

THE *Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Coral Delight'

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# *Southern California Camellia Society Inc.*

An organization devoted to the advancement of the Camellia for the benefit of mankind—physically, mentally, and inspirationally.

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00. Application for membership may be made by letter to the Secretary. Annual dues: \$7.50.

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## THE COVER FLOWER.

The cover flower "Coral Delight" is courtesy of Kramer Bros. Nurseries, Upland. It is a cross of a *Saluenensis* and a "Dr. Tinsley" *japonica*. It is a hybrid that will be an excellent garden plant. It should be used by hybridizers to continue to produce additional offsprings.

### INTRODUCING IN 1974

NUCCIO'S RUBY

GEE HOMEYER

GARDEN GLORY

BETTY RIDLEY

**NUCCIO'S  
NURSERIES**

3 5 5 5 CHANEY TRAIL  
ALTADENA, CALIFORNIA 91002  
Phone . . . . . 794-3383

*(Closed Wednesdays and Thursdays)*



I am pleased to note that the Modesto Camellia Society is adding a new competitive section to their show schedule for 1975.

The award Trophy is to be known as the Dr. Robert K. Cutter Memorial Trophy.

The suggested point scale gives 50 per cent of the total point count to fragrance.

I know many of our readers may not be interested in fragrance in camellias, but my experience at the Southern California Camellia Society Huntington Show denotes a look of amazement and pleasure when the average person first learns that camellias do have fragrance and that there are many, many different aromas. This is one way to introduce people to the various species such as: lutchuensis, fraterna, sasanqua, etc.

At the Huntington Show I was using a fragrant "Wabisuke Pink" as a demonstration plant and after I explained the fundamentals of hybridizing I used the flower's fragrance to really create a genuine excitement and interest in camellia fragrance.

"It's a lot of fun, and a great deal of work has gone into hybridizing for fragrance, perhaps putting a little competitive edge into it will stimulate the interest and quest for more fragrance.

To the Modesto Camellia Society congratulations.

Meyer Piet

## MINIATURES

Anthony F. Pinheiro

Miniature camellias are becoming more popular every day. From the time we started showing camellias in 1965, we can remember just a handful of miniatures on the show tables. Right then we decided to get involved in them because we wondered why there were not more of these superb little creatures. They had caught our eye with their smallness and dainty character.

Our first miniature camellia that we bought and showed was "Fircone Var." We got lucky and won our first trophy at our first show. One must remember that miniatures are much more difficult to find than the larger japonica and reticulata. A few of the nurseries carry a small number of miniatures. In order for a person to obtain a larger collection, he must find another member that raises them and exchange scions.

Miniatures are miniatures because they grow that way; they are not stunted or root bound and are 2½ inches or less in diameter. Miniatures are not any more difficult to raise than any of the other varieties. Their culture is the same. We treat most of our miniatures the same except in fertilizing, where you may have a plant that produces a little larger blooms than you would like to see, so we then give it less fertilizer.

The pruning and repotting is done the same as the large japonica and reticulata. When disbudding a minimal amount to almost none is done; therefore, trying to keep the bloom from becoming too large is important. Later, if a bud interferes with another that is blooming, then we disbud it.

Judging miniatures is not any more of a problem than judging your large japonicas and reticulatas. The only exception is that you're judging miniatures on a much smaller scale. It is

difficult for me to understand when judges say they cannot judge miniatures; granted, there are judges that can do a better job but then again you will also find this same thing in your other varieties.

The majority of our camellia shows have been somewhat under-rating the miniatures and have not allowed enough room in the miniature section. This creates a problem for the exhibitors in setting out their blooms as well as the judging, because it is difficult to judge when they are crowded. Some shows judge miniatures as miniature; others as boutonnières. Boutonnières include both miniature and small. I myself prefer keeping both classes separated or if they are put together as one, each group should then be recognized in the final judging.

There are a few miniatures that are starting to look like one another and eventually will probably have to be reclassified.

Some of the more recent varieties in miniatures and smalls are:

*Chinese Lanterns* — min. — formal double — light pink, rose.

*Christmas Daffodil* — (hybrid) — small — anemone form — white tinged blush pink at petal tips.

*Cinnamon Cindy* — (hybrid) — min. — peony — pink — fragrance.

*Grace Albritton* — small — formal double — light pink deeper at edge.

*Jane Engleson* — min. — formal double — deep red.

*Mary Robinson* — small — formal double — pink.

*Petite Rosine* — min. — formal double — blush pink.

*Pink Doll* — small — formal double — light salmon pink.

*Pumpkin* — (hybrid) — small — formal with incurved petals shading to light pink at center.

(Continued on page 23)

# MONROVIA NURSERY

Bill Donnan

In a previous article I wrote about Nuccio's Nurseries with its 150,000 Camellias and Azaleas. In this article we are going to talk about the "General Motors" of nurseries in Southern California; the Monrovia Nursery Company of Azusa, California. I refer to it as a "General Motors" type of nursery because it produces and sells over 10,000,000 plants a year! If you want to see an automated, computerized, assembly-line production, you should visit this factory-in-the-field.

Monrovia Nursery was established in 1926 in Monrovia, California. However, about 20 years ago it moved to Azusa and is now growing plants for the wholesale market on some 300 to 350 acres of foothill and valley land. Everything about this nursery is a study in superlatives. Would you like to have a few statistics? They grow 1200 different varieties of plants—in fact—just about every kind of ornamental bush and tree except roses. There are approximately 500 employees; 61 acres under lath; 110 pieces of mechanized equipment, including 38 jeeps and 73 other vehicles. They use 30,000 bales of peat moss per year and an average of one million gallons of water per irrigation day. I could go on and on with these numbers but first, I'd like to have you follow me around while I visit this fascinating establishment.

Let me warn you, if you are driving out for a visit, that the nursery is not, I repeat *is not* in Monrovia. This "wholesale only" grower is located on the edge of Azusa at 18331 East Foothill Boulevard. Once you get in the vicinity of the nursery you can't miss the imposing entrance gateway and twin driveways lined with four rows of majestic, 70 year-old fan palms. The twin driveways lead back for

nearly half a mile to the 70 year-old hacienda which now serves as a magnificent office and headquarters. The twin driveways have an interesting origin. When the original owner of the ranch died he left the property to two spinster daughters. The sisters couldn't get along with each other so they lived in separate portions of the ranch; and they constructed separate driveways for access to Foothill Boulevard.

Now for a tour of the nursery. Our first stop is the cutting shed. Here about 30 or 40 women are working, preparing and planting cuttings. The cuttings are dipped in hormone solution and planted about 100 to 250 cuttings per flat, depending on the variety. The daily quota for each employee is 2,500 cuttings per 8-hour day. Some of the ladies plant over 3,000 cuttings per day! The planted flats are taken to the propagation house, a series of vast rooms where everything including temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and fertility are carefully controlled. All the controls are programmed automatically, with sensors to monitor the climatic conditions. After a suitable period in the propagation rooms some of the species of plants are moved outside for further rooting. However most, if not all, of the camellias and azaleas remain in these rooms until they are potted.

