

THE  
*Camellia*  
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



'IN THE PINK'

Vol. 37

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No. 6

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# *Southern California Camellia Society Inc.*

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

The Society holds open meetings on the Second Tuesday of every month, November to April, inclusive at the San Marino Women's Club House, 1800 Huntington Drive, San Marino. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00.

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### THE COVER FLOWER

#### C. RETICULATA, 'IN THE PINK'

The cover flower is a *C. Japonica* seedling named 'In The Pink'. It was discovered by Kramer Brothers Nursery of Upland, California and was released by them in 1971. The flower is a rose pink, medium formal double. The plant has a vigorous, compact upright growth and it blooms late in the season.

#### CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

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# THOUGHTS

*from the editor*

This editorial marks the climax of Volume #37 of the CAMELLIA REVIEW. Six issues "put to bed" and 4 months stretching out in front of one's eye; June, July, August and September! A quiet time. A time to reflect. A time to coast. A time to "smell the flowers." A time to look backward with pride and to look ahead with confidence.

Fer Gosh Sakes! We already have plans for the six cover flowers for the 1976-1977 season! I dare say we will have all six covers printed by August. We have begun to flesh out the inside of the back cover. No problem there. Well, what's causing you to be all choked up like you had a rat in your throat, Billy me boy?

The big itch, gentle readers, is that there "ain't no articles to put between the covers"! It takes an average of from 10 to 15 articles and news notes to fill a 24 page issue of the REVIEW. As I sit here writing this editorial we have in our files a grand total of one article for the October issue! Furthermore, there is no light, not even a flickering candle, at the end of the tunnel.

The articles which are published in the REVIEW have traditionally come from the people who subscribe to and read the magazine. Thus, this editorial is aimed directly at you. Won't you please help?

I have asked some of you to write specific articles and some of you have responded willingly. However, the best articles are those where someone has a burning desire to say something; to share an idea; to propose a new way to do something or outline a new facet of the hobby. People have come up to me and stated that they would like to write about some new idea or some new improvement in staging shows and meetings. Won't you PLEASE sit down right now and compose that article? We also need contributions from all the Camellia Societies in California. Send me your plans and programs for next year and I will see that they are published.

There has been a lot of discussion lately about the publications of the Southern California Camellia Society. People have conjectured that with the ever increasing costs of printing and the escalation of the cost of postage the Society may be forced to abandon publication of CAMELLIA REVIEW. But, from where I sit, the greatest threat to the demise of CAMELLIA REVIEW will be the lack of contributions from its readers. We need your help!

*Bill Donnan*

# HYBRIDIZING

By KEN HALLSTONE

*(Editor's Note: Talk presented on January 13, 1976 at The Southern California Camellia Society. Typed and transcribed by Helen Foss.*

I intend to talk tonight to those people who are not hybridizers, and I hope that there are one or two of you here that fall into that category.

Hybridizing is fun, and besides you are creating something. The time you spend on it goes on, and on and on, because you are getting something new with each cross. So from this standpoint if you are not hybridizing you should get started. Even though you get a few bad blooms, and you will have some disappointments, but wait until you get that first flower that you have created! It still can be kind of a dog but it gets right into your heart and you will love it. We need people who are interested in this, we need several thousand people who would be working on hybridizing who would be interested in fragrance and passing the scions back and forth. I imagine that we would lick the fragrance routine rather quickly. And perhaps we could do the same thing on the yellow camellia if we really wanted to go to work on it. So I am asking you to get started so we can have a lot more amateurs working. Now amateurs have an advantage, over these professionals, they don't know that it can't be done, and that definitely is an advantage.

About 15 years ago a genetist right here in the Los Angeles area, when the *reticulatas* first came over said that we couldn't cross a *reticulata* with a *japonica*. One has 90 chromosomes and the other had 30 chromosomes and they weren't compatible. Well everyone knows that they are and they're one of our best crosses and our best flowers, so you see we are just getting started learning about the genetics of the camellias. As we go along and learn more about these things we will be able to predict how our crosses will come out, but that

is a little way off. Right now, we have only scratched the surface.

Now you don't need any experience to be a hybridizer, it doesn't take any expensive equipment, all you need is a pair of tweezers, a good razor blade, tags, a paper bag or two to cover them up and that is about it. The bees can do it and they aren't even trying. They make a lot of crosses for us. The only thing that you really do need is some persistence and some patience because it takes two or three years once you make a cross to wait and find out if you have made a dog or something beautiful, so then you pick it up from there and go again.

If you have a glass house, and most of the people here in California don't need one, but if you have one, and are so blessed, it can make your job a lot easier, because you can have constant control of warmth and this is important to getting your seeds to take.

This slide is a simple view of the parts of the flower; in looking at the left side of the flower you will see the anther, this has the male part of the flower. (By the way, these flowers are bisexual, they have both sexes.) The anther, the male part, contains the pollen. There is a stigma, and below it the ovaries. The main idea is to get the pollen from the anther over to the stigma. That is all there is to it. It is very, very simple. However, the stigma is not always a nice large tube, sometimes they are small and branch off. White Empress has five branches. As a hybridizer it is important for you to get the pollen onto all of those little branches. Now for the tools. They are not very expensive; a magnifying glass, a brown paper bag, red tag, a little drinking straw, a razor blade, a pair of small scissors, a knife,

tweezers, a camel hair brush, and something like a notebook to mark down what you have done.

To do the job you must select a bud that is just ready to open. Do not take one that is already open because the pollen may already have some other pollen on it. The bees may have gotten to it before you have. Hold the bud in your forefinger and thumb so that any cut that you make will be pushing against your thumb and not on the bud. The idea is to protect the bud from the strain of cutting off the petals so that the bud stem will not be damaged. If that occurs the bud will dry up and fall off.

Cut around the bud half way down and take off the top of the whole bud. Cut only the petals off so that you reveal the reproductive parts. Now with the tweezers this would be called emasculating the flowers, taking the male parts off. Now really it is not necessary unless you are working with certain species, such as the Sasanqua group, or the Rosa Flora and Fraterna. These three species, I know, self pollenate, so to avoid this you would need to remove the male part of the flower before you pollenate. On most japonicas and reticulatas it is not necessary to remove that anther. Believe it or not the flower will continue right on growing. The flower will mature and ripen and it won't hurt it at all. Technically speaking you should keep your pollen pure. So putting a paper bag over the flowers to keep the bees away is a good technique. It is not done very often by hybridizers because they don't have the time. When you are ready to cross, remove the bag from the pollen giving flower, pick the flower off, take it right over to the mother bloom, put the pollen on so that you can see the pollen with the naked eye, this is the quickest way to do the job. Now if you want to use the brush method, you would need a brush for

every pollen that you are going to use. If you are going to make 15 different crosses using different pollen you would have to have 15 different brushes. Otherwise, each time you wanted to change pollen you would have to wash your brush out with soap and water and be sure the brush is absolutely dry. You can't put wet pollen on because the pollen deteriorates the minute it gets wet, so the brush method takes several brushes and more time. I like to use the tweezers. Just take the tweezers and pick off several of the stems with the anthers on them and carry them to the flower that I want to put it on. Look closely and you can see that the pollen is on one side of the anther only, so you can take the tweezers and twist the anther around so that the pollen is facing right at the stigma and there is no problem in getting it off, and it is now where you want it to go. The tweezer method is the way I prefer for those reasons.

In this slide the pollen is now on and the bloom is ready for marking and tagging. When marking out the tags ALWAYS make out the name of the seed parent first. In the magazines when you read about crosses, the parent that produces the seed, that name is given first, followed by the pollen parent. You should put down the date, and if you can remember you should put down some other details such as the temperature that day. It is important that you do the hybridizing when the temperature is at least 60°. We have found that when you do the hybridizing on a cold day you are just wasting your time. This is why if you have a glass house, where there is controlled temperature be sure it is always 60°. You will have much better results. When you are finished you should bag the bloom if you have time. If you don't there is another way of covering it up and this is quicker. (Incidentally, my wife helps me in all of these processes and

she says it is fun.) You take a drinking straw and cut off a small section and pinch the end of it so that it will stay together and slide it down over the pollenated section. This will keep it dry. Remember that pollen must stay dry. Pollen will deteriorate rapidly when it gets wet. We have found that dry pollen will last about 80 days but when it gets wet it will last only about two days. The brown paper bag is the best as it keeps out the moisture and it tends to insulate. Do not use cellophane or plastic bags. They trap the water, so you will get water condensed inside. It is best not to use the plastic bag at all. If you are going to use one, use the brown paper bag, the number one or two size that you can get at the grocery store.

In some instances you may want to store some pollen and one of the ways to do this is to get the pollen flower. Then on a white piece of paper and a firm surface shake the pollen out onto the paper. You can then crease that paper and the pollen will fall down into the trough and if you snap the paper a bit you will get all of it. You should buy some of those cellophane capsules from the drug store, so you run the capsule right up through the trough and scoop it right up. To store it you need some calcium chloride, which you can also get from your druggist. What it does is to pick up moisture. You put the calcium chloride in the bottom of an Alka-Selzer bottle, then place a wad of cotton over the calcium chloride; then place your pollen capsules in the bottle and put on the cap. Don't put these capsules in the freezer but just in the refrigerator part. When you are ready to use it of course the pollen will be cold and warm pollen works much better. Let it set out awhile or put it under a lamp for about five minutes and the pollen is ready to go. When you are through put it back into the capsule and into the refrigerator. You can

store the pollen this way for a year. I don't know how much longer it will store, but I have had success with it this long.

