

THE
Camellia
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Lila Naff'
*Courtesy Tammi Nursery and
American Camellia Society*

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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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CONTENTS

VOL. 31

FEBRUARY 1970

NO. 4

Bare Rooting Container Grown Camellias	20
Camellia Container Culture Program <i>Mel Gum</i>	19
Camellia Fertilization Potpourri <i>Harold E. Dryden</i>	22
Camellia Research at the Los Angeles County Arboretum <i>George P. Hanson</i>	13
December 5-6, 1970 is Next Early Show Date	18
Italian Camellias, 1969 <i>Col. Tom Durrant</i>	6
K. O. Hester Camellia Garden at Micke Grove Park, The <i>Helen Dobson Brown</i>	3
Orders for New Book "Camellias of Japan"	21
Refrigerate Scions	24
Reg Ragland Camellia Test Garden	17
S. C. C. S. Flower Competition	24
Thoughts From the Editor	2
Tips for New Camellia Hobbyists	12
Unearthly Use of Camellias	12

THE COVER FLOWER

C. Reticulata 'Lila Naff'

This month's cover flower rather sneaked up on camellia people in Southern California. It was originated by Tammia Nursery of Slidell, Louisiana, and as happens frequently in the case of varieties that originate elsewhere, was slow to get started here. The first significant showing of the flower was in the 1969 shows, and on the strength of this showing was given the Frank Storment Award of the Southern California Camellia Society for best new reticulata. The large, semi-double silver pink flower blooms at the time of the other reticulatas.

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THOUGHTS

from the editor

Just before leaving for a Southern California Camellia Society meeting a few weeks ago, my wife went outdoors and picked a very pretty flower of the sasanqua 'Little Gem', which we took to the meeting. This flower was a beautiful little formal flower with a rose-bud center, with a tinge of pink around the edges. We had similar flowers on the plant which we have grown for over ten years and have had similar flowers on the plant since this meeting. We were a bit surprised when we found that the flower had not been given recognition by the judges. We were subsequently told by a friend that the flower was not given consideration because it was not "typical".

This question "what is typical" seems to be taken very seriously by some people who offer themselves as judges of camellias. And it is proper that it have consideration. I sometimes wonder, however, whether it isn't carried to extremes. Several years ago I entered a 'Purple Gown' in a show and the flower was voted on for "Best Reticulata". I was a judge and as is customary in Southern California camellia shows, did not participate in the judging but stayed on the perimeter of the group of judges. I overheard two of them talking about my flower and heard them agree that they could not vote for it because it was not a "typical" 'Purple Gown'. It was voted "Best Runner-up". If it were not a "typical" flower of the variety, it should of course have been removed from competition.

The question is occasionally raised on newer varieties before the flower is well enough known to establish the fact that the variety typically has two or even more forms.

I wrote an article a few years ago that I titled "Guide-Posts For Camellia Show Judges". I wrote the article as a reporter to cover a meeting of Southern California camellia show judges that was assembled for the purpose of achieving closer uniformity in thinking among the judges. I wrote as follows: "The Second Edition of Webster's New International Dictionary, Unabridged, defines "typical" as follows: 'Of the nature of a type; Combining or exhibiting the essential characteristics of a group'. "Regular" is a synonym of "typical". "Abnormal", "exceptional", "uncommon" are antonyms. Type or typical does not signify that something is exclusive, but rather that it is characteristic. Applying this definition to camellias, it is necessary only that a form exhibit "the essential characteristics of a group" to classify it as "typical" of the variety."

Before a judge takes a position that a flower is not typical of the variety, he should have seen not only other gardens of his own area but also gardens in other areas where climatic conditions might produce different results. Otherwise, he is defining "typical" according to his own garden.

Harold E. Dwyer

THE K. O. HESTER CAMELLIA GARDEN AT MICKE GROVE PARK (San Joaquin County, California)

Helen Dobson Brown
Sacramento, California

It is not difficult to be enthusiastic about the K. O. Hester Camellia Garden at Micke Grove Park in Lodi, California. The natural beauty and charm of its setting is a perfect showcase for these handsome exciting shrubs; and the garden itself is unique among public camellia gardens, due to the knowledge and imagination of its founder, who has included species and varieties not ordinarily seen in such collections.

Micke Grove is about ten miles north of Stockton and thirty-eight miles south of Sacramento. To reach it, go one half mile west off U. S. Highway 99 on the Armstrong Road turn off, and one quarter mile south of Armstrong on Micke Grove Road.

This park and camellia garden is worth while visiting any time of the year, but for camellia enthusiasts, of course, the ideal choice is the blooming season. So if any of you plan to travel the highways of Northern California during camellia show time, don't fail to take a short detour to visit this delightful area.

The K. O. Hester Camellia Garden already has many repeat visitors during the blooming season, for there is always something new to see, and the garden and surroundings become more beautiful each year. In fact, The Sacramento Camellia Forum, of which Hester is a member, makes a yearly trek, as a group, to Micke Grove — generally in February. It is a Sunday excursion no one in the Forum wants to miss.

Micke Grove Park, a wooded area of sixty acres, canopied by giant native oaks, is part of the San Joaquin Park System. The land was a gift of the late Wm. G. Micke, who established many of the facilities during

his lifetime — and provided a trust fund for its lifetime maintenance and future development.

In becoming part of this beautiful park, the K. O. Hester Camellia Garden is distinctly at home. It is appropriately adjacent to an exquisite Japanese Garden, said to be one of the finest and most authentic examples of Japanese landscape design and execution in America. (This garden was constructed and donated to San Joaquin County by the Japanese-American citizens of that County.)

It also is but a short distance from the Micke Park Rose Garden — and very near the impressive Julia Harrison Micke Memorial Building, a club and hospitality house, originally erected by Micke as a memorial to his wife. Another section, further away, includes swimming facilities, a place to picnic, and an outstanding zoological garden.

From the start, a happy relationship existed between Hester and the Board of Supervisors who administer the affairs of San Joaquin County. There was no question, this generous gift of 350 choice camellias by Hester was being warmly welcomed into Micke Grove Park.

Because of inclement weather, the dedication of the K. O. Hester Camellia Garden on Friday, March 4, 1966, was held inside the Julia Harrison Micke Memorial building which adjoins the garden. It was well attended by city and county officials, local residents, the press, and many friends of Hester, some of whom traveled many miles to be there. Also present were camellia fanciers from across the nation — already on the west coast to attend the A.C.S. Convention, be-

(Continued on next page)

ing held that year in Sacramento, California.

Carl Tourje, of Camarillo, California, was master of ceremonies. Widely known in camellia circles everywhere, his authoritative editorship of the book "Camellia Culture" brought it enthusiastic acclaim wherever camellias are grown. Dignified and witty, Tourje's introduction of each speaker set the tone and further enriched this already happy event.

The official presentation of the K. O. Hester Camellia plaque (which now rests on a 3,800 pound rock in the garden) was made by Dr. Wm. S. Stewart, then director of the Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens for Los Angeles County. Dr. Stewart fascinated his listeners with a brief history of camellias.

Supervisor Chairman Clifford Wisdom graciously accepted the garden in behalf of the Board of Supervisors

and people of San Joaquin County. It was a Dedication to remember!

Every detail of the K. O. Hester Camellia Garden reflects the meticulous nature of its founder, as does the Lucy Hester Memorial Garden in Descanso Gardens in La Canada, California — dedicated in 1961. Both were designed and planted with the professional help of Mark Anthony, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens.

Anthony made a number of trips to Micke Grove until the original gift of 350 camellias were planted in curving beds easily accessible to the viewer. Typically, even the name plates are unusually attractive as well as durable—in appearance very much in keeping with the handsome K. O. Hester marker which identifies the garden.

Originally, there were nine giant oaks providing the ultimate in exposure where camellias are concerned.



