

THE
Camellia
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Highlight'

Courtesy Nuccio's Nurseries

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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: \$6.50.

OFFICERS

WILBER FOSS, Pres.
1380 Winston Ave., San Marino 91108
Tel. 792-0829

DR. JOHN H. URABEC, Vice Pres.
4151 Forest Hill Dr., La Canada 91011
Tel. 790-3791

MRS. MILDRED PITKIN, Sec'y-Treas.
2465 Sherwood Rd., San Marino 91108
Tel. 287-5826

DIRECTORS

KARL M. ANDERSON
424 16th St., Santa Monica 90402
Tel. 395-1289

MARK J. ANTHONY
7147 Muscatel, San Gabriel 91775
Tel. 286-7172

MEYER PIET
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Tel. 355-6947

MELVIN L. GUM
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Tel. 287-6765

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33 Merrenburn Ave.
Naremburn, N.S.W., Australia

MRS. O. F. LAURIE
Box 40
Tirau, New Zealand

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW: HAROLD E. DRYDEN, Editor, 820 Winston Ave., San Marino, Tel. 793-4214

EDITORIAL BOARD:

Carey Bliss, Melvin Gum, Mrs. Evelyn Johnson, Ernie Pieri

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THE COVER FLOWER

C. hybrid 'Highlight'

This month's cover flower is a hybrid that was originated by Mr. Les Jury of New Plymouth, New Zealand. The parentage is reticulata 'Purple Gown' X saluenensis. The flower is a large to very large full semi-double to loose peony, rose-red in color, that blooms mid-season to late. The plant has open reticulata type growth with small leaves. It was introduced in 1969 by Nuccio's Nurseries, Altadena, California. Flowering results in Southern California have not been generally good this year, possibly due to the fact that all the plants have been small. Mrs. Lilette Witman of Macon, Georgia has propagated it in the United States for Mr. Jury and has said good things about it. The Editor of *Camellia Review* saw it in bloom on a large plant in Palmerston North, New Zealand and the flowers he saw there met the description given above.

New 1970 Edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

2465 SHERWOOD ROAD

SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA 91108



Thought is being given, and properly so, to steps that should be taken toward getting into order the classification of reticulata seedlings, some of which are called reticulatas and others are called hybrids. The interchange of letters between George Stewart of Sacramento and me, published in the March 1970 issue of *Camellia Review*, pointed out this problem. Solution of the problem is desirable from the standpoint of accuracy in classification. It becomes *necessary*, however, for proper guidance in show competition because *Camellia Nomenclature* is the only source to which show committees can turn for guidance.

Bill Woodroof is taking the first step. He is reviewing the listings of reticulatas and hybrids in the current nomenclature book and is seeking information concerning varieties that have not been registered and therefore are not now listed. The present listings of the reticulatas that were imported from China in 1948 are based largely on information that was available when this group was first placed on the market. Colonel Tom Durrant of New Zealand has obtained new information since then in direct communications with China; in fact, he has imported varieties that were not in the 1948 shipments. He tells us that 'Chang's Temple' and 'Lion Head', for example, were not in the 1948 group that was released in the United States, that all of the variegated flowers that go under these two names and 'Cornelian' are in fact 'Cornelian'.

Secondly, Bill will regroup the reticulatas and hybrids into sections as follows: (1) Reticulatas and Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage, (2) Hybrids With Other Than Reticulata Parentage. For the purpose of *Camellia Nomenclature*, this will eliminate the problem of defining a reticulata seedling as "reticulata" or "hybrid". It will facilitate the placement of blooms in camellia shows that now use this grouping in their Divisions.

This is the start, not the finish of steps toward solution of the problem. Show committees should give careful thought to their show schedules. Some people, including most of the Southern California camellia show people, think that camellia show Divisions for reticulatas and hybrids and their new seedlings should be along the line of the new nomenclature book divisions. This may not really be the answer. Included in this issue of *Camellia Review* is a letter to me from David Feathers of Lafayette, California that suggests that size and not species should be the basis of seedling show classification. The important thing, as I see it, is that camellia people recognize the need for some heavy thinking and set about to do it. It is a lot easier to correct a condition while it is small, as it is now, than to wait for it to become large.

Harold E. Dyer

CAMELLIAS IN THE ZOO

Lucien C. Atherton

San Diego, California

A camellia society derives much satisfaction from promoting and sharing its favorite plant with the public, through shows, garden visitations, and public plantings. Camellias in public gardens demonstrate their use as landscape subjects, and remove much of the mystery of their cultivation. Public gardens also serve as test gardens and will create an interest in the use of camellias in home gardens.

The San Diego Camellia Society's Balboa Park Camellia Gardens were started in 1948, and plantings continued for six years. Planting areas in the central part of the park were approved by the park officials, and the donated plants were stored in the Park Nursery. The plants were donated by members and friends of the Society, including several commercial nurseries in the Los Angeles region. Society members formed weekend work parties for the actual plantings. The Park agreed to fertilize, water, and maintain the gardens. The Society also furnished seed, understock, and scions to the Park Nursery, which resulted in a park propagation and planting program. Today, about 200 of the original 600 plants survive and contribute much to the beauty of the Park. The open and unprotected plantings resulted in losses from vandalism and theft. Most of the plant losses were due to neglect on the part of the city, lack of water, and inadequate help. However, the project did prove the value of camellias, and resulted in the Park's use of them in their planting program.

The Society's latest project is, Camellias in the San Diego Zoo. It was started early in 1969 and will continue as long as plants are do-

nated. The flora of the Zoo has a greater value than the fauna collection, which is the world's largest. It has been recognized as a world famous garden, with plants from every region of the earth. A large percentage of these plants have been donated. About two years ago Fern Canyon, near the entrance, was renovated and a few small camellias were planted. These were the first camellias in the Zoo. In addition to Fern Canyon, there are many other planting locations suitable to camellias. It offered an opportunity for the San Diego Camellia Society to perform another public service and to promote our favorite shrub. The suggested participation was enthusiastically received by Mr. Tim Aller, Zoo Horticulturist, who offered every assistance necessary. The Zoological Society is an independent corporation and is not dependent or involved in city politics.

Plant sources are non-commercial, donated by society members and friends. Individual donations are accepted, even though but one plant. To date, too few of the members have contributed, but the future looks more hopeful, with the slogan "Graft one for the Zoo." The limit of these camellia plantings depends entirely upon the membership's willingness to furnish plants. During the first year about 150 plants were donated and planted in Fern Canyon, by the Penguin Pool, the Rondavel, and near the exit. The major planting is in Fern Canyon, now renamed Fern-Camellia Grotto. This planting includes over fifty large specimen "Camellias of Tomorrow" plants, do-

(Continued on next page)

nated by Mr. Harvey Short. He will make an additional donation this year. Mr. Short has also consented, at the Zoo's request, to advise and provide cultural information.

It is an ideal situation, with real appreciation and cooperation on the part of the Zoo. They pick up the plants, and will dig them up from the donor's garden. The Zoo gives recognition to every donor. They welcome advice and suggestions, and the gar-

deners have been instructed in camellia culture and care. Adequate help offers protection, with no theft and little or no vandalism. Here, camellias in a natural setting may be admired by visitors from throughout the world.

Camellias in the San Diego Zoo is fast becoming one of southern California's outstanding camellia plantings. Look for them when you visit the San Diego Zoo in the future.