Potting takes place in the potting shed where about 25 to 30 women work. The rooted cuttings are removed from the flats and planted in 2, 3, and 4-inch plastic pots or "liners." The minimum these women plant here is 2,500 liner per day. The liners are placed on trays and, depending on the species of plant, the trays are placed either in direct sunlight or

under saran or lath cover. Again, all the irrigation, fertilization, and insect control is done automatically according to a specific program tailored for the plant species. All plant nutrients and herbicides are applied through the irrigation system.

When the plants have reached the transplant stage they are removed from the liners and planted in one-gallon cans. The transplanting process is accomplished using a "canning" machine. The one-gallon containers are automatically, partially filled with soil and moved by conveyor to where a crew of men place the plants in the cans. Then the cans move on to receive, automatically, the correct amount of additional soil to fill the can. The one-gallon cans are then transported to the field for their final

period of growth. Depending on the size of the crews and the number of machines used, as many as 30,000 plants can be "canned" in a single day.

When the one-gallon plants have reached marketing size they are sold to retail nurseries and other outlets. A certain percentage of one-gallon plants are retained for transplanting into 2, 5, or 7-gallon containers for the production of specimen plants. In addition, the Monrovia Nursery produces upwards of half a million trained specimen plants each year, including the following types: Bonsai; Topiary Chicken; Espaliers; Poodles; Cones; Spirals; Pompoms; and Tear Drop. You can well imagine the tremendous amount of labor going into the production of these trained plants.



**MONROVIA NURSERY** — A view of upper shipping dock with assembled orders awaiting shipment. In background is the 5 gallon size canning area; behind it is the research laboratory.

Now, let's get back to camellias. The Monrovia Nursery propagates most of its camellias from cuttings. Each year they plant between 500,000 and 600,000 cuttings. The list includes about 35 Japonicas; 8 or 10 Sasanquas; and several Hybrids. Each year about 400,000 one-gallon plants are produced together with about 45,000 2 and 5-gallon plants and several thousand 7-gallon specimen plants. About 20,000 one-gallon mature plants are used as grafting understock for the Reticulata and Hybrid camellias. The nursery does not develop new varieties but has introduced several new ones.

Monrovia Nursery Company prides itself on producing what it calls "Distinctively Better" plants and they have a careful quality control program. To accomplish this goal they have established a Research Department with a staff of three scientists who are constantly testing the soils;

waters; plant tissues; fertilizer mixtures; herbicides; and insecticides to insure optimum growth and a pest-free product.

The over-all control of planting, propagation, potting, training, storage, sales, labeling, packaging and shipping is accomplished by aid of a computer. The Company knows at all times what the inventory is at each stage of the plant's progression throughout the nursery. For example: How many junipers are in the second stage of bonsai training? Or, how many 7-gallon camellia (Sasanqua—"Setsugetka") are trained on the palmetto espalier? The computer has the answer. We watched a purchase-order being processed. The computer spews out instructions for assemblers, labelers, packers, and shippers. Usually any order received before 10:00 A.M. is shipped the next day.

*(Continued on Page 19)*



**View of upper portion of Monrovia Nursery.**



# **“DOWN UNDER” OR “UP OVER”—WHAT’S THE DIFFERENCE CAMELLIAWISE?**

**Ken Hallstone**

Lafayette, California

Member N.C.C.R.C.

My wife Kay and I made the Camellia Scene this fall, spending a month visiting with camellia people and touring their beautiful gardens “down under.” We attended the Australian National Show and Convention in Melbourne August 23-25th as well as the New Zealand National Show and Convention in Hamilton, September 6-8th. I spoke to several groups, we both judged and joined in the many activities. We saw our old friends and made many new ones along the way. The first camellia question everyone asks is “What is the difference in culture and growing camellias there and here in Northern California?”

Of the several differences, the one that impressed me most was that they seem to have a divergent basic philosophy regarding the camellia. There the camellia is grown first for its landscaping qualities. They look for and try to develop bushy compact and floriferous varieties that will show off well in the garden, such as “Donation,” “Citation” and “E. G. Waterhouse.” They love the soft saluenensis pinks and it matters not that they shatter because they have no petal blight. Clean up is accomplished by mulching the petals back into the soil.

This brings up a second noticeable difference in culture: their plants are grown in the ground. Container grown plants are only found in the nurseries or among some of the large growers who are hybridizing and growing seedlings. A distinct aid to this camellia ground culture is their well drained porous volcanic soil. Al-

though some areas experience as much as 100 inches of rainfall per year, root rot and fungus diseases have not been a problem. Another aid to this type of culture is that in many areas they do not have to hand water the plants because their rainfall is distributed throughout the year. This is why in New Zealand growing along the highways you see camellia and rhododendron plants 25 to 30 feet tall in full bloom.

Still another difference is that size of flower is not almighty as it is here. A small or medium flower with a delicate combination of pink and apricot has a better chance of taking preference over the extra large cabbages we almost always prefer.

Competition is good but on a much lower key—they have more people who enter shows but they bring fewer flowers. For example at the National Show in Hamilton they staged around 1,500 blooms that were brought by about 200 people. Our Northern California Show averages 126 entrants who bring four to five thousand flowers. To take care of their large growers, they have a special class featuring a collection of 24 blooms. (There were 12 entrants.) This entry and entries in the seedling classes seems to satisfy most of the larger growers.

Another difference is that the nurseryman plays a very important role in camellia affairs. Societies look to him for leadership. Nurserymen are permitted to enter into competition at the shows and to sell plants from special booths. On the other

*(Continued on Page 18)*

# NEW LOOK FOR DESCANSO SHOW

(Show Exhibitors please note)

Arthur Krumm

Through the combined efforts of Frank Simerly of the Department of Arboreta; George Lewis, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens; and a committee from the Southern California Camellia Council, composed of Melvin Gum and Arthur Krumm, some major changes have been made in the layout of the show bloom exhibit tables at Descanso Gardens where the Annual Camellia Show sponsored by Descanso Gardens and the Southern California Camellia Council will be held this year on March 1 and 2.

Due to the loss of some of the old oak trees which provided shade, all of the tables in the west area, part of those in the south area and all of those just south of the trophy table have become unsuitable for use, because they could not be protected from the sun that shines through these treeless areas.

It was decided to find other areas that were more densely shaded for tables to replace these sunny area tables.

A spot in the northern part of the show area near the stream was selected. George Lewis and his crew have installed tables of 40 feet and 108 feet where there are large camellia plants and other trees and shrubs that give excellent shade over the tables. These new tables will replace those that have been removed to the west and south sides. The above new tables along with some of the old ones will be used to display single-treated large and medium japonicas.

An additional area along the path that leads from the bridge over the stream to the trophy stand was selected, and the crew at Descanso has installed a 72 foot row of tables. Single *reticulata* hybrids and single non-*reticulata* hybrids will be displayed in this new location.

Treated blooms (*japonica*, hybrid, and other species), species, seedlings and sports will now be displayed in the northern area near the small and miniature japonicas.

All trays of three japonicas, five japonicas, five *reticulata* hybrids, five *reticulata* hybrids, three non-*reticulata* hybrids and five non-*reticulata* hybrids will be placed (up the hill) in the southern area.

The Committee feels that the addition of the new tables and the elimination of some of the old ones will solve the sun problem.