Now there are only eight due to a severe storm in the winter of 1968. At first, seemingly a disaster, the loss of the tree provides morning light in the area, which has turned out to be beneficial. It also made room for a large bed of Southern Indicas (sun azaleas) near the camellias.

Each year Hester has added new varieties to the garden, choosing from new introductions those which appear to have unusual promise, and are highly recommended. Since the open-

ing of the garden in 1965, the original list of 350 has grown to approximately 500.

This year Hester was granted additional space for two new planting beds in the garden area. Both are now finished. One is planted with a group of lesser and little known species of camellias, which are seldom seen by the layman or novice; but are of particular interest to the expert and plant breeder.

(Continued on page 24)



ITALIAN CAMELLIAS, 1969

Col. Tom Durrant

Tirau, New Zealand

*Abstract of article in New Zealand Camellia Bulletin,
official publication of New Zealand Camellia Society**

Italian gardeners and nurserymen played a very important part in the 19th Century development of the Genus *Camellia* in Europe, and camellias from Italy are now grown throughout the world, in countries as far apart as Soviet Russia and New Zealand. The names 'Paolini Maggi', 'Bella Romana', 'Vergine di Colle Beato', 'Il Cygno', 'Giardino Santarelli', 'Elena Nobile', 'Dionysia Poniatowski' and 'Angela Cocchi' are just a few of the varieties of Italian origin which are still widely grown. Many more are probably still with us, masquerading under names which they have acquired in the many different countries in which they are grown.

Unlike most of the rest of Europe, camellias in Italy were grown in the open ground in gardens and though they went out of fashion by the end of the 19th Century, as they did elsewhere, many thousands of the old plants survive, especially around Lake Maggiore in Northern Italy. In 1955, Captain Neil McEachern, the owner of the famous Villa Taranto, wrote: "The climate of Lake Maggiore is perfect for camellias and there are large specimens in the gardens of many villas. In most years there is no rain during the flowering season and late frosts are unusual, so the blossoms do not get damaged.

"Camellias are certainly among the most hardy of our evergreen shrubs here and have proved remarkably good all-round plants. They stand the hot summers in full sun; they resist the bold winters and the lashing

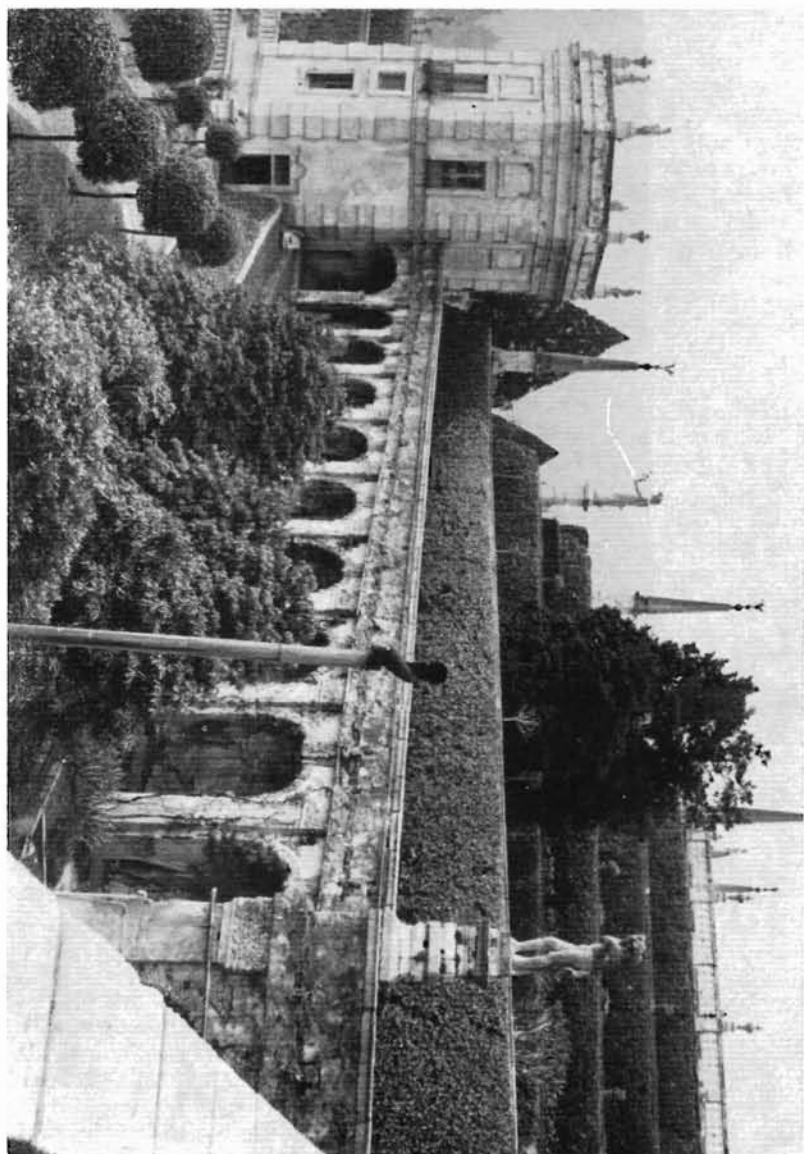
winds. In 1953, when we had a drought from October 28 until April 14, they never suffered, in spite of the fact that we were unable to water them, as in winter our reservoir and water system are emptied because of the frost. That winter I lost many plants which are usually considered perfectly hardy, but not one *Camellia*." (Rhododendron and *Camellia* Yearbook, 1955, R. H. S., London)

Maggiore is one of the great sub-alpine lakes which were carved out by glaciers during the Ice Age. The steep shores of the lake are studded with villages and small towns and in all the favoured positions are endless numbers of great villas and houses, mostly in the baroque style with imposing facades, coloured walls and red, pan-tiled roofs. In the gardens of these houses and of the island palaces owned by the Borromeo family are literally thousands of fine camellias, many of them of great age and these are what had brought us to Lake Maggiore.

We flew from London to Milan on March 28 and were met by the president of the Societa Italiana Della *Camellia*, Dr. Antonio Sevesi, who was our most kind and generous host during our short stay in Italy. The Italian *Camellia* Society was formed about six years ago and, under the enthusiastic guidance of Dr. Sevesi, it is carrying out a very effective programme to re-arouse interest in the fine old plantings of camellias and to introduce some of the new varieties which are now being produced in other countries. Research is being carried out into the origins and identities of the old varieties, hampered somewhat by the almost entire ab-

(Continued on page 8)

*This is largely verbatim from Col. Durrant's article, the only parts omitted being some in reference to other than camellias. The pictures were taken by Col. Durrant who also loaned the cuts to us.—Ed.



Clipped camellia hedges at Isola Bella

sence of old catalogues and records.

From Milan we made a very rapid 40-mile journey along the Autostrada to Arona at the southern end of Lake Maggiore and were met by Professor Bruno Caraffini. Most of the gardens we saw were at least 100 years old and many much older. The hilly shores of the lake provide dramatic changes of level, steep slopes and, in many cases, streams cascading down through the gardens. There were some impressive combinations of the very formal Italian style with trees and shrubs trained into architectural and mature trees, now of great size, arranged in a very natural manner. The houses and gardens are large and enjoy magnificent views of the lake and surrounding mountains, while the effect on the climate of the large area of water enables an astonishing array of plant genera to be cultivated successfully.

C. japonica 'Alba Plena' was met frequently, flowering well and sometimes showing branches of its fimbriated sport, 'Paolina Maggi', 'La Pace', 'La Pace Rubra' and 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', all in old plantings in New Zealand, were seen here in their country of origin and easily recognisable.