Planting in Fern-Camellia Grotto, San Diego Zoo

Show Results

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

San Jose, California -- February 21-22, 1970

- Best Flower of Show — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Flower of Show Runner-up — 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Large or Very Large Japonica — 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart
- Best Large or Very Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Drama Girl Var', Mr. and Mrs. Matt Talia, Santa Clara
- Best Medium Japonica — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart
- Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Berenice Boddy', Mr. and Mrs. Tony Pinheiro, Modesto
- Best Small Japonica — 'Maroon and Gold', Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette
- Best Small Japonica Runner-up — 'Wilamina', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto
- Best Miniature Japonica — 'Sugar Babe', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto
- Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up — 'Pearl's Pet', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso
- Best 3 Large Japonicas — 'Snow Chan', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart
- Best 3 Large Japonicas Runner-up — 'Coronation', Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ures, Sunnyvale
- Best 3 Medium Japonicas — 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart
- Best 3 Medium Japonicas Runner-up — 'Dr. Tinsley', Mr. and Mrs. A. Eckendorf, San Jose
- Best 3 Small Japonicas — 'Wilamina', Mr. and Mrs. Eric Flunker, Sacramento
- Best 3 Small Japonicas Runner-up — 'Alba Plena', Betty De Paolo, San Jose
- Best 3 Miniature Japonicas — 'Man Size', Harvey Morton
- Best 3 Miniature Japonicas Runner-up — 'Bimbo', Mr. and Mrs. Tony Pinheiro
- Best Reticulata — 'William Hertrich', Chas. O'Malley, Woodside
- Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart
- Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Crimson Robe', Dr. Fred Fisher, Oakland
- Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Buddha', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart
- Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Howard Asper', Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park
- Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — 'Fire Chief', Chas. O'Malley
- Best 3 Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage — 'Francie L', Howard Burnette, Castro Valley
- Best 3 Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — 'Howard Asper', Jack Mandarich
- Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Harvey L. Morton
- Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — 'Dorothy James', Mr. and Mrs. John Augis, San Jose

(Continued on next page)

- Best Seedling — R-130, Oscar Tomlinson, San Jose
 Best Seedling Runner-up — BR, David Feathers, Lafayette
 Best Treated Bloom — 'Lellah Callison', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ehrhart,
 Walnut Creek
 Best Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'Francie L', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ehrhart
 Challenge Award — Tie between Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso and Mr. and Mrs.
 George Stewart
 Santa Clara Cup Award — 'Tiffany', 'Reg Ragland' and 'Guest of Honor',
 Mr. and Mrs. John Augis, San Jose
 Santa Clara Cup Award Runner-up — 'Elegans Supreme', 'Elegans (Chandler)'
 and 'Valentine Day', Mr. and Mrs. Howard Burnette

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Pittsburg, California -- February 21-22, 1970

- Sweepstakes — Sal B. Davi, Pittsburg
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Frank Bartucco, Sacramento
 Sweepstakes, Novice — H. S. Hall, San Anselmo
 Challenge Award — Jack Lewis, Concord
 Best Large to Very Large Japonica — 'Guilio Nuccio', Jack Lewis
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Sunset Oaks', Mrs. V. McKee, Carmichael
 Best Small Japonica — 'Pink Perfection', G. Zurilgen, Walnut Creek
 Best Miniature Japonica — 'Hopkins Pink', A. M. Patterson, Livermore
 Best 3 Japonicas, Medium to Very Large — 'Julia France', Dr. F. L. Rankin,
 Modesto
 Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas — 'Little Slam', Dr. Fred Heitman, Lafayette
 Best 6 Japonicas — 'Magnoliaeflora', Harold Studt, Sacramento
 Best Collection of 9 Japonicas — Dr. Fred Heitman
 Best Reticulata — 'Mouchang', Sal B. Davi
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Butterfly Wings', H. S. Hall
 Best Hybrid — 'Francie L', E. G. Busse, Lafayette
 Best 3 Hybrids — 'Francie L', Dr. Fred Heitman
 Best Seedling — Dr. John Lawson, Antioch

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

Bakersfield, California -- March 7-8, 1970

- Best Flower of Show — 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Amos Kleinsasser, Bakersfield
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica — 'Tomorrow's Dawn', Amos Kleinsasser
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis',
 Francis Wallen, Bakersfield
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Jennie Mills', Amos Kleinsasser
 Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Wildfire', Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Pace,
 Upland
 Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Pink Perfection', Mrs. Ross Doll, Bakersfield
 Best Boutonniere Japonica Runner-up — 'Baby Sargent', Mr. and Mrs. Lee
 Gaeta, El Monte
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Elegans Supreme', Amos Kleinsasser
 Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Drama Girl', Mrs. H. L. Wolf, Bakersfield
 Best 5 Japonicas — 'Jennie Mills', Amos Kleinsasser
 Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Magnoliaeflora', Mrs. H. L. Wolf

- Best Reticulata — 'Moutancha', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Purple Gown', Fred Hamilton
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Moutancha', Fred Hamilton
 Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Purple Gown', Fred Hamilton
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. Albert Summerson, Glendale
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — 'Francie L', Mr. and Mrs. Albert Summerson
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Julia Hamiter', Mr. and Mrs. Albert Summerson
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage Runner-up — 'Anticipation', Mr. and Mrs. Albert Summerson
 Best Treated Bloom — 'Grand Prix', Mr. and Mrs. Albert Summerson
 Best Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'Elsie Ruth Marshall', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
 Best Other Species — 'Star Above Star', Mr. and Mrs. Pat Novak, Van Nuys
 Best Other Species Runner-up — 'Dawn', Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland
 Best Seedling — Japonica Seedling, Harold L. Paige, Lafayette

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

Sacramento, California -- March 7-8, 1970

- Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bartucco, Sacramento
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore
 Best Flower of Show — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. and Mrs. William Sims, Elk Grove
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. and Mrs. William Sims
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Betty Sheffield', George Stewart, Sacramento
 Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Kitty', Kenneth Rice, Chico
 Best 3 Large and Very Large Japonicas — 'Reg Ragland Var', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson
 Best 3 Medium Japonicas — 'Sunset Oaks', Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Busse, Lafayette
 Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas — 'Fircone Var', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto
 Best 5 Japonicas — 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Slobe, Sacramento
 Best Tray of 11 Japonicas — 'Guilio Nuccio Var', Mrs. Larry Fesler, Sacramento
 Best Reticulata — 'Buddha', Mr. and Mrs. Eugene G. Busse
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Lion Head', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ehrhart
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Julia Hamiter', Mrs. J. M. Daigle, Sacramento
 Best 3 Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage — 'Francie L', Mrs. William Breuner, Orinda
 Best 3 Hybrids With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'E. G. Waterhouse Var', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento

(Continued on next page)

- Best 12 Different Varieties of Japonica — Mrs. William Breuner
 Best Treated Bloom — 'Francie L Var', Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ehrhart
 Best Seedling Japonica — D. L. Feathers, Lafayette
 Best Seedling Hybrid — D. L. Feathers
 Best Seedling Reticulata — D. L. Feathers

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Fresno, California -- March 8, 1970

- Best Large Japonica — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
 Best Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Kramer's Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKeller, Ivanhoe
 Best Medium Japonica — 'Annette Gehry', Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Helm, Fresno
 Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme', Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wong, Pleasant Hills
 Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Kitty', Jack Woo, Fresno
 Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Marie Bracey' and 'Fran Mathis', Milo Rowell; 'Hawaii', Jack Evans; 'King's Ransom', 'Elegans Supreme' and 'Tomorrow Var', Art Gonos; 'Sawada's Dream', 'Shiro Chan' and 'White Nun', Dr. F. L. Rankin; 'Colonial Dame', George Blair; 'Lily Pons', Robert Ehrhart; 'Grandeur', William Helm; 'Maroon and Gold', Mary Lou Cutter; 'Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth', Al Taylor; 'Allison Leigh Woodroof', Anthony Pinheiro.
 Best 3 Japonicas — 'Midnight', Jack Evans, Ivanhoe
 Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Drama Girl', Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Baird, Fresno
 Best Reticulata — 'Crimson Robe', Jack Woo
 Best Hybrid Over 5" — 'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Collier
 Best Hybrid Under 5" — 'Charlean', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell, Fresno
 Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid Blooms on Court of Honor —
 'Temple Mist', John Movich; 'Cornelian', Dr. Hugh Wong; 'El Dorado', Jack Evans; 'Forty-Niner', Don Klein; 'Francie L', Dr. W. A. Rohlfing
 Best Chemically Treated Bloom — 'Clark Hubbs', Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell
 Best Group of 15 Blooms — Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell
 Best Seedling — Mr. and Mrs. Milo Rowell
 Best Sport — Sport of 'Kick Off', Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKeller

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Sunvalley Center, Concord, California -- March 14-15, 1970

- Best Single Flower of Show — 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. William Stewart, Sacramento
 Best Group of 3 Flowers of Show — 'Moutancha', Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Burnette, Castro Valley
 Sweepstakes — Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Morton, Lafayette
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Frank T. Bartucco, Sacramento
 Sweepstakes, Novice — Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto
 Award of Excellence — David L. Feathers, Lafayette
 Challenge Award — Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore
 Best Large or Very Large Japonica — 'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. and Mrs. Herb Martin, Sacramento