To get it out, the best way is to take your camel hair brush and get a little pollen out or if the stigma is long you can put it right into the capsule and wiggle it around, touching the sides. If you are lucky, in about six weeks or two months you will see a seed pod beginning to form. In some *reticulata* seed pods I have had 12 seeds. I have never had that many in a *japonica*. There is no way to determine how many seeds will be in a pod. Generally, when you see a red seed pod it will be a red flower. Now here is where you women can come in handy. When the seed pod approaches maturity you take a piece of nylon stocking and tie around the pod. The water will run right on out and if you are gone and it is time for the seed pod to drop it will drop right into that little bag and you won't have to look for it on the ground. Sometimes the pod will split. In general, on one plant if one pod will break open then all the pods will be ripe at the same time.

When making crosses it is necessary to have many, many seeds to get something good. Most of the time the resulting flower is half way between each of its parents. When you make a cross, don't just make one, make several of them. The more seeds of the same cross will give you the chance of getting that thing that you were after. If you want a big flower like *Reg Ragland* and the fragrance you have to have many crosses. In some seed pods there are only three seeds and that doesn't give you enough chances.

Choose a day that is 60° or more, in mid February or mid March. This is the best time in Southern California according to Dr. Parks. Every cross that is made should be recorded.

And I forgot to remind you to label your pollen in the little capsule. Choose a good ripe pollen and the way you can tell ripe pollen is that it is bright yellow. In general, poor pollen plants are also poor seed setters. Good yellow pollen plants are good seed setters. Most of the hybrids of the first cross on the fragrant hybrids had a very low percentage of pollen that was viable. A good seed setting plant is important and many of the reticulatas, particularly Crimson Robe and Buddha are good. Be sure to start with a good plant that has a good flower whether a japonica or retic. If you start with a dud then you will end with a dud. Get what is available from those that have worked before you and use their eight years of work and get started on your own.

Now you should have a purpose. There are a lot of things that need improving. We are after a nice large big formal red that would come out in the middle of the season. Fragrance is another way to go. Yellow is something everyone wants and everyone has forgotten about blue. I think that if we wanted to work on blue we would be ahead of the yellow right now. Grow a lot of one cross, the more you grow the better chance you have. Grow as many seeds from one cross as you have room for.

What is meant by the term backcrossing? This is very simple. A retic

and a japonica crossing is the first cross. A hybrid is the result. This is the first generation. Let us say that from this cross we got 50 seeds. Of this 50 we would take the best crosses and grow them. The rest we would use for understock. We would take the chosen ones and cross them back upon one of the parents and then cross with the brothers and sisters. This we call back crossing. This way we have a second chance and the percentages of getting what we are after get better on the second time around. You don't have to know anything about chromosomes or anything like that.

Many people have tried for many years to set seed on Capt. Rawes and were not successful. Jack Osagitea put a gibbed Harold Page pollen on Capt. Rawes which he had gibbed also and he got two seed pods. The seed pods were opened and inside one was two small seeds and in the other was one seed. The seeds were planted and they have started to grow so they are viable seeds. So we now have three plants starting from this cross from Capt. Rawes that was thought to be sterile and Harold Page. The success of this cross seems to be in the gibbing of both flowers. This is really a breakthrough.

So you can see what can be accomplished by crosses and how easy it is so now I tell you let's all get started to Hybridize.

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# THE CAMELLIA HALL OF FAME IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By BILL WOODROOF

*(Editor's Note:) Talk given at the March 9, 1976 meeting of the Southern California Camellia Society.*

I would like to present my nominations for the Camellia Hall of Fame in Southern California. These nominations are based on varieties I have observed over the past thirty five years, which have been grown under natural outdoor conditions without glass-house protection or chemical treatment, but with prayer and tender loving care.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE lists, as I estimate it, some four to five thousand named varieties of different species and hybrids. I have processed some fifteen hundred to two thousand of such varieties through my collection. I have also tested at least five hundred camellia seedlings. The varieties selected have been observed, in most cases, for a period of at least five years, which is, I believe, necessary to determine the factors hereinafter set forth.

The factors considered, not necessarily in order of importance, are as follows:

- (1) Clearness of color.
- (2) Substance and form.
- (3) Size as related to form.
- (4) Manner of setting buds.
- (5) Bloom opening characteristics.
- (6) Lasting quality.
- (7) Non-shatter tendency.
- (8) Constancy of bloom regardless of the weather.
- (9) Plant growth and foliage.
- (10) Acceptance.

The one factor which must always be present is constancy of bloom. When all of the above factors are present, naturally, personal preference comes into play. Thus, in all fairness, I should advise you of my prejudices. They are as follows:

- (1) Size
  - (a) Miniatures.
  - (b) Small and medium, unless of substantial merit.
- (2) Color
  - (a) Striped.
  - (b) Red on pink or pink on red.
  - (c) Variegation on light or soft pink.
- (3) Form
  - (a) Singles.
  - (b) Rose form doubles.

The varieties I have selected are hereinafter set forth, which of course will raise considerable controversy as to varieties included and excluded, which I always welcome. However, I exercise my privilege to present my usual firm convictions and opinions. When I have concluded, I would like to open the meeting so that all of you can express your opinions, and I will do my best to state my reasons for closing the varieties included and excluded. The varieties which I nominate for The Camellia Hall of Fame in Southern California are as follows:

Adolphe Audusson Special — Sport of Adolphe Audusson — Large Semi-double of predominate white. Cal. 1942.

- Coronation — Very Large Semi-double of white. Cal. 1954.
- Debutante — Medium, full peony form of light pink. S.C. Early 1900's.
- Ecclefield — Large to very large semi-double to anemone form of white. Cal. 1959.
- Elegans Splendor — Sport of C. M. Wilson — Large to very large anemone form of light pink edged white with deep petal serrations. Cal. 1969.
- Elegans Supreme — Sport of Elegans (Chandler) — Large to very large anemone form of rose pink with deep petal serrations. Fla. 1960.
- E'sie Jury — Large, full peony form of medium pink shaded orchid. N.Z. 1964.
- Fashionata — Large, irregular semi-double of apricot pink. Ala. 1964.
- Granada — Large to very large, semi-double to full peony form of vivid red. Cal. 1968.
- Grand Prix — Very large, irregular, semi-double of brilliant red. Cal. 1968.
- Guilio Nuccio — Large to very large, irregular semi-double of light to deep rose pink with variegation. Ca. 1956.
- Ivory Tower — Large, high centered formal double to peony form of white. Ga. 1966.
- Jean Clere — Sport of Aspasia MacArthur — Medium full peony form of red with narrow band of white around edge. N.Z. 1969.
- K. O. Hester — Large to very large irregular semi-double of medium orchid pink. Cal. 1972.
- Kramer's Supreme — Large to very large full peony form of turkey red. Cal. 1957.
- Lila Naff — Large semi-double of silver pink. La. 1967.
- Margaret Davis — Sport of Aspasia MacArthur — Medium full peony form of white to cream white and dashed edge of bright vermillion. Aust. 1961.
- Mouchang — Very large, single to semi-double of salmon pink. Cal. 1966.
- Mrs. D. W. Davis — Very large semi-double of blush pink. Fla. 1954.
- Nuccio's Gem — Medium to large formal double of white. Cal. 1970.
- Premier — Large full peony form of clear rose red with variegation. Cal. 1965.
- Reg. Ragland — Large to very large, irregular semi-double of red with variegation. Cal. 1954.
- R. L. Wheeler — Very large semi-double to anemone form of rose pink. Ga. 1949.
- Royalty — Very large, irregular semi-double of light red shading to deeper red in center. Cal. 196.
- Silver Waves — Large to very large, semi-double of white. Cal. 1969.
- Spring Sonnet—Sport of Colonial Lady — Medium, semi-double of pale pink with deeper pink margins. Cal. 1952.
- Swan Lake — Large rose form double to full peony form of white. Cal. 1971.
- Tiffany — Large to very large, loose peony to anemone form of light orchid pink to deeper pink at edge. Cal. 1962.
- Tomorrow Park Hill — Sport of Tomorrow Var. — Large to very large irregular semi-double to full peony form of light soft pink deepening toward edge with some white variegation. Cal. 1964.

White Nun — Very large semi-double of white. Cal. 1959.

This list includes 30 varieties of which 20 were developed here in the Southern California area. There are several varieties which I would probably nominate after further testing. They are as follows:

- (1) Dr. Clifford Parks.
- (2) Elegans Champagne.
- (3) Jeffrey Hood.
- (4) Nuccio's Ruby.

Varieties which did not make my list because of the absence of one or more of the factors which I feel are critical in the choice, are as follows:

- (1) Arch of Triumph (Lack of color consistency).
- (2) Dolores Hope (Lasting quality).
- (3) Drama Girl (Form).
- (4) Easter Morn (Poor plant).
- (5) Grand Slam (Lasting quality).
- (6) Howard Asper (Consistance).
- (7) Lasca Beauty (Lasting quality).
- (8) Otto Hopfer (Consistency).
- (9) Pharoah (Size variation).