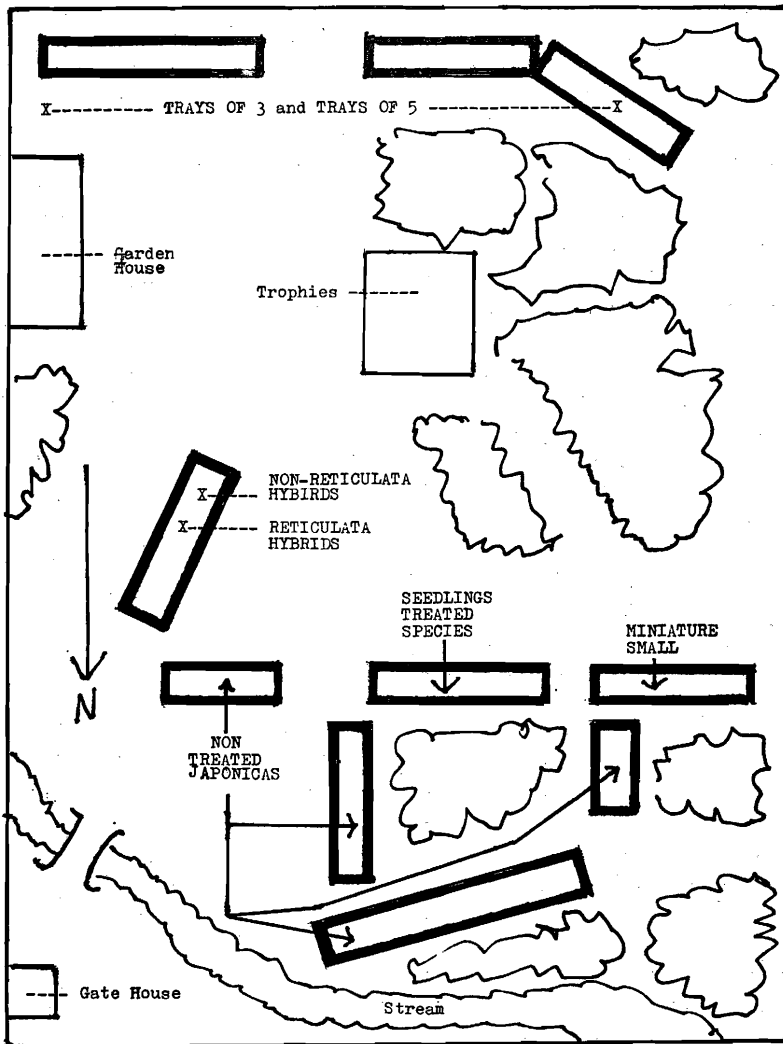
The Council wishes to extend their thanks to the Department of Arboreta, and especially to George Lewis and his crew for the tremendous help they have given in making this improvement possible.

*Note to Exhibitors* — As these are major changes in the table layout, it is suggested that exhibitors study the new layout on the diagram on the opposite page before coming to the show with their blooms. This will help you place your blooms easier, and help the Show Committee stage a better show.

As a further help to exhibitors a diagram similar to the one on the opposite page will be included as the last page of your show schedule. Bring it with you and make it easier for yourself.

(SEE DIAGRAM ON OPPOSITE PAGE FOR DETAILS)

NEW DESCANSO SHOW TABLE LAYOUT



# USE OF "PIGTAIL DRAINAGE" IN CAMELLIA CULTURE AND GRAFTING

A. Wilkins Garner  
Glendale, California

The use of this drainage aid was first brought to my attention by an article entitled "Pigtail Drainage," by Professor Burnell Yarick, Botanist, Glendale College, which appeared on page 23 of the January 1974 issue of the CAMELLIA REVIEW. I suggest you read and re-read this article.

Over a period of time I had noticed that in re-canning my three gallon and larger size containers, and especially my 17 by 17 inch deep, red-wood tubs, there was always a large amount of wet soil mix in the bottom half of each container, thus showing inadequate drainage; even though in watering surplus water drained from each container quickly. I seldom water more often than once a week. I use mulch in most containers.

I decided to test some of these containers which had not been watered for a week. I first obtained a 50 foot hank of 1/4 inch, 100 percent nylon cord. I then found an eight inch nail, left over from house downspout repair job which I used to drive the cord into drainage hole of containers. I first cut 14 inch lengths of cord, and tied a knot in one end; eight inch for nail, one inch for knot and five inch of tail. I made an opening with the nail in the bottom of container through which to drive the cord. I inserted point of the nail in the knot and then could easily drive the cord into the container. After 30 minutes I checked the installation and could easily squeeze water from the end of the cord. That was proof for me. I now use pigtail drainage on all my containers.

With my grafting program my first

job is to insert pigtails in all understock containers. This takes care of any wet understock one has to use, with little danger of overwatering. I have found that 1/8 inch size cord is adequate for one and two gallon size containers and cost is less than for the 1/4 or 1/2 inch size. As mentioned in Professor Yarick's article I heat treat ends of the cord to prevent ravel. My electric soldering iron is stored in a cabinet near the grafting table with electric power near by. A bunch of cords can easily be tipped with the hot soldering iron to quickly take care of the ravel problem.

I recently obtained a 100 foot hank of 100 percent MONOFILAMENT POLYPROPENE cord, 3/8 inch size, (Poly Cord) at half price of nylon. I made a comparative test of each by taking 16 inch lengths of each cord and placing one end of each cord in a gallon container, 2/3 filled with water, and placing the other end of each cord in separate empty containers. After 24 hours both cords had siphoned water into each container. However, after a week the nylon cord had siphoned three times the volume of water siphoned by the poly cord. I am making further tests by using the poly cord on two red-wood tubs, but am placing two pigtails in each container on opposite sides.

I suggest you make some tests yourself and believe you will find "Pigtail Drainage" helpful.

# Show Results

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY HUNTINGTON BOTANICAL GARDENS JANUARY 11-12, 1975

### *Best William Hertrich Award Winner*

"Elegans Supreme," Harold Dryden, San Marino.

### *Best Margarete Hertrich Award Winner*

"Guilio Nuccio Var.," Willard F. Goertz, San Marino.

### *Best Large to Very Large Japonica*

"Tomorrow's Dawn," Harold Dryden, San Marino.

### *Runner-up Large to Very Large Japonica*

"Clark Hubbs," Dr. and Mrs. Fred Mowrey, San Diego.

### *Best Medium Japonica*

"Margaret Davis," Thomas Hughes, La Crescenta.

### *Runner-up Medium Japonica*

"Tom Knudsen," Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan, Arcadia.

### *Best Small Japonica*

"Allison Leigh Woodroof," Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel.

### *Runner-up Small Japonica*

"Little Man," Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland.

### *Best Reticulata & Hybrid with Retic Parentage*

"Valley Knudsen," Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel.

### *Best Non-reticulata Hybrid*

"Elsie Jury," Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bracci, San Gabriel.

### *Runner-up Non-reticulata Hybrid*

"E. G. Waterhouse," Mr. and Mrs. Carey S. Bliss, San Marino.

### *Most Popular Flower (People's Choice)*

"E. G. Waterhouse," Mr. and Mrs. Carey Bliss, San Marino.

### *Court of Honor*

"Tomorrow Park Hill," Caryll Pitkin, San Marino.

"Grand Prix," Caryll Pitkin, San Marino.

"Mathotiana," Bob Jaacks, San Gabriel.