- Best Large or Very Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Mrs. D. W. Davis-Peony', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento
- Best Medium Japonica — 'Pink Pagoda', Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Mira, Orinda
- Best Medium Japonica Runner-up — 'Sawada's Dream', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin
- Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Kitty', Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rambath, Sacramento
- Best Boutonniere Japonica Runner-up — 'Little Man', Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr., Sacramento
- Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor — 'Vernon Mayo', Richard F. Roggia; 'Tomorrow Var', George A. McKee; 'Leanne's Tomorrow', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart; 'Glen 40', Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carnie, Jr.; 'Coronation', Mrs. William R. Breuner; 'Drama Girl', James D. Grant; 'Lily Pons', Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ehrhart; 'Jean Marie', Dr. Fred E. Heitman; 'New Horizons', Kenneth R. Rice; 'Pink Diddy', Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Morton; 'Eleanor Hagood', Dr. J. Holtzman; 'Margaret Radcliffe', Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Patterson; 'Fircone Var', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Black Domino', Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Morton; 'Tom Thumb', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro; 'Man Size', Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Morton; 'Pearl's Pet', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro.
- Best 3 Japonicas — 'Pink Pagoda', Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Slobe, Sacramento
- Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Drama Girl Var', Mrs. Van V. McKee, Carmichael
- Best 6 Japonicas — 'Carter's Sunburst', Harold R. Studt, Sacramento
- Best 6 Japonicas Runner-up — 'Miss Universe', R. C. Poertner, Lafayette
- Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas — 'Sugar Babe', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin
- Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas Runner-up — 'Fircone Var', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin
- Best Reticulata — 'Cornelian', Mr. and Mrs. Skip Stevens, Sacramento
- Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Mandalay Queen', Nina L. Smith, Santa Rosa
- Reticulata Blooms on Court of Honor — 'Crimson Robe', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart; 'Tali Queen', William D. Stewart; 'Lila Naff', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ehrhart; 'Noble Pearl', Thomas Sertich; 'Moutancha', Mr. and Mrs. Herb Martin
- Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Cornelian', Mrs. Eric A. Flunker, Jr., Sacramento
- Best 3 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'William Hertrich', Mr. and Mrs. Sal B. Davi, Pittsburg
- Best 6 Reticulatas — 'Cornelian', Mr. and Mrs. Harvey L. Morton
- Best 6 Reticulatas Runner-up — 'Purple Gown', Matt Talia, Santa Clara
- Best Large or Very Large Hybrid — 'Howard Asper', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti, Sebastopol
- Best Large or Very Large Hybrid Runner-up — 'Valentine Day', Harold L. Paige, Lafayette
- Best Medium Hybrid — 'Elsie Jury', Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr.
- Best Medium Hybrid Runner-up — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. and Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento
- Best 3 Hybrids — 'Francie L', William D. Stewart, Sacramento

(Continued on next page)

- Best 3 Hybrids Runner-up — 'E. G. Waterhouse Var', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart
 Best Group of 12 Different Camellias — Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr.
 Best Seedling, Large and Very Large — Parks #80 — 4, David L. Feathers, Lafayette
 Best Seedling, Large and Very Large Runner-up — Richard F. Roggia, San Jose
 Best Seedling, Medium — L. D. 2, David L. Feathers
 Best Seedling, Medium Runner-up — #655, Harold L. Paige
 Best Seedling Boutonniere — #10, Joe Arruda, Modesto
 Best Seedling Boutonniere Runner-up — H54, Barlow Hollingshead, Orinda
 Best Treated Bloom — 'Elsie Ruth Marshall', Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek
 Best Treated Bloom Runner-up — 'Mathotiana', Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Ehrhart

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Modesto, California -- March 21-22, 1970

- Sweepstakes — Dr. and Mrs. Fred Rankin, Modesto
 Sweepstakes Runner-up — Frank T. Bartucco, Sacramento
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica — 'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McKellar, Ivanhoe
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica Runner-up — 'Fashionata', Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno
 Best Medium and Small Japonica — 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Jack Evans, Ivanhoe
 Best Medium and Small Japonica Runner-up — 'Margaret Davis', Milo Rowell, Fresno
 Best Miniature Japonica — 'Fircone Var', Dr. and Mrs. Fred Rankin
 Best 3 Large and Very Large Japonicas — 'Marie Bracey', Dr. and Mrs. Fred Rankin
 Best 3 Medium and Small Japonicas — 'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. Jack Evans
 Best 3 Miniature Japonicas — 'Man Size', Harold Rambath, Sacramento
 Best 5 Large and Very Large Japonicas — 'Marie Bracey', Dr. and Mrs. Fred Rankin
 Best 5 Medium and Small Japonicas — 'Lady Kay', Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart, Sacramento
 Best Reticulata — 'Mandalay Queen', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti, Sebastopol
 Best Reticulata Runner-up — 'Moutancha', Mr. and Mrs. Howard Burnette, Castro Valley
 Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Moutancha', Mr. and Mrs. Howard Burnette
 Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Valentine Day', Mr. and Mrs. Wm. B. Johnston, Fresno
 Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Elsie Jury', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento
 Best 3 Hybrids — 'Howard Asper', Dr. and Mrs. Fred Rankin
 Best 9 Blooms — Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stewart
 Best Seedling — David L. Feathers, Lafayette

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Santa Rosa, California -- March 28-29, 1970

- Sweepstakes — Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto
Sweepstakes Runner-up — Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Morton, Lafayette
Best Large Japonica — 'Easter Morn', Mr. and Mrs. Jack Wood, Fresno
Best Medium Japonica — 'Lady Kay', George Stewart, Sacramento
Best Boutonniere Japonica — 'Kitty', Mr. and Mrs. James D. Grant, Santa Rosa
Best 3 Large and Medium Japonicas — 'Elanor Hagood', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek
Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas — 'Man Size', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin
Best 5 Japonicas — 'Marie Bracey', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin
Japonica Blooms on Court of Honor —
'Monjisu Red', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Spring Sonnet', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Drama Girl', Mr. and Mrs. James D. Grant; 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. and Mrs. James D. Grant; 'Grand Slam', Mr. and Mrs. Art Gonos; 'Alpine Glow', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ehrhart; 'Fashoinata', Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ehrhart; 'Baby Sargent', Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best Reticulata — 'Purple Gown', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti, Sebastopol
Best 3 Reticulatas — 'Moutancha', Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park
Best 5 Reticulatas — 'William Hertrich', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti
Reticulatas on Court of Honor —
'Mandalay Queen' and 'William Hertrich', Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Passinetti
Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage — 'Howard Asper', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin
Best 3 Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage — 'Howard Asper', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin
Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'Elsie Jury', Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ray, Sacramento
Best 3 Hybrids With Other Than Reticulata Parentage — 'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. and Mrs. John Augis, San Jose
Hybrids on Court of Honor —
'Fire Chief Var', Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Rankin; 'Glory of Canterbury', Harvey Morton
Best Seedling — AACR-3, Jack Asegueda, Oakland
Seedlings on Court of Honor —
WR-12, David L. Feathers; P. D., Milo Rowell; 'Sandy Sue', Mr. and Mrs. Caryl Pitkin

RELEASING

'Carnival Queen' (Japonica)

'Rose Parade' ('Donation' X Japonica)

'Silver Waves' (Japonica)

'Highlight' ('Purple Gown' X Saluenensis)

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

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

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WOODROOF REPORTS ON NEW VARIETIES

Bill Woodroof gave his annual report on new varieties to the members of the Pacific Camellia Society at the Society's April meeting. This has become a Society tradition to have him as the featured speaker at the April dinner meeting, the last of the camellia season.

As in reports of former years, he has based his evaluations on observation of flowers on mature plants that have been grown under normal outdoor conditions in the Los Angeles area. He made it clear that he knows that the results may be entirely different in the place of origin, and particularly where grown with special treatment or with protection. He stated that he has received letters from people in other areas who have disagreed with his conclusions. This is to be expected, he said, and people who hear and read his evaluations must have in mind the purpose for which they are made; that is, for the guidance of camellia growers in the Los Angeles area who of necessity must be selective in their choice of new varieties that are originated elsewhere, particularly in areas in which growing camellias under protection has become a way of life.