We stayed at Pallanza on the lake-side and from here were taken to visit the three islands, owned by the Borromeo family, Isola Bella, Isola Madre and Isola dei Pescatori. The Borromeos are an ancient and noble Italian family and have owned these islands since the early 16th Century, holding many important positions in Church and State. Isola Bella has a great palace and a quite fantastic garden which is a unique example of the baroque Italian style. The palace has State apartments filled with art treasures; many famous people have stayed there, including Napoleon with his General Staff during the 1797 Italian Campaign, Queen Victoria of England and, in 1935, Mussolini, Ramsey MacDonald and Pierre Lavel,

who held their Stresa Conference on the future of Europe in the Great Hall of the palace.

The grand design of the island can best be described by borrowing some lines from the official history, of which we were kindly given a copy. "The palace and garden were conceived, from the very beginning, as a single creative effort. This purposed the transformation of the island into an imaginary pleasure ship, in placid repose, on the blue expanse of the lake . . . The island was subjected to a new kind of creation. Its altimetry was corrected in order to make room, in addition to the palace, for ten superimposed terraces in the form of a truncated pyramid, on the example of the ancient hanging gardens of Babylon. The terraces were hedged in by high espaliers covered by laurels and evergreens, mostly camellias, as well as by parapets adorned with monumental vases of citrus fruits and flowers. Every terrace had its own garden which was often embellished by pools and fountains."

The 1906 plant catalogue, which refers to both Isola Bella and Isola Madre, only lists 30 varieties of camellias but one has the impression that there are many more than that, including a substantial number of single flower forms which are probably locally raised seedlings. There are numbers of fine specimen camellias, including *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes', but one of the many striking features of this remarkable garden is the extensive use of camellias as espaliers and clipped hedges.

On Isola Madre is another palace, built in 1620, and a very beautiful garden. We came to Isola Madre in a high-speed launch. Landing at a stone jetty, we came through the wrought-iron gates to be greeted by flowering camellias, flourishing in full light and exposed to the strong winds from the lake. There was a long line of them extending round almost two

(Continued on page 10)



Entrance to Isola Madre

sides of the island and many different varieties. Most we could not recognize but here and there were old friends such as 'Alba Plena', 'Fimbriata', the ancient 'Variegata', 'Elegans', 'Donckelarii' and 'Paolina Maggi' with its sports. The camellias were about 10 feet apart, and almost all of them in excellent condition.

In the centre of the island, protected from the wind by high hedges and trees, were large plantings of rhododendrons, azaleas, camellias and countless species. Many of the indica azaleas were of immense size — 7 or 8 feet high and 14 or 15 feet across. There were camellias growing in sheltered positions, some 25 feet high and with glowing red flowers.

Villa Taranto, near Pallanza, is a botanical garden of world renown. The collection of trees, shrubs and plants covers an astonishing range and the 1963 edition of the catalogue contains over 8500 entries. Our brief visit had to be concentrated on the camellia collection which has over 200 catalogue entries. It was interesting to note a substantial number of varieties raised in Australia, including our old friend 'Spencer's Pink'. These are a relic of a period Captain McEachern spent in Australia when he was exiled from his Italian property during the second World War. It was very interesting to see a large plant of 'Vergine di Colle Beato' with many seven-spiraled flowers. A very large example of the true 'Anemonaeflora' looked most unusual. It had leaves and flowers only on the extreme periphery, the interior branches had been pruned away and the bright red flowers were positively sparkling in the sunshine. We noted some good examples of some of the old varieties grown in New Zealand. Among them, 'Alba Plena', 'Fimbriata', 'Gloire de Nantes', 'Ville de Nantes', 'Great Eastern', 'Imperator', 'Magnoliaeflora', 'Leviathan' and 'Hanafuki'. Reticulatas were represented by 'Captain Rawes' and the hybrids by 'Dona-

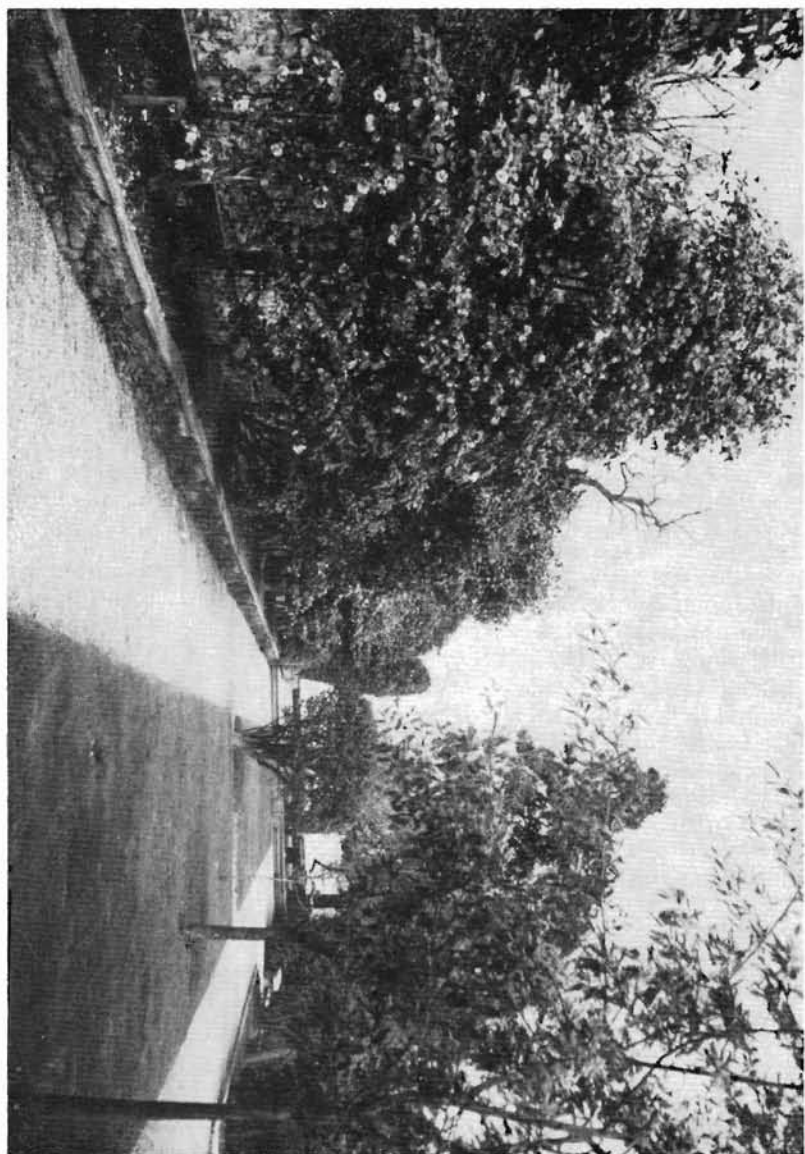
tion'. The newer American japonicas have not reached Villa Taranto but, with the current wave of interest in camellias in Italy, no doubt they will soon do so.

There were still some exciting things to see at Maggiore: in a lakeside garden were many great old camellias, 150 or more years old; among them, one with a trunk 70 inches in circumference and two fine 'Alba Plenas' over 40 inches around the base.

At Cannero, near the headquarters of the Italian Camellia Society, we were entertained to lunch by our host, Dr. Sevesi, at his summer villa. This is on a very steep hillside and much of the garden is in a ravine with overhanging trees and a small stream cascading down among rocks and ferns. We had to go to Italy to realise just how good *C. japonica* 'Magnoliaeflora' is and here was a magnificent specimen of great size and age with enormous numbers of perfect flowers. In some nursery beds nearby, Dr. Sevesi has young plants of many new kinds of camellias.

