but new leaf shapes also is shown by the large, stiff leaves of the reticulata-japonica hybrid 'Howard Asper', which sometimes displays odd, double tipped serrations not found on other varieties.

There is a field here for the careful "pollen dauber". For example, there does not seem to be any formal camellia with fishtailed leaves; the unusual genetic variegation of varieties such as 'Benten' and 'Francois Wiot' could, with advantage, be added to the interest of other camellia flower forms. Why not breed for unusual leaf shapes and variegation, and then cross for good quality blooms as well?

SOME REFERENCES (Cont.)

years later his *Practical Camellia Culture: A Treatise on the Propagation and Culture of the Camellia Japonica* appeared containing 141 pages and five colored illustrations of blossoms. Written in Baltimore the text naturally covers the details of greenhouse culture only but many of the statements made apply equally as well to open-air cultivation. Short chapters on propagation of camellias from cuttings, by grafting and care of the

young cuttings and grafts make familiar reading today. Later chapters on watering, packaging, fertilizing and pruning indicate that in general the same practices prevail today in the production of good flowers as were standard nearly ninety years ago. The book ends with a list of 120 varieties of which Halliday stars 69 as good varieties especially worthy of cultivation.

With this brief review of Halliday's important book, I bring these remarks to a close. Please bear in mind that this article merely tries to supplement H. Harold Hume's already excellent work, *Camellias in America*, revised edition 1955. I heartily recommend a reading of this book for anyone interested in the early history of the camellia in this country; especially chapters three, four and twenty-three.

Camellia Call

In my garden time is still
A moment for my soul to fill
Refresh'd by each camellia flower
Serene and perfect in my bower.
So let me pause the while I live
To seek the peace camellias give,
My refuge from anxiety,
My altar of tranquility.
Nor let me fret about their size,
Or judge their worth against a prize,
But be content their blooming made
A shrine where toil and care are laid.
Is there a hint of temple gong,
Faint peacock screech in thwarted
song,
Wind whisper'd sigh through scented
pine,
Soft chant of saffroned priests in line.
Do shy doves murmur mate to mate
Above some arched enclioist'ring gate.
Beside a bamboo captured stream
Has a camellia stirred a dream.
This mystic moment set apart
In upward throb of lifting heart,
Wrought by a flower haply grown,
Right here, right now, is mine alone.

Douglas G. Thompson

Directory of California Camellia Societies

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

*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

President: Frank Anderson; 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: Ronald Cowan; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane,
Santa Ana 97205
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. Martha Derr, 6454 Oakridge Way, Sacramento 95831
Meetings: 4th Wednesday October through April in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park,
Sacramento

*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robert Kellas; Secretary, Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty Ave., Fresno 93702
Meetings: Nov. 20, Dec. 18, Jan. 15, Feb. 19 in Mayfair School, Fresno

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Wm. H. Hayes; Secretary: Mrs. Juanita Luther, 3408 Camby Rd., Antioch 94509
Meetings: 4th Tuesday October through April in School Adm. Bldg., 510 G St., Antioch

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Karn Hoertling; Secretary: Mrs. Ethel S. Willits, 502 N. Pleasant Ave., Lodi 95240
Meetings: 1st Tuesday November through April in Micke Grove Memorial Bldg., Lodi

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: James Tuliano; Secretary: Mrs. Joe L. Vendracek, 13176 Fenton, Sylmar 91342
Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Anthony F. Pinheiro; Secretary: Mrs. Hazel Grosso, 1424 Encina Ave., Modesto 95351
Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: R. E. Bernhardt; Secretary: Mrs. Charles F. O'Malley, 65 Robles Drive,
Woodside 94062
Meetings: 4th Tuesday September through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,
700 El Camino Real, Redwood City, Calif. 94061

*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Walter Harmsen; Secretary: Mrs. Janet Meyers, 744 E. Dover, Glendora
Meetings: 2nd Thursday October through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,
399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Charles B. Persing; Secretary: Mrs. William Schmitt, 101 Minot St., Chula Vista
Meetings: 2nd Friday (except February which is 1st Friday) November through May in Floral
Assn. Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Abe D'Innocenti; Secretary: Miss Pat McIntyre, 218 Selevyn Dr., Apt. 4, Milpitas 95035
Meetings: 2nd Thursday at Willow Glen Branch, American S/L, San Jose

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

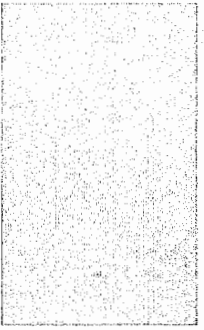
President: James Grant; Secretary: Mrs. Inez Tryon, 614 Forest Dr., Sebastopol
Meetings: 4th Thursday, except Nov. (3rd Thursday) and Dec. (to be decided) in Redwood
Empire S/L Assn., 1201 Guerneville Rd., Santa Rosa

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Grady L. Perigan; Secretary: Mrs. Marie Perigan, 1147 Daines Dr., Arcadia 91006
Meetings: 2nd Thursday of Nov., 4th Friday of Dec. and 4th Thursday Jan. through April
in Lecture Hall of Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia



SOUTHERN
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