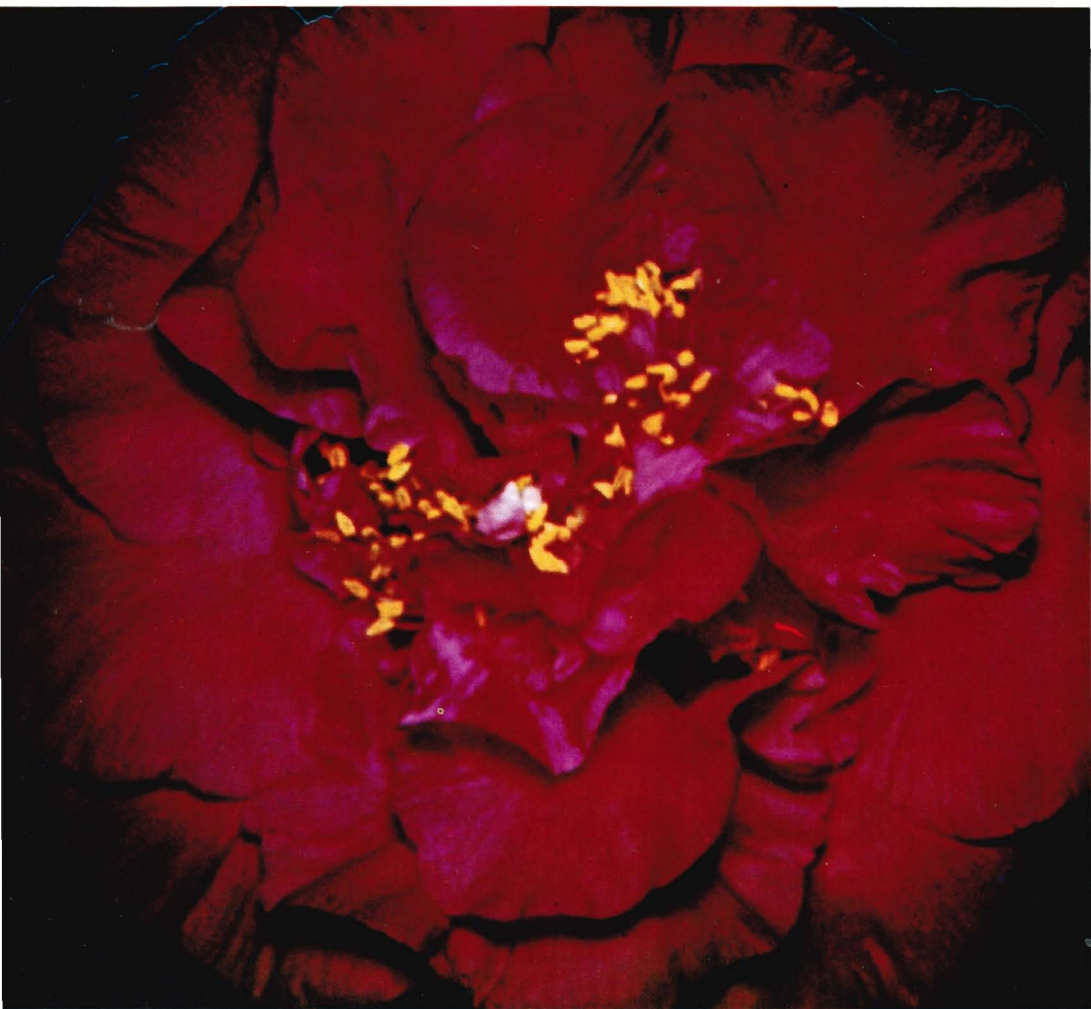


THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Ray Lange'

Courtesy Gerbing Camellia Nursery

Vol. 33

May 1972

No. 6

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.

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THE COVER FLOWER C. JAPONICA 'RAY LANGE'

This month's cover flower is another of Lee Poe's seedlings, named for the late Ray Lange of Birmingham, Alabama. It is a deep red semi-double that grows to over 5 inches in diameter. Blooming time is mid-season. It is a strong grower with dark green foliage. Best Seedling Awards have been won at several shows. It is being distributed by Gerbing Camellia Nursery of Fernandia Beach, Florida.

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THOUGHTS

from the editor

We who grow camellias are faced with little but work in the months ahead, certainly after the new growth has come and the lovely light green of the new foliage has turned to the regular darker shade. To me, the new foliage is beautiful and is adequate compensation for the time that I am spending on care of the plants—the fertilizing, the pruning and the watering. The color of the new foliage doesn't last long, however, and soon I must do this regular chore with only memories of the past season and expectations for next season to spur me on.

I believe that very few people enjoy the work for the work itself. Sure, the exhilaration of being out of doors on a good day brings a feeling of pleasure that causes us to think we are enjoying the work. This will be true as we do our summer pruning to eliminate the new growth that has put little branches where we do not want them, and when we start our job of dis-budding in July or August and keep at it well into the Fall months. Even the watering, which for me is a time for complete mental relaxation, becomes tiring and boresom, particularly during the summer months when we do it early in the day to avoid the heat of the 90 degree and over sun of mid-day.

We are willing to do this work and call it a hobby because we know that is the only way in which we can repeat the pleasures that we experienced only a few weeks ago. In my own case, I get out my pictures of camellias and run them on the screen. I am reminded of the plants under the lath, full of color as I looked at them from the house or among them. I remember watching for the opening of a bud on a variety I did not know well, or where the bud looked interesting and I was curious about the flower that was unfolding. I remember looking at the flowers on 'Margaret Davis' and noting their lack of uniformity in color shading and design, always an attraction to me. I know as I think about last season that these pleasures will be repeated in the season ahead only if I will do the things that will make the camellias happy and anxious to do their best for me.

Maybe my hopes for next year will be all fouled up. Last season the weather wasn't too good to some of us. I lost most of the buds on some of the reticulata hybrids that I was anxious to see. Winds whipped the plants and flowers had marks on them. Some warm weather at the wrong time hurt us. Work on our camellias between now and the next flowers might not be so pleasant if we remembered only these bad things. Fortunately, it is so much more pleasant to remember the good things and I shall remember the good things of the past season and of the seasons before.

Harold E. Dyer

WOODROOF REPORTS ON NEW VARIETIES

Bill Woodroof gave his annual report on new varieties to the members of Pacific Camellia Society and guests at the Society's annual April dinner meeting. He prefaced his talk with the following statement. "The report and evaluation of new camellia varieties is based on observation of flowers of mature plants that have been grown under normal outdoor conditions, without the use of glass or chemical treatment, but with prayer and loving care, for the purpose of advising camellia growers in Southern California what performance can be expected from such new varieties. I wish to specifically and emphatically state that the results may be entirely different in the place of origin of such varieties, and particularly where they are grown under glass or with chemical treatment, or both.