Back in Pallanza, we visited Signor Piero Hillebrand's nursery. Propagating camellias by cuttings has apparently almost disappeared as a practice in the Italian nursery trade, which has relied on the very extravagant method of aerial layering. Signor Hillebrand has tackled cutting propagation with very excellent results and we saw some impressive batches of very well grown young plants. Care had been taken to ensure ample space for roots to develop — a basic requirement for good, mature plants and too often neglected in common nursery practice. This nursery has a hillside garden nearby, on the terraces of which are large numbers of stock plants, all carefully mulched with sawdust. The most remarkable plant was a fine and thriving specimen of *Camellia maliflora*, something one sees very rarely in the Southern

(Continued on page 18)



The long camellia border at Isola Madre

TIPS FOR NEW CAMELLIA HOBBYISTS

February is a month for enjoying camellia blooms in California and camellia growers sometimes forget that there are some things still to be done to enhance this enjoyment for the present and the future. Here are some of the things that should have attention.

Watch the watering, particularly when there are winds. Soil dries out even in cool weather. This does not mean to keep them wet all the time, but they should not dry out.

Protect the buds as they open, whether you will use the flowers for shows or your own pleasure in your garden or in your house. Use clothes pins or pinch off a leaf that will brush against the opening flower. An interfering branch can be cut off, particularly if it is one that would be removed at pruning time.

A last look should be made for buds that should be removed. These are probably buds that have grown since the last disbudding. Some varieties regularly produce late buds that are surplus, particularly on the last growth.

Cut off new growth that is beyond the last bud that you will open, otherwise the bloom will be on the side of the branch. 'Angel' and 'Tomorrow's Dawn' are only two of the varieties that require this treatment. This can be avoided as a regular practice by pinching off the growth bud as the new growth starts.

Keep the fallen blooms and petals picked up, as a protective step against flower blight. This will not guarantee that you will not have the blight but it will keep it within reasonable control. If you are not willing to do this, for your own protection get rid of the varieties in which the flowers drop and particularly so if they shatter.

Visit the gardens of other camellia growers, particularly those with large collections, to learn more about camellias. Every camellia grower enjoys

"showing off" his flowers. This is the best way to learn about varieties you do not have. Seeing a flower at a society meeting or a show is good but it is much better to see it on a plant. Just one suggestion that you are interested in grafting will bring forth an offer of scions.

If you planted some seeds last Fall, **don't keep the new seedling plants too wet.** Likewise, if you have germinated the seeds in jars of peat moss and now have the seeds in flats, don't keep them too wet.

Use **root stock for grafting that is on the dry side**, not dry but not wet. Shelter it, if possible, in the days before you plan to graft.

Unearthly Use of Camellias

During our camellia seasons, gibbed or natural, there is a seldom thought of place that can benefit from your love of flowers. Working with camellias makes us well aware of a divine being who created all of "this". Why not see that your church is supplied with enough miniature or small camellias to keep your ushers wearing fresh flower boutonnieres every Sunday service. Two varieties that retain their freshness after making them into boutonnieres are 'Maroon and Gold' and 'Cottontail'; however, there are many more varieties that perform just as well. All you need is a few flowers, loops of florist wire to stick through the calyx of the flower and twist around the stem, floral tape to cover the wires and corsage pins. Try it one Sunday and see how much everyone will gain from this little thought.

—PEONY BEGAY

CAMELLIA RESEARCH AT THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY ARBORETUM

Report of talk at January 1970 meeting of Southern California Camellia Society by Dr. George P. Hanson, Geneticist at Los Angeles County Arboretum

Ed. note: *Dr. Hanson is carrying on the work at the Arboretum that was so effectively started by Dr. Clifford R. Parks.¹ At the time of Dr. Parks' departure for the University of North Carolina, many of the plants that resulted from the thousands of pollinations made under his supervision were sent elsewhere for further study and evaluation. Members of the Northern California Camellia Society Research Committee have plants related to the camellia fragrance program. Dr. Parks took with him plants that are related to the cold hardiness program, which are now under study at several points on the East Coast. Except for the cold hardiness project, which of course can not be evaluated effectively in Southern California, all of the work which Dr. Parks inaugurated is being pursued at the Arboretum. Dr. Hanson plans to enlarge the scope of the work as circumstances warrant.*

Dr. George P. Hanson, geneticist at the Los Angeles County Arboretum, talked to the members of the Southern California Camellia Society at the Society's January 1970 meeting about the work that Dr. Clifford R. Parks inaugurated and Dr. Hanson is continuing on controlled hybridization of camellias. He illustrated his talk with slides of flowers and foliage that have resulted from the program to date, stating that the flowers shown are only those that have bloomed since last Fall when he started to take pictures. All the results that he discussed are based on crosses that Dr. Parks made. He said that most of the flowers shown in the slides have bloomed on plants that have been growing under

very poor conditions (overcrowded and some badly rootbound) due to lack of attention during the period between Dr. Parks' departure and his own appointment at the Arboretum. The crowded condition will be improved as plants are eliminated in the roguing out process.

Cold Hardiness

It is too early for results on this project, which is being studied on the East Coast.

Sun Tolerance

Work is just starting here. They have made cuttings from existing cultivars and from their hybrids, which will be planted in field plots this spring or next. Descanso Gardens will probably be the location for this test. They are making crosses between varieties and species that are known to possess some sun tolerance. Dr. Hanson asked that he be informed of varieties which experience has shown to be able to stand sun exposure. On his list for use in crosses are *C. sasanqua*, *C. reticulata*, red anthered *C. pitardii*, *C. taliensis*, *C. irrawadiensis*, and *C. japonica* varieties 'Flame', 'California', 'Berenice Boddy', 'Fred Sanders', 'Debutante', 'Pink Perfection', 'Purity', 'Herme', 'Prince Eugene Napoleon' (Pope Pius IX), 'Rose Queen', 'Victory', 'Aspasia'.

Flower form inheritance

Their studies have resulted in the following conclusions.

Single X single pollinations will result in mostly singles, with a few semi-doubles.

Single X semi-double will produce about half singles and about half semi-doubles, with a few peony and fewer anemone and rose forms.

Single X peony will produce about 1/3 single, about 1/3 semi-double,

(Continued on next page)

¹ See May, 1963 *Camellia Review* (Vol. 24, No. 1, page 3) "Widening of the Scope of Camellia Cultivation" by Albert E. Longley and Clifford R. Parks.

with a few peony and fewer anemone and rose forms.

Single X formal will produce in the ratio of 3 rose form and 2 formal.

Semi-double X semi-double will produce about half single and half semi-double, with a few rose form and fewer peony, anemone and formal forms.

Semi-double X peony crosses will produce about one-half single, about one-quarter semi-double, some peony, a few formals and rose form.

His conclusions: (1) It may take crosses of the more complex flowers longer to bloom than with crosses of singles and semi-doubles; (2) progeny resemble the parent or are intermediate; (3) to obtain formals, rose or peony form, use complex parents as the male parent.

Flower color inheritance

Analysis of their crosses has produced the following guide for flower color inheritance.

White X white will produce nearly all white, very few faint pink.

White X pink will produce both colors, with more pink than white.

White X red will produce mostly some shade of red, with few white and fewer pink.

Pink X red will produce some shade of red.

Red X red will produce red. To obtain a dark red, use dark red parents, especially 'Kuro-Tsubaki'.

To get medium pinks use *C. saluenensis*. For light pinks use 'Berenice Boddy'.

Genetic striping is apparently a recessive, so will occur in many crosses.

Breeding for a yellow camellia has been essentially discontinued. All work so far has resulted in failure. They have imported "yellow" camellias, all of which have produced white flowers.

They are breeding for a blue color, the following crosses having been made: 'Ville de Nantes' X 'Princess Lavender', *Saluenensis* X 'William

Penn', 'Donckelarii' X 'Sweet Delight', 'Donckelarii' X 'Princess Lavender', 'Donckelarii' X 'William Penn'. They have imported 'Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto' and 'Dona Herzilia de Freitas Magelhaes' from Portugal at the suggestion of S. C. C. S. member Harvey Moore for use in this breeding program.