"Sandy Sue," Caryll Pitkin, San Gabriel.

"Miss Charleston Var.," Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale.

"Anticipation," Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland.

"Angel Wings," Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel.

"E. G. Waterhouse Var.," Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel.

"Ava Maria," Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland.

"Otto Hopfer," Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte.

"Funny Face Betty," Mr. and Mrs. Grady Perigan, Arcadia.

"Wildfire," Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel.

"Alta Gavin," Willard F. Goertz, San Marino.

"Valentine Day Var.," Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland.

"Alba Plena," Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale.

"John Taylor," Bob Jaacks, San Gabriel.

"Arch of Triumph," Willard F. Goertz, San Marino.

"Pink Pagoda," Mr. and Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel.

"Francie L.," Bob Jaacks, San Gabriel.

"Maroon & Gold," Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe, Upland.

# GROWING SEEDS AND GROUND PLANTING

Mel Gum and Rudy Moore

*Resumé of a panel discussion at the Southern California Camellia Society November 12, 1974, meeting.*

## MEL GUM—GROWING SEEDS

I have been asked a number of times what is the best way to grow seeds or how do I grow seeds. Seeds may be obtained from your own garden or you can purchase them through the Southern California Camellia Society. You take off the outer rough shell and sometimes you will find several brown seeds inside. You do not disturb the brown shell. The seeds must first be sprouted and to do this you can put them into a plastic bag or a jar with peat moss. The peat moss must be on the dry side rather than the wet side so that the seeds will not rot. You can watch them and when they are sprouted you take out and pinch off the tap root and put them into a 2½ inch pot or you can put them into a flat. The soil for this planting is fir bark, peat and a little sand. They can stay in this first planting for the first season. The next move upward is to the four inch container for one year. Start feeding after six weeks in the four inch pot and then every 30 or 45 days thereafter. From the four inch pot the next step up is to the gallon and here is where you will get results. The mix for the gallon pot is, one part sand and two parts firbark. All container soil should be on the light side to keep the drainage open. The best grafting stock is sasanquas on their own roots so that is why I like to get sasanqua seeds and grow them. I know the soil, the age of the plant and the condition; you must have good understock upon which to graft if you expect good results of growth in the newly grafted plant.

## RUDY MOORE— GROUND PLANTING

I will discuss ground planting. Camellias in the ground are about the easiest of all culture and plants. The most questions I get is why I use a soil mix and what kind do I use. I add peat moss and firbark to any soil. It will depend upon your own soil as to the proportions. What I use at the Gardens is three parts soil, two parts humus bark and one part peat moss. If your soil is on the heavy side then you will increase your humus bark and decrease your soil in proportion. Before using your peat moss it should be thoroughly soaked, and then squeeze out the water before making your mix. If the peat is not soaked properly you will always have trouble.

I usually dig a hole three feet deep and three by three across. In the bottom I put 50-50 of bark and soil because the bark at this point is the drainage. The best method is to dig your hole, put in your mix and let it set two or three months and water as usual in the area. This will cause your soil in the hole to settle. I stress that you must always keep the crowns above ground and since the soil in a new hole will settle this is the reason for preparing your hole ahead. Always spread the roots out; never set a plant in a hole that is root bound, you might as well not plant it at all.

Pruning is the most important part of good camellia culture or any plant culture, whether in the ground or not. It is important to take out all dead branches and thin out all the small twigs of a camellia, near the center to give air circulation to the whole plant and equally important is that you can see your flowers better.

## A CAMELLIA ODDITY

Armond and Helen Caputi  
Camellia Society of Modesto

The illustrated camellia seed pod-flower was first noticed in the garden of our neighbor, Mrs. Ruth Wentland, the last week of September. Helen and I carefully watched the "Daikagura" plant and on October 7th picked the pod. We took the pod to our society's October meeting where it was suggested that photos be taken and sent on to the CAMELLIA REVIEW. We wish to acknowledge the special help of Mr. Masao Ueda, in taking the fine photographs.

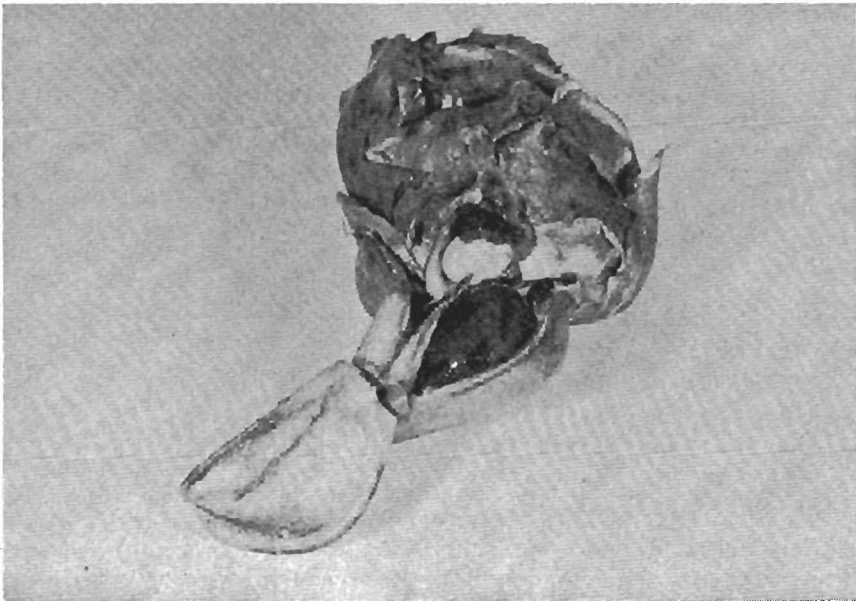
The parent plant is a 25 year old "Daikagura" camellia that is planted in the ground. No special care is given to this plant other than a shovel full of manure once a year. The plant blooms in a normal manner, about November of each year.

The actual seed pod-flower specimen was sent via air mail to Dr. William L. Ackerman in Washington, D. C., for further study and investigation. This is his response:

"Many thanks for your letter and the very unusual seed pod-flower combination. I've seen this phenomenon in a few rare cases on other plants, but never on Camellia. It would be interesting to know if this plant has ever done this before and if it will do so again. Frankly, I doubt it, but certainly it would bear watching, and it is good that you tagged the particular branch on which it occurred.

"It is extremely difficult to say exactly what happened to cause this phenomenon, but there are several interesting possibilities. The one that

*(Continued on page 23)*



## "CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS"

Bill Donnan

### SUNSET

The Day is undressing and going to bed.  
Someone must be looking, Her face is so red!

We have finally obtained some "feed-back" from our first efforts at writing a column. You may recall the tip we included here on how to keep deer from browsing on your camellia shrubs? Hang little sacks of blood meal on the branches and it will act as a repellent. It seems that about a year ago, some enterprising individual in the San Diego area was plagued with the problem of deer browsing on all of his shrubs. He tried everything; blood meal; mothballs; cigar butts; etc.; all to no avail. Finally he hit upon the idea of spreading lion dung on the premise that the odor would frighten off the deer! He obtained some dung from the zoo and, sure enough, the deer would not come anywhere near his yard! In fact, the lion dung was such a powerful repellent that he decided to market the stuff. He has contracted for all the lion dung from Lion Country Safari—some one-half ton per week—which he gathers; granulates; boxes; and sells under the trade name of LION LEAVINGS. Some of the nurseries are selling it and he is having trouble keeping up with the demand for his product!