"The evaluations include information as to whether it is a second report, the description given by the originator, the description obtained from observation, the place of origin and a rating under the following schedule:

- A. Excellent, should have
- B. Good and worth having
- C. Similar to established variety
- D. Garden variety
- E. No value

ALTA GAVIN. White edged deep pink. Medium to large, semi double. (La.) As described, 4". B to A

ARCH OF TRIUMPH. 2nd report. Reticulata hybrid. Wine red. Very large, loose peony form. (Cal.) As described, 5". B

AZTEC. Reticulata hybrid. Rose red. Very large, irregular semi-double to loose peony form. (Cal.) As described, B

BOB HOPE. Black red. Large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5". A

CHITTAGONG. 2nd report. Reticulata hybrid. Sweetpea red. Very

large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5½". B

CARNIVAL PRINCESS. 2nd report. Soft pink shading to white at edge sport of Carnival Queen. Large to very large, irregular semi-double to peony form. (Cal.) As described, 5". B

DESCANSO MIST. 2nd report. Reticulata hybrid. Red with iridescent petals. Large formal double to peony form. (Cal.) As described, 5". B to A

DR. JOHN D. LAWSON. Reticulata hybrid. Purplish pink edged with thin white line. Large, semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 4½-5". C

DOLORES HOPE. Reticulata hybrid. Light rose pink veined orchid with some center petals shaded white. Very large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5" plus. B to A

DORIS ELLIS. Pale blush pink with darker pink outer petals and coral rose center. Medium, formal double. (Fla.) As described, 3½ to 4". B

DOROTHY COPELAND. White. Large, irregular semi-double. (Miss.) As described, 4½". B

DREAM CASTLE. Reticulata hybrid. Silver pink. Very large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5 to 6". B

ELEGANS SPLENDOR (formerly C. M. Wilson Splendor). 2nd report. Light pink edged white sport of C. M. Wilson with deep petal serrations. Large to very large, anemone form. (Cal.) As described, 5". A

EVELYN POE. 2nd report. White with a few pink splotches. Large, full peony form. (Ala.) As described, 4 to 4½". B

EVELYN POE BLUSH. Sport of Evelyn Poe. Blush, darker at center gradually shading to lighter color with two or three pink markings. Large, full peony form. (Ala.) As described, 4 to 4½". B

(Continued on next page)

EVELYN POE PINK. 2nd report. Pink sport of Evelyn Poe. Large, full peony form. (Ala.) As described, 4 to 4½". B

EVELYN POE PINK VAR. Pink variegated white sport of Evelyn Poe Pink. Large, full peony form. (Ala.) As described, 4 to 4½". B

GEORGE SHEPHERD. Plant tested was similar to if not same as Tomorrow. (Fla.)

JEAN CLERE. 2nd report. Red with narrow band of white around edge. Sport of Aspasia Macarthur. Medium, peony form. (New Zealand) As described, 3½ to 4". A

K. O. HESTER. Reticulata seedling. Medium orchid pink. Large to very large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5" plus. B to A

LOUISE HARISTON VAR. Clear pink blotched white sport of Louise Hariston. Large, semi-double. (Ala.) As described, 4½". C to B

LULU BELLE. 2nd report. White Large, semi-double to loose peony form. Blooms early. (Cal.) As described, 5". B

MARGARET WELLS DELIGHT. Deep rose and white sport of Margaret Wells. (Ala.) As described, 4½". C to B

MRS. D. W. DAVIS DESCANSO. 2nd report. Full peony form sport of Mrs. D. W. Davis. Large. (Cal.) As described, 4½ to 5". B

MY CHOICE. Cream white delicately tinted on edge of petals. Medium to large, full peony form. (Cal.) As described except more loose peony. 4". B

OTTO HOPFER. 2nd report. Reticulata hybrid. Light red. Large to very large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5" plus. A

PEARLE COOPER. Deep pink and white. Large, irregular semi-double. (Fla.) Plant tested is deep pink to light veined red. 5½". B

PINK ELEPHANT. 2nd report. Clear pink with orchid undertones. Large to very large, irregular semi-double. (Ala.) As described but will

not exceed 4½" in this area. C to B

RED EMPEROR. 2nd report. Reticulata hybrid. Deep red. Very large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5". B

RHONDA KERRI. Reticulata seedling. China rose, large semi-double. (New Zealand) As described, 4½ to 5". C

ROYALTY. 2nd report. Reticulata hybrid. Bright pink, deeper in center. Very large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5½". B

SAN DIMAS. 2nd report. Deep red. Large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 4½ to 5". B

SANDY CLARK. Reticulata hybrid. Soft pink. Large, semi-double. (New Zealand) As described but 3½". D

SANDY SUE. White. Large, loose peony form with heavy textured petals. (Cal.) As described. B

SILVER ETCHING. 2nd report. Light pink bordered silver. Large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 4". B

SNOOTY BEAUTY. Rose pink. Large, semi-double with white tipped petaloids. (Ga.) As described, 4". C

SUGAR DADDY. Medium pink. Large, semi-double. (Ga.) As described, 4". C

SUNSET. Reticulata hybrid. Orange red. Large to very large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5" plus. B to A

THREE DREAMS. 2nd report. Reticulata seedling. Deep rose pink. Large to very large, irregular semi-double. (Cal.) As described, 5" plus. B to A

TUI SONG. Reticulata seedling. Rose pink. Large semi-double. (New Zealand) As described except red. B

WINKIE. Plant tested similar to if not same as Tomorrow Var. (Ala.)

SAVE THE DATE:

June 24—S.C.C.S. at

Descanso Gardens

WAXING CAMELLIAS

Marie (Mrs. Grady) Perigan

Arcadia, California

For us the greatest pleasure of the A.C.S. convention in 1971 was meeting all those good people from other parts of our country. We were concerned about making their stay here as pleasant as we could. They were so friendly and nice to us that we ended up on the receiving end and were entertained by them.

After a day of escorting some of them on a tour of camellia gardens we were invited to the hotel rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Elmer of Metairie, Louisiana. The place was crowded with conventioners and humming with camellia conversation.

Present in this group were Mr. and Mrs. Paul (Gus) Menard from Slidell, Louisiana. While talking with Mrs. Menard she told me of a formula she had worked out for waxing camellias to make them last longer. I have had success with her formula, a lot of fun, and some interesting experiences.

The first time I tried this waxing I could hardly believe what I was seeing. Those lovely camellias came out of the melted wax looking like exquisite porcelain. Excited with the results I cut and waxed everything blooming in the yard. This was all fine with Grady until in with the waxed flowers he saw several that he had planned to photograph. This also gave me more cut flowers than I knew what to do with. It seemed to me I had created something too beautiful to throw away. Eventually they did turn brown under the wax with some varieties turning sooner than others. The browning usually starts at the outer edges of the petals and they look as though they are rimmed with gold. Even after they turn brown all over they hold their original form indefinitely. Putting them away in boxes with shredded cellophane they

were stashed wherever there was a place to hide them. On a shelf here, under a bed there, just everywhere.

In April it was time for the annual pot luck dinner of the Temple City Camellia Society. In April there are hardly any blooms to decorate the tables. Using the browned wax camellias and spraying them with gold paint they now looked like plastic flowers. We placed these down the center of the tables with fern fronds.

I was asked to demonstrate camellia waxing during the intermission of the January meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society. That was a first for me and a frightening thing to think about. However everyone was helpful and gave out words of encouragement. Grady even loaned me a hot plate from his dark room.

The only real problem was getting enough blooms to work with. This year the camellia blooming season was very late and in January all we had to cut were a few Berenice Boddys. Scrounging from neighbors and camellia friends we had an odd assortment of flowers. Not all of them camellias. Giving the demonstration was an education for me.

Once for a party I cut some camellia blooms with quite long stems for a bouquet. After waxing and placing them in an arrangement I was proud of them sitting there on the mantel looking so perky. My pride was short lived. When the guests arrived the flowers began to fall. When waxed the flowers will not shatter but are too heavy to stay on the stems when they are standing upright. There they were dropping to the floor with a plop.

