

THE *Camellia*
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'Nuccio's Ruby'

Vol. 36

October 1974

No. 1

One Dollar twenty-five cents

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.

OFFICERS — 1974-75

MEYER PIET, President
757 Anoakia Lane, Arcadia 91006
Tel. 355-6947

TED B. MITCHELL, Vice President
520 N. Segovia, San Gabriel 91775
Tel. 287-4011

MILTON L. SCHMIDT, Secretary
1523 Highland Oaks Dr., Arcadia 91006
Tel. 446-5525
Mailing address: P.O. Box 717
Arcadia, 91006

DIRECTORS

CAREY BLISS
533 N. Segovia, San Gabriel 91775
Tel. 282-8160

ROBERT A. EASTMAN
2916 Java Rd., Costa Mesa 92626
Tel. (714) 546-7513

LEE GAETA
4209 N. Cedar Ave., El Monte 91732
Tel. 444-4698

I. JOHN MOVICH
3929 Williams Ave., La Verne 91750
Tel. (714) 593-3667

LEONE M. SUMMERSON
1370 San Luis Rey Dr., Glendale 91208
Tel. 344-4789

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

GEORGE LEWIS
1691 La Cresta, Pasadena 91103
Tel. 681-1479

HARRY NOVICK
22358 Tiara, Woodland Hills 91364
Tel. 346-6758

WILLIAM E. WOODROOF
4117 Davana Rd.
Sherman Oaks, 91403
Tel. 784-1352

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

DR. JOHN H. CLAIRMONT*
HAROLD E. DRYDEN
COLONEL TOM DURRANT
COL. C. M. GALE*
MRS. ANNE GALLI
MR. WALTER G. HAZELWOOD
DR. WILLIAM HERTRICH*

DR. H. HAROLD HUME*
MR. RALPH S. PEER*
COLONEL FRANK REED
MR. E. C. TOURJE
PROF. E. G. WATERHOUSE
MR. WILLIAM E. WOODROOF

*Deceased

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

GEORGE ROBB
P.O. Box 313
Putoruru, New Zealand

KEITH BERRIE
14 Hamilton Parade
Pymble, NSW., Australia 2073

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW: MEYER PIET, Acting Editor, 757 Anoakia Lane, Arcadia, Tel. 355-6947

PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

© Copyright 1974

Six issues per volume — October, November, January, February, March and May.
All manuscript for publication and correspondence should be sent directly to the Editor.
Republication permitted, if due credit is given the Camellia Review and the author.
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Notify the Secretary at once. Magazines are not forwarded by the Post Office.

CONTENTS

VOL. 36

OCTOBER 1974

NO. 1

Australian and New Zealand Dues	15
California Camellia Show Schedules—1974-75	20
California Introductions for 1974	23
Camellia Clippings <i>Bill Donnan</i>	14
Calling all Gibbers	12
Flower Pavilion Report <i>Caryll Pitkin</i>	8
Hybridizing Leaps Ahead <i>Meyer Piet</i>	16
McCaskill Introductions, The <i>William E. Woodroof</i>	5
Northern California Summer Research Committee Report <i>Frank V. Pursel</i>	21
Outstanding Japanese Camellias <i>Satoru Ogisu</i>	13
Pacific Camellia Society Picnic <i>Mary Simmons</i>	24
Salute to Ex-Editor Dryden <i>Willard F. (Bill) Goertz</i>	3
Show Quality Camellias with Fragrance <i>W. L. Ackerman</i>	4
Summer Madness	22
Temple City Camellia Society First Meeting <i>Rudy Moore</i>	21
Thirteen Year Wait, A <i>Herbert F. Gabriel</i>	15
Thoughts From the Editor	2
Tomorrow Family, The <i>Harold E. Dryden</i>	9
Welcome Beginner <i>Rudy Moore</i>	11

The Cover Flower

C. Reticulata Hybrid 'Nuccio's Ruby'

Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, California has released an outstanding reticulata hybrid that is destined to be as long lived as 'Nuccio's Gem.' The semi-double flower is large to very large, its color is the darkest rich red with ruffled petals. The plant growth is excellent. It is a seedling of 'Crimson Robe' and mixed pollen select large japonicas. The pollen is excellent for hybridizing and we predict there will be many desirable off-spring from the proud parent.



As President of the Southern California Camellia Society I would like to thank Harold E. Dryden for the excellent work he has done in publishing the CAMELLIA REVIEW these past 14 years.

His devoted effort has produced a common communication media that has kept our societies active and healthy. I admire Harold for not only doing an exceptional, outstanding job but for putting forth the necessary time and effort to be certain that the CAMELLIA REVIEW continued as a first class publication.

For this coming year only, I plan to serve as Interim Editor. I have gathered together ten members of Southern California Camellia Society to help in securing the various news-worthy articles.

The key to continuing a successful publication is your participation. It is your magazine. Please help by writing articles on camellia culture, special events, show coverages, special projects, new members, youth participation anything that pertains to our camellia hobby that will be of interest to the camellia growers and hobbyist.

I would like to quote from an article written by Elizabeth Beebe, past Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW, back in 1955—"Editing as I try to make it is an attempt to open a door so that those who choose to pick up the little magazine may catch a glimpse of another and exciting world full of beauty, peace and undying inspiration." I hope this will be an inspiration for all you would-be authors and that we will be receiving many articles from you.

Remember it is our publication, let's all work hard at continuing its success.

Meyer Piet

A SALUTE TO EX-EDITOR DRYDEN

By: Willard F. (Bill) Goertz

What many believe to be one of the finest publications in the camellia world, for the past fourteen years, lost it's editor when Harold E. Dryden resigned with the printing of the May 1974 issue of the "Camellia Review." His knowledge and love of camellias, his knack of putting his ideas on paper and his vast experience in management—getting others to participate—made the job and the man a perfect blend.

Harold's philosophy as concerns editing a publication, the camellia society, as well as the camellia hobby generally, is clearly understood by browsing through his "Thoughts from the Editor" over the years. Regarding the "Review" . . . "The success of a magazine such as this depends on the collective desires of those who read it and the willingness of those who have ideas to contribute to share those ideas with others." He wanted to run stories and articles of interest not only to camellia growers in Southern California but world-wide, and also of interest to beginners as well as to experienced experts. On camellia society meetings: . . . "The talks at the meetings are interesting and often instructive, and the flowers are beautiful, but underlying it all are the people. That is the reason that we should belong to and attend the meetings of camellia societies." And . . . "What better way to help others who like and grow camellias to enjoy themselves more, than to encourage them to become members of your society." Time and space do not permit the hundreds of "Thoughts" which pretty well portray Harold's basic ideas; but one gets the feeling that his major goal as editor was to win more people over to the camellia hobby and to promote more enjoyment for those already in it.

Harold was born in Hemet, California, graduated from Occidental College in Los Angeles, where among other activities he was graduate manager of students and athletics, and spent a short time for Uncle Sam in the World War. He then went to work for Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company as a clerk, and on retirement in 1961 he was manager of the entire Directory Department. He was married in 1928, having met Elsie in San Diego. They have lived in their present home in San Marino since 1936, and enjoy being near their two sons and their families.

The first camellias, of what was to be the Dryden collection, came from cuttings grown by Harold's mother who was an avid "green thumb" gardner. Most of his plants, numbering around 200, not including many seedlings, still coming along, are in containers. This is for the reason that it provides more room for plants, which is the case for most of us Southern California hobbyists. Harold has come up with two excellent chance seedlings: Elsie Dryden, a loose semi-double reticulata hybrid, and Lulu Belle, a very early blooming white semi-double japonica named after his mother.

Although Harold has made many overseas friends as a result of his trips to camellia areas in England, Australia and New Zealand, he says he also highly values the hundreds of friendships made by correspondence in relation to his editorship.

Positions of distinction he has held include two terms as president of Southern California Camellia Council, also two terms as president of Southern California Camellia Society which body bestowed upon him in 1968 it's highest award: Honorary

(Continued on page 23)

Show Quality Camellias with Fragrance An Appeal for Help

W. L. Ackerman
National Arboretum
Washington, DC 20002

Many camellia growers are aware that some varieties of *C. japonica* have floral fragrance, but often the scent is subtle and unless one searches for it, it may go by unnoticed. The following article is an appeal to readers to do more than just look at their varieties and seedlings this next season. You may get pollen on your nose, but every once in awhile it's worth it.