Footnote: The CAMELLIA REVIEW invites its readers to submit their individual preference for nomination into the CAMELLIA HALL OF FAME.

## **THE ORIGIN OF A CAMELLIA ENTHUSIAST OR HOW I BECAME INTERESTED IN CAMELLIAS**

By **ALLAN G. STANLEY**  
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Actually this article could probably be true of a great many camellia enthusiasts, who like myself have found an escape into the rewarding beauty of the camellia.

My interest actually began in college where I obtained my degree in the field of botany. My main courses of study were in the area of plant ecology of Southern California, which is not exactly a natural location for growing camellias, as you all know, especially after several hours caring for your collection. The second area of study was in the effects of plant nutrients and hormones to plant cell growth and development.

Many hours were spent 'lost' in study at Descanso, while physically lost among the camellia forest. In fact, even now I cannot think of a better place to study, especially on the subject of plant physiology.

After college I was a lost soul, a weed freak with nowhere to practice my hobby-profession. That is, until the Descanso Show of 1973. Seeing all the different possibilities of hybridization really turned me on, since then I've been hooked. Camellias always interested me, as was pointed out to me at the Descanso Show, due to the almost endless number of possibilities of genetic recombinations. From holly-like variegated shrubbery like *C. Shirifukren Benten* (or *Benten* as it is listed in the Nomenclature), to carnation-like blooms, rose-like blooms to fantastic giant ruffled crepe-like ones we only find in camellias such as *Howard Asper*, *Pharoah* and others. In fact, I know of no other plant with the wide diversification of flower types as is found in the different species and varieties of the camellia.

# CAMELLIAS IN A MOBILE HOME PARK

By WALTER HARMSSEN

Oh! If I only had a little more space for a few more of the great new varieties. We have all heard that remark. I recall making it myself. Recently we were hosted at the home (mobile home) of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Kahen. Mr. and Mrs. Kahen are in active retirement and have established their residence at Forest Gardens Mobile Home Park at El Toro, Calif. From their former home they took with them their interest in camellias and the determination to continue to enjoy this interest. Many of us have seen their flowers at meetings and shows. Our admiration for them has overwhelmed the recollection of the relatively small area available in a mobile home park.

Mr. and Mrs. Kahen have made the maximum and best use of the garden area around their home. The rear lot line is a concrete block wall (west). Along this wall they planted most of the good and popular reticulata hybrids. They have them a little closer than might be recommended but they are doing fine and this planting screens the harsh wall very nicely. They have a 16'x30' area on the south side of their home covered with Saran cloth. This offers a multiple purpose. It offers a nice filtered shade for their home, a controlled amount of sun for their camellias and other shade loving plants in the area. They have over 100 choice camellias and a nice collection of epiphilliums. They have additional plant material which outlines the garden and provides a nice transition to the street and public area. Mr. Kahen has placed five nice specimen camellias across the front (east) of their home for all to enjoy. These get a lot of sun and do show the effect of Southern California sunshine but in a few years they will acclimate to the area and fill in to make a nice soft foundation planting.

To help in the propagating, they

have a small greenhouse. Mr. Kahen is continuing to evaluate the new introductions and does the study and observation required to support their collection. Few gardens of city lot size are so complete and even fewer are so beautiful.

This description would be of little value if it did not report to you some of the reasons the garden is so beautiful. It is important that they retained the interest and determination to enjoy their garden. Several things we have observed the Kahens have practiced: (1) They have continued their membership in several camellia societies. (2) They have attended meetings and shows of camellia societies and other horticultural exhibits. (3) They have an excellent rapport with their local nurseryman and the nurserymen who propagate the best of the new camellia introductions. (4) They have studied the art of landscaping and applied their own talent to make their garden and home beautiful. In summary, the above exposure has brought the best and most attractive plants to their attention. Their interest and acquired skills have helped them make the best use of the plant material.

The guide of success can well be help to all of us. We hope this description will help make your home, regardless of size, a more attractive and interesting place to enjoy.

## CAMELLIA SUMMER PICNICS

*Southern California Camellia Society*  
Saturday, June 12th, Hospitality  
House, Descanso. Potluck Awards  
Dinner, 5:00 p.m.

*Pacific Camellia Society*  
Saturday, July 17th. At the Picnic  
Grounds, Descanso Gardens. 4 p.m.  
All Camellia People are Welcome.

# CAMELLIAS IN CONDOMINIUMS

IVAN J. MITCHELL

Melrose, Florida

*(Editor's Note: This article was reprinted from the American Camellia Yearbook 1975, a publication of the American Camellia Society.)*

A year or so before retirement, Cile and I gave lots of thought to where we would live after I retire. We seriously considered three alternatives and the pros and cons of each: (1) Continue to live in our Jacksonville home, (2) Buy a condominium or lease an apartment, or (3) Relocate in a new area, preferably on a lake or river, with a smaller house and more outdoor space.

We decided to relocate, and had the good fortune to find the spot we were looking for on Lake Santa Fe, midway between Keystone Heights and Melrose, Florida.

When we considered the possibility of moving into a condominium, it was never with the idea of completely abandoning the growing of camellias. Cile and I had shared this hobby since 1936, and were not about to give it up. In considering ways and means of continuing to grow a few choice favorites—and perhaps still winning a few ribbons and an occasional piece of silver in the shows—I came up with several plausible ideas, in my own mind, that I thought would work. Later it occurred to me that our situation might not be unique. Maybe there were other camellia addicts who had moved, or were contemplating moving into a condominium or apartment. It was just possible that the modest research I had made on Condominium Culture might be of some interest and value to them.

Because of this, the article I faithfully promised Brownie and Joe Pyron I would write will not be about growing camellias here on Lake Santa Fe. Rather it will be about how they might have been grown in a condominium we never bought nor moved into.

The first question might well be

just where in a condominium can one find a suitable place to grow any camellias. Many condominiums—and apartment complexes—have a narrow, inlitted porch or balcony extending all or a part of the way across the quarters. This space is often separated from the living quarters by sliding glass doors, or by a wall containing several windows and a door. Some floor plans have a back porch as well, often rather spacious. These are probably the best places for growing camellias during above freezing weather. During freezing weather the plants can be rolled inside, perhaps in front of the sliding glass doors. This not only provides protection to the specimens, but also for exhibition of any beautiful blooms that happen to be open.

Many occupants might have a spare bedroom only occasionally occupied. A few choice camellia plants could make delightful guests in the guest room. It is possible that some zealous enthusiasts might close the damper in the heat ducts to his room, and rig up a gro-lux fluorescent fixture to turn on in the daytime. Some might even use this space as a holding area, and roll only spell binding beauties into the living area to dazzle any guests that might hopefully drop in for the visual feast.

Some condominiums—and apartments—allocate a bit of fenced off garden space to owners or tenants. Some condominiums under construction will permit feasible modifications within reasonable limits. A small conservatory for growing camellias and other plants might well be arranged. Imagination and determined ingenuity will provide other space solutions.

Redwood, cypress or cedar containers suggest themselves for condomini-

um environment. If possible, they should be equipped with a built-in drip pan, ball type rollers or casters, and a pair of handles fastened to opposite sides. They can then be rolled easily from one location to another, or carried by the handles. Smaller containers could be set inside the wooden tubs to avoid over potting until such time as the root systems needed the maximum growing area.

Potting media? At first you would probably use your own favorite mix. Later this could be modified by experience or experimentation. The newer, slow release plant foods could be theoretically ideal for condominium culture. For example, one brand called Osmocote has an analysis of 18-6-12, with a slow, continuing release for an advertised period of up to nine months. It is a complete fertilizer except for minor elements, but the addition of a bit of Perk, or similar product, takes care of that.

Some growers of potted plants, such as African violets, use a wick arrangement for supplying exact and continuing amounts of moisture to their plants. The wick of synthetic material extends from a reservoir under the pot into the planting mixture. Soluble plant food can also be dissolved in the reservoir. It has occurred to me that this idea might work with container grown camellias, particularly in a situation such as in a condominium or apartment. The drip pan, if large enough, could double as a reservoir, and possibly drainage fluids might even be recycled via the wick, or series of wicks.

Since growing will probably be confined to containers, the systemic fungicide Griseofulvin could perhaps be used to periodically inoculate plants susceptible to dieback. When specimens get too large for allocated space, with scrupulous pruning, they might be re-grafted with some other "must have" varieties. Or some could

be donated to the other joint property owners and planted in the grounds, or used for a door prize at a Camellia Show.

Many of the camellia enthusiasts moving into apartments or condominiums could well be retired, or approaching retirement. If so, they might want to follow the good therapy of keeping pleasantly busy instead of bored, continuing exciting interests, and infecting others with this same benign panacea. Growing a few prized plants and getting others interested in growing Condominium Camellias could be a step in the right direction. Give the girls—young ones and those who were just as young yesterday—an occasional bloom to wear or put in a vase or glass. Root some popular, good varieties and give them as gifts to friends and neighbors. Invite them to attend an occasional Camellia Club meeting. Take them to a Camellia Show. Give ACS Yearbooks, or a first year ACS membership at Christmas time to likely neophytes. Where can you get as fine a gift for only \$5.00 or \$7.50?