(Here is a joke for Dr. Bill Ackerman of Glen Dale, Maryland):

"Heredity," the little boy explained, "means that if your father and your grandfather didn't have any children, you won't either!"

Three thousand years ago the Emperor of Japan commanded that his artists draw and paint all the varieties of camellia in the entire Empire and they were very troubled be-

cause there were more than 2,000! (Today there are over 5,000 named varieties according to the Camellia Nomenclature.)

Some plants will produce over a mile of root hairs in one cubic inch of the soil in which they are growing!

The Southern California Camellia Society usually has a flower arrangement contest in connection with its monthly meetings. I wonder how many of you are aware that this custom dates back, at least, fourteen hundred years in Japan where flower arrangement is a distinctive art form. There are a lot of legends, traditions and rules connected with the gathering and arranging of flowers in Japan. One of the more intriguing involves a method for keeping flowers alive after they are cut. The method comes from the theory that the sap and moisture in the flower; stem; branch; and trunk of the plant is all in dynamic equilibrium. Thus when a stem of the flower is cut the tension or suction is broken and air is sucked into the stem. Air causes the flower to fade and wither. According to Japanese tradition—to prevent the absorption of air into the stem—the stem should be immediately plunged into water. Furthermore, if one cuts a long stem and then immediately plunges the stem in a bucket of water, and then snips off several inches of the end of the stem—*under water*—the flower will suck water into the stem to create an unbroken water column within the stem of the flower. This procedure prevents the entry of air into the stem. The flower can then be removed from the water and it will continue to be fresh for a longer period of time.

Advice is still as good as anything you can take for a cold.



# PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY REPORT

Elizabeth Herrera

The speaker for the Pacific Camellia Society meeting December 5, 1974, was Mr. Bob Meyers, who is a salesman for the Chevron Chemical Company.

Mr. Meyers began his program by stating that the sale of garden seeds surpassed all previous sales records in this country. In these days of inflation the economic merits of a home vegetable garden are evident. However, the traditional rectangular garden plot is not an absolute must. Only one's imagination sets the limits as cherry tomatoes adorn window boxes and lettuce pops up among the petunias!

Fertilizers are marketed by the company's "Ortho" division. The most popular fertilizer is a 5-10-10 combination of Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Pottasium which is sold under different labels as "Tomato Food," "Camellia Food," "Vegetable Garden Food," and so on. This is a universal "trick of the trade," since the public is generally looking for a specific purpose fertilizer and buys what is on the label without realizing that the chemical combination is the same. An interesting note is that it takes 21,000 cubic feet of natural gas to make one pound of nitrogen; the rising cost of this commodity is partly why fertilizers have gone sky high.

Mr. Meyers showed slides of common insects and their habits. The grave misuse of insecticides was noted. The suggestion was made to first identify the problem, then carefully follow package instructions.

Among the most common pests are the ever present snails and slugs, for which stomach and contact insecticides are the most effective. Aphids are the worst pest in the garden, along with spider mites these insects

literally suck the life blood from plants. Contact and systemic insecticides are used in this case, in the latter the chemical travels through the plant's own system and insects are killed upon consumption.

Other pests mentioned were canker worm, scale, thrips, white fly, sow bugs and powdery mildew.

This the last monthly meeting of the year proved to be quite an interesting and informative meeting. I'm looking forward to the Calendar of Events for the coming year.

*\*Elizabeth Herrera is a Botany student at Glendale College. She was the recipient of the Pacific Camellia Society Honorarium for 1974.*

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## HELP WANTED

George Lewis, Superintendent of Descanso Gardens, has informed the Camellia Council that because he will be short on help he will need assistance from camellia people to install the plastic covers over the tables for the March 1st Camellia Show.

This will be done sometime during the week of February 24th to March 28th.

Anyone that can help is asked to call ART KRUMM at 285-3735 on Wednesday, February 19th (after 1:00 p.m.) to find out which day or days George will need us.

We also need help on Friday, February 28th from 8:00 a.m. to noon, to help set up the show. A luncheon will be served at noon in the picnic area.

# THE ART OF GRAFTING

Rudy Moore

Huntington Botanical Gardens  
San Marino, California

If you remember in the November issue, I stated that I would go into re-potting your seedlings in more detail. I hope you won't mind if I leave this part of culture until a later issue because I think the art of grafting is more important at this time since this is the best time to graft camellias.

The first step in grafting camellias and the most important is to select good understock. The plant you graft will be no better than the understock you choose. Probably the best way to go about finding good understock is to visit some of your local camellia society meetings. Ask around to find out where good understock might be for sale. You can also graft onto some old camellia plants in your garden if you have some varieties that are not doing too well in your area. Be sure, however, that the plant is healthy.

Now, you are ready to start looking for some good scion wood. Again, the best way to find them would be to visit the camellia society meetings or maybe your neighbor has some varieties you would like to graft. When you get your scions, if you aren't ready to do your grafting, the best way to keep them fresh would be to put them in a damp plastic bag, tie the end air tight and place in the vegetable department of your refrigerator. They will keep for several weeks this way.

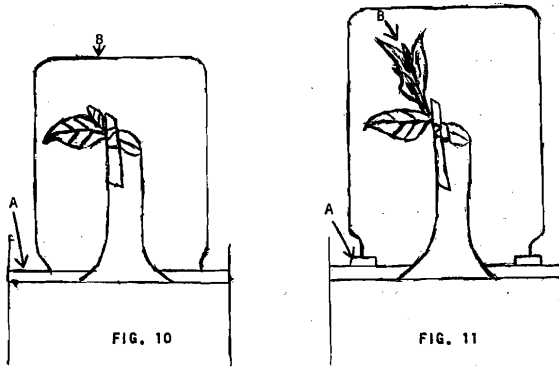
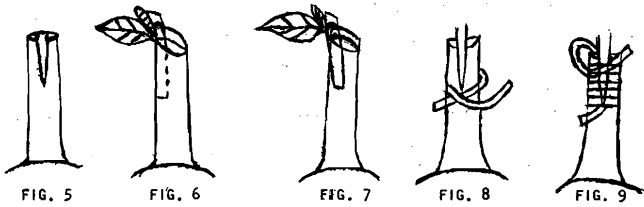
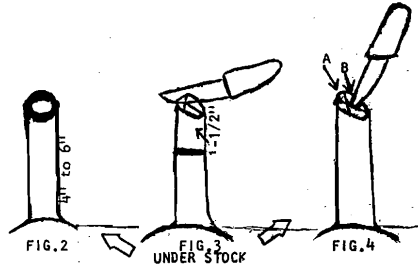
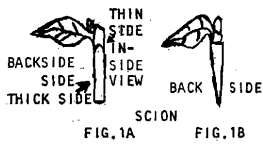
You now need a sharp pair of pruning shears to cut off your understock from 4 to 6 inches at about a 45 degree angle above soil level (see figure 2) or a sharp saw for larger than 1/2 inch stock. I use a razor blade knife to trim off the bruises made by the shears. Then, cut a notch off the high back side to place your

scion (see figure 4-a). The angle cuts are so that the moisture can drain off and will also give you a better bind when the scion grows over the understock. Next, place your knife on top of your understock in the center and force or tap, splitting the stock about 1 1/2 inches from the top as in figure 3.