Considerable progress has been made toward the incorporation of pleasing flower fragrance into camellia hybrids during the past decade. This has been accomplished largely by using the small-flowered species, *C. lutchuensis*, in crosses with commercial varieties. The resulting seedlings have, in most cases, had flowers which were intermediate in size and with distinct fragrance. Varieties 'Fragrant Pink,' 'Cinnamon Cindy,' 'Virginia W. Cutter,' and 'Alice K. Cutter' are typical examples.

The weakest point in most of the breeding efforts toward fragrance has been the use of non-fragrant varieties of *C. japonica*. These were used in the initial crosses with *C. lutchuensis* to produce F1 hybrids and again have been used as fertile parents in backcrosses to gain better flower size and quality. Thus, the effort to gain flowers of commercial acceptance has frequently been beset with dilution or loss of fragrance.

The utilization of fragrant varieties and clones of *C. japonica* with the best of the *C. lutchuensis* hybrids may well result in seedlings with greater fragrance than either. Also, this may be the quickest way to highly frag-

rant, large-flowered varieties of the future.

Efforts have been underway for the past two seasons to establish a collection of fragrant-flowered varieties of *C. japonica*. So far, more than 50 varieties and unnamed clones have been established at the USPI, Glenn Dale, Maryland. Its function will be to serve as a source of scions and pollen, available to all camellia breeders interested in floral fragrance.

The purpose of this article and a more detailed one which will appear in the American Camellia Yearbook 1975 is to appeal to all camellia growers to be on the lookout for fragrance among their varieties and seedlings. It ranges from that which is subtle and elusive to that which is distinctly pronounced. Please write me of any pleasingly fragrant blooms you may encounter.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Dr. Ackerman needs help! Anyone who is working on crossing species, hybrids, fragrance, etc., can use help. This is the only way to make rapid strides in trying to produce new flowers, with fragrance, that will fill an important "open" gap in our Camellia family.

I plan to send Dr. Ackerman a list of my "fragrant" crosses and available plants, so that he may choose those scions that he would like to obtain and work with. I am certain everyone will help in providing this stimulus to continue the quest for a fragrant show flower.

THE McCASKILL INTRODUCTIONS

William E. Woodroof

Resume of Talk to Members of Los Angeles Camellia Society at the Society's May 1974 Meeting.

Vern and Billie McCaskill have been a strong force in the development of camellias and the organization of camellia societies in Southern California. Both of them were with Coolidge Gardens in Pasadena prior to the establishment of their own nursery in 1932 at its present location in Pasadena. I have had the great pleasure of knowing them since the late 1930's and have watched the development of many of their seedlings and sports.

They have introduced 118 varieties, 25 of which are in the group that we now call "boutonnieres," that is, miniature and small sizes. They have also been leaders in the introduction of hybrids with other than reticulata parentage with 14, and of the species which we describe generally as sasanquas with 20.

JAPONICA

1930

ENCHANTRESS (California), light pink, medium single.

1935

FANTASY (California), white, shell pink and pink and white, medium semi-double.

1937

CHANTILLY, light rose pink, medium, rose form double.

1938

COLONIAL LADY, sport of HERME, white with rose red stripes and flecks.

1942

MILADY, sport of ELIZABETH, deep pink blotched white.

1945

FLEURETTE, rose red, miniature, formal double.

1946

ROSALINDA, bright pink, medium peony form.

1947

CASILDA, bright flame pink, medium, single.

FLORENCE DANIELL, soft pink, small, anemone form. MATTIE O'REILLY, coral rose pink, large, semi-double to full peony form. PATRICIAN, plum color, large, single.

1948

CECELLA, salmon rose pink, medium, rose form double. DAINTY MISS, soft pink to darker pink at THOMPSON, creamed white, medium, full peony form. MIMI, white occasional pink lines, medium formal double. RED LUSTER, crimson, medium, anemone form.

DAYDREAMS, white lined rose pink, medium, semi-double. DESSA edge, medium, rose form double.

1949

ANITA'S BLUSH, sport of ANITA, white shading to blush. MANDARIN, red, medium, full peony form. MONA FREEMAN, white, medium semi-double.

1950

QUAINTANCE, sport of HERME, soft pink lightly striped darker pink.

1952

SPRING SONNET, sport of COLONIAL LADY, pale pink with deeper pink margin.

1954

ADA PIEPER, coral rose, medium to large semi-double. CORONATION, white, very large, semi-double. JUNE McCASKILL, clear pink, medium semi-double. Won William Hertrich

(Continued on next page)

Award of Southern California Camellia Society.

1955

ALISON LEIGH WOODROOF, pale pink shading deeper at edge, small, semi-double. CHARLOTTE HOAK, white, medium, single. INDIAN SUMMER, deep rose red, large to very large, full peony form. SULTANA, sport of MATHOTIANA, scarlett, large to very large, semi-double to peony form. Won William Hertrich Award.

1956

BILLIE McCASKILL, soft pink, medium semi-double. Won Margarete Hertrich Award of Southern California Camellia Society. CALICO QUEEN, white striped rose red, medium semi-double. SHEPHERDESS, rose coral sport of AUGUSTO L'GOUVEIA PINTO.

1957

MAM'SELLE, light lavender pink, large semi-double. PRETTY PANTELLETES, soft pink banded white, medium semi-double. ROSE GISH, light pink, medium to large, semi-double. SCHEHERAZADE, coral rose medium to large, semi-double to anemone form. SWEET YOUNG THING, pale pink with lavender cast, medium semi-double.

1958

ARABIAN NIGHTS, Oriental pink shaded deeper, large, irregular semi-double. CARROLL GALE, light pink, medium, rose form double. JESSIE GALE, red, medium, single. LIZ BEEBE, soft pink shaded deeper, medium, semi-double. NORMAN EDWARDS, light pink shaded deeper, medium, peony form. WISHING STAR, light pink, medium to large, semi-double to anemone form.

1959

ALEAN MILLER, light pink shading deeper at edge, medium, semi-double. LADY IN RED, red, very large semi-double. Won Margarete

Hertrich Award. ROSY POSY, bright pink, miniature, semi-double. WHEEL OF FORTUNE, white striped coral pink, medium to large, semi-double. WHITE NUN, white, very large, semi-double. WOOD SPRITE, blush pink, small, semi-double.

1960

FANCY FREE, white shading to pink at edge, medium, semi-double to rose form double. HIGH WIDE'N HANDSOME, pink, large, irregular semi-double.

1961

BALI HA'I, white sometimes marked pink, medium, semi-double. MISS ANAHEIM, soft pink, medium to large, semi-double to loose peony form.

1962

AMIGO, coral rose, small, anemone form. DEMI-TASSE, peach blossom pink, small, semi-double. Won William E. Wylam Miniature Award of Southern California Camellia Society. RICHFIELD, rose, large, flat semi-double. SAMARKAND, coral rose red blotched white, large, irregular semi-double. SMALL WONDER, purple red, small, incurved petals, formal double. TIKI, rosy salmon with white streaked petaloids, small, anemone form.

1963

SNOW FAIRY, white, small, formal to rose form double.

1965

BELLE OF THE BALL, rosy salmon, large, semi-double to peony form. BLAZE OF GLORY, red, large, anemone form. COTTONTAIL, white, miniature, full peony form. DOVE OF PEACE, white, medium, formal double. KIMI YAMAMOTO, pale pink, medium irregular semi-double. LITTLE RED RIDINGHOOD, crimson, miniature, formal double to peony form. Won William E. Wylam Miniature Award. SNOW BABY, white, miniature, anemone form.

1966

HOPKINS ROSE PINK, rose pink sport of HOPKINS PINK.

1967

CAMILA INGRAM, red variegated white, miniature, formal double.

1969

BALI HA'I DAWN, sport of BALI HA'I, soft pink to light pink shading to white at edge. BALI HA'I PINK, veined pink sport of BALI HA'I. FANDANGO, white and pink striped red. Large, peony form. HOPKINS PINK DAWN, sport of HOPKINS PINK, soft pink to light pink shading to white at edge. RED RED ROSE, bright red. medium to large, formal double. SONG OF PARIS, clear pink, medium to large, rose form double.