They are approaching this "blue camellia" project with the idea that environment may have a lot to do with color. Chromotography has not produced a blue as distinguished from a red pigment. Red can be converted to blue by changing the acidity (or alkalinity) of the plant. The pictures of flowers that Dr. Hanson showed were of faded red flowers. Dr. Clifford R. Parks has written on this subject²: "As for the search for blue — it has been no more of a rewarding experience. (than for the search for yellow.—ed.) At the outset, it seemed that we had a little bit more to work with. Could the fading-blue characteristic of *C. japonica* be recombined into a stable blue or purple? Could this fading blue be transformed into a lavender shade when combined with the orchid pink of *C. saluenensis* by crossing fading-blue varieties like 'William Penn' with *C. saluenensis* species? To both of these questions the answer, so far, has been no. The fading-blue reaction in the flowers of some varieties of *C. japonica* appears to be controlled by a gene which transforms red or pink pigmentation to blue-purple under certain environmental conditions."

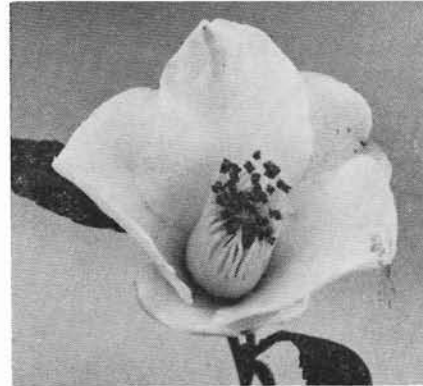
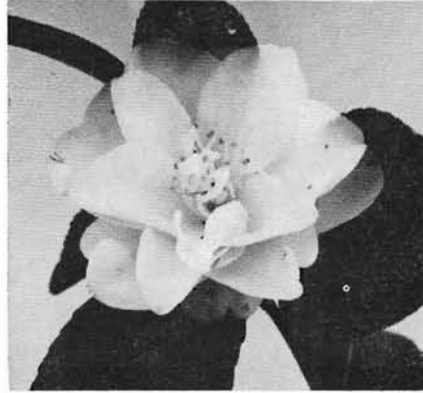
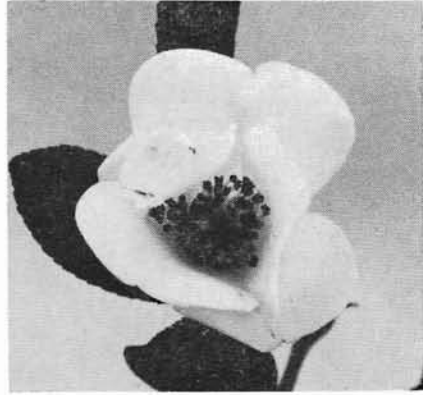
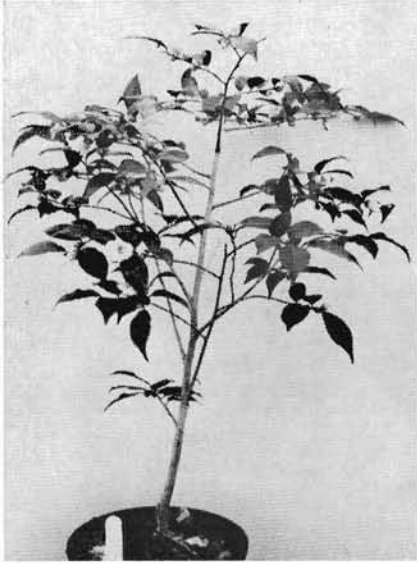
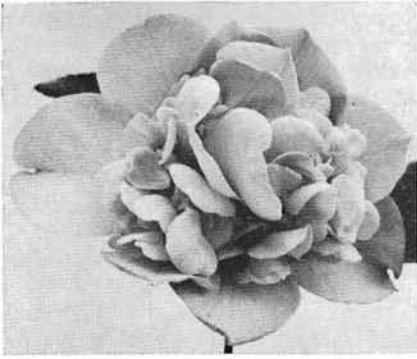
Breeding for fragrance

Sources of fragrance for breeding purposes are *C. lutchuensis*, *C. tsaii*, and *C. sasanqua* and relatives.

The odor of *C. sasanqua* is disliked by some people because of its musty-

²See 1968 A. C. S. Yearbook, page 243, "To Be Yellow and Sweet" by Clifford R. Parks.

(Continued on page 16)



The pictures in the right hand column are of fragrant flowers from crosses in the Arboretum program; from top to bottom they are saluenensis X lutchuensis; 'Snow Bell' X lutchuensis, 'Snow Bell' X lutchuensis. The top picture in the left hand column is a rose form flower of a cross of saluenensis X 'Mercury'. The lower picture in the left hand column is a plant of a saluenensis X roseiflora cross, illustrative of the foliage that might be expected to result from the Arboretum program.

ness. Some nice flowers have been produced, however, from crosses such as the following:

'Naruma-Gata' X 'Show Girl'

Pitardii A X sasanqua 'Rosea'

'Naruma-Gata' X 'Chang's Temple'

Sasanqua 'Crimson King' X ('Naruma-Gata' X 'Lion Head')

All these crosses are fragrant so fragrance must be dominant.

No C. Tsaii crosses have bloomed yet.

C. lutchuensis crosses have yielded some fragrant hybrids but the flowers are small. C. saluenensis and C. japonica 'Snow Bell' are among the varieties that have been used with lutchuensis. Dr. Hanson had some flowers from these crosses at the meeting and asked members of the audience to smell them at the close of the talk. It was the concensus that the odor was pleasant. At the present state of development, the demand for them would be largely for landscaping use. If the odor can be retained in larger flowers, the desire for fragrance in camellias can have been met according to the concensus of the people at the meeting.

Developing camellias with new characteristics

The many hybrids under observation at the Arboretum suggest the possibility of developing camellias with new characteristics. It might be possible, for example, to extend flowering time; to develop foliage types with regard to leaf size, leaf shape and leaf texture; to obtain growth

habits such as large and rambling, bushy and full, weeping for hanging baskets; to develop varieties particularly suitable for hedges. Progeny from crosses tend to be intermediate between the parents, and parents can be selected with this in mind to achieve the desired results. For small foliage use rosaeflora, lutchuensis, fraterna, cuspidata; for open growth use granthamiana, reticulata; for fullness of growth, sasanqua, saluenensis, rosaeflora, fraterna; for veination, granthamiana.

Much of the public interest in the Arboretum program has been in the phases of fragrance, new colors and, particularly on the East Coast, cold hardiness. Actually, amateur hybridists can do something toward fragrance and new colors, especially so after the many crosses made by Dr. Parks having screened out many of the unfruitful approaches to the objectives. Dr. Hanson believes that the most fruitful results from the work now being carried on in the Arboretum program will be in the development of camellias with new characteristics, because of the possibilities in this direction that have been observed among the crosses that Dr. Parks made.

New 1970 edition

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

\$2.50 a copy

Order from S.C.C.S. Secretary

RELEASING

'Carnival Queen' (Japonica)

'Silver Waves' (Japonica)

'Rose Parade' ('Donation' X Japonica)

'Highlight' ('Purple Gown' X Saluenensis)

'Valentine Day' ('Crimson Robe' X 'Tiffany')

'Forty Niner' ('Butterfly Wings' X 'Indian Summer')

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REG RAGLAND CAMELLIA TEST GARDEN

There has been a need in Southern California for a test garden in which new camellia seedlings can be tested before they are released for distribution among camellia growers. Experience has taught that conclusions regarding the merits of a new camellia cannot be reached for Southern California until it has been test grown in the area for a period of years. This is particularly true for varieties that are originated outside of Southern California. Some testing has been done by camellia nurseries, Bill Woodroof has done some testing as a part of his camellia hobby and has released his conclusions in his annual report to the members of the Pacific Camellia Society, and a few of the amateur growers who receive scions from outside the State gain experience which they pass on to other growers. There has been no place, however, that has space that is commensurate with the number of new seedlings that come out every year and which is protected as people would like to have their new seedlings protected.