What can ACS do to further the concept and practice of growing camellias in condominiums or apartments? Maybe an occasional article on the subject, preferably recounting the actual experiences of others. Maybe a "where to get it" source. Possibly the *Journal* advertisers could indicate in the ads equipment, supplies, plants, and anything else of particular interest to the condominium growers. Possibly some coherent and knowledgeable individual could come up with a monograph on Condominium Culture that could be sent to those moving into condominiums—or to those who might write in to ACS and say they are forced regretfully to terminate their camellia interests because they have sold their homes and are moving into condominiums or apartments.

# THE EFFECT OF 6-FURFURYLAMINOPURINE (KINETIN) IN CONJUNCTION WITH NAPHTHALENEACETIC ACID ON THE HEALING OF NEWLY GRAFTED CAMELLIAS

By A. G. STANLEY

Now with the coming of the new Japonica-Reticulata hybrid camellias, the propagation of these are becoming increasingly difficult by either grafting or direct rooting of cuttings. In a few cases, such as *C. Kohinor*, the commercial propagation is not feasible at this time.

The intention of this study is to produce a substance that would fulfill some necessary provisions: 1. To improve the percentage of grafts healing. 2. To speed up the healing process of a grafted camellia. 3. To be able to affect the healing of the scion without prematurely breaking dormancy of the growth bud, and 4. Not affect the later growth and development of the plant, and/or, if so only in a desirable manner.

Gibberellic acid was not considered because it would immediately break dormancy of the growth bud causing it to 'shoot' prematurely and then collapse due to insufficient healing of the graft union. Also in regards to cell growth the gibberellins stimulate the plant cells to grow through almost an exclusive effect on cell enlargement. Even though they have been reported to suppress auxin inhibitors, merely enlarging the cells, the callus formation would not be encouraged.

The application of auxin did not seem to have much effect on the formation of callus tissue in the new hybrids. (Note: The callus formation is a preliminary step in the rooting of cuttings and the healing of grafted scions.) What was needed was something to cause rapid cell division to

'glue' together the scion with the rootstock. Kinetin (6-Furfurylamino-purine) possesses the needed characteristics that were sought after. Kinetins have been noted for greatly inducing differentiation of callus tissue, and also to increase mitosis in plant roots. In addition they have shown, in past works by others, that by external application they induce a mobilization of nutrients into the treated area. This aspect of the chemical implicated that kinetins have a substantial role in the healing process of damaged tissues. An important property in this application, the increased cell division as well as the mobilization of nutrients gave kinetins the characteristics needed for the aforementioned purposes.

A few important facts were shown in some earlier experiments with kinetin. The first is the fact that the addition of auxin to the kinetin solution greatly increases the activity of the kinetin. In fact, without the auxin the effects of the kinetin are quite negligible. In the experiments that followed synthetic auxin was used in an excess of three parts auxin (NAA) with one part kinetin to attempt to prevent the loss of auxin effect due to the breakdown of the auxin by light. It was learned the hard way what the effect of acidity had on the growth stimulants. The exact concentrations were made with the final solution having a slightly acidic pH. Upon application to the scions, no growth was observed after seven days. A later experiment was done to observe this phenomena. Several grafts

of Kohinor were made using acidic solutions. After seven days they were observed and no cambial outgrowth was noticed. At day seven the same solution (also freshly made) was applied to one set of grafts, with a slightly basic pH (pH 7.6 adjusted with sodium bicarbonate). At this time some new grafts were made using the same solution. After seven more days the grafts were observed. The grafts which were not retreated showed no cambial growth, even with the aid of a fieldglass. The grafts which were retreated with the basic solution and the seven day old "new" grafts showed approximately 0.2-0.3mm. outgrowth at day seven, a balloning of cambial tissue on all cut surfaces.

In another experiment ten grafts of Nuccio's Gem were grafted to four year old C. Japonica rootstock. All scions and rootstock were selected to be as nearly identical as possible. Also eleven scions of C. Reticulata Butterfly Wings were selected to be grafted to C. Japonica rootstock as with Nuccio's Gem. The concentrations of 1 ppm kinetin with 3 ppm NAA (which will be referred to as solution A) and another consisting of 10 ppm kinetin with 30 ppm NAA (which will be referred to as solution B) were used. The use of solution A had been previously found to be far superior to the lower concentrations of 0.1 ppm kinetin with 0.3 ppm NAA and even with 1.0 ppm NAA. Due to this the lower concentrations were not used in this experiment. During this experiment the greenhouse was not heated and the temperatures ranged from a low of approximately 50°F to 80 or 85°F. The scions were trimmed for grafting, then dipped in the appropriate solution immediately prior to joining the graft. From then on the grafted camellia was treated as any other graft. For example, I use a dusting of fungicide over the

finished graft to inhibit fungus growth. This treatment does not seem to affect the graft in any other respect. The grafts were inspected a seven day intervals and observed for growth. At day seven one of the C. Retic. Butterfly Wings treated with solution A had approximately 1.0mm. growth of callus tissue from cambium on cut surface of scion. The grafts treated with solution A showed a greater overall growth on the average than any of the other treatments. Those treated with solution B showed a little growth, but those untreated showed no signs of growth.

At day fourteen those treated with solution B appeared to have greater growth with the greatest growth being about 1-2mm., to completely covering the cut surface on one side of the scion. The untreated control showed some outgrowth or cambial swelling on this date.

On the third inspection (day 21) two of the C. Retic. Butterfly Wings have complete overgrowth of the cambium and appear totally healed. The grafts treated with solution A have caught up with those treated with solution B.

On day 28 all treated grafts showed at least 2mm. growth from the cambium. Nine were almost totally healed (greater than 95%), eight of these were treated with solution A. The callus tissue appears markedly ballooned out and a light green color. The untreated control grafts showed between 1mm. and 2mm. cambial growth. Two of five controls are showing good healing but not as ballooned as the treated grafts appear.

At day 35 (5 weeks) all treated grafts are totally healed. The untreated controls are approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  healed with callus tissue appearing flatter than the callus growth in the treated plants. At this date none of the scion growth buds have



begun to grow, definitely showing that the treatment with kinetin-NAA mixture does not prematurely break dormancy. At day 28, theoretically, the growth buds could have been "gibbed" to break dormancy with no ill effects to the resultant plant. The reason I would say this is the quicker the graft grows the sooner the top will begin to balance out the root system which should result in a healthier plant.

The results of these experiments seem to show that the use of a solution containing 1 ppm kinetin and 3 ppm NAA at a pH of 7.6 buffered with sodium bicarbonate shows a marked rapid increase in the speed of healing of grafted scions without any deleterious effects on the resultant plant.

At this time these solutions are being tested for rooting cuttings, and for commercially propagating camel-

lias by grafting, by Nuccio's Nursery, Altadena, California.

I wish to thank Mrs. Monique Peer Nash, and Mr. James Tuliano of Park Hill for the supply of rootstock, scions, and for providing greenhouse facilities during this experiment. Bibliography:

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## THE LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

By BILL WOODROOF

*(Editor's Note: These excerpts are taken from a talk presented on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary Meeting of the Los Angeles Camellia Society. It is interesting to note that Mr. Woodroof also gave the talk at the inaugural meeting 25 years ago.)*

The Los Angeles Camellia Society was organized late in 1949 at a meeting at Park Hill, the home of Ralph Peer. At that meeting a Board of Directors was chosen and officers were elected as follows: Ralph Peer, President; William Husted, Vice President; William Dreyfus, Treasurer; and Jannette Lowe, Secretary. The first Board of Directors consisted of the officers plus Wilbur Wilson, Paul Weber, Edward Arnson, Jack Evans and Arthur Freid.

The first formal meeting of the Society was held on January 17th, 1950 at the Beverly Hills Women's Club. The Society soon thrived and counted among its members many people from the entertainment field and the Hollywood area. Subsequently meetings were held at the Hollywood Women's Club and they are held there as of this date.

At its peak, the Los Angeles Camellia Society boasted upwards of 100 members. During this period they were famous for their plant raffles which often included several of the reticulatas which had been imported by Ralph Peer from the Orient. From an old meeting announcement I have jotted down the list of varieties included in one of the raffles:

Fuji	Donclaraii	White Empress
Glen 40	Adolph Audusson	Strawberry Blonde
Joshua Youtz	Grace Burkhard	Captain Rawes

# YES VIRGINIA, THERE WILL BE A YELLOW CAMELLIA

By JIM McCLUNG

From my long gone studies in plant genetics I cannot help believe that we have the genetic pool necessary to create a good yellow camellia.

Many hybridizers believe that yellow will come from pink. From a genetic standpoint yellow will come from white. It is likely that we will get gold from pink and orange from red, but yellow should definitely come from white. After all, Burpee spent thousands of dollars in search of a pure white marigold because their geneticists can pull all of the colors of the rainbow from a truly white flower.

A good test for a white camellia that the hybridizer might want to use is to gib it. If the gibbed flower blushes, forget it. And do not mistake the yellow centers of such flowers as 'Botan-Yuki' and 'Gwenneth Morey' as being indicative of a possible yellow flower. The petaloids are only altered stamen and the yellow is the pollen that would ordinarily be on the anther.