1971

BONBON BLUSH, deep pink edge white, sport of BONBON. CONFETTI, white splotched red, miniature, formal double to anemone form. CONFETTI BLUSH, sport of CONFETTI, pink occasionally striped red and edged white. CONFETTI RED, red sport of CONFETTI. FANDANGO RED, red sport of FANDANGO.

1973

FAWN, creamy pink shaded deeper pink, miniature, semi-double. LITTLE POPPY, soft pink with center of creamy petals, miniature, anemone form. TRINKET, soft pink with shaded pink center, miniature, anemone form. ZING, rose red, miniature formal double.

HYBRIDS WITH OTHER THAN—
RETICULATA PARENTAGE.

1955

WINSOME, white edged pink, medium, semi-double to anemone form.

1958

CREATION, soft pink, large, semi-double to anemone form.

1959

CREATION BLUSH, light pink bordered white, sport of CREATION.

CREATION VAR, sport of CREATION, white occasionally spotted pink.

1960

BLUE DANUBE, rose lavender, medium, peony form. WALTZ TIME, lilac pink, large, semi-double. WALTZ TIME VAR, lilac pink blotched white, sport of WALTZ TIME.

1961

VILIA, soft lavender pink shading deeper at edge, large, irregular semi-double. WALTZ DREAM, orchid pink, very large, semi-double.

1962

AVALON, rose pink overlaid with cerise, large, irregular semi-double.

1965

BLACK KNIGHT, black red, large, rose form double. LITTLE LAVENDER, lavender pink, miniature, anemone form.

1969

BLUE BLOOD, rose pink with blue undertones, medium, peony form.

1973

RASPBERRY DELIGHT, raspberry rose, large, irregular semi-double.

HIEMALIS

BILL WYLAM, deep rose, large, irregular semi-double. BONSAI BABY, deep red, small, formal to rose form double. CHRISTMAS CANDLES, bright red, large, semi-double. ELFIN ROSE, rose pink, azalea form double. MIRANDY, rose pink shaded white, large, irregular semi-double.

SASANQUA

AUTUMN SNOW, white, single. CANDY REITER, shell pink, single. CHARMER, white edged pink, large, single. CHERIE, pale pink, semi-double to rose form double. COLEEN, medium pink, single. GOSSAMER WINGS, light pink, single. MERRY EDNA, shaded pink, medium, single. MOON MOTH, white, large, single. SEPTEMBER SONG, light pink,

(Continued on page 22)

FLOWER PAVILION REPORT

Caryll Pitkin

The Southern California Camellia Council has for many years sponsored a Camellia Show at Descanso Gardens on the weekend nearest to the first of March. Of necessity this is held outdoors because there is no building on the grounds big enough to accommodate the large number of blooms exhibited nor the crowds of people who come to view them. When the weather is kind this arrangement is nearly perfect; the thousands of large camellias planted under the huge old oak trees make an ideal setting for the tables on which the blooms are exhibited. Unfortunately the weather is not always kind and when it rains (as it has a few times) everyone get wet. When the weather is hot the blooms are ruined, and when the wind blows, there is only one word that fits the situation—disaster!

The members of the Council have for a long time realized the need for an exhibit hall of adequate size and attempts have been made to secure such a building, but up to now the efforts have failed.

Let's consider some of the problems involved in the effort to get what we have called a flower pavilion.

Descanso Gardens belong to the County of Los Angeles and are under the control of the Board of Supervisors. Quite properly the Board attempts to avoid all but very essential expenditures in order to hold down our taxes. The Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens is the agency directly responsible for the administration of the Gardens and is acutely aware of the pressing need for a building which could be used to not only house Camellia Shows and exhibits of other plants and flowers, but for educational lectures, garden classes and as a meeting place for local organizations.

The Descanso Gardens' Guild is an organization of several hundred members devoted to the preservation and proper development of the Gardens. It is very ably directed by energetic and capable officers who are also aware of the need for a multi-purpose building, but are properly concerned that any development blend with the peace and serenity of the area.

The plan of the Council Committee is logically to work with the officers of the Arboretum and of the Guild and to quietly push ahead in a spirit of cooperation. Problems which we have found seem to be minor and I know of none which could be considered insurmountable.

The location and the form and size of the proposed building is now under consideration. We, as representatives of the Council, have only a few points which we consider essential and are very flexible in all matters. First of course, the building should be adequate in size for our shows. Second it should be located near a parking area. Most important, however, it should be as inexpensive as possible so that we may reasonably expect to be able to raise our share of the funds.

Mr. Francis Ching, the Director of the Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens believes that it may be possible to get the County to supply matching funds to that raised by the Council and by the Guild. We are not unmindful of the difficulties which we may have in raising our share of the money, but we are not going to be defeated before we start. The Guild is a powerful organization with an impressive roster of members and if we both give this project our very best efforts, I think we will be successful.

A separate fund has been set up to

(Continued on Page 22)

THE 'TOMORROW' FAMILY

Harold E. Dryden

The story is told that Rhea Hayes, owner of Tick Tock Nursery in Thomasville, Georgia spotted a beautiful large red flower on one of her seedling camellia plants. She put it aside for future consideration, then forgot it. Willie, her yardman, asked her one day what she was going to name it. She thought he asked her *when* she was going to name it and replied "tomorrow". Willie put the name Tomorrow on a label and affixed the label to the plant. The name stood and thus started one of the popular show flowers among the japonicas. Tick Tock registered it in 1953. 'Tomorrow Variegated' soon followed.

I first saw the flower in 1956 at the A. C. S. Annual meeting that was held in Hollywood. Mrs. Roy Lange of Atlanta wore it on her bosom to the banquet. These Southern ladies have a way of displaying flowers that surpass any other method I have seen, and as I see the flowers of 'Tomorrow' I sometimes compare them with my memory of the flower I saw back in 1956.

The form of 'Tomorrow' must be one that the genes, or whatever it is in camellias that determines form of the flowers, like because several seedlings that have been identical to 'Tomorrow' have been given other names. I grafted both 'Ed Anderson' and 'Lucky 7' on the representation of good people in the South that they were new varieties. As they developed it was evident that they were 'Tomorrow'. 'Ed Anderson' is now referred to 'Tomorrow' in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE. I see that 'Lucky 7' is listed as a sport of 'Betty Sheffield'. I just looked at the label on my 'Tomorrow' and saw where I had crossed out 'Lucky 7' and written in 'Tomorrow'.

'Winkie, registered in Alabama in 1969, is not thought of, as a member of the 'Tomorrow' family. CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE states that it is "reported similar to 'Tomorrow' and may be thought of a similar, in this respect to 'Ed Anderson' as discussed above.

Similar to 'Tomorrow Variegated' have been 'Maverick' and 'Tomorrow Supreme'. Both are now referred to 'Tomorrow Variegated' in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

First of the 'Tomorrow' family of sports to appear was 'Tomorrow's Dawn' which was registered in 1960. This was the first of two episodes in which sports of 'Tomorrow', either identical or sufficiently similar to raise questions, were discovered at the same time by different people. The problem in this case was resolved by credit for the discovery being given to both people who had discovered the sport. A person who has grown 'Tomorrow's Dawn', or has looked closely at the flowers on the show tables, will have noticed that the flowers vary in shades of color.

L. Ming of Natchez, Mississippi thought he had a coral rose sport of 'Tomorrow' that was sufficiently different from 'Tomorrow's Dawn' to give it another name. He registered this sport in 1964 as 'Leanne's Tomorrow'.

The next sport in the family to arrive was 'Tomorrow Park Hill', discovered in the "Park Hill" garden of Monique Peer in Hollywood. This light soft pink sport of 'Tomorrow Variegated' is probably the most popular of the 'Tomorrow' family. It was registered in 1964 and is still winning show honors, having won Best or Best Runnerup in 8 California shows in 1974 shows.

(Continued on next page)

'Tomorrow Peony Variegated', a full peony sport of 'Tomorrow Variegated', was registered in 1966 by R. E. Ward, Jr. of Birmingham, Alabama. We have not seen it in Southern California and would wonder if the peony form is holding in present day propagation.

'Tomorrow Park Hill Pink,' a sport of 'Tomorrow Park Hill' without the white variegation, is now getting into distribution.