The most satisfaction I've received from this hobby came from taking flowers to the patients in the conva-

(Continued on next page)



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4

Fig. 1. Hold the stem in your fingers to keep the leaves from becoming coated with wax

Fig. 2. Quickly and gently dip the flower face down into the melted wax

Fig. 3. After removing the flower from the wax, immediately submerge it face down into the ice water

Fig. 4. Hold the flower in the ice water and move it about to let it cool quickly

Fig. 5. Let it lie face down in the ice water for about 20 minutes

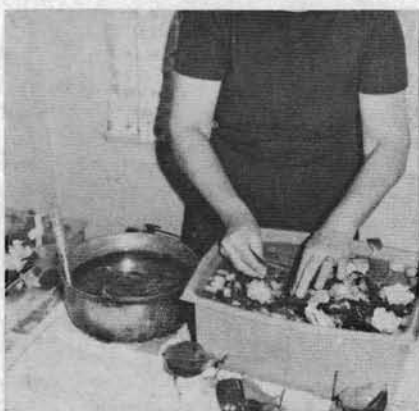


Figure 5

Pictures by Grady Perigan

lescent hospital where Grady's mother was staying. It was gratifying to see their pleasure in having a fresh camellia every other day for their bedside tables. One day we took in some waxed camellias. They were an instant success. About two weeks later they asked for more waxed camellias instead of the fresh ones because they were lasting so much longer.

The light pink camellias, the whites and the gently shaded pink and whites are the ones I like best to wax. The reds show the overlay of the white wax too much and their color becomes unnatural. Some of the camellias from our garden we like to see waxed are Herme, Julia France, Eleanor K, Holland Orchid, Berenice Boddy, Spring Sonnet, E. G. Waterhouse, and Ecclefield.

When the bloom has many fresh yellow stamens that are separated from each other, waxing can make them the most beautiful part of the flower. This is especially true of a good white such as Ecclefield.

Lacking a large double boiler to wax the large blooms I made up one that serves very well. The bottom half of an old roasting pan holds the water. This is placed over two burners on the stove. A large Dutch oven holds the wax to be melted.

Waxing Camellias

Camellia blooms that are fresh and not bruised. Cut with stems at least one inch long. The longer the better. If you have a stem with several leaves it will be more attractive when finished. Blooms should be thoroughly chilled in the refrigerator about two hours before waxing.

- Candy thermometer
- Double-boiler—large size
- 5 pounds household paraffin wax
- 1 pint mineral oil
- Large pan of ice water
- Paper toweling
- Newspaper under everything
- Melt wax in double boiler. It melts at 160°.

After the wax is melted add mineral oil and stir well. If the mineral oil is added before the wax is melted it will turn cloudy. Should you do this just let the wax harden again; when it is remelted the cloudiness will disappear.

Remove pan from burner and allow to cool to about 140° or slightly less for the light colors.

With the flower face down hold the stem in your fingers in a manner to keep the leaves from becoming coated with wax. Should the leaves become coated the wax can be removed when very dry but it is an unnecessary chore.

Quickly and gently dip the flower face down into the melted wax with a sliding sideways motion from right to left, covering the whole bloom with wax but not letting the flower touch the sides or bottom of the pan.

Immediately submerge the flower face down in the ice water holding it under and moving it about for a moment to let it cool quickly. Then let it float face down about 20 minutes. Remove from water and drain face down on several thicknesses of paper toweling laid over newspapers for a cushion effect.

Name Change for 'C. M. Wilson Splendor'

For nomenclature reasons and with the consent of the originator, the varietal name 'C. M. WILSON SPLENDOR' has been changed to 'ELEGANS SPLENDOR'. The next edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE will carry the name 'C. M. Wilson Splendor' followed by the notation "name changed to 'Elegans Splendor'". 'Elegans Splendor' will be added to the note under 'Elegans (Chandler) Var' which reads "For other forms of this variety, etc."

CAMELLIA CULTURE AS WE PRACTICE IT

By L. R. and Violet J. Shuey

The 1971-1972 blooming cycle for camellias in this area has about ended. There are a few flowers on some plants, but for the most part, they are on late blooming varieties, such as 'Blood of China' and 'Oto me Pink'. They are not top quality blooms, but add some measure of color to the garden at a time when all shrubs and trees are putting forth new growth and foliage. In retrospect, it has been a good year, despite the lack of adequate rainfall, principally because we have given the best possible care to our plants.

During our past five issues on camellia culture, we have endeavored to point out basic cultural procedures which we follow. These procedures are refined and modified from time to time as we gain additional experience and will, no doubt, be subsequently modified. We do not wish to convey the impression that they are absolute guidelines and should be followed by all growers. They work for us and should work for you; however, some variations in cultural procedures are necessary in different areas, depending upon type of climate, soil and quality of water.

It is our considered opinion that the most important and essential requirement for growing quality camellia plants is the soil mixture, whether they be planted in containers or in the ground. Over the years, we have tried many different mixes hoping each time that the latest one would be the best and the last. We firmly believe, regardless of the particular ingredients used, that it be light and one that will freely allow the percolation of water from top to bottom. Heavy soil mixtures impede the growth of roots and, because of inadequate soil porosity, lead to a stagnant and marshy condition when subjected to excess irrigation or heavy rainfall. The inevitable result

will be poor and sickly camellia plants and, in many cases, their death.

We use a mixture consisting of 40% silty loam and 60% forest humus or well-aged redwood bark, to which we add sponge rock or vermiculite. About a month prior to the commencement of the new growth cycle, we bare-rooted a considerable number of one and two gallon size container plants and moved each of them to the next appropriate size container. All were planted in this mix. As the new growth commenced, it literally burst forth from these plants. They all appear to be healthy and make us wish that we had had the time to treat every container grown plant in the garden in the same manner. The plants which had not been bare-rooted and repotted did not make new growth until approximately two to three weeks after the others. Evidently, this procedure became a horticultural stimulant to pot-bound plants.

Many fine camellia growers use a camellia mix consisting of 50% silt, 25% peat moss and 25% forest humus or well-aged redwood bark, while others use composted soil in lieu of silt and add some well-rotted steer manure to their mix; however, regardless of what ingredients are used, or the percentage thereof, endeavor to keep the mix light and porous.

If camellias are to be planted in the garden, a hole of sufficient size should be dug and the earth removed and replaced by an acceptable soil mix. The hole should be adequate in size to permit the spread of root growth in subsequent years. This procedure is essential, particularly in areas where the soil is adobe, clay or gumbo in type. If the hole con-

taining the preferred camellia mix is not adequate in size, the roots of the plant will soon penetrate outward until they reach the perimeter of the new soil and will then come in contact with the original adobe or clay soil. Camellia roots have extreme difficulty in penetrating heavy soils; in fact, they cannot penetrate hard adobe soils and when contact is made, the plant will deteriorate due to lack of growing space. This condition is similar to that of a container grown plant when its roots encounter the impenetrable sides of the container, which promptly necessitates repotting.

We graft from year to year many varieties of camellias. The majority of these grafts are made on container grown rootstock (commonly referred to as understock) which have been purchased from whatever source is available. Until the last two or three years, the purchase of rootstock was no problem. This, however, is no longer true, so much so that camellia societies that annually graft plants for their monthly meeting raffles are finding it extremely difficult to procure the requisite amount of rootstock.