Cut your scion wood about 3/4 inches from the bottom leaf. Then, trim the scion into a wedge shape starting even with the bottom leaf. The end of your scion should come to a point like in figure 1-B. Also, note in figure 1-A where it shows thick side and thin side. The thick side which is the outside should be about 1/8 inch wide and the inside about 1/16 inch at the top, then tapering down as in figure 1-B.

The next step you take your knife or a screwdriver and force the tip into the top of the split of the stock and turn, prying it open as in figure 4-B. The backside should look like Figure 5. Now, take your scion and place it in the open split matching the cambium layer (figure 6). This is the thin green layer just inside of the outside protective bark. Leave about 1/4 inch of the cut portion of the scion above the top of the understock. If you have trouble matching the cambium layer, then cross it, placing the bottom of the scion slightly inside the bark of the understock and the top of the scion slightly outside of the stock, as in figure 7. Remove the knife when the scion has been placed just right.

Now, to hold the scion in place, use a grafting rubber or rubber band and start at the bottom of the scion at an angle. Loop around and back over the rubber as in figure 8, then,



## THE ART OF GRAFTING (Cont.)

around the understock, stretching the rubber until you reach the top. Put your finger under the last loop and pull it out enough to thread the end of the rubber under the last loop. Then, run your finger around the last loop as you pull on the end. Practice makes perfect. You may now dust on a small amount of rooting powder with a fungicide added over the cut portions of the graft to prevent fungus. It's not, however, entirely necessary. Next, you should pour a layer of sand over the soil surface (figure 10-A). When a wide mouth jar is used to cover your graft, this will help make an air tight seal as in Figure 10-B. You may also use a plastic bag to cover your graft. If you do, make a wire holder to keep the bag a few inches off your graft on the sides and top. Moisture will form inside your jar or bag within a few hours. This will let you know you have a good seal. You should next place the graft in a protective place where it gets plenty of 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 such as a burlap bag to provide shade.

Now, the waiting period begins. You should keep a close watch over your grafts making sure the jar hasn't been turned over or there isn't too much moisture collecting on the top of the understock. If so, blot it off with a cotton swab and leave the jar off for about ten minutes or so, then put it back.

Your graft shouldn't need any water through this period for about 5 days before you grafted until it takes and starts to grow. If it should dry out, give it about a cup of water, no more.

Your scion should start to callous

in a few weeks. As soon as your growth bud starts to advance and unfold a leaf or two (figure 11-B) you should start to let in a little air. Lift the jar and place a small block of wood about 1/2 inch under both sides as in figure 11-A. This is the critical time. Make sure your leaves don't wilt. If they do, take the blocks out and try the next day. Cool weather is the best time to harden off your graft. When you have allowed a little air in for a few hours without the growth wilting, you can let in a little more the next day and continue in this manner for the next 5 days or so. This is about the amount of time required to harden it off. Don't be in a hurry. When the jar or bag is completely off, check to see if it needs water. Within a few weeks you can place your new plant in the lath house or someplace where it will get some filtered sunlight.

## "DOWN UNDER" (Cont.)

hand we bar them from competition and occasionally we see a nursery display at our shows. The general public here has a difficult time locating for purchase new plants that he covets.

Judging is of good quality and is accomplished in much the same way as we do it here. They seem to have fewer judges available. At Hamilton, where Kay and I judged, there were only two teams, one with five members, the other with four, and we judged the entire show of 1,500 flowers.

As in all areas the most important factor in camellia culture is the meeting of people and the making of new friends. "Down Under" is no exception. We have made and are enjoying our many new friends. We hope all of you camellia buffs some day will have the opportunity to experience their warm and friendly hospitality and genuine enthusiasm for camellias.

# CHARACTERISTICS OF A CAMELLIA

Gulius Nuccio

Resumé of a talk to members of Pacific Camellia Society  
at the January 2, 1975, meeting

Each type of camellias have their own individual uses. Each is individual in its characteristics. Take sasanquas: They lend themselves very readily to espalier. They make long runners that can be trained. You first get the height you want then let the plant fill out and you can train the side branches. There is only one thing wrong with sasanquas and that is that people tend to treat them like a japonica bush and don't really use them as to their best characteristics. They are a real good plant; green all the year around, take all day full sun and respond to trimming and shaping.

The general public, when they think of camellias think of japonicas. Japonicas give us the widest range of color, from whites, blush pinks, pinks into deep pinks and reds plus all the variations. Also there is a wide range of form; single through doubles, to peony. The blooming season of japonicas is the longest of the camellias of any of the species, November to April, that is why the public likes the japonicas. I have had some blooms in October, and I have seen "Kickoff" bloom in August but these didn't amount to too much, and I have seen some color into May.

Japonicas are a handsome plant. A photographer came to the nursery one summer day and wanted to take some pictures. I told him that there wasn't anything in bloom at that time. He said that he only wanted to take pictures of the sun on the green leaves of the plant. We don't pay enough attention to the beauty of the bush and its leaves. The next morning the sun was just right and the leaves glistened with dew and as I looked

out across the plants they looked like a sea of green and it was beautiful.

In order to get a camellia to do what you want it to you have to know its characteristics and one way to know what to expect is to know its parentage. I might define a hybrid. It is any camellia that has more than one specie for its parentage. If you know something about the parentage you generally understand what the hybrid will do for you. A reticulata parent will usually make a more sparse plant but the introduction of some japonica makes a better plant. The foliage however will still be a little dull like the retics. Most non-retics hybrids are saluenensis hybrids and these plants will tend to send out long runners and you must expect this, but they also are good for espalier.

My advice is don't choose a plant just for its flowers, decide what you want the plant to do for your garden and then choose a plant that will perform with its true characteristics and you will be entirely satisfied.

## MONROVIA NURSERY (Cont.)

At the close of the tour I found that I was in the Label Department of the nursery. When a purchase order comes in the computer orders up the required number and kind of plant variety labels for that shipment. Here is a vast room—perhaps 1,500 square feet of space—wall-to-wall labels in their various compartments—about 15,000,000 labels and a staff of 5 people to keep track of them! That was when I left! I was afraid that the computer was going to order up a label for me and ship ME off to Tallahassee, Florida.

## FRAGRANT CAMELLIAS

We have been informed that the Camellia Society of Modesto will add to its show schedule for 1975 (March 15-16) a trophy to be awarded to the most Fragrant Camellia Flower. Entries are open to any japonica, reticulate, hybrid, higo and seedling camellia with fragrance. The trophy to be known as the Dr. Robert K. Cutter Memorial Trophy.

We thought that their Point Scale for Judging Fragrant Camellias, Judging Chart, etc., would be of interest to many of you.

Following is a point scale for judging fragrant camellias that the Camellia Society of Modesto will be using:

### SUGGESTED POINT SCALE

- 50% Fragrance
- 10% Form
- 10% Color and Markings
- 10% Texture and Substance
- 10% Condition and Distinctiveness
- 5% Size
- 5% Foliage

### JUDGING DEGREE OF FRAGRANCE

1. Dominant amount — fragrance penetrates the air.
2. Medium amount — fragrance is easy to detect.
3. Little amount — fragrance very faint, hard to detect. Avoid entering this type of bloom.