The following evaluations include whether a second report, the state of origin, description given by originator followed by Woodroof's description from his observation, and his rating. His schedule for rating is as follows:

- A. Excellent, should have
- B. Good and worth having
- C. Similar to established variety which is equally good or better
- D. Garden variety
- E. No value

ANTICIPATION. Second report. *Saluenensis* hybrid. Deep rose. Large, peony form. (New Zealand) As described, except sometimes semi-double. 5". B

BILL ARANT. Pink. Large, semi-

double to full peony form. (South Carolina) As described, 4½" to 5". C to B.

BILL QUATTLEBAUM. Wine red. Large to very large, anemone form. (South Carolina) As described except 4". Needs size. Wait another year.

BRILLIANT BUTTERFLY. Reticulata. Rose red. Large, semi-double. (New Zealand) As described except 4". D.

CHITTAGONG. Reticulata hybrid. No published description. (California) Sweetpea red. Very large, irregular semi-double, 5½". B to A.

CARNIVAL QUEEN. White with occasional stripes of rose red and pale pink. Large to very large, semi-double to full peony form. (California) As described, 5". B

CRAIG CLARK. Reticulata seedling. Deep crimson. Very large, semi-double. (New Zealand). As described, 5½". B to A.

DR. JOHN ELLIS. No published description. Dark pink. Semi-double. 4". E

DR. LOUIS POLIZZI. Reticulata hybrid. Sweet pea pink. Medium to large, semi-double. (Louisiana). As described, 4". B

ELENA LORENZO. Rose red. Large, semi-double. (Georgia). As described, 4½". C

ELIZABETH LE BEY BLUSH. Sport of 'Elizabeth LeBey'. Light pink margined white. (Florida). As described. B

ELSIE DRYDEN. Reticulata hybrid. Light pink with lavender cast. Large, semi-double. (California). As described, except can be 5½". B

FESTIVAL. No published description. White blushed pink. Formal double. C

5th AVENUE. White. Large, peony form. (Georgia). As described, 4½". C

FORTY-NINER. Reticulata hybrid. Red. Large, full peony form.

(California). As described, 4" to 5". B

GAY TIME (Jury's 171). Hybrid (New Zealand). No published description. Light pink shaded orchid pink. Large, semi-double to high loose peony form, occasionally formal double. 4½". B

GEORGE COUNTS. White. Very large, semi-double (Georgia). As described, 4½". B to A

GEORGIA SUNSET. Deep rose. Large, anemone form. (Georgia). As described, 4½". C

GRANADA (Park Hill). Red. Large to very large, semi-double to peony form. (California). As described, 5" to 5½". B

HIGH COMMAND. No published description. Red. Large, loose peony form. 4½". B

HIGHLIGHT. Reticulata hybrid. Red. Large, irregular semi-double. (New Zealand). As described, 4½". Appears soft. D

JOHN TAYLOR. Second report. Reticulata hybrid. Dark red. Very large, semi-double. (California). As described, 5½". B to A

JOLYNN RESTER. Red. Large to very large, irregular semi-double. (Mississippi). As described, 4½". C

JONATHAN. Second report. Deep pink. Large, semi-double to peony form. (Georgia). As described, 4½" to 5". B

KONA. White to greenish white Sport of 'Hawaii'. (California). As described. In question, does not open well in Los Angeles coastal area.

LADY SUSAN. Deep rose pink. Large, semi-double. (South Carolina). As described, except 3½". E

LEONA WILLSEY. White, semi-double with scalloped petals. (Florida). As described, 4" to 4½". C

LEONORA NOVICK. White. Large to very large, loose peony form. (California). As described, 5". B

LILA NAFF. Second report. Reticulata seedling. Silver pink. Large, semi-double. (Louisiana). As described, 5" to 5½". A

LOUISE HARISTON. Clear pink with coral undertones. Large, semi-double. (Alabama). As described, 4½". C to B

LOUIS LAW. Rose pink. Large, anemone form. (Georgia). As described. 4". C

LUCILE DAVIS. Second report. White. Large, anemone form. (Florida). As described, except sometimes peony form, 4" to 4½". C

LURLINE WALLACE. No published description. Medium rose pink. Large, formal double. 4" to 4½". C

LEANNE'S TOMORROW. Coral rose sport of 'Tomorrow'. (Mississippi). As described, 4¾" to 5". B

MARTHA NORWOOD. Second report. Dark red. Large, semi-double. (Georgia). As described, 4½" to 5". B

MILO ROWELL. Second report. Reticulata hybrid. Deep rich pink. Very large, irregular semi-double to loose peony form. (California). Light to deep pink and generally irregular semi-double, around 5½". B

OMEGA. Blush white edged coral. Large, semi-double. (Louisiana). As described, 4½". B

PINK SPARKLE. Second report. Reticulata hybrid. Light pink, large, semi-double. (California). As described except can get very large, 5" to 6". B to A

PREMIER. Rose red. Large, full peony form. (California). As described, 4½" to 5¼". B

ROSE PARADE. Hybrid seedling. Deep rose pink. Medium, formal double. (California). As described, except can be large, 4" to 4½". B

ROSS CLARK. Saluenensis hybrid. Pink. Very large semi-double. (New Zealand). As described, except around 4". D

SARAH DEAN. White. Large, semi-double. (Florida). As described, 4". C

(Continued on page 25)

CAMELLIAS OUTSIDE THE SO-CALLED CAMELLIA BELT

Mark Anthony, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens, has asked some people in the colder areas of the United States to tell him about their camellia growing results in their areas. He passed this information on for the readers of *Camellia Review*.

Mrs. Otto P. Mann of Beverly, New Jersey writes that 'Rev. John G. Drayton', planted in the ground against the south side of her house, blooms very well; also, a large red peony type does well. 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'DaiKagura', 'Debutante', and 'Pink Perfection' bloom well in a make shift glass house in an open cellar way. A hedge of sasanquas in all colors has been in bloom outdoors since October. Mrs. Mann tries to plant field grown plants from as far north as possible, such as Norfolk, Va., so that they will be somewhat acclimated.

Mrs. Julian Hill of Wilmington, Delaware grows camellias both indoors and outdoors. Her best varieties: 'Marjorie Magnificent' in full sun, 'Herme' for dependability, 'Crusticana' (Yuki Komachi), which has done well the last two winters and is budded this year. She reports that sasanquas and *saluensis* do well in a sheltered city garden, that most of the "fancy new greenhouse types" do not do well outside.

Joseph Musumeci of Broomall, Pennsylvania has been growing camellias for about twelve years, having started with a lean-to greenhouse in the back of his home. He now has three greenhouses. He has some camellias that have grown outside under Austrian pines for six or more years, including 'Christine Lee', 'Te Deum' and 'Elegans'. They usually bloom in late March and early April. He has on the north side of his home a six feet tall 'Lady Clare' that has been there with no protection since 1962.

It blooms in late March every year.

He built a lath house which faces west, under which he has had eight camellias growing in the ground for about two years — 'Glen 40' 6-feet, 'Pink Perfection' 7-feet, 'Berenice Boddy' 2-feet. He tried a 'Pink Perfection' on the northwest corner of the house. It bloomed two years in late March and April but the centers were always brown. It had looked so much better when it was growing in the greenhouse that he put it into a pot and back into the greenhouse.

He has had a 7-foot 'Mathotiana', grafted on sasanqua roots, on the west side of the house for ten years. The only protection is a little lath to keep the winter sun away. Night temperatures are in the teens or twenties from January to about the second week of March. He lives about ten miles from the center of Philadelphia.

He keeps his greenhouse at about 55 degrees. He has about 150 plants and about fifty varieties. He has two fig trees in the corners of the greenhouse, planted in the ground. They shade the camellias in the summer when he removes the filter-glass roof from the greenhouse. The camellias get more daylight when the fig leaves fall in the winter. He heats his large greenhouse with bottled gas. He has an automatic mister system that he uses only during the summer, having it on for twenty seconds every three minutes from April to November.