There are a number of good flowers that definitely have yellow pigmentation in their true petals: 'Elegans Champagne', 'Gwenneth Morey', 'Leonora Novick', Dr. Homeyer's japonica-granthamiana crosses, even the old 'Nobilissima', to name only a few. Julius Nuccio has a Guilio Nuccio seedling, a lovely loose peony of good size, that has a great deal of yellow

pigmentation. It will be available to hybridizers soon.

Getting a good yellow camellia, whether of show quality or for the garden, is not an overnight thing. Some experts have already achieved the goal of yellow camellias, but they are not good enough to turn loose on the market. It will take many plant generations of crossing and backcrossing to get a good flower. It will probably take several human generations unless shortcuts are made.

A possible shortcut could be found in altering the chromosome structure of the most promising plants. This can be done by exposure to x-ray or hard ultraviolet rays, neutron bombardment, or the use of colchicine. It would seem that Cal Tech's accelerator could be used for such a purpose.

The best shortcut would be to import the yellowest species from Asia. Camellia euphlebia, a rich sulphur yellow of good size and fragrance, grows in North Viet Nam. The recent discovered Camellia chrysantha has the same characteristics and is found in China. Doesn't anyone have a friend in the State Department who could bring these two species in for us? They would add immeasurably to our available genetic pool.

Can't you already see the beautiful yellows, golds and oranges that will one day grace our honor tables?

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# HYBRIDIZING PROGRESS — FLOWERS AT LAST

By MEYER PIET

The 1976 Camellia season is about half over, but since I want to give you the results of our actually seeing new flowers I must write this article now.

Mel and I have been tremendously pleased with the first major group of flowers to bloom from our "picked in 1973 seedlings." Our problem is going to be the envious one of picking the best of an excellent group of new faces. Our present plan is to graft six of each excellent flower for future work plus at least one graft on large "in the ground" root stock. This will give us a source of both additional flowers and scions for the next few "evaluation" seasons.

This philosophy is necessary because the new flowers actually show change from the start to finish (midway) of one season. One of the two flowers that bloomed last year, a medium red, four inch diameter, bloomed this year a very dark red, lots of texture (semi-double) and five inches in diameter. Instead of one or two buds like last year, this year there are about eight to ten good flowers to evaluate. Another plant showed very noticeable change in color and form from blooms the first of January to blooms two months later. Starting with a beautiful medium red (four and one-half to five inches) it shaded to a very pale red on white in the center with all petals rabbit eared. It looked like a beautiful orchid type flower. Two months later the flowers were a very rich dark red and normal semi-double in shape.

Fortunately the beautiful orchid flower may not be lost since another plant of the identical cross bloomed the identical color and type flower throughout the entire two month period, all blooms (about ten) were identical. As an added plus this plant

is an obvious easy-easy seeder. This will be great for additional hybridizing.

I have been told by several experienced growers that we should see improvement in new retic hybrid seedlings over the first three years. For this reason, plus the color-form changes we have already seen, we will keep *all* seedlings a second year. The only exception will be those few flowers that are simple singles with average color. There are a few of these and I believe most of them are outdoor plants that the bees got to before we zapped them.

I believe the best way to describe the various new flowers is to take them by objective groups, so here goes.

1. *Sasanqua-Reticulata*—"Flower Girl" vs. *reticulata* or *reticulata* hybrid—the first flower to bloom was 'Flower Girl' x Goertz #3 (San Marino), the color was a vivid red, semi-double, almost a true formal, flower three to four inches in diameter. Mel and I really flipped, we phoned some of our good grower friends to show them the flower next morning. Well if you guessed it—great—but what a disappointment, next morning the back petals had started to fall, actually before the flower was fully opened. Of course this is a *normal* *sasanqua* characteristic, so I suppose we should have expected something like this. The next flower was 'Flower Girl' x 'Mouchang'. The flower (only one) was a five inch anemone form flower, 'Mouchang' color (salmon pink) with the center a burst of fine feather like petaloids. The back petals also shed after two or three days. I back crossed 'Mouchang' into this flower and it looks like it will take, I am looking forward to

seeing the flower next year. It is my favorite cross and I expected a very dark red.

The next two to bloom were 'Flower Girl' x 'Red China' and 'Flower Girl' x 'Reg Ragland'. The flowers were flat, semi-double, five inches in diameter, good color (obviously poor form) but the petals all held and did not shatter.

The fifth 'Flower Girl' cross (there are eleven different plants) was a repeat of #1, 'Flower Girl' x Goertz #3. The color was not as deep but the flower did not shatter, its color is an excellent dark pink about four inches in diameter. Only one bud this year and I crossed Goertz #3 (very dark red) back into it. I hope it takes.

We can now draw some conclusions from our work on the sasanqua-reticulata combinations, the crosses will produce different flower forms than either of its parents (very desirable), the color will change either darker or lighter and some very vivid colors can be obtained. It seems like the real payoff will be in the next generations, so I am going to be very patient with this group and continue to go for the F4, even F5. I am pleased that I pre-anticipated the shattering (to a certain extent) and last year crossed some good japonicas into 'Flower Girl'. These seedlings will be grafted this season (late March) and should bloom in two-three years. If necessary there will be additional combinations to work with.

2. Fragrant Crosses—most of our fragrant crosses are 'Fragrant Frill' x 'Kramer's Supreme', three of these bloomed and *all* are good three to four inch diameter fragrant flowers, good reds similar to 'Kramer's Supreme' and all peony form. It will be interesting to observe the flowers next year, there are plenty more of the identical cross. I am using some of the pollen from

above and trying to back cross it into 'Kramer's Supreme' or 'Dr. Clifford Parks', this may be a great combination if seeds set. The other good fragrant cross was 'Lila Naff' x 'Fragrant Frill', it threw a five inch diameter, single pink flower, definitely fragrant. This will be a good plant to continue to work with since it has large size. I have back crossed 'Fragrant Frill' into it, hopefully to improve the form and fragrance.

3. Reticulata and Reticulata Japonica Hybrids—there is no way I can try to describe the beautiful new flowers, we have at *least* two excellent pinks and four excellent medium and dark reds. The most beautiful is a full rabbit eared light pink, with a light floriferous. The three flowers that bloomed came in between four and one-half and five and one-half inches in diameter. The second pink is one of the 'Willow Wand' x 'Pink Sparkle' crosses, it is a large five inch flower, semi-double and looks excellent. The bush is another thing. I called it the "hatrack," five feet tall and four branches. There are several other plants of this same cross that are bushy, and should bloom next season. The reds are great, mostly four and one-half to five and one-half inches in diameter. The color tones have changed as the various flowers bloomed. This should stabilize and it will be interesting seeing the flowers next season. Mel and I were disappointed in our 'Mouchang' seedlings. They all seem to come in with almost identical 'Mouchang' color, petal texture, etc. We did get a few that were darker in color but not much else. We were pleasantly surprised when one of the "odd" 'Mouchang' crosses threw a five and one-half inch full peony form flower with the same 'Mouchang' color and heavy petal

texture. This flower, only one bloomed, was the exact reason for crossing into 'Mouchang'. Since the new flower itself needs no improvement I crossed 'Cornelian' back into it (hope it sets seed) to try for a combination with darker color.

When you know *both* parents you can do this type of *back* crossing and should get good seed set and additional excellent flowers. We have many more of these good combinations, that we should now draw from the 1973 seeds and graft. Remember, we only grafted about 120 of about 300 to 400 both parents known crosses (seeds of 1973). These are growing well in Mel's garden (he saved most of them from certain death (Meyer's culture) and he is going to select the best that have not been grafted yet to be grafted this season. (We have them coded for quick identification.)

Well what next, when about one out of ten, both parents known, crosses bloom and look good, it certainly means we are on the right track. Our seeds, picked in 1975, have even better crosses. And the crosses we are making this season should be even better since we are using pollen and plants that are *new*. As we continue to back cross and cross between two excellent new flowers, we should see better and better results.

When the first interesting, new flowers bloomed I set up our 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 camera and took a roll of pictures in the greenhouse, needless to say they were poor in quality. I corrected this deficiency by taking the last three new flowers in our photo lab at our shop. Under controlled light conditions we are able to get professional results. When the new ones bloom next year we will start a collection of pictures which will help to index

the various successful crosses and act as a good means of communicating the flower characteristics to others.

At this time I plan to adhere to our previous policy of *not* naming any of the new flowers. If we have seven good ones out of about 60 we will be doing well if two eventually are deemed good enough to propagate.

If you are interested in new flowers try your hand at hybridizing. You can get the same good results we have obtained if you were to *only* work on crossing the newer retic-japonica hybrids. It's easy. Read Dr. Cutter's various articles on "How to Hybridize" (ACS Yearbook 1964—best) for seed germinating, E. C. Tourje's "Camellia Culture" is excellent (but out of print), Frank V. Pursel's article on page 20 of Southern California Camellia Society CAMELLIA REVIEW (May 1975 issue) entitled "Camellia Seed Germination (a la Greenhouse)" is excellent. I use a system that is a combination of the above two methods. If I can be of help please write and I will try to answer any layman's questions about what we are doing.

This hybridizing gets better and better as time goes on, once you have the first three seasons under your belt you can look forward to being successful with new, outstanding flowers.