Camellia enthusiasts and hybridizers have always grown camellias from seeds, principally for the purpose of blooming them in the quest for new and better flowers. When their seedlings bloomed and, if it was readily apparent that the seedling had little, if any value, the plant became good grafting rootstock. Today, as the availability of rootstock diminishes, many camellia growers are raising seedlings solely for this purpose. We are currently raising three apple boxes of japonica and sasanqua seedlings. They were originally planted in the hope of blooming the best and healthiest of the plants. As matters now stand and, unless the availability of rootstock improves, these seedlings will be sacrificed for their future value as root-

stock. Furthermore, camellia societies may soon be required to grow seedlings as rootstock for grafting parties. It, therefore, behooves all who are interested in grafting to harvest and plant their seeds as insurance against the scarcity or non-availability of rootstock in the future. Whenever camellia seeds are planted, we caution you to plant them as soon as possible after they have been harvested. The sooner they are planted, the higher percentage of new seedlings obtained from the total seed harvest. Any appreciable delay in planting seeds, even though they have been refrigerated, will result in a decline of the percentage growth success factor. Even though seeds are planted to obtain rootstock, approximately one-third of the seedlings will bloom before the plant is useable as such and a few may produce good flowers. If seeds are primarily planted for bloom, the fascination lies in the fact that each new bloom is a question mark. Until the bud unfolds and opens, one can never predict the type of flower that will result from a seedling. Seedling propagation to many is a more rewarding experience than raising and flowering registered varieties.

Among our vast circle of camellia friends, we find that camellias are grown for a multiplicity of reasons. Show exhibitors are, for the most part, collectors who are constantly adding and discarding camellia plants. They primarily seek the type of camellias that will grace the Honor Table at the big annual shows. The growing habits of some of these camellias are anything but pleasing to those interested in good landscaping, but their blooms are truly spectacular to behold. On the other hand, there are many varieties of camellia japonica whose blooms are not of the show quality and perfection of 'Tiffany', 'Lady in Red', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'White Nun' and many others,

(Continued on page 16)

MRS. NIXON HONORED AT SACRAMENTO SHOW

Clifton W. Royston

Show Chairman, Sacramento, California

Members of the Camellia Society of Sacramento added another notable "first" when the Forty-Eighth Annual Show was officially opened and pre-viewed by the First Lady of the land, Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, on March 4, 1972.

Earlier Mrs. Nixon planted the first camellia bush named in her honor in ceremonies conducted on the grounds of the State Capitol. The planting of Camellia Japonica 'PAT NIXON' offered Sacramento residents a wel-

come view of their distinguished visitor.

Following the usual morning chores of every camellia show—the entry of blooms, the arranging, and the judging—committee members prepared to greet the thousands of showgoers who gathered outside Memorial Auditorium. At 3 p.m. Mrs. Nixon, accompanied by her hostess, Mrs. Ronald Reagan, appeared for a brief ceremony, during which she was presented with a beautiful gold and dia-



Picture by Sirim Studios

Mrs. Nancy Reagan, Mrs. Richard Nixon, Show Chairman Cliff Royston and Mrs. Royston. Mrs. Richard Ray in background. Mrs. Nixon is admiring a class of 'Ballet Dancer'. She expressed her preference for pink and white blooms.

mond camellia pin and earring set and matching jewelry for President Nixon. The gifts from the Sacramento Camellia Festival Association were designed and created locally. After the presentation, Richard Ray, Society president, assisted the First Lady in drawing a curtain of camellias, symbolic opening for the 1972 Show. Show Chairman Clifton W. Royston, Mrs. Royston and Mrs. Ray were then presented.

It was the privilege of the president and chairman to conduct Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Reagan through the truly beautiful show. Earlier fears of insufficient entries due to the recent adverse weather had vanished during the morning. Mrs. Nixon was a most charming guest and truly gracious. Both ladies marvelled at the vast array of blooms, at the beauty of the blossoms, and at the magnificent entries which had been awarded trophies. A trophy table especially designed for the notable occasion was flanked by courtesy exhibits of RICHARD NIXON and PAT NIXON blooms. Mrs. Nixon wore a lovely corsage—of PAT NIXON blooms, of course.

During the tour Mrs. Nixon greeted and conversed with many members of the Society and won the hearts of all who saw her. Of interest was her comment that, although she had been raised in Southern California, she had heretofore thought of camellias as typified by the small, formal double blooms (as have most of us at one time). Both she and Mrs. Reagan were significantly impressed by the new hybrids. We did not fail to remark that many of these have been developed in Southern and in Northern California. She expressed her pleasure at having the opportunity to talk with the people who had participated. Her complete willingness to greet our members was appreciated, particularly since she had so recently returned from what must have been a most tiring journey to China.

Following the tour of the Camellia Show, the party was conducted through a series of exhibits staged on the lower level by the International Friendship Committee. Representatives of many nations each year display international artifacts and handiwork. Here Mrs. Nixon was presented with fine linens, beautiful glass, and a picture of camellias created for her in Japan by the master of this new art form, and brought from Tokyo by Mrs. Molly Kimura, local resident and teacher for Ikebana International.

Her departure signalled the opening of the Show, and thousands thronged the hall throughout the remainder of the afternoon, with more thousands attending on Sunday, March 5. Press reports indicate that over 40,000 viewed the show, which displayed over 8,500 blooms (see detailed report elsewhere). Sacramentans connected with the Camellia Society and the Camellia Festival will remember this outstanding show for many years to come.

Summer Activities Of Camellia Societies

Four Southern California camellia societies will hold social gatherings of camellia people during the 1972 summer, as follows:

June 24. Southern California Camellia Society will hold its annual supper at the Hospitality House in Descanso Gardens. The Annual Awards for 1972 will be presented. Eating will start at 5 p.m.

July 29. Pacific Camellia Society's annual outdoor supper in the picnic area of Descanso Gardens.

July 30. San Diego Camellia Society will have a social get-together and outdoor meal to which all camellia people are invited.

August 6. Los Angeles Camellia Society pot luck supper outdoors at Park Hill, the home of Mrs. Monique Peer.

BARK GRAFTING

Alvin L. Gunn

Bark grafting is an easy way to graft. The bark loosens from the cambium layer about the time we get our first flush of growth in April, and is loose through the summer months.

If you have saved scions in the refrigerator, plants can be grafted in mid-April. If not, the first growth cycle usually hardens around the end of June, and scion wood can be obtained then. I have found that grafting later than the middle of July will not get a cycle of growth until the following April, so try to get them grafted early in July.

Summer grafts heal rapidly, and it is not unusual to remove the jar a month after the graft was made. Remember that grafts will dry out faster in the summer, so give them a cup of water when they look dry.

The understock is cut off 4" to 6" above soil level on a container grown plant. On a large plant in the ground, you might want to leave a foot or more of understock to take advantage of side branches. Trim off any rough or bruised parts caused from using clippers or a saw. A sharp knife or a single edged razor blade is good for this. Place the cutting edge of a knife against the bark and press your thumb against the knife hard enough to cut through the bark. While the knife is held in place, move the handle of the knife to the left and right to break the bark loose from the cambium layer. (Fig. 1.) The length of the cut should be about an inch and one half. If the bark is not loose enough for the knife to break loose, a small wedge cut like the scion can be pressed between the bark and the cambium layer. A way of testing to see if the bark is loose enough before cutting off the plant, is to cut a 1½" "T" through the bark, and test it. (Fig. 2.) The scion is cut in a wedge shape starting the cut on the opposite side of a growth

bud. The cut should be 1" to 1½" long. (Fig. 3.) Place the tip of the wedge between the bark and the cambium layer of the understock. (Fig. 4.), and press it gently down leaving about ⅛" of the cut scion above the top of the understock. (Fig. 5.) Tie the scion in place the same as a cleft graft. On large understock the use of plastic bags is easier to handle than building something up to be able to cover the grafts with jars.

The next step may be omitted but it appears to serve two functions. One, to suppress the formation of mildew and two, it seems to cause a faster and heavier callousing of the understock when a rooting powder with a fungicide added is dusted over the cut portions of the graft. Another step which may be omitted is pouring a layer of sand over the soil surface. When a quart or gallon jar is placed over the graft the mouth of the jar sinks into the sand and makes an air tight seal.

Moisture should form on the top inside of the jar in a few hours, which lets you know there is a good seal.