'Tomorrow's Sweet Image,' a sport of 'Tomorrow Park Hill' that is pale orchid pink heavily variegated white, was registered in 1972 in Texas. CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE states it is "reported as similar to 'Tomorrow Park Hill.'"

In 1967 there was a repetition of the dual discovery that occurred in connection with 'Tomorrow's Dawn', when two registrations for sports that closely resembled each other were filed with the American Camellia Society. One, a sport of 'Tomorrow', came from the South and requested the registration of 'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'. The other, a sport of 'Tomorrow's Dawn', came from California and requested the registration of 'Tomorrow Tropic Dawn'. They seemed to the Registration Committee to be the same flower even though they had originated on different varieties. Registration on the basis of priority of application did not seem to be in order, and each party felt that his flower was distinctive from the other. Solomon was summoned but he did not answer the call. The situation was resolved by accepting both registrations and they are described as follows in CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE.

'Tomorrow Crown Jewel' — Off white with pinkish glow brushed red in throat with occasional streaks of red.

'Tomorrow's Tropic Dawn'—White

with occasional red line or dash, fading to blush as flower ages.

In 1971 there were two more registrations. Charmwood Nursery of Milbrook, Alabama registered 'Queen of Tomorrow', a sport of 'Tomorrow Variegated' described as "with heavy textured, lightly crinkled, fluted, edged petals." J. Fuller of Moultrie, Georgia registered 'Tomorrow's Delight', a sport of 'Tomorrow' described as "white with a few flecks of red." Neither of these sports has made its appearance in Southern California.

These newer sports of the 'Tomorrow' family, with their streaks of red, occasional red lines and flecks of red suggest possibilities of further sports if we are to accept minor differences in design as a reason for creating another variety. My excitement increased day by day four years ago as I watched unfurl a flower on my plant of 'Tomorrow Crown Jewel'. When the flower was fully open, I took the plant to Nuccio's Nursery, where Joe, Julius and I looked at a flower with the entire ring of outer petals white and the center solid in the strawberry red of 'Tomorrow'. It was certainly a new flower if it would hold. I grafted it and my two-year grafted plant had five buds, I awaited their opening with interest. Every one was a copy of 'Tomorrow Crown Jewel.' This suggests to me that new "supposed" sports of the 'Tomorrow' family should be tested thoroughly before we find ourselves in another 'Betty Sheffield' situation in which the only identification of a sport in most cases is the name on the label.

Editor's Note:

Did you know that 'Tomorrow' was a chance seedling? Why not try your luck with propagating some seeds? Purchase them from SCCC. (see ad page 24).

WELCOME BEGINNER

Rudy Moore
Huntington Botanical Gardens
San Marino, Calif.

I've been asked to write a series of articles on camellia culture for the beginner and anyone else who needs a reminder—yes, we can still learn a thing or two, or at least be reminded of things we aren't doing.

In this first article, I thought it best to talk to the beginner on how to choose their collection of camellias. Most Hobbyists I know are still trying to get rid of their first mistakes and that is eliminating the varieties they bought or grafted from hearsay or flowers that won in a show. Choosing a variety because it won a show is not always the best way, because it could have come from another locale. Some varieties like different climatic conditions. Always find out if the variety you are choosing will do well in your area. Ask a hobbyist in your society or your local camellia nurseryman.

There are several types of camellia hobbyist. There are those who like to enter their flowers in shows and win . . . this might cover all of us. In any case, if that's what you want, you should collect varieties that produce good show flowers. Some of the top varieties are C. Japonica, 'Tomorrow Park Hill,' of the best one around these days for the very large class. The next would have to be 'Elegans Splendor' and then 'Elegans Supreme.' A few more top varieties in the large class would be 'Fashionata' and variegated, 'Carter's Sunbrust' pink and variegated, 'Easter Morn,' 'Grand Slam' and 'Grand Prix' and one of the better whites would be 'Swan Lake.' In the medium class, it would be a toss-up between 'Nuccio's Gem' and 'Margaret Davis'. Other good ones would be the Betty Sheffield family especially 'Betty Sheffield Supreme,'

white with pink border around each petal, a lot like 'Margaret Davis.' Then, there's a couple of good red ones, 'Wild Fire' and 'Midnight.' These two make the trophy table quite often. You will find in the small and miniature class just about any variety will win at any given time. Although I would say the top five would be 'Kitty,' 'Ava Maria,' 'Tom Thumb,' 'Maroon and Gold' and 'Demi-tasse.' Now, for the miniature class, it would be 'Fircone' and 'Variegated,' 'Little Slam,' 'Tinsie' and 'Pink Smoke.' Next, we go to the Hybrids. Most of the C. Reticulata and other Hybrids introduced within the past ten years are good for show flowers, landscaping and hybridizing. My favorites in the C. Reticulata Hybrids are 'Mou-chang,' 'Valley Knudsen,' 'Francie L.' 'Fire Chief' Variegated,' K.O. Hester,' 'Howard Asper' and 'Mandalay Queen.'

Nuccio's Nurseries in Altadena will be introducing a new one this year called 'Nuccios Ruby' known to the hybridizers as No. 7017. This one will be around for a long time. It has good growth habit and will make a good landscape plant. It also has a beautiful flower which I think will do well in the shows. The hybridizers have been "borrowing" the pollen for a couple of years and are having very good luck with it.

For other than C. Reticulata Hybrids, the top ten for shows, landscaping and hybridizing would be 'Elsie Jury,' E. G. Waterhouse' and "E. G. Waterhouse variegated 'Freedom Bell,' 'Galaxie,' 'Charlean' and 'Charlean variegated,' 'Anticipation,' 'Rose Parade,' 'Fragrant Pink,' 'Holland Orchid,' 'Sylvia May Wells' and last but certainly not least, is 'Angel Wings'

(Continued on next page)

introduced by Kramer Bros. Nursery of Upland. It seems to be the peoples' choice around the shows these days.

The other types of hobbyists I spoke of are those who like to hybridize in hopes of developing new varieties. Then, there are those who like to use their plants in their landscaping. In the above varieties that I listed, I have tried to include the ones I thought would fit in to all of these categories with the exception of a few more *C. Species* for the hybridizer which can be chosen once you get involved. For the landscaper you must add *C. Species Sasanqua* for they make the best garden plants I know. They can be used in just about any type of setting and most of them will take full sun—a little filtered shade would, of course, be better. Use your own judgment or ask your nurseryman. Your locale would determine the placement of your plants.

There's just one more thing I would like to mention. *C. Species Lutchuensis*: the flowers are small white and very fragrant and have small sharp pointed leaves and a lacy type growth. It can be used as a ground cover or draping over rocks. It also does well espaliered or in a hanging basket. I've even noticed that the *San Gabriel Nursery* is using it as a Bonsai subject. It's a must for any type of camellia hobbyist. I will be using it in all of these forms in my culture programs at the shows this year.

The last type of hobbyist is one that tries to collect every variety there is and then some. Stay away from this. In the first place you probably won't have room and in the second place not enough time to care for them. A plant that is not worth caring for is a plant not worth having.

Consider the ones I've mentioned and I don't think you can go wrong. They reflect the opinion of most camellia hobbyists and growers. The com-

plete description of the plant and flowers can be found in the *Camellia Nomenclature Book*.

Calling All Gibbers

The two early shows in Southern California have been scheduled and it is time to make your plans accordingly. For example, if you haven't started gibbing a few buds, to get some early blooms, it is not too late. Both of the early shows are built around gibbed flowers.

The first show of the season will be held at the Los Angeles County Arboretum in Arcadia on the weekend of December 14-15, 1974. This is the, so-called, Early Show, sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Council. Grady Perigan, of Arcadia has been appointed Show Chairman. The schedule and format of the show will be the same as in the past shows, with sections for both gibbed and non-gibbed flowers and divisions for the different species and size groups.

The second "pre-season" show will be called the "Huntington Show" and will be sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Society. It will be held on January 11 - 12, 1975 at the Huntington Botanical Gardens in San Marino and will be produced in cooperation with the Staff of the Huntington Gardens. The co-chairmans for this show will be Chas. Peterson of Van Nuys and Milt Schmidt of Arcadia. As has been the custom in the two previous Huntington Shows, gibbed blooms will compete against others in the various Divisions. The show will also feature a number of educational exhibits and demonstrations for visitors.