The Los Angeles Camellia Council has taken action to meet this need. They are now sponsors of a camellia test garden, named the Reg Ragland Camellia Test Garden in honor of one of the founders of the Camellia Council and a former President, the late Reg Ragland. The Test Garden is located in Descanso Gardens and is protected by a high wire fence which will be kept locked. The Camellia Council will provide the financial support and the Gardens staff will do the cultural maintenance work. All the work of obtaining the varieties to be tested and making the grafts will be done by the Test Gardens Committee of the Camellia Council.

The Camellia Council is desirous that originators of worthy new camellia seedlings, wherever camellias are grown, use these test facilities to determine whether their new seedlings

will prosper under Southern California growing conditions. It is unfortunate that many new camellia varieties that are of merit in the area of origin do not bloom well enough in Southern California to cause people to want them in their collections. The Camellia Council is particularly anxious that the originators of worthy seedlings in the Southern States of the United States offer scions of their new seedlings for testing. Likewise, the Council wants to test new varieties originated in Australia and New Zealand.

The Council's Test Gardens Committee is as follows, with addresses shown for the convenience of people who would like to have their seedlings tested: Thomas E. Hughes, Chairman, 4135 Ramsdell Ave., La Crescenta, Calif. 91014; William E. Woodroof, 4117 Davana Rd., Sherman Oaks, Calif. 91403; Harold E. Dryden, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino, Calif. 91108. Such people should write to any of the three committee members and give a statement that is descriptive of the seedling, whether the description is based on outdoor or indoor grown flowers, on gibbed or ungibbed flowers, together with the number of years that the seedling has bloomed. The Committee will consider the request in accordance with the Test Garden rules and notify the grower in accordance with its decision. If the Committee is favorable to a test and if the grower lives in California, he will be asked to furnish a grafted plant. If, however, he lives elsewhere, he will be asked to furnish scions with which the Committee will make grafts.

As the following rules state, the Committee will be the sole judge in the selection of the varieties to be tested. It will observe high standards in reaching its decisions, because the purpose of the testing will be quality,

(Continued on next page)

not quantity of new seedlings. The Los Angeles Camellia Council has adopted the following rules for the operation of the Test Garden.

RULES FOR OPERATION OF

"REG RAGLAND CAMELLIA TEST GARDEN"

1. The purpose of the Reg Ragland Camellia Test Garden will be to test varieties of camellias that are new to Southern California, under Southern California growing conditions. These will include new California varieties and varieties from other states and foreign countries that have proved to be worthy of growing in such areas but have not been grown in California and, therefore, have not proved themselves to be satisfactory for Southern California growing conditions.
2. The Test Garden will be administered and supervised by a Committee consisting of three people appointed by the President of the Los Angeles Camellia Council, and the Superintendent of Descanso Gardens.
3. The Test Garden will be located in Descanso Gardens. The area will be surrounded by an eight foot wire fence with a gate that will be kept locked. The key to the gate will be held in the custody of the Superintendent of Descanso Gardens.
4. The Committee will be the sole judge of what varieties will be planted in the Test Garden.
5. Nobody will be allowed in the Test Garden unless he is escorted by a member of the Committee.
6. Plants will remain in the Test Garden until such time that the Committee decides that an adequate test has been made.
7. At the completion of the test, plants will be disposed of as follows:
 - a. If the variety has been released, it will be planted in Descanso Gardens if the Superintendent of the Gardens so desires; otherwise, the plant will be destroyed.
 - b. If the variety has not been released, disposition of the plant will be in accordance with the desires of the originator.
8. No scions from the plants in the Test Garden will be given to anybody, including members of the Committee.

ITALIAN CAMELLIAS (Cont.)

Hemisphere.

For our final garden visit, Dr. Sevesi took us back into the 19th Century. Among the Italian nurserymen who had developed and introduced many fine camellias, the Rov-

elli Bros. of Pallanza were regarded as very important. Their nursery was long since out of business and even the site of it no longer remembered. Searching in the area Dr. Sevesi came across some old trees and a great mass of creepers and brambles. Breaking through these he found over 150 great old camellias and subsequent inquiries confirmed that this was indeed the site of the Rovelli nursery.

Here were gigantic camellias of the size and vigour we expect to find in the old settlers' gardens in New Zealand. There were several large examples of *C. sinensis* (the tea plant), some sasanquas 25 feet high and the largest ever *C. maliflora*, at least 15 feet high and measuring 15 feet across. This was just a solid mass of flower buds and must be a spectacle when in bloom.

Such a large collection of old camellias is of enormous interest and importance and there is a fascinating task awaiting in the cataloguing and identification of all the varieties. It is hoped that the old plants can be preserved but it is important that they should be propagated and kept together as a 19th Century collection for future reference.

December 5-6, 1970 Is Next Early Show Date

The Directors of the Los Angeles Camellia Council have set December 5-6, 1970 as the date of the next Early Show. It will be held outdoors at Descanso Gardens, in a portion of the area in which the annual Spring Show is held. Every other year the Descanso Gardens Guild holds a Christmas Decoration Show in the Hospitality House, where the December 1969 Early Show was held, thus making this location unavailable for a camellia show in December 1970. The Directors decided to try an outdoor show in Descanso Gardens rather than to move the show to another location.

CAMELLIA CONTAINER CULTURE PROGRAM

*Notes from talk made by Melvin Gum at January 1970 meeting
of Pacific Camellia Society*

Mr. Gum starts his camellia culture program in February when he transplants his small seedlings from 2" to 4" pots. His soil mix for small seedlings consists of 3 parts of his regular soil mix and one part of orchid bark. He cautions against tamping the soil around the little plants. His regular soil mix consists of equal parts of silt (taken from back of Devil's Gate Dam in the Arroyo Seco) and fir bark. He cautions that the fir bark should not contain particles of ground white bark, which he has found in some of the bark that he has obtained. He states that the white bark locks up the nitrogen in the plant. He moves the 4" pots to gallon size and the gallons to 2-gallon as needed, taking care not to overpot. He undertakes to get his work with seedlings out of the way before March.

He has experimented some with a mica peat moss which contains a new wetting agent in his soil mix for seedlings. He has used this peat moss successfully with azaleas.

Right after show season is over, he goes through his plants and checks to see if they need "potting-up". Since he uses plastic cans for all except the tub-size plants, he is able to take them out of the container to determine if

they need repotting. He uses "walk-on" redwood bark in the bottom of all cans, believing that this helps in the control of sow bugs. It also makes the cans lighter in weight.

He cautioned against using white containers, saying camellia roots do not like it because algae will form.

His hardest job in March is checking plants in tubs. Where necessary, he cuts off about one inch of the roots on all sides, then replaces the plants in the tubs. He cuts off about one-half of the plant to compensate for the loss of roots.

He does not over-pot, in either the plastic containers or the wooden tubs. He does not tamp the soil around the roots, but taps the container on the ground to settle the soil. He then waters thoroughly. His soil is damp at the time of potting, made so by his having wet the fir bark prior to mixing it with the silt.

After the repotting, he fertilizes with a 6-10-8 liquid fish fertilizer, believing that the growth period should be started off actively. Then, in about 30 days, he uses cotton seed and blood meal in the ratio of two to one. When this has decomposed, which will normally be in about 45 days, he uses two applications of the 6-10-8

(Continued on page 21)

STRONG

VIGOROUS

SEEDLING

UNDERSTOCK

SASANQUA and JAPONICA

McCASKILL GARDENS

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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

BARE ROOTING CONTAINER GROWN CAMELLIAS

One of the things that causes many camellia growers to pause before acting is the bare rooting of camellia plants. On the other hand, people who regularly do it are among the group whose plants are healthy and produce good flowers. It should be done before the plants start to grow in the spring. Some people prefer the fall months but others prefer not to handle the plants while the buds are growing for fear of breaking them off.