All his 150 potted plants are planted in fir bark and perlite. He fertilizes with 50-50 Hollytone and cottonseed meal in March, May and July. All the camellias in the ground outdoors are fertilized with sheep manure (hydrated) in March and April, and with Hollytone and cottonseed meal in June and July. He gets a little die back once in a while. He has very few insects, sprays with

OsoTEX once a year in May. The only pruning he does is cutting about six inches of stem with each flower.

He has planted a few seeds with fair success. Most of his plants have been bought in Alabama, a few from Nuccio's in California. The only other people with whom he compares his camellias are Du Pont's Longwood Gardens, about eighteen miles from his home. He plans to try some reticulatas in the near future.

Cameron Bradley of Wolfpen Farm, Southborough, Massachusetts says a greenhouse is a must to grow camellias there. He believes that some of his trees are 60 years old. They are planted in the ground in his greenhouse. His biggest containers are 2/3 of a charred oak whiskey barrel. He has built his own 14" and 18" square tubs out of redwood. He uses clay pots from 12" down. He prunes heavily each year to contain the plants within the confines of the greenhouse.

He runs the night temperature in the larger house at about 35 degrees in cold weather, although he says he has seen it lower with no damage. He shades heavily in summer and opens all the vents. About 15 years ago he closed the greenhouse, bedded the trees that were in the ground in deep straw after literally flooding the bed. They did not go near the house until Spring and found very little damage. One tree died back to ground level but has since come back. They had a profusion of blooms in April and May. The house was opened in the summer, the straw removed, and the process repeated the next year with the same results.

Feeding is done at the time of repotting, using cow manure from their farm, and lately using Electra as top dressing. They make the soil as light as possible, with a lot of oak leaf mold, sand, loam and manure.

Mr. Bradley says that all varieties seem to thrive. Plants that he has bought in California have done extremely well, such as 'Kramer's Su-

preme', 'Brigadoon', 'J. Pringle Smith Var.', 'King's Ransom', 'Sunset Glory', 'Guilio Nuccio Var.' and 'Miss Universe'. He has 164 plants with 35 varieties named that he is sure of and 15 with no names. Other varieties that he has are:

White Giant
Berenice Boddy
Elizabeth Boardman
Magnolia Queen
John Illges
White Emma
Virgins Blush
Lady Humes Blush
Lady Vansittart
Lady Clare
Adolphe Audusson
Rosea Plena
Alba Plena
Elegans
Debutante
Elegans Var.
C. M. Wilson
Donckelarii
Frizzle White
Pink Perfection
Mathotiana
Pink Ball
Sarasa
Hana Fuki
Herme
Lotus
Fimbriata
Mrs. Tingley
Ville de Nantes

Frank L. Teuton of Washington, within the camellia belt but not too far in, wrote March 20: "We had 2 weeks of cold weather with a temperature that never got above freezing day and night and it damaged many buds, especially on younger plants. I went through our National Arboretum today and found considerable damage there where the plants are pretty well protected by a large and high hill and by tall oak trees. Our old established plants will produce plenty of flowers where the plants were protected."

CLASSIFICATION OF SEEDLINGS BY SIZE IN SHOW COMPETITION IS SUGGESTED

March 27, 1970

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

Dear Harold:

The letter from George Stewart and your reply concerning the proper classification of new *reticulatas* published in the March issue of the *Camellia Review*, were of particular interest to me. This is because of the discussions and actions by our Camellia Research Committee at its last two meetings of ways and means of providing a better method of classifying camellia seedlings in general.

It is felt that the phenomenal development, particularly of new *reticulata* hybrids during the past few years, has made obsolete, for classification purposes at least, the use of the single, all-inclusive category — Hybrids. This problem has been met recently by division of hybrid seedlings into two separate classes—"with *reticulata* parentage" and "without *reticulata* parentage." Such action was initiated by the writer and was unquestionably a step in the right direction. However, our Committee as a whole now feels that this limited segregation no longer is adequate.

At its February meeting, our Research Committee voted in favor of segregating all camellia seedlings for the purposes of judging, into four subdivisions according to size—Small under 3", Medium, 3" to 4", large, over 4" but not over 5", very large, over 5", irrespective of parentage. This would avoid the question of hybridity entirely and simply compare seedlings on the basis of more or less equal size and impressiveness. This system was used at two of our Northern California camellia shows this season, and several judges have reported that it facilitated their work, especially so,

where the number of entries was large. In essence, this method simply employs the size description used in the Nomenclature Book as the basis of differentiation, ignoring parentage.

The use of parentage as the sole determinant of classification (and hence, comparison of the merits) of camellia seedlings, at this advanced stage of camellia development, is a tricky and uncertain business at best. When it comes to the question of hybridity of *reticulata* seedlings (as is the case in the exchange of letters referred to), the controlling question would seem to our Committee to be whether *reticulatas* (as we generally refer to them) are not themselves actually hybrids. If memory serves, two of our more eminent camellia geneticists, Dr. Clifford R. Parks and Walter E. Lammerts, have expressed the view that all of the so-called Kunming (Yunnan) *reticulatas* are hybrids. This would indicate that the only true *reticulata* is the wild form single. Actually, their hybridity apparently is confirmed by the great variety of and improvement in wild form *reticulata* seedlings we have experienced from both controlled and open pollinated crosses with other species.

If then, as the writer firmly believes, all our commercial varieties of *reticulata* are, in fact, hybrids, what purpose is served by struggling over the question of hybridity of their offspring? Such are simply F-2 or F-3 hybrids, even if crossed among themselves, granted the Kunmings are hybrids.

All this brings us back to where we started — surely it would be both fair and prudent to avoid the tangle of the parentage question and simply compete like flowers against each other in the judging of seedlings. Thus, a

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NEWER VARIETIES IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST

W. F. "Hody" Wilson, Jr.

Any discussion of new varieties for any area always leads you down many paths, most of which are not to the so-called new ones. I do not like to just name and partially describe those newly registered nor many of those which you hear about. I shall try to mention a few observations that I have made for myself during the season, along with some of the more prominently mentioned new ones which I have not actually seen.

It is probably not surprising that some of the most sought after varieties in this area which offer promise are West Coast varieties and are not actually new but are just becoming available to the growers who exhibit in our shows. Probably you are already aware of the current trend in the South and Southeast which is having very great effect on the make-up of the varieties being grown and exhibited.

Presently there is a widespread demand for the new hybrids and reticulatas. With as many facilities for growing protected plants which we now have, the grower can expect much greater success than in the past. During this season 'Francie L', 'Howard Asper', 'Vallee Knudsen', and 'Sylvia May Wells' have produced many fine flowers for our shows. Among the reticulatas, the old variety 'Cornelian' and the newer 'Mandalay Queen' and 'Mouchang' have produced some fine specimens for the shows of this area. As you would expect, 'Valentine Day' along with the other new hybrids were in great demand.

From this area 'Marguerite Sears', 'Melinda Hackett', and 'Miss Mandie Supreme' were available and in very great demand. These seedlings have won in numerous shows but have yet to earn a place among the top vari-

eties. It may be of interest to add that 'Barbara Colbert' has produced many nice flowers this season over a rather wide area of the South and Southeast.

The following are new to me but from the descriptions seem to have some merit:

'Marie Crockett' —

Early red formal—badly needed

'Katherine Hall' —

A small pretty sweetpea type

'Graves Meador' —

A large red peony that has been a show winner in the seedling class

'Cavalier' —

From Albany, Georgia — Good reports on this seedling

'Dr. Geechee' —

I have not seen but it is described as a very large bloom with a good potential as a nice flower.

I have had some nice blooms and seen others of two or three varieties that have been around some time but have not appeared in the shows until lately; namely 'Harriet Knapp', 'Ada Belle', and 'Toby Ellen'. I observed a couple of good flowers of 'War Cry' and 'Sara Abigail'. 'George Counts' is a very good white flower and worthy of trial by any grower who prefers the whites. 'Dawn Delight', a mutation of 'Tomorrow's Dawn', is a very high, ruffled centered bloom of 'Tomorrow'. It has a different formation from the regular 'Tomorrow' and does well.