So - - get out your gibbing needles, mark down the dates on your calendars and come prepared to make new friends and perhaps, win a prize.

OUTSTANDING JAPANESE CAMELLIAS

Satoru Ogisu

President

Inazawa Nurseries

Each year in Japan, hundreds of new camellia varieties emerge. Although it takes several years to make a judgement, it seems fair to say that really fine ones among them are few. What follows is a description of those which, in the writer's experience, appear to be outstanding.

Higurashi

Without a doubt the *Higurashi* is the most celebrated and most expensive among the ornamental flowers. It has the kind of beauty so appealing that one loses all sense of time in gazing at it—spending hours this way is not at all unusual. It is not among the common camellias, as reproduction is not easy. The flower features vertical red stripes, of varying width, on a field of white. A slow-growing tree, the *Higurashi* tends to fill out at the sides so that it achieves a cone-shaped form. In full bloom its myriad blossoms all but obscure the trunk and branches and present a marvelous sight. The *Higurashi* is also superlative as a potted plant.

Iwane-Shibori (Solid Rock Var.)

An example of the red-white pattern characteristically found only in the camellia, the *Iwane-Shibori* has a lovely white-dappled deep red blossom. Each branch of this multi-branched variety produces white-spotted flowers of great beauty so that it is truly a prize type in the red-white blossom group. The *Iwane-Shibori* is a slow-growing, sturdy specimen with rounded, slightly bulging leaves. As both the tree form and its flowers are delightful, it is a definite ornament to any garden. It is fine also as a potted plant. The *Kasugano*, also a beautiful flower, rivals the *Iwane-Shibori* in elegance.

Kokinran (Ancient Gold Brocade)

The *Kokinran* has a large-sized flower which displays vivid vertical stripes and is easily a representative member of the striped or dappled group. Both the shape of the flower and its petal size are large. The *Kokinran*, overall, presents a well-ordered appearance. The *Haru-No-Utena* is also definitely one of the elite camellias.

Yamato-Nishiki (Brocade of Ancient Japan)

The *Yamato-Nishiki* is an elegant representative specimen of the *Higo-Tsubaki* variety. Its white petals are etched with striking red lines. The flower is a single, large type. Whether used as a bonsai, potted plant or garden shrub, it is always superb.

Shiratama (White Bead)

A white single, the *Shiratama* Camellia ranks among the most famous of all Japanese camellia variations. It is an often-used favorite among flower arrangement (*ikebana*) enthusiasts and devotees of the tea ceremony. The *Kamo-Honnami*, an early blossoming flower renowned from ancient times, is an excellent type well suited either to service as garden shrubbery or in cut flower displays.

Hagoromo (Angel's Robe)

Blooming like the lotus, the *Hagoromo* Camellia's blossom is a delicate ivory pink. The petals, long and narrow with the tips turned outward, resemble those of an artificial flower. Beautiful as a garden shrub or potted plant, it is also admirably suited to use in cut flower displays.

Shiro-Wabisuke (White Wabisuke—a person's name)

Since this miniature has an early season, beginning to bloom in Septem-

(Continued on page 24)

"CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS"

Bill Donnan

The Editorial Committee has decided to inaugurate a column of Camellia Clippings in the pages of the CAMELLIA REVIEW. The purpose is to have a Forum where anyone can contribute an idea. We will accept news items, short poems, proverbs, recollections, rules of thumb,—even "beefs" if they are apropos. If, as a new member of the Society, you have questions, we will attempt to get the answers. If you are an old member, perhaps you have horticultural hints you would like to share with all. Mail your contributions to: Camellia Clippings, 3521 Yorkshire Rd. Pasadena, California 91107.

We are going to inaugurate this column with a "poem" which we dedicate to the Chairman of the Editorial Committee of the CAMELLIA REVIEW.

I'm not allowed to run the train.
The whistle I can't blow.
I'm not allowed to say how far
the railroad cars can go.
I'm not allowed to shoot off steam
nor even clang the bell.
But let it jump the doggone track,
then see who catches Hell!

You camellia growers and hobbyists living in the Foothills or in any location where deer might come down into your yard to browse, take note: Bloodmeal, hung in tiny cloth sacks or broadcast as a fertilizer, will keep deer away for several months. A very simple and effective remedy.

Some people are no good at counting calories and they have the figures to prove it.

One camellia seed contains within it's shell the roots, the branches, the buds, the leaves and the flowers of the plant—all arranged according to HIS plan.

Oil extracted from camellia seeds is

considered to be an elixir in Japan. Since ancient times the oil has been used throughout Japan to fry fish and vegetables. It is also sold as a hair oil and is used in cosmetics.

Why is a camellia leaf so green? It is because the leaf reflects the green light rays and absorbs the blue and red rays.

The oldest living thing is a Bristle Cone Pine, 4,000 years of age and over 1,000 years older than the oldest Sequoia. As for camellias; the oldest authenticated specimens are in some of the Temple Gardens in Japan. Several are over 400 years of age, 20 or more feet high, with trunks over 6 feet in diameter.

Meyer Piet and Mel Gum have some seedlings from seed planted in October, 1973 which are now over 3 feet high! Watch for a future article in CAMELLIA REVIEW on how they did it.

The C. japonica 'Alba Plena' was brought to England from the Orient in 1972 and it is still one of the outstanding white camellias in many of our gardens

The idea for Daylight Saving time came from an old Indian. He cut off one end of his blanket and sewed it on the other end to make it longer.

What is the American Camellia Society? It is a non-profit organization founded in 1945. It has upwards of 7,000 members in 40 states and 16 foreign countries. Its publications, THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL and THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA YEARBOOK, serve to disseminate information on both greenhouse and outdoor culture, new varieties, disease control, history, and reports on more than 100 camellia shows held each season in cooperation with the Ameri-

(Continued on page 24)

A THIRTEEN YEAR WAIT

Herbert F. Gabriel

My residence is in Oceanside, and it is located six blocks from the ocean's edge. The camellias in the yard experience many overcast mornings, and not many days of excessive heat. In 1958 we lived two blocks from our present location. At that time, I germinated some *C. Japonica* seeds, now of forgotten origin. One of these chance seedlings was not to produce its first bloom for thirteen years.

After moving to a new home in 1960, the young camellia plant was transplanted into a five gallon container. It was cared for and observed for its first bud for these long years, still in the container, and not planted in the ground because of no bloom. It was moved to different locations in the yard to determine if it would do better or worse. No decision could be made to plant it in the ground, or to graft it until it produced a flower.

In late 1970 three buds appeared, and grew fuller after Christmas. By this time the plant was root bound in its container and approximately two feet high. Its leaves were a very dark green and were large for the size of the plant.

Finally, in March 1972, the first bud opened to reveal an all white camellia. The decision was made to plant it next to 'Hana-Fuki' where it receives late afternoon sun.

As it approaches its fourth year of bloom, the plant is over five feet in height. Planting it in the ground permitted it to double its vertical height in three years.

The blooms are all white, semi-double of cupped form. The petals are crinkled, and the stamens are conspicuous. The blossoms are approximately four inches across and now appear mid-season. Although it is not

a profuse bloomer, the flowers stand out vividly against the dark green foliage. The mature leaves are quite large and measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ "x $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", or 90 x 140 mm. The plant is an upright grower.

When compared to 'Hana-Fuki' the blossoms could best be described as a white 'Hana-Fuki', but the leaves are much larger and rounder, and are a much darker green.

It appears to graft well. This year cuttings will be attempted to determine its ability to propagate on its own roots.

This plant, of all our seedlings, is a favorite because of the thirteen year wait to bloom, and then to be rewarded with a camellia which we enjoy.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DUES

The S.C.C.S. Secretary advises that dues are now payable for membership in the Australian Camellia Research Society and the New Zealand Camellia Society. The Southern California Society acts as American Representative for these societies and the payments should be sent to the address of the Secretary shown on the inside front cover of CAMELLIA REVIEW. The amounts are U.S. \$6.00 for the Australian Society and U.S. \$4.50 for the New Zealand Society. Checks should be made out to Southern California Camellia Society. The price increases are a result of the exchange rates after U.S. dollars were revalued last year. Both of these Societies absorbed the losses last year.