The graft may now be placed where it gets light but no direct sunlight as the sun will burn the leaves. If the graft cannot be moved to a suitable location place something over it to shade it.

Little needs to be done to the graft until it starts to grow, usually in three weeks to a month. If moisture forms on the top of the understock, blot it dry with kleenex and leave the jar off for an hour when it is cool. Wet the inside of the jar before

July 29:

Pacific Society at Descanso Gardens

replacing it. The graft needs very little water. If it looks dry pour a cup of water on the soil.

When the growth bud has grown enough that the form of the new leaves can be seen, remove the jar. Look at the graft occasionally to be sure the new growth hasn't started to wilt. If it does wilt wet the inside of the jar and replace the jar for a day or two, then tilt the jar to let a little air under the jar. If it wilts again cover it again and repeat in a couple of days. When the jar has been tilted for a few days without the

new growth wilting you may remove the jar. Watch it closely for a few hours. Once you start to remove the jar give the plant a good drink of water. The new growth will need it. When the graft has been free of the jar for a week the plant may be placed in the lath house. Usually we graft on unfertilized understock so I like to put a tablespoon of cotton seed meal to a gallon sized container when placing it in the lath house. Most hobbyists will disagree with this procedure. I find that I get a stronger, healthier plant.

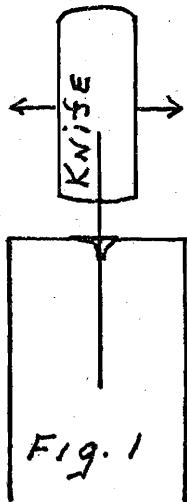


Fig. 1

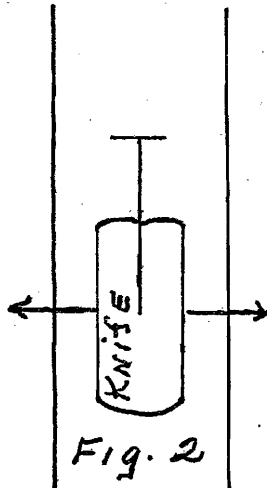


Fig. 2

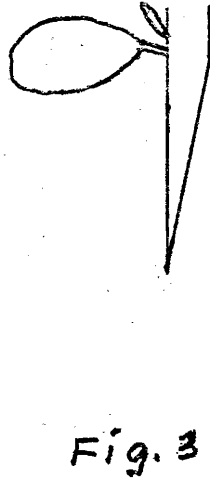


Fig. 3

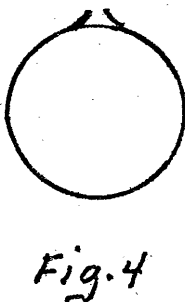


Fig. 4

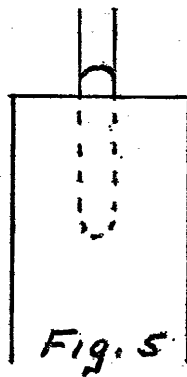


Fig. 5

SIZE CLASSIFICATION IN "CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE"

The trend toward increasing the number of Classes of japonicas in camellia shows according to size has caused questions to be raised regarding the size classifications of some varieties, particularly those that vary between Medium and Large in different areas or even in the same area. Originally, the size indicated in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE was that used by the originator of the variety at the time of the variety's registration with the American Camellia Society, or as given to the Editor if the variety was not registered. Discrepancies developed between this indicated size and growing experiences in some areas. Varieties described as Large produced Medium sized blooms, which created problems for shows that prescribed CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE as the authority for entries in the Classes according to size.

In reviewing the subject, the Nomenclature Committee was faced with the fact that some varieties do produce blooms of different sizes in different areas. Close at home to the Editor of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE, some varieties produce larger blooms in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys of California than they do in the Los Angeles area. Some varieties that have originated in the South and described as Large do not grow to that size in California, and inquiry has brought the answer that they do grow Large in the area of origin.

The only practical answer to this problem to the Nomenclature Committee seemed to be to recognize facts and to identify this group as "Medium to Large". This has been done by the Nomenclature Committee only after careful review variety by variety. Care has been taken to assure that a change from "Large" to "Medium to

Large" reflects a general condition and not the experience of only a few growers.

The Nomenclature Committee recognizes that this indefinite classification has created and will continue to create a problem for camellia show committees with regard to entries of the involved varieties. The Nomenclature Committee points to the statement in the nomenclature book which states that classifications and descriptions are based on outdoor grown flowers. Three courses of action seem to be available to show committees. First, accept entries according to the actual sizes of the bloom entered. On this basis, a bloom of 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', for example, would be entered as Medium or Large according to whether it is under or over 4 inches in diameter. Second, the show committee might designate such a variety as Medium or Large according to the normal flower in the area in which the show is held. Third, consider that varieties designated "Medium to Large" are Medium and judge all entries accordingly. The Nomenclature Committee favors the first plan named because it is based on the reality that flowers of these varieties do vary in size.

Whatever plan is used, the Nomenclature Committee feels that flowers on the Honor Table should be in accordance with the actual size. That is, an over 4 inch 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' should not be given Honors as a Medium Flower, even though it has been given a Blue Ribbon as such.

Bill Woodroof, CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE Editor, says that he will be glad to receive suggestions for the improvement of this undesirable situation.

August 6:

Los Angeles Society at Park Hill

S. C. C. S. MEETING COMPETITION — 1971-1972

Sergio Bracci, Competition Chairman

The final standing of the Southern California Camellia Society monthly flower competition proves that a well balanced cultural program plus a well planned gibbing program will in the long run provide a winner. Twenty-nine people were awarded points at the monthly competition and gibbed blooms showed an increase over last year's final standing. The top ten along with their monthly scores are listed below.

	November		December		January	
	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib
Goertz	13	0	12	5	15	5
Summerson	0	0	4	0	10	0
Shuey	13	0	7	4	4	8
Gum	3	0	3	5	8	0
Eastman	5	10	0	4	4	3
Bracci	10	0	5	0	5	0
Perigan	0	0	4	4	0	4
Novak	5	0	5	0	0	0
Rowe	0	0	0	0	6	0
Reed	0	3	0	0	3	5

	February		March		April		Total		
	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Gib	Non-Gib	Total
Goertz	21	11	4	17	14	13	79	51	130
Summerson	16	0	23	13	19	9	72	22	94
Shuey	11	7	14	0	5	6	54	25	79
Gum	9	0	0	7	0	9	23	21	44
Eastman	0	4	1	2	0	5	10	28	38
Bracci	5	0	0	3	0	8	25	11	36
Perigan	0	3	0	8	0	5	4	24	28
Novak	12	5	0	0	0	0	22	5	27
Rowe	6	3	0	0	0	2	12	5	17
Reed	4	0	0	0	0	2	7	10	17

S. C. C. S. AWARDS FOR 1972

The Southern California Camellia Society makes five Annual Awards when, in the judgment of the Awards Committee, there are varieties of sufficient distinction and merit to justify such Awards. The Awards Committee has decided that there are varieties of merit in all five categories for Awards in 1972 and the Society has honored these varieties and their originators as follows:

The MARGARETE HERTRICH AWARD, for outstanding japonica seedling, to 'Nuccio's Gem', originated and propagated by Nuccio's Nursery of Altadena, California. The flower is a white formal double that

grows to medium to large size. This is the third year in which it has been shown in camellia shows.

The WILLIAM HERTRICH AWARD, for outstanding japonica mutant, to 'Elegans Splendor', introduced and formerly known as 'C. M. Wilson Splendor'. This sport of 'C. M. Wilson' was discovered by the Paul Gaines Nursery of San Dimas, California and was propagated by Nuccio's Nursery. The flower is light pink edged white with deep petal serrations and grows to large to very large. It was first displayed in February 1969.