### JUDGING TYPES OF FRAGRANCE

1. Sweet — sweet olive — osmanthus — lutchuensis.
2. Rose quality.
3. Spicy — cinnamon like.
4. Musky — herbal — may be repulsive.

### JUDGING EFFECTIVENESS OF FRAGRANCE

1. Excellent — it enhances the bloom.
2. Pleasant — good breeding possibilities.
3. Moderate — good landscape value.
4. Poor — non-fragrant in this area.

The exhibitor shall enter only those fragrant camellia flowers with a fragrance that is readily detectable. The sole purpose of this scheduled section is a judgment to locate and to classify those camellias that have fragrant qualities. The form filled out by the judges will provide data for our future shows and resource material for the camellia hybridizer.

The chart "Judges Data Rating Sheet for Fragrant Camellias" is a listing of fragrant camellias that are the results of Dr. Ackerman's research. It is intended to serve only as a guideline for locating fragrant camellias within your collection.

See "Judges Data Rating Sheet" on opposite page.

## 1974 CROP — CAMELLIA SEEDS

### JAPONICA SEEDS

Mixed seeds, including a small percentage of seeds from seedling trees in the Huntington Botanical Gardens

**\$3.75** per 100 (minimum order)

### SASANQUA SEEDS

Sasanquas are excellent for grafting understock. They grow faster and have good roots. **\$1.50** per 100 (minimum order)

### No Reticulata and Hybrid Seeds

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

P.O. Box 717

Arcadia, Ca 91006

JUDGES DATA RATING SHEET FOR FRAGRANT CAMELIAS \*CIRCLE ONE NUMBER IN EACH CATEGORY  
 CODE:

DEGREE: (1) Dominant (2) Medium (3) Little. TYPE: (1) Sweet (2) Rose (3) Spicy (4) Musky.  
 EFFECTIVENESS: (1) Excellent (2) Pleasant (3) Moderate (4) Poor.

NAME OF CAMELIA	DEGREE	TYPE	EFFECTIVENESS
1. Aaron's Ruby	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
2. Aaron's Ruby var.	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
3. Abundance	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
4. Anne Shakelford	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
5. Aroma	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
6. Beauty of Holland	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
7. Bertha Harms	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
8. Billie McCaskill	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
9. Black Dragon Koku-Ryu	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
10. Bleichroeder Pink	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
11. Blush Hibiscus	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
12. Breath of Spring	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
13. Buddy	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
14. *Cera Mia	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
15. Carol Lynne	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
16. Carter's Sunburst var.	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
17. Colonial Lady	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
18. Fairy Wings HR	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
19. Erin Farmer	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
20. Fragrant	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
21. Fragrant Frill	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
22. Fragrant Red	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
23. Fragrant Star	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
24. Herme	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
25. Herme Pink	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
26. Herme Special	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
27. Horkan Special	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
28. *Kramer's Supreme	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
29. Kramer's Supreme Blush	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
30. Lazetta	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
31. Liberty Bell	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
32. Nioi Fubuki-Higo	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
33. Look Away	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
34. Mother of Pearl	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
35. Nancy Mandarich	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
36. Orchid Pink	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
37. Rosemary Kinser	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
38. Scented Lady	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
39. Scented Treasure	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
40. Scentsation	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
41. Simeon	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
42. Spring Sonnet	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
43. *Susan Shackelford	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
44. Sweet Delight	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
45. Sweet Vera	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
46. Sylvia May Wells HNR	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
47. Temple Incense	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
48. Warm Heart	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
49. Warrior	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
50. *White Queen	1 2 3	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
51.			
52.			
53.			
54.			
55.			

\*GOOD FRAGRANCE

# JAPAN'S UNUSUAL CAMELLIA VARIATIONS

Satoru Ogisu

President

Inazawa Nurseries

Now and then some really unusual variations in flower or leaf appear in Japan. Here are some of them.

*Yuri-Tsubaki* (Lily Camellia)

This is a rarity that would charm camellia enthusiasts the world over. In both the flower and leaf configuration the plant closely resembles the lily. The leaf, long and narrow, has a high gloss. Unfortunately, the type is extremely tough to reproduce.

*Kujaku-Tsubaki* (Peacock Camellia)

The leaves of the *Kujaku-Tsubaki* resemble those of the *Yuri-Tsubaki*, being long and thin like those of the lily. A crimson flower with touches of white, it is medium-size with long, thin petals overlapping like a semi-double. The blossom is similar to a milk vetch in bloom. This attractive flower calls to mind a peacock spreading its plumes. It, too, is a variation very difficult to propagate.

*Tafuku-Benten* (Greatly Blessed Sarasvati).

A single blossom, the *Tafuku-Benten* Camellia is a red, bowl-shaped flower with white petal tips. The center of the blossom is star-shaped and red, while the circumference is white; quite unusual. The leaf is also a bit out of the ordinary; it has a white ornamental border and the underside is a delightful white-green hue.

*Matsukasa* (Pine Cone)

This camellia is a red flower with many double petals. The many petals, small near the stem and larger at the outer edge, are piled one on the other so that they swell out and resemble an open pine cone.

*Goshiki-Chiri-Tsubaki* (Five-Colored Camellia)

An exquisite blend of red and white camellia, this exceptional combines in one plant a shower of five different colors, making it a rarity among rarities.

## LEAF VARIATIONS IN JAPANESE CAMELLIAS

Satoru Ogisu

President

Inazawa Nurseries

There are many variations among camellia leaves also; in Japan there are about 40 different types. Among the representative types, some of the most interesting are the following.

*Kingyo-Tsubaki* (Goldfish Camellia)

The end of the leaf divides into three parts, just like the tail of a goldfish. This resemblance naturally attracts the attention of those viewing the *Kingyo-Tsubaki* for the first time. The flower is a single and may have either white or red blossoms.

*Sakazukiba-Tsubaki* (Sake Cup Leaf Camellia)

The leaf of this variation has a rounded, indented surface which perfectly recalls the shape of a Japanese sake cup. The *Sakazukiba-Tsubaki* is a late bloomer, one of the small group that blooms after the normal camellia season is over. The crimson flower is small size and a single. Altogether, a very fascinating, colorful flower.

*Shichi-Hengei-Tsubaki* (Seven-Variations Camellia)

This camellia is a type that features many different leaf variations on the same tree.

(Continued on page 24)



## CAMELLIA ODDITY (Cont.)

strikes me as most probable is as follows: During normal flower development and while still in the bud stage, the initials of both pollen grains and egg cells grow toward maturation which culminates when the flower opens. Egg cells are normally haploid (have 1/2 the chromosomes of the parent) but occasionally reduction division fails (which is not rare, occurring in about 2% of egg cell production of some varieties) giving diploid egg cells. Also, normally an egg cell must be fertilized by a pollen grain before a seed is produced.

"It would seem most plausible, that during the early stages of flower development, shortly after the production of egg cell initials, that one egg cell somehow stimulated to develop parthenogenically (production of an embryo without fertilization). It would then appear that the plant went ahead and developed a reasonably normal appearing flower and a seed pod at its base concurrently.