Hybridizing Leaps Ahead

Meyer Piet

There has been lots of activity since last season, unfortunately for new hybridizing efforts, aerospace business problems and customer demands, made it impossible to spend as much time as I would have liked on the camellia effort.

Even though we set fewer seeds this year (1974), the combinations (planned parenthood) we did set are excellent and will work very well as future crosses on last year's combinations (1973 seeds). We used Granthamiana as a mother and have crossed '7017' into it. This will allow us to eventually cross a '7017' combination into it and have a three or four retic on one Granthamiana combination, which should be an excellent combination for an early bloomer and big flowers. A natural future cross would be any one of ten 'Mouchang'/7017' seedlings of the 1973 crop. This would then be as follows: one part 'Cornelia', one part 'Moutancha,' two parts '7017' and one part Granthamiana. I know this sounds a bit weird but I believe the logic is sound. If the 'Flowergirl'/ 'Mouchang' seedlings are successful, future crosses of the above would then consist of one part Sasanqua ('Narumi-Gata'), two parts 'Cornelia', one part 'Moutancha,' one part '7017' and one part Granthamiana. If there is any logic, the Japonica combination of '7017' into 'Reg Ragland' or 'Lady in Red' can be used.

I am basically illustrating the above to give you some idea as to the pre-planned combinations that can be made even before we see any flowers. If we do not do this planning we could lose several years in realizing a good combination could exist but not have it available to work with, that is the reason the '7017'/ Granthamiana combination becomes

a key cross. In the same light we have '7017' (pollen) seed pods on 'Tiffany,' Saluenensis, 'Midnight Serenade,' and some additional on 'Fire Chief' and 'Mouchang.'

Using pollen from the 'PIG,' a big 7-7/8 diameter natural flower (no gib), we have good crosses into 'Crimson Robe' and 'Mouchang' (1974). Only one seed pod formed on about 100 tries into 'Bonanza' (Sasanqua), this was a Granthamiana seedling pollen. Several hundred tries on other Sasanquas resulted in only one seed pod and by coincidence it also is of Granthamiana pollen.

Assuming the above are not self pollinated, and this is probably correct since they were all handled in the greenhouse, these combinations would be excellent when crossed with some of the 1973 seedlings for emphasis on early blooms, since the species Sasanqua and Granthamiana are both early bloomers, the bushiness of the Sasanqua and the unbeatable leaf form of Granthamiana will add to the combinations winning possibilities.

Now back to the 1973 seedlings, we watched them carefully and did manage to keep our losses to less than 15%. About March, after getting back from the Sacramento convention, we grafted about 140 of what we thought were the best crosses. All seeds have been properly labeled and identified since they were picked, the label follows it until it eventually blooms. Cleft grafts were made on Japonica understock (mine) and excellent Sasanqua two gallon understock (Mel's). At this time there is no question but that raising special Sasanqua understock is a must for success in your ability to push growth. This season Mel Gum and I expect to set in at least 500 Sasanqua seedlings

for grafting our many potential successes.

When grafting the young seedlings the loss on the first 100 grafts was only 2% with an overall loss on the 140 plants of not more than 5%. The small seedling' four to six inches tall are cut for a scion and carefully shaved or scrapped and inserted in a normal manner. The 1/16 diameter scion can be handled very well when using a five power head piece magnifying glass. The remainder of the seedling usually has a new grow eye and will continue to grow. However the loss of original seedlings. is approximately 20%. The combination percentage of loss is certainly worth the risk when you consider the results of obtaining a healthy three foot grafted seedling in less than one year from picking.

In July many of the seedlings were three feet tall and still growing (remember these seeds were picked less than one year ago). We talked with Julius Nuccio, who recommended pinching back to give the plants more stability and hopefully set flowers this year. As of July approximately 100 of the grafts were out from underneath the center bench where they are under growlight treatment for 20 hours per day. It is a real experience to look at 100 new seedlings any where from 15 inches to 40 inches tall and realize that the new leaf formations are much better than those of established retics varieties. We know, because of the parents, that we should have the color and size, only the final flower form and texture will be discovered with the first blooms.

When the seedlings were first grafted and started to push its new growth it became obvious that under the heavy "growlight" conditions that the leaf color could lead to an early classification of the final flower color. After the baby leaves, which are usually extra large and very sus-

ceptible to change, the next sets of new leaves do give a definite clue to flower color. For my edification I used four color codes: green, olive, root beer, and red. Each of these were augmented by three classifications denoting shade: light, medium, and dark. Another classification was quickly added, that was dark, almost black.

Once the new growth stabilizes these color classifications disappear as the leaf becomes a healthy green color, so there is a relatively short period of two months or so that the color must be recorded for a reasonable consistent time factor. I picked the 15 to 18 inch growth period because this is when the grafted plant was transferred from under the propagating bench to the side of the greenhouse. Let's look at the new leaf growth color of the grafted plants:

Green:		Root Beer:	
Light	1	Light	14
Medium	11	Medium	12
Dark	1	Dark	7
Olive:		Red:	
Light	10	Light	2
Medium	17	Medium	5
Dark	4	Dark	5
Dark	3	Dark	5
(Almost Black)		(Almost Black)	

For reference some old varieties: 'K.O. Hester' (medium orchid pink) red, light, new leaf color; 'Granada' (red) root beer, dark, new leaf color.

Now let's look at the eight dark, almost black, leaf plants, three are olive color, five are red:

- (1) Red, almost black—'Crimson Robe'/'NLP'
- (2) Red, almost black—'Fire Chief'/'7017'
- (3) Red, almost black—'Flower-girl'/'Mouchang'

(Continued on Next Page)

- (4) Olive, almost black—'Flower-girl'/'Red China'
- (5) Olive, almost black—'Flower-girl'/'Red China'
- (6) Red, almost black—'Lila Naff'/'Fragrant Frill'
- (7) Red, almost black—'Tiffany'/'Goertz No. 3 Hyb. Seedling'
- (8) Olive, almost black—'Tiffany'/'NLP'

Now let's look at the opposite side the color spectrum, no old reference varieties but some definite signs of color direction.

- {1} Green, light—'Oneita Holland'/'Chance'
- (2) Green, dark—'Phyl Doak'/'NLP'
- (3) Green, medium—'Fire Chief'/'Kohinor'
- (4) Green, medium—'Fragrant Frill'/'Kramer's Supreme'
- (5) Green, medium—'Lady in Red'/'7017'
- (6) Green, medium—'Mouchang'/'Chance'
- (7) Green, medium—'Reg Ragland'/'Mouchang'
- (8) Green, medium—'Tiffany'/'Goertz No. 3 Seedling'
- (9) Green, medium—'Ville De Nantes'/'Dream Castle'
- (10) Green, medium—'Silver Triumph'/'Chance'

Let's try and conclude before we really get into trouble with this color bit. All of the red and olive, almost black, leaves should be a dark red, approaching that of '7017' or 'Kuro-Tsubaki' (black camellia). The light and maybe (hopefully) the medium green should be white or very-very pale pink. Some flower combinations show their previous ancestry. I believe there is a great deal of red in 'Tiffany' ancestry since it shows up in the same combination, in both red, almost black, and green listings ('Tiffany'/'Goertz No. 3 Seedling').

The red, almost black, seedling of 'Lila Naff' (silver pink flower)/'Fragrant Frill' (blush white flower) denotes dark red color characteristics and if the flower obtains any reasonable size will instantly become a candidate for a "nose sniff test." If it smells to high heaven (odor that is) we may have a real good one, if not it should be crossed into other fragrant variety crosses such as the 'Fragrant Frill'/'Kramer's Supreme.' Here we have three seedlings to choose from ('Fragrant Frill'/'Kramer's Supreme').

- {1} Green—medium, {2} Olive—light, {3} Root Beer—light.

Not much color choice but it just so happens by planning ahead we have a seed pod (1974) of 'Fragrant Frill' and '7017.' This is now a key combination to cross into the 'Lila Naff'/'Fragrant Frill' combination to try to get a dark red, fragrant retic-japonica hybrid. Of course even if things went well by time the 1974 crop is picked, grafted, blooms, and is subsequently crossed into the 1973 seedling it would be four or five years before we saw the flower. That's not a long time and the flower combination should be good: one part 'Lila Naff,' (seed of 'Butterfly Wings'), two parts 'Fragrant Frill,' one part 'Kramer's Supreme,' one part '7017' with a good possibility of a very large dark red flower with fragrance.