(Continued on next page)

The WILLIAM E. WYLAM AWARD, for outstanding boutonniere japonica (small and miniature), to 'Little Man', introduced in 1953 by Hugh Shackelford of Albany, Georgia. The flower is small, loose peony form, with color of white shading to shell pink.

The FRANK L. STORMENT AWARD, for outstanding reticulata or hybrid with reticulata parentage, to 'Valley Knudsen', introduced in 1958 by Howard Asper of Escondido, California. The flower is deep orchid pink in color, large to very large in size, semi-double to loose peony in form.

The DR. JOHN TAYLOR AWARD, newly introduced in 1972 for outstanding hybrid with other than reticulata parentage, to 'Anticipation'. This hybrid of saluenensis x japonica 'Leviathan' parentage was originated in 1962 by Les Jury of New Plymouth, New Zealand, the originator of the well-known hybrid 'Elsie Jury'. The peony form flower is deep rose, large in size.

CAMELLIA CULTURE (Cont.)

but whose growing habits are pleasing to the eye. Some of these plants are excellent landscape subjects and are constantly used as foundation shrubs or small trees in the garden and around the home. Some examples are 'Debutante', 'Alba Plena', 'Purity', 'General Patton' and 'Blood of China', which are termed bread and butter plants for the nursery trade.

During the past ten or fifteen years, so many fine japonica and reticulata hybrid seedlings have been registered and introduced to the public that the collector or connoisseur has had the problem of endeavoring to keep up with the constantly increasing parade of new introductions. Most show exhibitors attempt to collect the best of the new introductions, but if they do not measure up to the quality of the best of what

we have today, they soon discard them and the quest ever continues for the silver trophy award winners. The goal of many amateur and professional seedling growers is, of course, the spectacular show flower, although few are able to attain it. But, then, why not try?

Camellias, as a hobby, has been a rewarding experience for us. We have always been interested in growing various types of plants, particularly those that flowered, but our interest in camellias did not begin until about twelve years ago. At that time, we probably owned eight or ten plants of the more common varieties, such as 'Fanny Bolis', 'Purity', 'Pink Perfection' and 'Wilder's Rose' (Mrs. John Laing). Our advent into the camellia world began when I received a surprise birthday present from my wife of a membership to the Temple City Camellia Society. Since that time, we both became active in the Society and in camellia work and have never ceased to enjoy camellias as a hobby. However, our most gratifying experience has been our association with so many fine people and the resulting friendship of these people. These friends taught us most of the basic cultural procedures of our favorite flower, including, but not limited to transplanting, grafting, fertilizing, disbudding and pruning.

Growing and displaying camellias has stimulated our interest in growing many other shrubs and flowering trees, many of which are companion plants to camellias. Our participation in camellia shows has caused an increased interest in the various floral shows of other societies. Consequently, after the camellia shows have ended, the others begin and continue for a period of six months. Many of these shows are interesting and beautiful to the spectator and most of them in this area are held either at Descanso Gardens in La Canada or at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum.

Show Results

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

POMONA, CALIFORNIA—FEBRUARY 26-27, 1972

- Best Large and Very Large Japonica—'C. M. Wilson Splendor', Mr. & Mrs. R. C. McNeil, San Diego
- Best Large and Very Large Japonica Runner-up—'Premier', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace, Upland
- Best Medium Japonica—'Midnight', Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan, Arcadia
- Best Medium Japonica Runner-up—'Ballet Dancer', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace
- Best Small Japonica—'Ave Maria', Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel
- Best Small Japonica Runner-up—'Apricot Dawn', Edwards H. Metcalf
- Best Miniature Japonica—'Fircone Var', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
- Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up—'Hopkins Pink', Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Harmsen, Claremont
- Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid—'Purple Gown', Fred V. Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Valley Knudsen', N. Y. Fenwick, Flintridge
- Best Non-reticulata Hybrid—'Angel Wings', Mr. & Mrs. B. M. Pace
- Best Non-reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Charlene', Mr. & Mrs. Mel Canfield, Bakersfield
- Best 3 Large and Very Large Japonicas—'Tomorrow Park Hill', Caryll W. Pitkin, San Marino
- Best 3 Large and Very Large Japonicas Runner-up—'Grand Slam', Caryll W. Pitkin
- Best 3 Medium Japonicas—'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Schmidt, Arcadia
- Best 3 Medium Japonicas Runner-up—'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Schmidt
- Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas—'Ave Maria', Sergio Bracci
- Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas Runner-up—'Pink Smoke', Mr. & Mrs. R. C. McNeil
- Best 3 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids—'Tali Queen', Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz, San Marino
- Best 3 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids Runner-up—'Valley Knudsen', Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz
- Best 3 Non-reticulata Hybrids—'Holland's Orchid', Mr. & Mrs. F. H. Burris, Claremont
- Best 3 Non-reticulata Hybrids Runner-up—'E. G. Waterhouse', Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Schmidt
- Best Special Culture Flower—'Howard Asper', Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte
- Best Special Culture Flower Runner-up—'White Nun', Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale
- Best Other Species Bloom—'Star Above Star', Mr. & Mrs. Robert Eastman
- Best Other Species Bloom Runner-up—'Dawn-Wabisuke', Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland
- Best New Sport—Sport of 'Peter Pan', Alfred Krueger, Monterey Park
- Best Japonica Seedling—Alfter & Freeman, Bakersfield

(Continued on next page)

- Best Japonica Seedling Runner-up—Judy Simmons, La Crescenta
 Best Non-Japonica Seedling—Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland
 Best Non-Japonica Seedling Runner-up—Monique I. Peer, Hollywood

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA—MARCH 4 & 5, 1972

- Best entry of show—'Extravaganza', William D. Stewart, Sacramento
 Sweepstakes—Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Boynton, Lodi
 Best Large to Very Large Japonica—'Extravaganza', William D. Stewart
 Best Medium to Large Japonica—'Betty Sheffield Supreme', William D. Stewart
 Best Miniature to Small Japonica—'Kitty', Joy Monteleone, Santa Rosa
 Best 3 Japonicas, Large to Very Large—'Sunset Oaks', Mr. and Mrs. Chester McCorkle, Santa Rosa
 Best 3 Japonicas Medium to Large—'Flame', John K. Kick, Concord
 Best 3 Japonicas, Miniature to Small—'Sugar Babe', Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Boynton, Lodi
 Best 5 Japonicas—'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. and Mrs. Ross Kellogg, Modesto
 Best 11 Japonicas—'Guilio Nuccio', Mrs. Robert Slobe, Sacramento
 Best Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid—'Howard Asper', Mrs. Marie Carter, Walnut Creek
 Best 3 Reticulatas or Reticulata Hybrids—'Mouchang', James D. Grant, Santa Rosa
 Best Hybrid without Reticulata parentage—'Julia Hamiter, Mr. and Mrs. Jack P. Woo, Fresno
 Best 3 Hybrids without Reticulata parentage—'El Dorado', Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto
 Best 9 different Blooms—Mrs. Charles B. McKee, Sacramento
 Best group of 4 different Blooms—'Maroon and Gold', 'Velma Grantham Blush', 'Extravaganza', 'Tali Queen', William D. Stewart
 Best Chemically treated Bloom—'Mandalay Queen', Mrs. Charles F. O'Malley, Woodside
 Best seedling Japonica—George A. Stewart, Sacramento
 Best seedling Reticulata Hybrid—D. L. Feathers, Lafayette
 Judges Competition—'Elsie Ruth Marshall', George A. Stewart
 Best Spray or Stem Exhibit—'Dr. John D. Bell', Carson P. Sheetz, Sacramento