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## BENEFIT BARBECUE AND RAFFLE

The Southern California Camellia Council is planning to hold a Benefit Barbeque and Raffle at the Descanso Gardens on the evening of Friday, August 20th. The purpose of the event is to raise money for camellia plants and for a new building at the Gardens. Donations will be tax deductible. Mark your calendars for this date.

## NO, NEVER IN SEPTEMBER

By LEONE M. SUMMERSON

When Clyde Copeland of Jackson, Mississippi wrote an article entitled, "THE HOSE AND I," which appeared in THE CAMELLIA JOURNAL in August of 1975 it undoubtedly drew a lot of chuckles from the many readers of The Journal. That was probably Clyde's reason for writing the article. However, he just may have had a lurking suspicion that there might be other folk who are sometimes chased and attacked by garden hoses, but too timid to admit it. I've given this quite a bit of thought and at last I'm ready to admit it; and I hereby apply for admission to Clyde's exclusive little club.

Our late good friends, Rose Marie and Al Dekker told us early in the game that the only month you could safely take a vacation from Camellias in Southern California was the month of May. It's still good sound advice. However, the latter part of September my husband Ab decided he would like to go back to the Midwest to see his family and attend his High School Reunion. THAT'S WHEN MY PROBLEMS STARTED.

Watering, spraying, fertilizing and planting camellias has never been my bag. As I've often explained, Ab does all the work and I have all the fun. I prune (there are some who call it more than that), I pick, pack for shows, and do the grafting. I do most of the stoop labor (weeding and picking up blooms)—this is fun?

We had had an extremely cool summer, in fact, you could hardly call it summer. Ab assured me I would need water only the camellias in cans, and the lawns only once, and maybe I wouldn't need to water at all since it was so cool.

The day of Ab's leaving came, and I gaily took him to Pasadena to catch the airport bus, all the while thinking of the fun I was going to have while

he was away. I wouldn't cook for a week, I'd find time to re-finish a chair, I'd snoop in all the antique shops I could find. I might even have time to go out for lunch with a friend, and maybe to the theatre. After seeing him off on the bus I spent the day with my sister who lives in Pasadena. We did some shopping and about 4 p.m. I started for home. We had been aware that it was pretty warm but who pays that much attention when shopping in air conditioned buildings? As I headed west into the sun with the air conditioning going full blast I became increasingly aware of the heat—especially when I put my window down to test the temperature. By the time I was half way home (a distance of about 11 miles) I noticed scraps of paper, weeds and debris blowing across the freeway. By the time I reached our canyon home I realized we had a full force Santa Ana Wind blowing. The Indians named the Santa Ana Wind "THE DEVIL WIND," and they named it well. We get a particularly gusty type here in the canyons which the weather forecasters term "Below the Canyon Winds."

I checked the roof area back of the garage first as that's where the wind hits the strongest. Approximately 15 camellia plants had been overturned, with soil spilled out, plus tangled and broken branches and identification tags scattered. The soil in the cans, the ground area, and the lawns looked as though a giant vacuum had been used to suck up every drop of moisture.

I changed my clothes, and after three trips from the lower garden to the top terrace I finally figured out which of the several faucets I needed to turn in order to get the rainbirds turned on on the hillside. Turning the rainbirds on usually cools every-

thing down in the lower garden, and in fact, is usually like turning on air conditioning. Not so this night!

No one person could possibly have made as many trips up the stairs, across the terraces, and around the house as I did that night. The water valves baffled me, and the sprinklers reached out and tripped me. The temperature at 8 p.m. was 104, and exhausted, wet and dirty (I had long since abandoned my shoes and socks) I staggered into the empty house and bathed. I contemplated the physical damage—three broken finger nails, one cut finger, a skinned shin and a bleeding toe. Not good—but not too bad considering I'd finished the first round. I looked for something easy to eat and settled for some cold fried chicken and fruit, along with a pot of good hot tea. The food restored a bit of my energy and the tea saw a return of my good humor. Happily I put on some classical records and turned to some easy household tasks. At midnight it struck me that I'd better get to bed for even I know you don't water Camellias when the sun is on them and temperature is high. I hurried off to bed determined to approach the whole problem methodically in the morning, for I knew I had scarcely begun the watering process. By morning the wind had died down, but it had already done its evil work. The night had cooled very little, and by 6 a.m. I was in the garden. What an ungodly hour to get up and water

By the end of the week would you believe—skinned knees, blisters on my hands, and a sore jaw. Well, I didn't see that Camellia plant in the tub behind me as I was backing up with the hose in my hands! Ab insists on using all 1" hose and with our water pressure and a couple of hundred feet of that stuff strung out I could probably water Wilkins Garners' place three blocks away. Have

you ever tried to untangle 100 feet of 1" hose especially when it has been rolled up by a right handed husband who has a left handed wife?

Oh well, what are a few bruises and broken Camellias? Besides I'm a good Doctor, I mend 'em. Once when Ab wasn't feeling too well I volunteered to water our new grafts which were about a foot high. He foolishly took me up on my offer. I watered them, but in the process I broke off one just at the union. It was a very special one which Son Hackney had sent us all the way from North Carolina. But you know it's amazing what one can do with band aids and electrical tape!

The temperature didn't drop below 100 for the whole week, and all my dreams of haunting antique shops came to an end. The day Ab arrived home it cooled down, and that night we had fog. Well, you win some, and you lose some.

Being Irish, leprechauns I understand. But no self-respecting leprechaun could be so mean I've concluded. No, it just had to be one of Clyde's gnomes come west to torment me. When I read Clyde's article about his problems with garden hose I thought I'd found a blood brother, a real kin. But now that I've read that beautiful edication to him in the American Camellia Yearbook I realize I can't claim any kinship. Besides all those wonderful tributes paid to him, and which we know to be true, I find he has two other superior talents. It seems he's the best when it comes to boiling shrimp and frying peanuts. Alas! Alack! I can do neither. But maybe he will let me join his exclusive little club anyway.

As I look back on that week the lines from Camelot come to me. Ab, "IF EVER YOU SOULD LEAVE ME, DON'T LET IT BE SEPTEMBER." NO, NEVER IN SEPTEMBER!

# SPRING EXTRAVAGANZA AT ARBORETUM

By DON DIAMOND

The annual Spring Extravaganza at the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum, consisting of two horticultural field days for home gardeners, will be held this year on Saturday and Sunday, May 22 and 23. Along with the Baldwin Bonanza and the Queen Anne Frolic, this is the most popular event of the year.

Sponsored jointly by the California Arboretum Foundation and the Arboretum, the event will be divided into four main categories: plant clinic, exhibitions, demonstrations and lectures, and special events. Visitors are invited to bring their plants, or their problem alone, to the plant clinic booth where a panel of experts will offer diagnostic services and corrective recommendations. Exhibitions will be staged by the Cactus and Succulent, Cymbidium, Epiphyllum, Gladiolus, Heremocallis and Amaryllis, Herb, Iris, Ivy, Pacific Rose, San Gabriel Valley Begonia, San Gabriel Valley Orchid, and Santa Anita Bonsai societies. Also presenting exhibits will be the Southern California Horticultural Institute, the Theodore Payne Foundation, the Southern California Camellia Council, and Las Voluntar-

ias of the California Arboretum Foundation.

Demonstrations and lectures will be given from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. both days, each approximately 50 minutes long. The schedule in the Demonstration Home Gardens on Saturday begins with "Bonsai" at 10 a.m. and continues on the hour with "Herbs," "Hanging Baskets," "Roses," "Sai-kei," "Cuttings, Grafting and Layering," and "House Plants." Essentially the same schedule will be offered on Sunday. Outdoor lecture-demonstrations on vegetable gardening will be given at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. both days. On Saturday only there will be a presentation at noon on lawns and ground covers. Two lecture-demonstrations will be given in the orchid greenhouse on both days, one at 11 a.m., the other at 3 p.m.

Special events will include open-house sessions in the Arboretum's Plant Science Library, research laboratories, and greenhouses and nursery.

All in all, the Spring Extravaganza will offer the home gardener just about everything he might wish to see or learn about in the field of horticulture.

## "THE SAGA OF TWO HOBBIES"

By LOU ROWE

This story started when two lonely people, one from Chicago and one from Upland, California were introduced by the girl at the desk at a Hawaiian hotel—a middle aged romance developed and the man from Upland asked the "gal" from Chicago to be his wife.

I was the gal from Chicago and in all of the thirty years living in the suburbs there I had been an enthusiastic gardener but I found that gardening in California was a greater joy—to be able to grow what I called football game "mums," lovely fuchsias, and most of all, camellias!

All I had seen in Chicago were the ones my two sons had had made up into corsages for their dates—preferred and more special than orchids!

Harold had several camellias in his yard and we soon acquired more. Also I joined several flower groups including Pomona Camellia Society. There I enjoyed learning to graft and also in participating in their shows, winning some at first in the arrangement division and gradually winning with our blooms.

In the meantime, I was wishing that Harold could find an absorbing hobby too, as he was nearing retire-



ment and would have time on his hands. As he had always seemed to enjoy our desert jaunts to find rocks for my garden, I thought of the rock hound hobby and we contacted a friend of his who we had heard was a rock hound.