I have not seen many seedlings exhibited that excite me very much. Some of Asper's hybrids were very nice and should be good varieties. Lee Poe of Birmingham had a winner in several shows that is an attractive flower—not a very large one but with a very distinctive orange or peach

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JUDGING CAMELIAS

William E. Woodroof

*(Talk to Members of Southern California Camellia Society at Society's
March 1970 Meeting)*

I would like to present some general comments on judging of camellias based on my observations and those of other camellia growers of long standing, and the participating in judging as a judge or Chairman of Judges over a period in excess of 25 years. I am sure that many of you will agree with most of my comments, just as I am also sure that many of you will disagree with many of my comments. However, I believe it is my privilege, on being asked to speak on this subject, to give my opinions in an unequivocal manner, which I am sure those who know me would expect. It may be that after I present my comments I may not be invited to judge in future camellia shows, but that is the risk I will have to take. Assuming now that any of you remain, I will present my comments on judging under various subdivisions.

Responsibility of Chairman of Judges

The Chairman of Judges has the following general responsibilities:

1. Selection of competent and experienced judges to fulfill the Chairman's responsibility to the exhibitors and to the viewing public. The sole consideration in the selection should be competency and experience.
2. Assignment of judges to teams upon following basis:
 - (a) Judges from outside growing area of the exhibitors in the show should be teamed with local judges familiar with the blooming habits in the show area.
 - (b) Newly appointed judges should be teamed with experienced judges.
 - (c) Judges on each team should be able to work harmoniously.
 - (d) Leader should be assigned to

each team who is considered the most experienced and has the ability to keep the team moving.

3. Teams should be assigned to exhibits as to which judges on the particular team have the greatest expertise, with particular regard to seedlings, hybrids, species, etc.
4. Instruct the judges as to their authority, responsibility and limitation, including such matters as:
 - (a) Rules and policies.
 - (b) Standards.
 - (c) Degree of tolerance, if any allowed.
 - (d) Disqualification of judges or entries.
 - (e) Definition of terms used and clarification of ambiguous terms.
 - (f) Instructions as to number of awards allowed and major awards.
5. Keep judges out of exhibit area prior to commencement of judging.
6. Settle questions arising in process of judging.
7. Generally insure authoritative and informed procedure of judging.

Qualification of Judges

As above set forth, it is the responsibility of the Chairman of Judges to select the most competent and experienced judges available. In my opinion such judges should have the following qualifications:

1. Possess, by reason of long association with the growing of camellias, a thorough knowledge of species, varieties, variation of forms in the same variety, color, habits and culture.
2. Be well informed of the type, characteristics and variations of a substantial number of varieties.

3. Be able to subordinate personal preference to the fullest extent possible.
4. Have a clear conception of what is important in evaluating quality and not allow slight defects to disqualify a flower unless a flower without defects is equal or better.
5. Be willing to discuss and resolve difference of opinion with other judges.
6. Be diplomatic, unbiased, considerate and capable of explaining in courteous manner the reason for his decisions.
7. Be familiar with the show schedule, operation and management.
4. To suggest changes believed to be desirable to prevent disqualification of entry.
5. To recommend special awards.
6. To refuse to make an award if entry does not merit it.
7. To be assured that decisions are final.
8. To suggest improvements for future judging.

Recommendations for Judging in Particular Areas

1. *Best Flower*

This award is generally believed to be the top award in any show and careful consideration should be given prior to making such an award. In my opinion the following rules should be applied:

- (a) Do not give an award to a flower of a variety which produces good flowers periodically or only in a few or limited areas.
- (b) Do not give an award to an unusual flower of a variety which is not generally obtainable.
- (c) Do not give an award to a new introduction which has not been proven over a period of time.
- (d) Be conscientious about allowing yourself to be influenced by newness, rarity or commonness of a variety.
- (e) Judge condition of flower at time of judging, without attempting to guess as to its possible condition in a later stage of the show.

2. *Seedlings*

It is my opinion that seedling flowers grown with special treatment should not be permitted in the seedling class as it has been proven during the past several years that seedling varieties which have been distributed based on special treatment have proven valueless under normal outdoor growing conditions. Seedling vari-

(Continued on next page)

Duties of Judge

The duties of a judge include the following:

1. Report to Chairman of Judges on time.
2. Have thorough knowledge of show schedule.
3. Study class or classes to which assigned.
4. Judge each entry in the exhibit according to the norm of such entry and do not make an award to a flower which is unusual and not generally obtainable.
5. Explain reason for decisions rendered upon request.
6. Report infractions of rules to Chairman of Judges.
7. Refrain from handling exhibits.
8. Cooperate with management and fellow judges.
9. Refrain from social conversation during judging and proceed diligently.

Privileges of a Judge

The privileges of a judge are as follows:

1. To be furnished with a marked schedule in advance.
2. To be accorded privacy while judging.
3. To disqualify an entry on the following grounds:
 - (a) Not conform to schedule.
 - (b) Incorrect classification.
 - (c) Poor quality or condition.

eties should always be proven under normal outdoor growing conditions prior to any special treatment.

It is also my opinion that seedling flowers grown under glass should not be permitted in the seedling class except in show areas requiring glasshouse growing.

The principal purpose of judging seedlings should be to screen out seedlings which are undesirable or duplications, and select seedlings which have commercial value.

Based upon the above and foregoing, I would suggest that the following matters should be considered in making an award for a seedling:

- (a) Distinctiveness or novelty, such as picotee margins, creped or ruffled petals, or other unusual petalage, etc.
- (b) Vividness, brilliance, shadings or depth in colors.
- (c) Petal thickness.
- (d) In general, the flower be different and distinctive or better than a similar flower which is now being grown.

3. *Specially Treated Flowers*

Substantial problems in judging have arisen in shows where flowers grown with special treatment are segregated from flowers grown under normal outdoor conditions.

Considerable study has been given to the problems of judging in such shows, and I recommend the following procedures:

- (a) Exhibitors are presumed to be honest and mistakes in entry are presumed to be innocent.
- (b) Flowers considered by judges to be specially treated and placed in the wrong class should be moved to the correct class if ascertainable, and if not ascertainable should be disqualified, such disqualifi-

cation being the only penalty imposed upon the exhibitor.

- (c) Judges are presumed to exercise their best judgment and their judgment shall be final.

The reason generally given for use of special treatment is to promote earlier bloom, which is important in areas which prohibit the obtaining of flowers in normal outdoor growing later in the blooming season due to cold weather. However, special treatment also influences the quality, color, form and particularly the size of the flower. Therefore, I believe it must be admitted that one of the principal reasons for the use of special treatment is to obtain an increase in the size of the flower. I am personally of the opinion that this problem has been magnified out of all proportion and if judging is conducted under the principles which I consider proper the problem would be insignificant. Proper judging of a flower grown under normal outdoor conditions requires an award only to a flower which is the usual normal flower of the particular variety and prohibits an award to a flower which is not the normal or usual flower, and particularly is of excessive size which is not usually obtainable under normal outdoor growing conditions. Therefore, under such principals it would make little difference whether the flower was specially treated or not.

First Competitive Show

The New South Wales Branch of the Australian Camellia Research Society will hold its first open competitive camellia show on June 6, 1970 at St. John's Hall in Gordon. Previous shows have all been non-competitive. This show will be more than a month earlier than any other major show in Sydney.

SUMMER CARE OF CAMELLIAS

There is nothing basically different in the summer care of camellias from the care that should be given during the other months of the year. Some points are worthy of emphasis, however, and these are listed below.

Water. Close attention to watering is a must in California, particularly in the areas of low humidity. This is not to say that water is not necessary in all areas, but rather to point out the necessity for water where humidity is low. This eliminates the thought of watering by calendar. A finger scratching into the soil is the best instrument there is to determine when water is needed.

We have awakened more than once to an intensely hot morning, not predictable from the temperature of the preceding day. Just as citrus growers listen to the weather reports during the winter for need to protect against cold during the night, so might camellia growers listen to weather reports for forecasts of coming hot weather and particularly hot winds. A thorough watering both before and during hot spells will be helpful to the plants and might save some leaves from burning. Daily sprinkling in the evenings of hot days is helpful.