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

BAKERSFIELD, CALIFORNIA—MARCH 11-12, 1972

- Best Flower of Show—'Tomorrow Park Hill', Caryll W. Pitkin, San Marino
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica—'Elegans Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte
 Best Large and Very Large Japonica Runner-up—'Grand Prix', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel
 Best Medium Japonica—'Nuccio's Gem', Lemuel Freeman, Bakersfield
 Best Medium Japonica Runner-up—'Midnight', Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan, Arcadia
 Best Boutonniere Japonica—'Demi-Tasse', Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan
 Best Boutonniere Japonica Runner-up—'Ave Maria', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
 Best 3 Japonicas—'Emmett Barnes', Dr. Leland Chow, Bakersfield
 Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up—'Billy McCaskill', Richard Stiern, Bakersfield
 Best 5 Japonicas—'Grand Slam', Caryll W. Pitkin

- Best 5 Japonicas Runner-up—'Drama Girl', Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Harmsen, Claremont
- Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid—'Francie L', Mr. & Mrs. Harry Humphrey, San Diego
- Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Howard Asper', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Best Non-reticulata Hybrid—'Elsie Jury', Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
- Best Non-Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Water Lily', Mr. & Mrs. Bill Meyers, Glendora
- Best 3 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids—'Moutancha', Fred Hamilton
- Best 3 Non-reticulata Hybrids—'Sylvia May Wells', Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale
- Best Chemically Treated Bloom—'Clark Hubbs Var', Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Summerson
- Best Seedling—Alfter & Freeman, Bakersfield
- Best King's Dozen—Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Sumerson
- Best Novice Large Japonica—'Julia France', Marvin Belcher, Bakersfield
- Best Novice Large Japonica Runner-up—'Adolphé Audusson', Opal Thurston, Bakersfield
- Best Novice Medium Japonica—'Herme', Fay Dunn, Bakersfield
- Best Novice Medium Japonica Runner-up—'Magnoliaeflora', Lawrence Lelmer, Bakersfield
- Best Novice Boutonniere Japonica—'Covina', Harry Harbison, Bakersfield
- Best Novice Tray of 3 Japonicas—'Kramer's Supreme', Ann Witham, Bakersfield
- Best Novice Tray of 5 Japonicas—'Drama Girl', Marvin Belcher
- Best Novice Bloom of Show—'Lotus', Mrs. Douglas A. Nelson, Bakersfield
- Best Novice Hybrid—'E. G. Waterhouse', Faye Dunn, Bakersfield

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA—MARCH 12, 1972

- Best Large Japonica—'Mathotiana Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Jack P. Woo, Fresno
- Best Large Japonica Runner-up—'Laura Walker', Mr. & Mrs. Hugh McKellar, Ivanhoe
- Best Medium Japonica—'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme', Mrs. Carroll Baird, Fresno
- Best Medium Japonica Runner-up—'Silver Chalice', the Art Gonos Family, Fresno
- Best Boutonniere Japonica—'Bonbon', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto
- Best Large Hybrid—'Otto Hopfer', Mr. & Mrs. H. H. Collier, Chowchilla
- Best Small Hybrid—'Angel Wings', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Best Chemically Treated Bloom—'Mathotiana Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. M. W. Abramson, Tulare
- Best 3 Japonicas—'Laura Walker', Mr. & Mrs. Hugh McKellar
- Best 3 Japonicas Runner-up—'Drama Girl', Dorothy Crocket, Fresno
- Best Group of 9 Blooms—Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
- Best Group of 9 Blooms Runner-up—Mr. & Mrs. Richard Posdel, Fresno

(Continued on next page)

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

CONCORD, CALIFORNIA—MARCH 11-12, 1972

- Sweepstakes—Mr. & Mrs. Charles Boynton, Lodi
Sweepstakes Runner-up—Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Hallstone, Lafayette
Novice Sweepstakes—Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek
Challenge Award—Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Busse, Lafayette
Award of Excellence—Tie—Mr. & Mrs. Anthony F. Pinheiro, Modesto
Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg
Best Large and Very Large Japonica—'Mrs. D. W. Davis Peony', D. R. Abernathy, Pleasant Hill
Best Large and Very Large Japonica Runner-up—'Fashionata', Mrs. Charles B. McKee, Jr., Sacramento
Best Medium Japonica—'Alta Gavin', Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini, Martinez
Best Medium Japonica Runner-up—'Twilight', Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Hallstone
Best Small Japonica—'Kitty', James D. Grant, Santa Rosa
Best Small Japonica Runner-up—'Little Man', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best Miniature Japonica—'Little Lavender', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best Miniature Japonica Runner-up—'Sugar Babe', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best 3 Large and Very Large Japonicas—'Elegans Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Davi
Best 3 Large and Very Large Japonicas Runner-up—'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Hallstone
Best 3 Medium Japonicas—'Sunset Oaks', Mr. & Mrs. Chester O. McCorkle, Santa Rosa
Best 3 Medium Japonicas Runner-up—'Magnoliaeflora', John K. Kick, Concord
Best 6 Japonicas—'Marie Bracey', Mrs. Virginia Rankin, Modesto
Best 6 Japonicas Runner-up—'White Nun', Geo. J. Covell, Carmichael
Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas—'Demi Tasse', Dr. Fred E. Heitman, Lafayette
Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas Runner-up—'Wilamina', L. P. Brooks, Concord
Best 6 Boutonniere Japonicas—'Wilamina', Dr. Fred Heitman
Best 6 Boutonniere Japonicas Runner-up—'Fircone Var', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid—'Howard Asper', Houghton S. Hall, San Anselmo
Best Reticulata and Reticulata Hybrid Runner-up—'Tali Queen', William D. Stewart, Sacramento
Best 3 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids—'Howard Asper' Jack C. Mandarich, Menlo Park
Best 3 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids Runner-up—'Crimson Robe', Charles F. O'Malley, Woodside
Best 6 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids—'Howard Asper', H. W. Oliver, Menlo Park
Best 6 Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids Runner-up—'Crimson Robe', H. W. Oliver
Best Hybrid Without Reticulata Parentage—'Water Lily', Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ehrhart
Best Hybrid Without Reticulata Parentage Runner-up—'Anticipation', Mr. & Mrs. S. B. Davi
Best 3 Hybrids Without Reticulata Parentage—'Elsie Jury', Dr. Fred Heitman

- Best 3 Hybrids Without Reticulata Parentage Runner-up—'E. G. Waterhouse', William D. Stewart, Sacramento
- Best 6 Hybrids Without Reticulata Parentage—'Brigadoon', William D. Lewis, Lafayette
- Best 6 Hybrids Without Reticulata Parentage Runner-up—'Carousel', Mr. & Mrs. John H. Herndon, Sacramento
- Best 12 Different Blooms—Mrs. William R. Breuner, Orinda
- Best 12 Different Blooms Runner-up—Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Jr., Sacramento
- Best Seedling, Large and Very Large—D. L. Feathers, Lafayette
- Best Seedling, Large and Very Large Runner-up—Jack L. Mandarich
- Best Medium Seedling—Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Hallstone
- Best Medium Seedling Runner-up—Houghton S. Hall
- Best Seedling Boutonniere—Mr. & Mrs. Eugene G. Busse
- Best Seedling Boutonniere Runner-up—Barlow W. S. Hollingshead, Orinda
- Best Special Culture Bloom—'Mathotiana Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. Jack P. Woo, Fresno
- Best Special Culture Bloom Runner-up—'Onetia Holland', Mr. & Mrs. Hugh M. Wang, Pleasant Hill
- Best Other Species—'Shishigashura', Sally Hamlin, Lafayette