About this time I foolishly read this preliminary article to my wife and daughter and after a sweet but firm expression of the poor choice of root beer for a color, (rum - wife) and (brown - daughter) they both think the little men in white coats should strap me up and carry me away to a safe and sane location, without camellias, but an Engineer almost never gives up so I'll continue and talk about 'Flowergirl' leaves.

The ten 'Flowergirl' seedlings are grafted and doing exceptionally well.

Almost immediately they showed their bushy characteristics by branching out with retic type leaves. One plant has already thrown a sport branch with the original 'Flowergirl' leaves. I talked with Howard Asper about this and was pleased to hear that it appears we were on the right track. Howard Asper told me that the original seed pod of 'Flowergirl' was wanted just like all of the pods of our group. The leaf color range of the ten plants by coincidence is all olive, light, medium, dark, and dark, almost black, with the exception of one red-dark, almost black. The parent plant did not set any seed in the 1974 season so it was moved outside the greenhouse and fertilized, etc. The plant looks much better and will be moved back into the greenhouse to hopefully set seed next year. The seed combination is as follows: One—'Flowergirl'/'Craig Clark' (olive, medium) Three—'Flowergirl'/'Goertz No. 3 Seedling' (olive, light, medium, dark) Two—'Flowergirl'/'Mouchang' (olive, light; red, dark, almost black) One — 'Flowergirl'/'Reg Ragland' Three — 'Flowergirl'/'Red China' (olive, medium; two olive, almost black).

I was especially interested in obtaining a heavy seed set from 'Lady in Red,' it's a favorite flower of mine. I have always thought that the peculiar veining on the leaves might have shown a hybrid parentage rather than straight Japonica. I asked Vern McCaskill about this and confirmed that "Lady in Red" chance seedling of Japonica 'Letitia Schrader,' dark red flower. Vern's garden is an excellent one for getting hybrid crosses as chance seedlings. Normally about one seedling in all per season for 'Lady in Red,' but the 1973 season we obtained about ten seed pods and about 25 seeds. In most cases '7017' was the pollen parent. The leaf color on the ten plants we grafted ran from green-

medium to root beer-medium, to red-dark. The leaf structure is basically Japonica retic cross with the exception of two plants that are producing small leaves that look like Sasanqua. If my thinking is correct 'Lady in Red' could be a Japonica-Sasanqua chance cross. This would explain the deficiency of its very beautiful vivid red flowers only lasting a few days. If this is correct this combination ('Lady in Red'/'7017') will be a key plant for further hybridizing into some of the 'Flowergirl'—Japonica-Retic combinations.

Let's talk about the season coming up—we plan to repeat several of the combinations we previously obtained. Mainly to try to get different color flowers. We plan to use some good Granthamiana pollen and cross it into the retic hybrids. We will continue to try to cross 'Angel Wings,' 'Star Above Star,' 'Fluted Orchid,' 'Sobeck' (Granthamiana) into the retics or retic hybrids, even though we were not successful last year (hopefully one exception). It would be interesting to cross a good full white ('Sandy Sue') into 'Mouchang.' There are endless combinations you can try. If our color code is to continue we should send some other known varieties through the grow light system as tracers. For white—'Coronation' and 'Sandy Sue,' several good basic pinks and a graft plant of '7017' and 'Kuro-Tsubaki,' or 'Purple Gown.'

Yes I continually use we and you because I expect you to help, it's lots of fun and you should get a great deal of additional enjoyment out of our camellia hobby. So this coming season read up on some articles on "how to pollinate" (hybridize) and grow seedlings, and give it a try, plant some Sasanqua seeds for understock so all of us will be ready for those great new flowers that are about to come.

(Continued on page 21)

CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE 1974-1975

Date	Sponsor	Location
Dec. 14-15, 1974	Southern California Camellia Council	L. A. County Arboretum Lecture Hall, Arcadia
Jan. 11-12, 1975	Southern California Camellia Council	Huntington Library San Marino
Feb. 8-9, 1975	San Diego Camellia Society	Conference Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 8-9, 1975	Peninsula Camellia Society	Veterans Memorial Bldg. 1455 Mission Ave., Redwood City
Feb. 15-16, 1975	Temple City Camellia Society	L. A. County Arboretum Lecture Hall, Arcadia
Feb. 15-16, 1975	Santa Clara County Camellia Society	McCabe Hall, San Jose
Feb. 22-23, 1975	Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Pomona First Federal Savings & Loan Assn. 399 N. Garey Ave., Pomona
Feb. 22-23, 1975	Delta Camellia Society	Pittsburg High School Pittsburg
March 1-2, 1975	Southern California Camellia Society	Descanso Gardens La Canada
March 1-2, 1975	Camellia Society Of Sacramento	Memorial Auditorium 15th & J Sts., Sacramento
March 8-9, 1975	Camellia Society Of Kern County	Mall of Valley Plaza Shopping Ctr Ming & Wible Rd., Bakersfield
March 9, 1975	Central California Camellia Society	Fresno City College 1100 E. Weldon, Fresno
March 8-10, 1975	Northern California Camellia Society	Sun Valley Shopping Center Concord
March 15-16, 1975	Camellia Society Of Modesto	Palm Court of E. & J. Gallo Administration Bldg., Modesto
March 22-23, 1975	Sonoma County Camellia Society	Doyle Student Center Santa Rosa Junior College Santa Rosa

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE 1974 EDITION

1 to 11 copies \$3.00 per copy
12 and more copies \$2.25 per copy

Send Orders To

Southern California Camellia Society
P.O. Box 717 Arcadia, Ca 91006

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SUMMER RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORT

Frank V. Pursel
Oakland, California

Several years ago Dr. Parks, in one of his articles for the Year Book, stated he felt the quest for a true yellow camellia was out of sight. Since there wasn't a camellia with any yellow in it, how could it be possible to get any yellow? With this I agree. You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

However, 'Camellia Cleyera' does not only have a yellow cast, it also carries a lovely scent which can be smelled six inches from the bloom. The one drawback is the small flower, a little larger than *Lutchuensis*. Ken Hallstone and I have plants, and between us we should make over 1000 pollinations this year. This camellia also does well as an indoor plant, and Domoto's Nursery is growing it for this purpose.

The bloom has a very pronounced pistil, but I can't seem to find viable pollen. Maybe the pollen would become viable if grown indoors. I'll try this next year. Since this camellia blooms in August, & September, it's necessary to store pollen, which we have done. I am pollinating the blooms in all stages of opening.

I am using Nuccio's shotgun method that is, using *Retic*, *Japonica*, etc., pollen. The reason for this is because of the extreme difficulty in getting a set. This plant does not self-pollinate, so I will assume any seed set would be pollinated by a camel hair brush. The stigma on the end of the pistil lacks moisture which leads me to believe it will take many tries before getting a seed set, if at all, on the 'Cleyera.' At least I can't see any moisture with my magnifying glass.

For the record, 65 hand-pollinated 'Cleyera' blooms were made this day—August 10, 1974.

At the final Northern California Research Committee meeting it became apparent that hybridizers in this area were going to have a banner year. The over-all seed set has been fantastic, and most everyone in this area has experienced the same results. I will have over 350 seeds to plant, control crosses, and the most interesting part is the fact that for the last four years crosses I've been trying to make, were made with ease this year. Let's hope we will be as lucky with our 'Cleyera' crosses.

Temple City Camellia Society First Meeting

Temple City Camellia Society invites you to our first meeting of the year on Friday, November 15, 1974 at 7:30 p.m.

Our speaker will be Al Bennett, maintenance man at Stewarts Orchid Nursery. He will talk on misting and humidity in the green house and lath house.

Bring all your flowers for the tables. We are giving a small trophy for most points for the night and also a plant for the best flower for the night.

Rudy Moore, President

HYBRIDIZING LEAPS AHEAD (Cont.)