Repot. Even though repotting may generally have been completed, the need for attention to this in individual cases never ceases. The best indication of need for repotting during the summer is a dry plant when others may wait another day for water. Such dry plants should be looked at (the plastic containers make this so easy). The chances are better than even that there is not enough soil in the container to hold moisture. Watering by the calendar for plants that dry out will tell when blooming starts. The old tale that plants should not be repotted in summer has proved to be without foundation.

Pruning. The new growth makes

some of the plants look as though there had been no pruning in March and April. Watch for the new growth in spots where we do not want new foliage. Rub off the new shoots or use the clippers after the new growth has hardened. A good time to do this is when you start to disbud.

Disbud. Some people start to disbud before they can easily discern the difference between the leaf bud and the flower bud. While it may be desirable to remove the surplus buds early, just as much will be accomplished in waiting until the buds are large enough to simplify the disbudding job. The amount of disbudding that one does is a matter of personal choice. If one wants show flowers, he disbuds heavily. If he is after color in his garden with flowers that are large enough to be pleasing, he will be more moderate in his disbudding. It might be desirable to concentrate heavily on the varieties that are thought of as show flowers and go easier on the varieties where size is not so important. This much is certain: There are very few varieties of japonica or reticulata that do not require some disbudding in order to meet the standards of a camellia hobbyist.

Pests. Watch for the pests, both the sucking and chewing kinds. Malathion will care for aphids. In most cases a fine spray of water will eliminate them on camellias. Incidentally, watch for the ants also because they are harbingers of aphids. Unless one knows that he will have chewers, he can watch for the first holes in leaves, then spray promptly with such as chlordane. It probably will do little good to anticipate with chlordane, particularly if there is overhead watering or if one follows the practice of periodic sprinkling of plants, because the chewing pests must eat the pesti-

(Continued on page 25)

THE FRANK MAITLAND RETICULATA HYBRIDS

Harold E. Dryden

One of the mysteries among camellia growers in Southern California has been concerning what we call collectively the "Frank Maitland reticulata hybrids". Early in the 1960's some people learned that Frank Maitland, living in the San Fernando Valley in the Los Angeles area, was blooming several very attractive new seedlings with reticulata parentage. He was growing camellias largely for the florist's trade in cut flowers and camellia foliage. He grew reticulatas for his own pleasure and planted them here and there in his garden. The bees were very good to him and in time the seedlings from the reticulata seeds that he harvested were producing attractive blooms. People called on him to see the flowers and, being a gracious man, he gave them scions. He identified these scions with codes, occasionally with names such as in the "mist" group.

This rapport between Maitland and the bees continued and scions of the newer seedlings were passed out, not only to Southern California people but also to visitors from other areas. He won his first "Best" award in the 1964 Descanso Gardens show with a bloom that he entered. His seedlings won two "Best" awards in 1970 Southern California shows with blooms entered by other growers (A-1 and C-9) and we understand that one of his originations has won at least one "Best" in a Southern show. This has naturally created interest among camellia people, particularly with respect to evaluation of the several varieties that are now blooming and clarification as to the identity of some of the flowers with different code identifications that appear to be similar if not identical. I set out to obtain what information I could from people who are growing and blooming Maitland seedlings in the Southern Cali-

fornia area, and a concensus evaluation of the different seedlings. Following is a statement of these concensus views, given with full recognition that they are concensus views and that different results might have been obtained by people who are not represented in this concensus. Furthermore, it is the concensus that most if not all of the varieties are attractive but that some of them are better or more distinctive so as to merit higher rating.

The first seedlings that attracted attention was a group of four that were similar in appearance, all having a rose-pink sheen that Maitland called a mist. He called them 'Temple Mist', 'Descanso Mist', 'Silver Mist' and 'Fragrant Mist'. It is the concensus that 'Silver Mist' is the best of the group, with 'Descanso Mist' rating consideration as a garden flower. One grower has retained 'Temple Mist' for breeding purposes.

The following are rated good.

A-1. This has been named 'Arbutus Gum'. Some people think this may be the best of the Maitland seedlings.

C-9. The flowers and plant growth of **RE-9** appear to be identical to **C-9** and the two should be considered as one variety. This one has been named 'Pink Sparkle'. There is also a similarity between the seedling called 'Cerise' and **RE-9** that suggests that 'Cerise' may be 'Pink Sparkle'. Judgment is reserved on this, however.

DR, also called "Dark Red". This has been named 'John Taylor'.

E-1. Light rose-pink irregular semi-double with creped petals. The flower reaches $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It may be soft.

E-2. Medium rose-pink irregular semi-double, a 5 inch flower.

E-3. Similar in color and form to **E-2**. Flower is a little larger than **E-2** and apparently not as soft. The two should be observed from point of view of **E-2** and **E-3** being identical.

E-4. 4½" to 5" regular semi-double, light pink veined orchid.

No. 5. Good as a garden variety.

OR, sometimes called "**Orange Red**".

A true orange red regular semi-double, with 5" to 6" flowers of good substance.

F-3. A bright red 5" irregular semi-double. Good color.

R-8, sometimes called "**Two-ton Tony**". This has been named 'Bernadette Karsten'.

G-15. A 4½" light pink veined orchid pink irregular semi-double is being watched for another year.

The following have been generally discarded.

The **G series**, excepting **G-15** that is listed above for further watching.

"**Tiny**", a 4" misted red irregular semi-double.

"**Light Pink**", a 4½" rose-pink irregular semi-double.

New 8 (could be **ME-8**), a 4" rose-pink regular semi-double.

F-1. A rose pink irregular semi-double.

F-4. A 4½" light pink veined deeper pink, irregular semi-double.

Other Maitland seedlings that are being grown have not yet bloomed or have bloomed insufficiently to justify evaluation.

As previously stated, these are consensus judgments of a few people. Other people in Southern California and elsewhere may have had different results. The Editor of *Camellia Review* will welcome statements from people who have had different results, in the interest of passing such information on to all camellia growers.

Critique For Camellia Show Judges

The Los Angeles Camellia Council will sponsor a critique for camellia show judges, to be held October 24, 1970 at the Tuesday Morning Club House in Glendale. This is the location of the monthly meetings of the Pacific

Camellia Society. It is planned to hold a dinner meeting, with dinner to be served about 7 P.M. This location has been selected because facilities for the dinner are good (the Pacific Society holds its annual dinner meeting there), and there are good and ample motels within walking distance to the meeting for people from out-of-town. The dinner will be priced at about \$4.

All camellia show judges and others who wish to judge are invited. The Council is hopeful that people from outside the Los Angeles area will attend. Notices will be sent in September to all accredited judges in California. It is suggested that all who will think about attending put the date on their calendars to avoid conflicts that might develop.

NEWER VARIETIES (Cont.)

pink color. He also has a large red 'Tomorrow' seedling which is to be named 'Ray Lang'. Personally, I like his mutation of 'Evelyn Poe', of the color that we call the blush or blush pink. It is one of the nicest new flowers I have seen.

As you can't be sure of what subsequent blooms from a small plant will be, I hesitate to say much about a potentially very fine miniature. Short-stop Hall, a very young enthusiast of Jackson, Mississippi, showed this one, a deep mahogany color with a tight circle of gold stamens. If it does not get too large with an older and larger plant, it should be an excellent one. Jackson's Nursery, Tyler, has shown a very fine red flowered seedling of 'Tiffany' in several shows this season.

We probably have more seedlings and are naming more now than ever before; but the standards we use now, this host of fine proven varieties we are growing, prohibits the most of them from offering anything worthwhile.

THE YELLOW CAMELLIA

EDITOR'S NOTE:

I have received a letter from Dr. William Stewart, formerly Director of the Los Angeles County Arboretum and now Scientific Director of the Pacific Tropical Botanic Garden in Hawaii, with which he sent a letter that throws light on the evasive subject of the yellow camellia. His letter, that follows, brings us up-to-date with regard to Dr. Stewart's new activities and introduces the writer of the letter to him concerning the yellow camellia.

"Our adventures in establishing the new Botanic Garden continues to be challenging and rewarding. Because of a dry winter we were able to finish a two and a half mile roadway through the area in short order, and we are now beginning construction of two modest buildings. The dry winter brought another dividend (though the sugar planters are pretty, unhappy about the drought) in the outstanding bloom of this year's bouganvillea — the most profuse and vivid for twenty years we are told.