The operation is simple, provided of course that care is used so that the roots are not damaged in the process. After removing the plant from the container, place it in a spot where the water will drain away, then use a medium spray with a hose nozzle to wash away the soil. This should be a gradual process, using only the force of the spray to wash away the soil. A hard spray will wash some of the small roots with the dirt. If the soil is real dry or of clay type it may take some time for the water to soften the soil to the point where it will wash away easily.

After the soil has all been washed off, inspect the roots. Prune out any dead roots and cut the edges of roots that have been damaged. This provides an opportunity to see if the roots are growing in a way that will lead to root strangulation. Under normal conditions the roots of a plant grow away from the main underground stem, branching and spreading fan-wise through the soil. However, if a plant is pot bound or some other obstruction blocks this normal type of root growth, the roots may begin to encircle the central stem. If this happens the root will, as it continues to grow, exert more and more pressure against the stem, retarding movement of moisture and nutrients to the plant until it may actually die. This would be one of the things to look for in a sick plant

and if the condition is found during bare rooting, the guilty root should be removed.

In replanting the bare rooted plant, care should be taken to make certain that the new soil mix is solid around the root system — that there are no air pockets. Having the soil slightly damp will help. As the soil is gradually placed over the roots, carefully jiggle the plant so that the loose soil will sift down and around the roots. Do not run a strong hose on the plant, but water thoroughly being sure that the soil is completely soaked. Follow up by more watering at a later date to be sure that the soil does not dry out.

Some people bare root and replant in their own soil mix every new plant that they acquire, regardless of the source. This is particularly desirable for plants acquired from nurseries.

All plants that have not had ample new growth this year should have their roots checked by bare rooting them. It may be discovered that the root structure could not possibly cause healthy plant growth, in which case the plant should be destroyed. Probably, though, the roots are healthy but need to have compacted clay soil removed and a fresh chance at healthful growing.

It is usually easy to ascertain if the roots are healthy when moving a plant to a larger container, say from 1 to 2 gallon or from 2 to 3 gallon size. The white roots will show up. When there are not healthy white roots in evidence, a bare rooting will contribute to more healthful growing conditions.

There comes a time when large plants in containers should have their roots looked at. The evidence for such action may be the absence of good new growth during the growing season, unsatisfactory flowers on the plant, or the container may not drain

properly. Maybe the plant has been in the container so long that there is reason to think that the roots may be compacting. Bare rooting the plant provides an opportunity to decide what to do. Maybe the roots are such that it is no longer worth while to continue with the plant. If, however, the roots are healthy, some root pruning before replanting in the new soil mix will provide space for root growth for several years.

If it appears that the root system after bare rooting and root pruning is not adequate to support the plant's top growth, the top growth should be cut back to bring it into balance with the root system. This would be particularly necessary if root strangulation should be encountered.

Bare rooting takes time and effort. It will be time and effort well spent, however, and the plants will show their pleasure in their performance next season.

CAMELLIA CONTAINER CULTURE (Cont.)

liquid fish solution at about 45 day intervals, then a light application of cotton seed. Starting about October 1st he uses a 2-10-10 fertilizer every 45 days through January to hold the color of the blooms. He uses the strength listed on the package of the fish fertilizer. He does not use the fish fertilizer on his seedlings.

He has experimented, successfully he believes, in the use of a sludge fertilizer on his *reticulatas*. He uses one with a "Shasta" brand name which is processed in San Jose, California. There has been no burn on the foliage.

He sprays with Malathion in March and again in September. He has had no need for spraying for chewers in Long Beach, but says he may be forced to do this at his new home in San Gabriel.

He gives his plants plenty of air.

He says that camellias can get thrip because of no air and sunshine. When there are signs of thrip, which would be spots on the plants, they should be sprayed for thrip and moved out into air.

He keeps his container plants off the ground to protect against bugs, particularly sow bugs. He uses 345, Sevin or Dieldrin to control bugs on the ground.

His final step is pruning the plants that have not been pruned during the repotting. He was asked about the desirability of pruning *reticulatas*, the questioner having in mind an admonition that has been given against cutting off *reticulata* branches. He replied that he prunes *reticulatas* freely and suggested that the best way to prune them is to do so while they are blooming by taking branches when cutting the flowers.

Orders for New Book "Camellias of Japan"

Camellia Review carried in the January 1970 issue a review of the new book "Camellias of Japan," edited by Takasi Tuyama and published by Hirokawa Publishing Company of Tokyo, Japan. The Editor of *Camellia Review* has received inquiries regarding where orders for the book can be placed in the United States, and it has been suggested that the Southern California Camellia Society might accept orders for the convenience of its members. The Editor of *Camellia Review* is willing to do this. Orders for the book and check payable to Southern California Camellia Society in the amount of \$50.00 may be sent to him at 820 Winston Avenue, San Marino, Calif. 91108 by any person who desires the book. The order and payment will then be sent to the publisher in Tokyo.

CAMELLIA FERTILIZATION POTPOURRI

Harold E. Dryden

The story is told of a visitor to Descanso Gardens who after touring the Gardens and seeing the beautiful camellia blooms on full flowering plants, asked Superintendent Mark Anthony for his fertilization program. Mr. Anthony replied that they fertilize whenever they can get around to it and that they are pleased if they can make one application of cotton seed meal a year. The visitor was surprised at the answer until he was told that the years of accumulation of oak leaf mold in which the camellias are planted and the continuous dropping of the leaves from the California live oaks has reduced the need for fertilizer as exists in most camellia gardens.

David L. Feathers of Lafayette, California has written¹: "The principle of fertilization is so old that it is idle to argue its case — under certain conditions it is indispensable in the culture of camellias. However, the fact remains that it is generally an artificial rather than a natural process, and as such entails some risk. I say generally artificial because the use of mulches composed of vegetative matter also constitutes feeding, while fertilization, in our term of reference, means the use of something other than the camellia's natural food. Using the same expression, "under certain conditions" fertilization is also unnecessary, for the writer has seen hundred-year old camellias bearing thousands of blooms, many of which would be blue ribbon candidates, which had never been fertilized though annually mulched. Because of this contradiction . . . the fertilization question has become without doubt the most controversial matter

in the entire culture of camellias".

On this basis, then, the need for a camellia fertilization program is important for the people who grow camellias in containers and in their own soil mix which they place in holes which they dig into the ground. The mere fact that the camellias are grown in the ground is not what Mr. Feathers wrote about; the significant point is that they are grown in a natural soil for camellias which is the product of the mulch which has been deposited over the years, such as the condition that exists in Descanso Gardens. I grow some camellias in the ground, but I dig the holes in my natural clay soil and fill it with the same soil that I use in my containers. All my plants must have fertilization, therefore, and the application must be repeated not only because it loses its effectiveness after a while but also because the regular watering leaches some of it from the soil. This is a fundamental of camellia culture that all camellia growers can accept.

Agreement ends here, however, because the person who is starting to give serious attention to camellia culture can find several fertilization programs among people who have been growing camellias for years, and all of these programs produce good looking plants and flowers that would please the most fastidious grower. A person who is new at the hobby can select the program that looks best to him, then after a little experience can set about to develop his own individual program in the same manner that the others have done.

Camellia Review has carried articles in recent issues that tell how some of our growers care for their camellias, including fertilization, and a person seeking guidance can go through back issues and obtain this information. Since this would take time, I have picked the information out of these

¹ See "To Fertilize or Not To Fertilize" by Mr. Feathers in the March 1968 issue of *Camellia Review*, which was a reproduction of the article from *The Camellia Bulletin*, former publication of the Northern California Camellia Society.

issues and have summarized it in the following paragraphs.