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

MODESTO, CALIFORNIA—MARCH 18-19, 1972

- Sweepstakes—Charles Boynton, Lodi
- Sweepstakes First Runner-up—Dr. & Mrs. Fred Rankin, Modesto
- Sweepstakes Second Runner-up—Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek
- Best Japonica, Large or Very Large—'Tomorrow Park Hill', Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Japonica, Large or Very Large Runner-up—'Clark Hubbs', William D. Stewart, Sacramento
- Best Japonica Medium—'Margaret Davis', Frank Bartucco, Sacramento
- Best Japonica, Medium Runner-up—'Nuccio's Gem', Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bernhart, Redwood City
- Best 3 Japonicas, Large or Very Large—'White Nun', George Kovell, Carmichael
- Best 3 Japonicas, Medium or Small—'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mrs. Sheldon Lewis, Fresno
- Best 5 Japonicas, Large or Very Large—'Elegans Supreme', The Harlan Smith Family, Modesto
- Best 5 Japonicas, Medium or Small—'Magnoliaeflora', Harold Studt, Sacramento
- Best Reticulata or Retic Hybrid—'Mouchang', Dr. & Mrs. Fred Rankin
- Best Reticulata or Retic Hybrid Runner-up—'Bernadette Karsten', Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria
- Best 3 Reticulatas or Retic Hybrids—'Black Lace', Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ehrhart
- Best 3 Reticulatas or Retic Hybrids Runner-up—'Francie L', William D. Stewart
- Best Hybrid—'Water Lily', Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ehrhart
- Best 3 Hybrids—'El Dorado', Dr. & Mrs. Fred Rankin
- Best Miniature—'Angel's Blush', Mrs. E. A. Grebitus, Sacramento
- Best 3 Miniatures—'Fircone Var', Mr. & Mrs. Tony Pinheiro, Modesto
- Best Japonica, Small—'Alison Leigh Woodroof', Mr. & Mrs. Tony Pinheiro
- Best Collection of 9—Mrs. Wm. Breuner, Orinda
- Best Seedling—Clifford Parks Seedling, David Feathers, Lafayette

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

SANTA ROSA, CALIFORNIA—MARCH 25-26, 1972

- Sweepstakes—Dr. & Mrs. F. L. Rankin, Modesto
Sweepstakes Runner-up—Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Patterson, Livermore
Best Large Japonica—'Clark Hubbs', William Stewart, Sacramento
Best Large Japonica Runner-up—'Mike Witman', Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento
Best Medium Japonica—'Atomic Red', Jack Mandarich, Menlo Park
Best 3 Japonicas—'Elsie Ruth Marshall', Mrs. Wm. R. Breuner, Orinda
Best 5 Japonicas—'Mark Alan', Dr. & Mrs. F. L. Rankin
Best 6 Different Japonicas—Mrs. Wm. R. Breuner
Best Reticulata—'Purple Gown', Elwood Passinetti, Sebastopol
Best Reticulata Runner-up—'Mouchang', Dr. & Mrs. F. L. Rankin
Best 3 Reticulatas—'Capt. Rawes', Houghton S. Hall & Son, San Anselmo
Best 5 Reticulatas—'Crimson Robe', Houghton S. Hall & Son
Best Boutonniere Japonica—'Evangeline', Mr. & Mrs. H. C. Rambath, Sacramento
Best 3 Boutonniere Japonicas—'Jingle Bells', Dr. & Mrs. Fred Heitman, Lafayette
Best Hybrid With Reticulata Parentage—'Howard Asper', Mr. & Mrs. C. O. McCorkle, Santa Rosa
Best Hybrid With Other Than Reticulata Parentage—'Elsie Jury', Mr. & Mrs. Hugh Paterson, San Rafael
Best 3 Hybrids With Reticulata Parentage—'Milo Rowell', Mr. & Mrs. Robert Ehrhart, Walnut Creek
Best 3 Hybrids With Other Than Reticulata Parentage—'Elsie Jury', James Grant, Santa Rosa
Best Japonica Seedling—Mr. & Mrs. Charles Boynton, Lodi
Best Reticulata Seedling—Mr. & Mrs. David Feathers, Lafayette
Best Hybrid Seedling—Mr. & Mrs. David Feathers
Sonoma County Camellia Society Members Table Award—'Howard Asper', Elwood Passinetti, Sebastopol
Sonoma County Camellia Society Members Table Award Runner-up—'Charlie Bettes', Mr. & Mrs. Douglas Batt, Windsor

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Directory of California Camellia Societies

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***CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY**

President: Bob Krause; 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: Thomas Scanlin; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1813 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 97205

Meetings: 1st Thursday Oct. through April at Great Western S/L cor. 15th St. and N. Main, Santa Ana

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Richard Ray; Secretary: Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G. St., Sacramento 95816
Meetings: 4th Wednesday, Oct. through April in Garden & Art Center, McKinley Park, Sacramento

***CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Donald Martin; Secretary: Mrs. Jack Evans, P.O. Box 108, Ivanhoe 93235

Meetings: Nov. 17, Dec. 15, Jan. 19, Feb. 16 at Mayfair School, Mar. 15 at Fresno State College

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Aldo Maggiora; Secretary: Mrs. F. C. Hopper, 1016 Tiffin Dr., Concord 94521

Meetings: 3rd Tues. Nov. through Apr. except Dec. 7, in room B, Sun Valley Mall, Concord.

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Eugene Migliori; Secretary: Mrs. Ethel S. Willits, 503 N. Pleasant Ave., Lodi 95240

Meetings: 1st Tuesday October through April in Micke Grove Memorial Bldg., Lodi

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Thomas Hughes; Secretary: Mrs. Haidee Steward, 130 S. Citrus, L.A. 90036

Meetings: 1st Tues., Dec. through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Mrs. Virginia Rankin; Secretary: Dr. J. Holtzman, 2987 Marshall Rd.,
Crow's Landing 95313

Meetings: 2nd Monday October through May in "Ag" Bldg. of Modesto Junior College

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Robet. Ehrhart (act.); Secretary: Jules Wilson, 18248 Lamson Rd., Castro Valley 94546

Meetings: 1st Mon. Nov. through May in Claremont Jr. High School, 5750 College Ave., Oakland

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Dr. John Urabec; Secretary: Mrs. A. L. Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr.,

Meetings: 1st Thursday November through April in Tuesday Afternoon Club House,
400 N. Central Ave., Glendale

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Capt. John C. Nichols, U.S.N., Ret.; 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: Frank Burris; Secretary: Walter Harmsen, 3016 N. Mountain Ave., Claremont 91711

Meetings: 2nd Thursday November through April in First Federal Savings & Loan Bldg.,
399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona

***SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Mrs. Althea Hebert; Secretary: Miss Edna Francis, 615 W. Pennsylvania, San Diego 92103

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: John M. Augis; Secretary: Mrs. Helen Augis, 2254 Fairvalley Court, San Jose 95215

Meetings: 2nd Thursday Sept. through April in Hospitality Room, American Savings, 1285
Lincoln Ave., San Jose

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Mrs. Alton B. Parker; Secretar: Miss Joy Monteleone, 505 Olive St., Santa Rosa 95401

Meetings: 4th Thurs. Nov. through April, except Nov. (3rd Thur.) and Dec. (to be decided) in
Multipurpose room, Steel Lane School, Santa Rosa

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW

***TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY**

President: Milt Schmidt; Secretary: Mrs. Elsie Bracci, 5567 N. Burton, San Gabriel 91776

Meetings: Nov. 14 (Fri.), Dec. 17 (Fri.), Jan. through Apr. is 4th Thurs. in Lecture Hall of Los
Angeles County Arboretum

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