Reference: '7017' released as "Nuccio Ruby" (*Reticulata* 'Crimson Robe' Mixed pollen: 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Drama Girl', 'Julius Nuccio,' 'D. W. Davis,' 'Gilgantea'). 'NLP': 'Moutancha' x 'Elizabeth Johnstone.'

SUMMER MADNESS

Speaking of "madness," only last night I was surprised in my lath house by someone placing the business end of a shot gun against my nose. To say that I was startled would be the understatement of the year! It turned out to be my friend and neighbor next door. I couldn't understand why he should think there was anything wrong. I had just gone out to the lath house with my flashlight to see if any of the grafts had started to callus over yet. In the dark, a callus will show a shadow in a direct light, when it isn't visible in the daylight. My friend informed me that he thought I was a prowler and he meant to catch him. I went back into the house and on thinking it over decided he might have a point in his favor. You see, I couldn't sleep that night and about two o'clock in the morning I had decided it would be an ideal time to inspect my grafts. My friend and neighbor doesn't like flowers and couldn't understand my actions. If you were to ask him he would swear that I'm "mad as a hatter."

I once heard a psychiatrist say that madness was not as bad as some would have us believe. He said that a person who was "mad" lived in a world of his own and is happy there—that he retreated into this world to be free of the worries and troubles that were bedeviling him. Well, tell me honestly, fellow "worshippers at the shrine of the Camellia," isn't that what each of us do? When I come home at night, worried, despondent, or angry, I retire to the lath house and there I am in a little world of my own making, where everything unpleasant is shut out, and only the pleasure, peace, and satisfaction that comes from being with my Camellias is there for me. If this be "Summer Madness," then may I never return to sanity!

The above are excerpts from an article, written many years ago by

"Chic" Mason, that was so well stated that it bears repeating.

McCASKILL INTRODUCTIONS (Cont.)

large, single. SEVEN OPALS, shaded pink, medium, single. SHINING STAR, white, single. STELLATA, light pink with darker center, single. SUNSHINE, cream, single. WAVE CREST, white, large, irregular single.

VERNALIS

STAR ABOVE STAR, white shading to lavender pink at edge, medium semi-double. Won Ralph S. Peer Sasanqua Award of American Camellia Society.

McCaskill Camellia Gardens has won the following Awards for outstanding varieties: the Southern California Camellia Society's Margarete Hertrich Award for outstanding japonica seedling twice, the Southern California Society's William Hertrich Award for outstanding japonica sport twice, the Southern California Society's William E. Wylam Award for outstanding boutonniere twice and the American Camellia Society's Ralph S. Peer Sasanqua Award once.

FLOWER PAVILION (Cont.)

receive funds from whatever source we can get them. It is under the joint control of the Council and of the Guild and no funds may be withdrawn without the signatures of an authorized representative of each organization. We have at the present time a nice start from memorial gifts on behalf of members who have passed on and a few gifts from members who for tax reasons, wanted to make donations now. These gifts, which are fully tax deductible, are very welcome. However, we will not make an all-out drive until the minor problems relating to the size, design and location of the building are resolved.

We have been very pleased with

the cooperative attitude we have found both in the Guild and in the Arboretum. We intend to push ahead as rapidly as possible. We plan to keep our members informed of significant developments with later articles.

California Introductions For 1974

The number of new varieties to be released on the Pacific Coast this year is small. Those desiring to add to their collections will have a choice of only nine new varieties being introduced this year. Nuccio's Nurseries will have four new introductions and Kramer Brothers' Nurseries will be introducing five new varieties.

Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, California will introduce the following: 'Nuccio's Ruby', also known as No. 7017, is a reticulata hybrid that has darkest rich red ruffled petals, a semi-double. The plant growth is very vigorous, upright and compact.

'Garden Glory' is a saluenensis x japonica hybrid, medium rose form, double. It is a rich orchid pink with vigorous upright open growth. This plant has an extremely long blooming season.

'Betty Ridley' is a 'Marie Bracey' x 'Felice Harris'. This is a seedling that was originated by Dr. W. F. Homeyer, Jr. of Macon, Georgia. This flower is a medium to large, formal double and the color is a rich rose pink. It has a compact upright growth and blooms early to late.

'Gee Homeyer' is a japonica seedling, also originated by Dr. W. F. Homeyer, Jr. of Macon, Georgia. The flower is a medium, formal double and the color is a glowing pink with dark red veins. Plant growth is a vigorous, upright growth and it blooms mid-season.

Kramer Brothers' Nurseries of Upland, California will have the following introductions: 'Chameleon' has a

flower that will be multicolor of every color combination from rose-red to pink and variegations of white, sometimes speckled. It is a large semi-double and blooms late.

'Julie' is a white sport of 'Pat Nixon', large anemone form that has compact growth and will bloom early.

'Trica', another sport of 'Pat Nixon', large, anemone form that also has compact growth with a blush pink color. Also an early bloomer.

'Spring In Autumn' is a sasanqua that is a large semi-double and the color is a peach pink.

'Dr. Clifford Parks', reticulata 'Crimson Robe' x japonica 'Kramer's Supreme', has a flower that is red with an orange cast. It has a very large, anemone form with vigorous growth and will bloom in mid-season.

SALUTE TO AN EX-EDITOR

(Cont.)

Life Membership. Harold has been chairman of many camellia shows, has done a great deal of show judging and has been involved in judging seminars and establishing judging procedure, rules and guidelines.

Elsie Dryden is an accomplished flower arranger, and for this reason her husband grows many cultivars compatible thereto. He likes all varieties, not just the big ones for show purposes. One interesting large group on the north side of the house is comprised of all hybrids, mostly of Australia and New Zealand origin.

All of the readers of "Camellia Review" salute Harold Dryden and thank him for the effort, time and energy expended in helping us to more fully enjoy our hobby. Whoever follows him in this editorship will have a wonderful pattern to guide him, and this publication surely will continue to prosper—if it did not, then Harold would be by far the most disappointed of all.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY PICNIC

Mary Simmons

Seventy-five happy adults and 15 smiling children enjoyed the Pacific Camellia Society summer picnic at Descanso Gardens on August 3. The oak trees presented a beautiful setting, as usual, and the weather was made to order for the occasion.

The bill of fare was scrumptious hamburgers with trimmings, beans, coleslaw, ice cream, coffee and pop. The two "magic chefs," Bill Woodruff and Tom Hughes did an outstanding job barbecuing the hamburgers to order.

Frank Reed and Leone Summer-son were presented plaques for tying first place in the Camellia Competition the past season. Short acceptance speeches were made and Leone asked for more competition in the coming year. It might be fun to give her a run for the first place since Mr. Reed says he's tapering off a little.

To top off the festivities, the plant committee had assembled 32 very nice specimens for the plant sale.

Many friends gathered from San Diego, Pomona, Orange, etc. to swap camellia stories and visit. All in all the entire Pacific Camellia picnic was a great success.

CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS (Cont.)

can Camellia Society. The Headquarters of the Society is at Massee Lane Camellia Gardens, Box 212, Fort Valley, Georgia 31030.

You are an old timer if you can remember when a penny postcard only costs two cents.

OUTSTANDING JAPANESE CAMELLIAS (Cont.)

ber, it is in regular use as winter begins. A peerless beauty renowned from ancient times, the *Shiro-Wabisuke* is used both as a garden ornament and as a graceful addition to the tea ceremony room. The *Kochoh-Wabisuke*, also a member of the *Wabisuke* family, has a near-miniature white-spotted red flower. It is most difficult to reproduce. Fine for the garden or the tea ceremony room. *Shuchuka* (Flower in Wine)

Reminiscent of an artificial flower, this singular, exquisitely shaped blossom, which resembles the 'Betty Sheffield Supreme,' has a white field enclosed by a red ornamental border. The flower is composed of multi-layered peony-form blossoms whose petals are quite broad and serrated at the tips. Just to see a *Shuchuka* is to want one. Truly an exquisite type.

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

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 Wednesday Oct. through Apr. at 1st Federal Savings & Loan Community Room, Lodi

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: James Tuliano; 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; Secretary: Mrs. 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

**SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA**

CAMELLIA

Society, Inc.

P. O. BOX 717
ARCADIA, CA 91006



Return Requested

Bulk Rate
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 230
Whittier, Calif.

Geary M. Serpas
112 E. 6th St. South
Summerville, SC 29483