"One of the members of our Board of Trustees of Pacific Tropical Botanic Garden is Dr. Deane Malott, President Emeritus of Cornell University. He and his wife, Eleanor, accepted my challenge to see what they could learn about a "yellow camellia" as they travelled through Asia this winter. Their final report came to me in the form of this letter written from Taipei, Taiwan, which I have received their permission to share with you, even to the extent of publication if you feel there would be interest.

"We would like to be most cordially remembered to all of our 'Camellia Friends'."

Dear Bill:

Our hunt for the Golden Camellia, pursued with great diligence, has terminated here with generally negative results.

We found there was none in Nepal; in Sikkim, with the aid of the best botanist and of the chief forester, none had been known, although the Prime Minister thought he had read of one. In Darjeeling, they were also not in bloom, but Botanical Gardens had none, and we were unable to locate one.

In Chieng Mai, the Deputy Director of Agriculture was a botanist — Dr. Krechong Bhanthumnavin by name. He knew of a rare tea plant north of Chieng Mai — he had seen it — and promised to write to you.

Did he? There was also a feeling that maybe someone had confused an "over ripe" white camellia with a gold one!!

Here in Taipei, we went today to Mr. Yong's gardens, where his son — an artist, not a horticulturist — showed us his garden and said there was no gold camellia. We did see a gold one (a faded white) on a white bush. He told us that the term "18 Scholars Tree" is used because that camellia is known to have 18 combinations and varieties of color — but no gold ones. We then went with Shao Pao Young, a botanist with the Shi-Lin Horticultural Institute at Shi Lin, Taiwan, to see their collections. This is a provincial government operation. We saw hundreds and hundreds of camellias in bloom. Reds, pinks, whites — single, double — some with broad petals, some tightly packed. No gold; *but* Mr. Young insists a gold one exists in China, in the southern part. Perhaps!! But no one from Nepal to Taiwan seems to be certain about it. They just think so — maybe!

We did see that beauty in Mr. Young's garden, but it was a long past white one — though perfectly shaped and quite lovely!

Ever,

Deane W. Malott

Northern California Camellia Council

The Northern California Camellia Council held its sixth annual dinner and unofficial show on Feb. 6, 1970 in Modesto at Carmen's Restaurant in McHenry Village. The banquet served as a kick-off for the eight camellia shows in the area. 123 society members attended. Camellias were displayed and judged. Taking home the small silver preview trophies were Jack Lewis of Concord, large japonica

(Continued on page 25)

WOODROOF REPORTS (Cont.)

SILVER MIST. Reticulata hybrid. Pale iridescent pink. Large to very large, irregular semi-double. (California). As described, 4½" to 5". B

SILVER WAVES. White. Very large, wavy petaled, semi-double. (California). As described, 5½". B

SNOWMAN. Second report. White. Large, irregular semi-double. (Georgia). As described, 5". B

SUNNING HILLS. Hybrid. No published description. Light red. Large, irregular semi-double. B

SWAN LAKE. White. Large, rose form double to loose peony form. (California). As described, 5". B

SYLVIA MAY WELLS. Second report. Hybrid. Pale blush pink, shading to light lavender pink. Large, loose peony form. (California). As described, 4" B

TEEN AGE QUEEN. Blush pink, usually with one small pink stripe. Large, semi-double. (Georgia). As described, 4½". C

TOMORROW CROWN JEWEL. No published description. Sport of 'Tomorrow'. White brushed red in throat with occasional red mark and sometimes turning blush as it ages. A

VALENTINE DAY. Reticulata hybrid. Salmon pink. Very large, formal double. (California). As described, except around 4½" in this area. B to A

VALLEE KNUDSEN. Second report. Saluenensis X reticulata hybrid. Orchid pink. Large to very large, semi-double to loose peony form. (California). As described, 5". B

VERNON MAYO. Rose opal with silver overcast. Large, anemone form. (Louisiana). As described, 4½". B

WATER LILY. Saluenensis hybrid. Lavender tinted pink, medium formal double. (New Zealand). As described, 3½". B

WILD SILK. Reticulata seedling. China rose. Large, irregular semi-double. As described, 3½" to 4". D

CLASSIFICATION (Cont.)

Coronation-type flower would compete against a Mouchang-type or a Howard Asper-type; and an Elegant Beauty-type seedling would be in that same class rather than opposed to an E. G. Waterhouse-type. An exhibitor may have honest doubt whether a seedling on the order of 'Lila Naff' should be entered as a reticulata or as a hybrid, but there can be no doubt about proper placement if the ruler governs the classification. This also relieves the judges of the burden of having to make such determination. In the broad sense practically all japonicas are probably hybrids, yet we separate them into size classifications for trophy purposes. Does it not make sense that we do likewise in the case of seedlings?

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

David L. Feathers

SUMMER CARE (Cont.)

side for effect and water will wash it off.

Cuttings. The best time for making cuttings is during the summer, after the new growth has hardened.

Gibbing. The summer will have passed before we know it and with it the time to start to gib for November and December blooms. The Early Show at Descanso Gardens will be held on December 5-6, 1970.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

variety 'Adolph Audusson Special'; Dr. & Mrs. Fred Rankin of Modesto, small japonica variety 'Fircone Var'; James Grant of Santa Rosa, reticulata variety 'Mouchang'; and Ken Thompson of Fresno, chemically treated bloom variety 'R. L. Wheeler Var'.

WAXING OF CAMELIAS

Martha Blanks

Columbia, South Carolina

(Reprinted from *Carolina Camellias*)

Waxing camellias is fun and also brings out the beauty of the flower. The purpose of waxing flowers is to be able to lay camellias on tables or around and not have to put them in a dish or vase of water. They will last 3 to 4 weeks and even longer, depending on the condition of the camellia and whether or not the bloom gets bruised during waxing.

They may turn brown around the edges, fine, this gives it an antique look! I find blooms with open stamen wax prettier than blooms with tight and closed type stamens.

When cutting blooms to wax, be sure and leave at least 1 leaf, and not more than 3 (I have better luck with only 2 leaves on the bloom), it seems that you can manage to get two leaves waxed in place than you can 3, this is left up to individual. Cut bloom with about 2 inch stem.

Equipment and Material Needed:

- 1 double boiler or large coffee can (one that has plastic lid) placed in a pail of water
- 2 or 3 1-lb. boxes of household wax (depending on size of waxing container)
- 1 large deep bowl with ice water
- 1 thermometer—a must

Heat the wax and keep at 140°F—this is where you use the thermometer (this must be checked with thermometer and kept at 140°). Catch camellia by stem and immerse in heated wax, dip immediately in the bowl of ice water (remove the ice, just have cold water in bowl), place camellia on wax paper to harden. This only takes a few minutes. Be sure you have enough wax to dip camellia in without it hitting bottom or side of pot or can.

A few helpful hints: The coffee can is more convenient to use (if you have a pail it will fit into), after the

wax cools, the plastic lid can be put on can and you have your wax any time you want to wax flowers.

Do not let water get into the melted wax. *Do not* melt wax directly over flame, it is flammable. *Do not* pour wax down the drain.

SCCS Flower Competition Winners

Bill and Ruth Goertz of San Marino won top points in the flower competition at the Southern California Camellia Society meetings in the 1969-70 season. Ab and Leone Summerson of Glendale won second place honors, only one point behind the winner. The five exhibitors with the largest number of points were as follows:

Goertz	105
Summerson	104
Shuey	87
Reed	74
Novak	25

The top four were also the top four in the 1968-69 season competition, the only change being in the order of finish. Frank Reed won the 1968-1969 competition, followed in order by Goertz, Shuey and Summerson. Pat Novak replaced Mel Gum as fifth place winner. The first four won points in all six meetings. Novak won points in all except the first meeting.

The influence of the use of gibberellic acid in determining the exhibitors with high point scores is shown in the following breakdown of the points between gibbed and non-gibbed blooms.

	Gibbed Blooms	Non-gibbed Blooms
Goertz	86	19
Summerson	60	44
Shuey	53	34
Reed	49	25
Novak	3	22

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Directory of California Camellia Societies

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*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 (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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