The simplest programs use only cottonseed meal or a commercial camellia fertilizer that is purchased at a garden supply store, with applications three times during the year, late in March, May and July. Most of the people who go beyond this use cottonseed as a base and add to it.

Harold R. Studt of Sacramento fertilizes in April, June, September and December. He tries not to fertilize too heavily, about a quarter cup for one and two gallon containers, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup in five gallon and up to 2 cups in tubs if the plant is 5 feet tall and wide. He uses cottonseed meal in the April and June applications and ten parts cottonseed with one part 0-10-10² in the September and December feedings. He says he has tried all kinds of fertilizers and concludes that cottonseed meal is well balanced and easy to use, without burning, for camellias. It breaks down relatively slowly and gives a prolonged feeding.

Harvey L. Morton of Lafayette uses a fertilizer mix of three parts cottonseed meal and one part hoof and horn. The amount used depends on the size of the plant, ranging from one cup to one tablespoon. This mix is applied four times per year — end of March, June, September and January. He says that on occasion he has used 0-10-10 type liquids in January but no noticeable improvement in bloom quality was noted.

Bill Goertz says he has had good success with five parts cottonseed meal to one part hoof and horn and one half part bloodmeal. This is applied generously on all plants in one gallon containers and larger in early April and early June. On August first he uses only cottonseed meal and only on container plants. He gave up the August feeding of large plants in the ground because of the heavy plant

²0% nitrogen, 10% phosphorous,
10% potash.

growth. He puts on a mulch of ground fir bark with the April feeding.

S. B. Davi of Pittsburg uses a liquid 12-6-4 organic fish base fertilizer that he buys from a chain store for \$1.19 a gallon. He uses 2 or 3 ounces in a 3-gallon watering can, increasing the amount an ounce or so for his older plants. He makes the first application in the latter part of February or early March, the second late in May or in early June. He uses a little liquid iron chelate with the fertilizer when a plant is not a good green color. He does not fertilize a young graft for at least two years.

Mrs. Virginia Rankin of Modesto uses two fertilizer products. She uses "Green Rocket Growlizer", which is high in nitrogen, once a month April through September; and "Green Rocket Winterlizer", which is high in potassium, once a month from October until the start of Northern California show time (about March 1st), then weekly through show time. She has found the fastest way to do the job is by using a proportioner with a saturated solution, then watering the product in.

Larry and Vi Shuey of Temple City commence their fertilizing program in February, before the start of new growth. Their initial feeding is a mixture of equal parts of cottonseed and blood meal. These are slow acting fertilizers and do not become active until the advent of warm weather. This basic feeding is followed by several applications of liquid fish fertilizer at 30 to 45 day intervals from May through July. The liquid fish is high in nitrogen and is a stimulating agent for new and vigorous plant growth. Starting in October, they use liquid fertilizers which are low in nitrogen and high in phosphoric acid and potash, which they use at monthly intervals through December. Starting in January they use an 0-10-10 fertilizer at 2 week intervals through the shows for quality of blooms.

(Continued on next page)

Melvin Gum, formerly of Long Beach and now living in San Gabriel, believes that the growth period should be started off actively and in late March fertilizes with a 6-10-8 liquid fish solution. About 30 days later he uses cottonseed and blood meal in the ratio of two to one. When this has decomposed, which will be in about 45 days, he reverts to the 6-10-8 liquid fish solution for two applications at 45 day intervals, then a light application of straight cottonseed. Starting about October 1st he uses a 2-10-10 fertilizer every 45 days through January to hold the color of the blooms. He believes that seedlings, small and large, should be fertilized, but seedling plants that may be used for grafting stock should not be fertilized after June.

Here are eight choices. More could be produced by asking more people to write about their practices. We close with three axioms. First, container plants should have fertilization for desired results, both in plant and in flowers. Second, the fortunate people who have soil upon which nature for years has been bestowing mulch from the trees above do not have to worry when they miss some fertilization dates. Third, and very important, you can't get better plants or flowers by adding a little bit more to what is already an adequate formula. I know one man who did this and he burned his plants. If you have to err, err on the low side.

K. O. HESTER (Cont.)

The other new bed contains a group of miniature japonicas. These seem to be increasing in popularity and show interest as better miniature varieties are introduced, and they are judged as a class of their own.

Now, the K. O. Hester Camellia Garden offers the camellia lover and viewing public all of these: japonicas; reticulatas; sasanquas; hybrids; species; and special classification, min-

atures. Visitors of Micke Grove may find color in this garden as early as October and on into spring. It cannot really be adequately described, but must be seen to be appreciated.

Hester, now retired and living in Stockton, has many interests, including the raising of camellia seedlings, serving as an accredited A.C.S. Judge in numerous camellia shows, and visiting his beloved camellia garden in Micke Grove several times a week.

Speaking of K. O. "Bumps" Hester, a friend of long standing once remarked, "For a quiet man he really leaves his mark around." It would seem that for Kenneth O. Hester, happiness, at least in part, is sharing a camellia garden, or gardens, with the world.

S. C. C. S. Flower Competition

The competition in the flower competition at Southern California Camellia Society meetings has developed into a three man contest at the end of the first three meetings. Larry and Vi Shuey lead with 52 points, followed by Bill Goertz with 50 points and Frank Reed with 47 points. Ab and Leona Summerson are in fourth place with 24 points.

Refrigerate Scions

Camellia scions can be refrigerated satisfactorily in the dehydrator section of the refrigerator if it is desired to hold them for any reason. They should be put in a plastic bag that contains a little moisture best obtained by putting a little water in the bag then pouring it out, then securely closing the bag with a rubber band. Sometimes a person is not ready to graft when he receives scions. Some people regularly keep scions in this way for use in regrafting on understock where a graft has failed, a period of several weeks.

Directory of California Camellia Societies

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

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY**

President: John J. Fortenberry; Secretary: Lemuel Freeman, 209 S. Garnsey Ave., Bakersfield 93309
Meetings: 2nd Monday Oct. through Apr. at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield

***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY**

President: Ronald Cowan; Secretary, Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane,
Santa Ana 92705

Meetings: 1st Thursday October through April at Altadena Savings and Loan Assn., 2400 E.
17th St., Santa Ana.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Fred E. Carnie, Jr.; Secretary, Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G. St., Sacramento 95816
Meetings: 4th Wednesday October through May in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park,
Sacramento

***CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Richard Pozdol; Secretary: Mrs. Glenn S. Wise, 5493 E. Liberty Ave., Fresno 93702
Meetings: Nov. 19, Dec. 17, Jan. 21, Feb. 18

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Wm. H. Hayes; Secretary: Mrs. Anita Abernethy, 2962 Boies Dr., Pleasant Hill 94523
Meetings: 4th Tuesday October through April in School Adm. Bldg., 510 G St., Antioch

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Joseph H. Baker; Secretary: Mrs. Ethel S. Willits, 502 W. Pleasant Ave., Lodi 95240
Meetings: 1st Tuesday November through April in Micke Grove Memorial Bldg., Lodi

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: George K. Bulk; Secretary: Mrs. Robert Jackson, 415 N. Plymouth Blvd.,
Los Angeles 90004.

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: Harvey L. Morton; Secretary: Robert E. Ehrhart, 2108 Hadden Rd., Walnut Creek 94596
Meetings: 1st Mon. Nov. through May in Claremont Jr. 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: Cullen Coates; 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 through May (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, 1810 Olive Ave., Apt. 4, San Jose 95128
Meetings: 2nd Thursday at Willow Glen Branch, American S/L, San Jose

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: C. O. McCorkle; Secretary: Miss Joy Monteleone, 505 Olive St., Santa Rosa 95401
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: 3rd Friday Nov. and Dec. and 4th Thursday Jan. through April in Lecture Hall of
Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia

SOUTHERN
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CAMELLIA

Society, Inc.

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