He told us that a new club was starting and asked us to join. He was the field trip chairman and we found that he was a wonderful one. We bought a brand-new Chevy pickup and a Piggy-Back camper, the first one that you could stand upright in.

Many a grand field trip followed—getting material in the daytime and sitting at night around the campfire singing and telling stories. Some of those desert nights were so beautiful. We learned to cut and polish stones for jewelry. Harold cutting and shaping and I sanding, polishing and mounting. We showed our work in several lapidary shows too.

Now to return to our Camellia hobby—we joined Southern California Society and derived much knowledge and interest in our associations there — collected more plants, did more grafting, started seeds — and

followed the shows from San Diego to Modesto.

We next needed more room for our hobbies so found a modest home with enough space to build a large lapidary shop, a camper port and a large saran covered place for our camellias. We already had acquired most of our lapidary equipment before Harold retired.

As time went on, the field trips ended but we found a new and easier way to get material by trading finished spheres and clocks for raw material, especially in Utah and Arizona. We have also gone to the Northwest Federation Lapidary Shows for several years and have had a ball swapping the spheres for lovely things such as faceted stones, opals, polished petrified wood slabs, etc. Not many make spheres in the Northwest and they are in great demand.

And the biggest bonus of all of our two hobbies is the friendship that has developed with grand people from Canada to Mexico—wonderful priceless friendships that make life so interesting in our sunset years.

## **1976 CAMELLIA-RAMA**

**By ART GONOS**

The Second Annual California CAMELLIA-RAMA will once again be held at the Smugglers Inn, Fresno, California, on November 6, 1976. We are happy to announce that both the Northern and Southern California Camellia Councils have given the Central California Camellia Society approval to once again be the host for the CAMELLIA-RAMA.

We are planning on the same format as last year's by starting out with a hospitality room on Friday evening, November 5th. Registration will be Saturday morning followed by the morning session of speakers and of course a luncheon break before the afternoon session. The evening will bring a no host cocktail party and a banquet.

The speakers will be announced in the October issue of the Review. With our Chairmen of John Augis and Jack Mandarich from the North, Bill Johnston from Central California and Judy Simmons from Southern California we will most definitely have a superb program.

Personal letters with registration forms will be mailed out to all who attended the 1975 CAMELLIA-RAMA sometime next October. For those who did not attend and would like to receive his information please contact Art Gonos, 5643 N. College, Fresno, Ca. 93704.

The October issue of the Camellia Review will have complete details of the CAMELLIA-RAMA. Hope to see you all in Fresno on November 6, 1976.

# CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS

By BERNICE GUNN

Will we have to go underground with our camellia gardens? Camellia growers who depend on bees to pollinate their flowers will be interested in the enemy invasion of an African honeybee. It was brought to South America by a geneticist in 1956 who thought he could develop a strain that would produce 50% more honey. Unfortunately, two dozen of the bees escaped around San Paulo and are now widespread in South America.

The Congressional Quarterly of Washington says: The enemy bee is the Africanized honeybee . . . indistinguishable at a glance from the honeybee of the United States . . . it is more prone to stinging and to driving out other bees. It is moving north at the rate of 200 miles per year, and if it reaches our country it could seriously disrupt not only our bee industry but the pollination of more than \$7 billion worth of crops. Scientists attribute the bees' aggressiveness to years of having their honey stolen by African natives.

All aboard for Nashville! Approximately 58 Californians heeded the call, and had a fabulous time in Opryland U.S.A. It was the scene of the A.C.S. Annual Meeting, and "Southern Hospitality" outshone the sights of the city. The Goertzes and myself landed in Charlotte, N.C. a week ahead of time, and had the red carpet rolled out for us by the Hackneys and the Men's Camellia Club of Charlotte. A couple of hours after arriving, we were attending the Southern Living Show (by invitation only), and enjoying beautiful landscaped gardens, colorful designer rooms, unique variety of crafts and an abundance of horticulture for green and not-so-greenthumbers. The next morning (Saturday) we were up early to attend and help judge their Camellia Show . . . BEAUTIFUL! The evening was spent gorging on

delicious food prepared with T.L.C. by local members. Sunday morning the Frank Dowds hosted a gourmet breakfast for the weary out-of-towners. Monday and Tuesday was spent rushing to get ourselves ready for Nashville. Leaving early Wednesday we picked up the Marshall Rhynes and headed for the rendezvous in Nashville. Everything was planned to perfection . . . a tour of Jack Daniel's Distillery, a visit to The Hermitage (home of President Andrew Jackson), an evening at the Grand Ol' Opry, with dinner backstage before the performance, the Camellia Show held in the beautiful natural setting at Cheekwood, Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Art Center . . . the banquet and business meeting the last evening before we all said our goodbyes and went our separate ways. I learned to like grits, deep fried catfish, hush puppies and Country and Western Music. I am the proud possessor of a beautiful Boehm porcelain Betty Sheffield. Overlooking the moths in my wallet, I took a \$10.00 chance on the drawing and won . . . How lucky can you get? All this and complete exhaustion.

## W is for WATERING

Root systems of camellias, like other shade plants, cannot store food or water. Watering requirements depend on weather, soil, etc., and may change by the hour. Never allow the roots to dry completely; keep the soil moist but not soggy; syringe foliage in hot, dry weather, (not in full sun) to maintain humidity. Overhead watering keeps foliage clean and fresh, discourage pests. Mulch!

## X is for EXCITEMENT

The feeling you get when the hybrid seedling you have nurtured for five years is beginning to show color.

## Y is for YUNNAN

Skilled Chinese hybridizers pro-

duced new varieties of camellias for the temple gardens of Yunnan, centuries before Mendel discovered the laws of heredity in Europe. Shortly after World War II, Dr. Walter E. Lammerts and Mr. Ralph Peer—working independently — imported twenty varieties of these spectacular camellias from this Chinese province. After a series of experiences which rival a James Bond thriller, they were able to save eighteen of them for propagation in this country.

#### Z is for ZEST

The feeling with which the real camellia enthusiast approaches each new day.

**HOLD THE FAITH — ONLY SIX MORE MONTHS BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF CAMELLIA SEASON.**

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## **CAMELLIA BOOKS FROM JAPAN**

By **BILL DONNAN**

Recently we had the privilege of looking through several color books which were compiled and published in Japan. These books are so delightful and outstanding that we feel they should be described. Perhaps some of our subscribers might wish to purchase copies for their library.

The first book to be reviewed is "ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CAMELLIAS IN COLOR." edited by the Japan Camellia Society. It can be purchased from Mr. KENJI HAMA, KODANSHA (GAKUSHUTOSHOU-BU) 2-12-21 Otowa, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112, Japan. The cost including surface postage to the U.S.A. is \$51.00. This book is by far, the most comprehensive color picture encyclopedia I have ever seen. There are no less than 703 photos in color with both English and Japanese names. In addition there are 488 pages of text in Japanese.

The second book to be reviewed is one which was published in 1970 but is still available in Japan. It is

the book entitled "CAMELLIAS," by Mr. Yoshiadi Andoh, President of the Kobe Camellia Society. This deluxe edition contains 230 pages, 232 superb color plates and over 150 black and white illustrations. It was published by HOIKUSHA CO. of Osaka and can be purchased through Mr. Andoh at his address: 9-11-1 Chome, Yawatacho, Nadaku, Kobe 657 Japan. The cost is \$18.00 including postage by surface mail. Mr. Andoh's book contains an 8-page introduction in English which traces the history of Camellias in Japan.

This elaborately illustrated book has a preface by Professor E. G. Waterhouse. However, it is the color plates of Camellia blooms which will fascinate and transfix anyone with an ounce of love for Camellias. Some of the pictures have a depth of color and beauty beyond any possible description.

The color plates, published using a 5-color separation process are breathtaking. There are illustrations of some 15 species in addition to the many Japonica, Reticulata and Sasangua cultivars. There are over 20 color plates of Higos! While the bulk of the text is in Japanese all of the color plates have both the Japanese text and the English name of the bloom.

The third book is a pocket sized color book comprising 151 pages entitled "CAMELLIAS FOR BEGINNERS." It was also compiled and edited by Mr. Yoshiaki Andoh and was published in 1973. This book can be purchased from Mr. Andoh for \$2.00 including surface postage from Japan. This wonderful little book has 60 color plates and perhaps 100 black and white illustrations. While the text is in Japanese, the color pictures are worth twice the cost of the book.

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Middle age is the awkward age—when Father Time starts catching up with Mother Nature!

**SHOW RESULTS**  
**DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY**  
**12th Annual Camellia Show**  
**FEBRUARY 28-29, 1976**

*SWEEPSTAKES*: Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Boynton, Lodi

*SWEEPSTAKES RUNNER-UP*: Ralph McPherson, Antioch

*CHALLENGE AWARD*: Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt, Windsor

*SPECIAL AWARD*: Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts, Antioch

**BEST OF SHOW—SAL DAVI MEMORIAL TROPHY**

Best Bloom .....Elegans Splendor .....Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno

**BEST MINIATURE JAPONICA**

Best Bloom .....Pink Smoke .....Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini, Martinez

Runner-Up .....Pearl's Pet .....Mr. & Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto

**BEST SMALL JAPONICA**

Best Bloom .....Ava Maria .....Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Pinheiro, Modesto

Runner-Up .....Pink Perfection .....Mr. & Mrs. Phil Mobley, Ceres

**BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA**

Best Bloom .....Jean Marie .....Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts, Antioch

Runner-Up .....Jean Clere .....Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts, Antioch

**BEST LARGE JAPONICA**

Best Bloom .....Kramer's Supreme .....Mr. & Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto

Runner-Up .....Adolph Audusson Special.....Mr. & Mrs. E. F. Achterberg, Citrus Hts.