"I've examined the seed that was produced and on cutting it open found the embryo only partly developed. It filled less than 1/6th of seed vacuole. I will try to grow it by putting it in a nutrient culture media. If there was a failure of reduction division the resulting plant should be exactly like its parent "Daikagura," but if reduction division was normal, we should have a haploid plant with only 15 chromosomes. If such a plant does develop, it will be a first in camellia culture as far as I'm aware.

"Thanks again for bringing this to my attention. These are the kind of developments that make work interesting."

*Editor's note: The CAMELLIA REVIEW hopes that Armond and Helen Caputi will keep us informed of any additional developments that would be of interest to our readers.*

## "MINIATURES" (Cont.)

*Raspberry Parfait* — min. — formal double — red with touches of creamy white.

*Tammia* — min. — formal double — with incurved geometric petals — white with pink center and border.

*William C. Noell* — min. — formal double — has a white center shading to a pink outer petal.

My choice for a beginner's collection in miniatures and smalls would be:

### MINIATURES

Man Size  
Sugar Babe  
Fircone Var.  
Pink Smoke  
Tinsie  
Hopkin's Pink  
Memento

### SMALLS

Kitty  
Puritan Lass  
Tom Thumb  
Little Man  
Black Tie  
Wilamina  
Pink Doll  
Grace Albritton

---

Nothing changes a man's line of thought quicker than spading up a fish worm while digging the weeds out of his camellia garden.

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## THE GARDENER'S PRAYER

Oh Lord, grant that in some way it may rain every day, say from about midnight until three o'clock in the morning . . . gentle and warm so that it can soak in; that there may be plenty of dew and little wind, enough worms, no plant-lice and snails, no mildew, and that once a week thin liquid manure and guano may fall from heaven.

## LEAF VARIATIONS

(Cont.)

*Sakura-ba-Tsubaki* (Cherry Blossom Leaf Camellia)

As indicated by its name, the leaf of this variety is quite similar to the leaf of the cherry blossom tree, especially in the saw-toothed effect around the edge. The flower, a semi-double, is a white-dappled slightly rouge-tinted beauty. The serrated effect is present even in the petals of the blossom. A large flower, it is the loveliest of the leaf-variation group. *Kakuba-Shiratama* (Square-leaf White Bead Camellia)

The leaf of this type is squarish and rather thick. The white flower is

a single and blooms very early.

*Kifukurin-Beni-Karako* (Yellow Ornamental Bordered Red Chinese Camellia)

This variety has a red flower of the covered stamen and pistil variation. The leaf, quite elegant, has an attractive yellow ornamental border. The *Kifukurin Beni-Karako* camellia can be enjoyed throughout the four seasons.

*Nokogiriba Tasubaki* (Saw-Toothed leaf Camellia)

This type has a great many leaves which are long and thin and serrated like the teeth of a saw. The small red flower is a single.

## A SHOW CHAIRMAN'S REWARD

Helen Augis

San Jose, California

As I lay there weak and weary,  
Feet aching and eyes all bleary.  
Muttering so soft and low,  
"It's over! Thank God! It's over!"  
"Today was the end of our Camellia Show."  
It was then I dreamed I went to heaven  
To that Last Big Camellia Meet  
Where the flowers are most pretty  
And the people act so sweet.

As I stood before the Camellia Gate  
So worried as to what might be my fate.  
A nervous glance inside I took  
And what I saw left me "shook."

There standing in a long row  
Were all camellia people, this I know.  
They were singing and laughing  
Their faces aglow  
Each one a past chairman of a Camellia Show.

Just then Saint Peter did appear.  
The Gates swung open wide.  
"Come, come quick, my friend!  
Hurry step right inside!"  
"There'll be no waiting here for you  
Only joy and mirth  
For as Show Chairman again this year,  
You've had your hell on earth!"

# Directory of California Camellia Societies

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

## \*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

President: Lemuel Freeman; Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. Fred R. Dukes, Jr. 733 Del Mar Drive Bakersfield 93307

Meetings: 2nd Monday Oct. through Apr. (Except 3rd Monday in Nov.) at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield

## \*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY

President: Charles Mc F. Reed; Secretary: Mrs. George T. Butler, 1831 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 92705

Meetings: 3rd Thursday Nov. through Apr. at Great Western Savings & Loan Bldg., 1418 No. Main St., Santa Ana

## CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: James M. Randall; Secretary: Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G St., Sacramento 95816

Meetings: 4th Wednesday Oct. through Apr. in Shepard Garden & Art Center, 3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento

## \*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Arthur Gonos; Secretary: Mrs. Wilbur V. Ray, 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727

Meetings: 3rd Wednesday Nov. through February in All-purpose Room Mayfair School, 3305 E. Home, Fresno, Oct. 12 Kickoff Breakfast 8:30 A.M. at Jack Woo residence, 1327 East Ashlan Ave., Fresno, Mar. 19 Annual Barbeque 6:10 P.M. at Calif. State University at Fresno in the Horticultural Bldg.

## DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Jack Lewis; Secretary: Mrs. James E. Scott, 4285 Inverness Dr., Pittsburg 94565

Meetings: 2nd Wednesday Nov. through March at Sunitomo Bank, Contra Costa Blvd., Pleasant Hill

## JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Donald W. Hurst; Secretary: Mrs. Ethel S. Willits, 502 N. Pleasant Ave., Lodi 95240

Meetings: 3rd Wed Oct. through Apr. at 1st Federal Savings & Loan Community Room, Lodi

## LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: James Tulliano; Secretary: Mrs. Haidee Steward, 130 S. Citrus, Los Angeles 90036

Meetings: 1st Tuesday Dec. through Apr. at Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood

## MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Ronald Kellogg; Secretary: Mrs. Helen Caputi, 1605 Victoria Dr., Modesto 95351

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

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Edward A. Hays; Secretary: Wm. Lockwood, 3226 Primrose Ln., Walnut Creek 94598

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

## PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Melvin L. Gum; SecMrs. A. L. Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr., Glendale 91208

Meetings: 1st Thurs Nov.—Apr. Tuesday Aft. Club House, 400 N. Central Ave., Glendale

## PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Harlow P. Rothert; Secretary: Andrew R. Johnson, Jr., 28 Lloyd Dr., Atherton 94025

Meetings: 4th Tuesday Sept. through Apr. in Hospitality Room, West Coast Federal Savings Bldg. 700 El Camino Real, Redwood City, Calif. 94061

## \*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Ronald D. Braid; Secretary: Mrs. Janice Hawes, 12625 Kellogg Ave., Chino 91710

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

## \*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Benjamin H. Berry; Secretary: Harry Humphrey, 4659 Winona Ave., San Diego 92115

Meetings: 3rd Wed Nov—Apr Rm 101, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Pk San Diego at 7:30 P.M.

## SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: John M. Augis; Secretary: Mrs. Helen Augis, 2254 Fair Valley Court, San Jose 95125

Meetings: 2nd Thursday Sept. through April

## SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

Meetings: 4th Thursday Nov. through Apr. (except Nov. and Dec.) 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: Franklin R. Moore, Sec: Mrs. Elsie Bracci, 5567 N. Burton Av., San Gabriel 91776

Meetings: Friday Nov. 15, Friday Dec. 20, Thursday Jan. 23, Thursday Feb. 27, Thursday Mar. 27 and Thursday Apr. 24 at the Los Angeles County Arboretum Seminar Room in Arcadia



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