**BEST VERY LARGE JAPONICA**

Best Bloom .....Elegans Splendor .....Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno

Runner-Up .....Tomorrow Park Hill .....Peter Van Hoecke, Sacramento

**BEST THREE MINIATURE JAPONICAS**

Best Tray .....Bon Bon Blush .....Mr. & Mrs. A. F. Pinheiro, Modesto

Runner-Up .....Fircone Var. ....Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo, Fresno

**BEST THREE SMALL JAPONICAS**

Best Tray .....Alison Leigh Woodroof .....Mr. & Mrs. D. D. Lesmeister, Carmichael

Runner-Up .....Kitty .....James D. Grant, Santa Rosa

**BEST THREE MEDIUM JAPONICAS**

Best Tray .....Agnes Rowell .....Mr. & Mrs. J. J. Mendoza, Santa Clara

Runner-Up .....Cheryl Lynn Var. ....Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini, Martinez

**BEST THREE LARGE TO VERY LARGE JAPONICAS**

Best Tray .....Julia France .....Mr. & Mrs. Pete Grosso, Modesto

Runner-Up .....Carter's Sunburst Var. ....Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg

**BEST SIX JAPONICAS**

Best Tray .....R. L. Wheeler .....Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt, Windsor

Runner-Up .....Tomorrow .....Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt, Windsor

**BEST NINE DIFFERENT JAPONICAS**

Best Tray .....Mr. & Mrs. J. E. Scott, Pittsburg

Runner-Up .....Mrs. S. B. Davi, Pittsburg

**BEST RETICULATA HYBRID**

Best Bloom .....Dr. Clifford Parks .....Mr. & Mrs. H. Rambath, Sacramento

Runner-Up .....Valentine Day Var. ....Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts, Antioch

**BEST THREE RETICULATA HYBRIDS**

Best Tray .....Cornelian .....Mr. & Mrs. James E. Scott, Pittsburg

Runner-Up .....Tali Queen .....Dr. & Mrs. Hugh Wang, Pleasant Hill

**BEST FIVE RETICULATA HYBRIDS**

Best Tray .....Cornelian .....Mr. & Mrs. James E. Scott, Pittsburg

Runner-Up .....Mouchang .....Mr. & Mrs. James E. Scott, Pittsburg

**BEST NON-RETICULATA HYBRID**

Best Bloom .....Water Lilly Var. ....Mr. & Mrs. Larry Pitts, Antioch

Runner-Up .....Anticipation .....Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt, Windsor

**BEST THREE NON-RETICULATA HYBRIDS**

Best Tray .....Angel Wings .....Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Ehrhart, Walnut Creek

Runner-Up .....E. G. Waterhouse .....Mr. & Mrs. Ben Davi, Pittsburg

**BEST SEEDLING**

Best Bloom .....Matt P. Talia, Santa Clara

Runner-Up .....Matt P. Talia, Santa Clara

**YOUTH DIVISION**

**BEST MINIATURE OR SMALL JAPONICA**

Best Bloom .....Kitty .....Sandy Chilcote, Lafayette  
Runner-Up .....Bon Bon Blush .....Darren Smith, Modesto

**BEST JAPONICA UNDER 4½"**

Best Bloom .....Finlandia Var. ....Kim Kellogg, Modesto  
Runner-Up .....Uncle Sam .....Sandy Chilcote, Lafayette

**BEST JAPONICA OVER 4½"**

Best Bloom .....San Dimas .....Sandy Chilcote, Lafayette  
Runner-Up .....Silver Triumph .....Kirk Smith, Modesto

**BEST RETICULATA OR HYBRID**

Best Bloom .....Valentine Day Var. ....Jane Pitts, Antioch  
Runner-Up .....Howard Asper Var. ....Marc Mandarich, Menlo Park

**BEST LOCAL NOVICE CAMELLIA BLOOM OF ANY SPECIES**

Best Bloom .....Betty Sheffield Supreme ..Curtis Knight, Pleasant Hill  
Runner-Up .....Carter's Sunburst Var. ....Mr. & Mrs. T. E. Pulos, Pleasant Hill

**BEST BICENTENNIAL BLOOM**

Best Bloom .....Augusto L'Gouveia Pinto ..Mr. & Mrs. A. J. Setich, Sacramento  
Runner-Up .....Donckelaarii .....Mr. & Mrs. Ben Davi, Pittsburg

**SHOW RESULTS**  
**CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO**  
**MARCH 6-7, 1976**

OUTSTANDING FLOWER OF SHOW: 'Nuccio's Ruby', Mr. & Mrs. Peter Grosso, Modesto

BEST VERY LARGE JAPONICA (Over 5½"): 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. William Sims, Elk Grove

RUNNER-UP BEST VERY LARGE JAPONICA (over 5½"): 'Tomorrow', Mrs. Charles B. McKee, Sacramento

BEST LARGE JAPONICA (4½" to 5½"): 'Easter Morn', Larry & Nancy Pitts, Antioch

RUNNER-UP BEST LARGE JAPONICA (4½" to 5½"): 'Kramer's Supreme', J. A. McCrillis, Sacramento

BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA (3½" to 4½"): 'Margaret Davis', Mr. & Mrs. Donald D. Lesmeister, Carmichael

RUNNER-UP BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA (3½" to 4½"): 'Magnoliaeflora', Joan Gilham, Sacramento

BEST SMALL JAPONICA (2½" to 3½"): 'Kitty', Mr. & Mrs. Donald D. Lesmeister, Carmichael

RUNNER-UP BEST SMALL JAPONICA (2½" to 3½"): 'Sam Barranco', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro, Modesto

BEST MINIATURE JAPONICA (up to 2½"): 'Petite Miss', Mr. & Mrs. Harry Novick, Woodland Hills

RUNNER-UP BEST MINIATURE JAPONICA (up to 2½"): 'Mini Pink', Harlan Smith family, Modesto

BEST 3 VERY LARGE JAPONICAS (over 5½"): 'Tomorrow Var.', Mr. & Mrs. James Scott, Pittsburg

BEST 3 LARGE JAPONICAS (4½" to 5½"): 'Snow Chan', Larry & Nancy Pitts, Antioch

BEST 3 MEDIUM JAPONICAS (3½" to 4½"): 'Magnoliaeflora', Gilberta Mooney, Sacramento

BEST 3 SMALL JAPONICAS (2½" to 3½"): 'Alison Leigh Woodroof', Mr. & Mrs. Donald D. Lesmeister, Carmichael

BEST 3 MINIATURE JAPONICAS (up to 2½"): 'Bon-Bon', Mr. & Mrs. Albert Biggs, Sacramento

BEST 5 JAPONICAS: 'Chameleon', Mrs. Edith Mazzei, Concord

BEST 11 JAPONICAS: 'Frank Gibson', Frank Sturch, Fair Oaks

BEST RETICULATA OR RETICULATA HYBRID (over 6"): 'Nuccio's Ruby', Mr. & Mrs. Peter Grosso, Modesto

BEST RETICULATA OR RETICULATA HYBRID (under 6"): 'Samantha', Mr. & Mrs. Gilber Cocchetto, Santa Clara

BEST 3 RETICULATA OR RETICULATA HYBRIDS: 'Valley Knudsen', Mr. & Mrs. James M. Randall, Sacramento

BEST 5 RETICULATA OR RETICULATA HYBRIDS: 'Cornelian', Mr. & Mrs. James Scott, Pittsburg  
 BEST HYBRID WITHOUT RETICULATA PARENTAGE: 'E. G. Waterhouse Var.', Larry & Nancy Pitts, Antioch  
 BEST 3 HYBRIDS WITHOUT RETICULATA PARENTAGE: 'Angel Wings', Harlan Smith Family, Modesto  
 BEST COLLECTION OF 9 JAPONICAS: Mrs. William R. Breuner, Orinda  
 BEST SEEDLING—JAPONICA SEEDLING: 'Layercake', J. Carroll Reiners, Sacramento  
 RUNNER-UP BEST JAPONICA SEEDLING (RETICULATA HYBRID): George Stewart, Sacramento  
 RUNNER-UP BEST JAPONICA SEEDLING (HYBRID WITHOUT RETICULATA PARENTAGE): Kramer Bros., Upland  
 BEST CHEMICALLY TREATED BLOOM: 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Mr. & Mrs. James M Randall, Sacramento  
**YOUTH CLASS**  
 BEST JAPONICA: 'Ragland Supreme', Kirk Smith, Modesto  
 BEST MINIATURE: 'Marion Darson', Billy Oliver, Menlo Park  
 BEST RETICULATA: 'Carl Tourje', Gayle Helwig, Richmond  
 BEST SPORT: Sport of 'Extravaganza', Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento  
 BEST SPRAY OR STEM EXHIBIT: 'Francie L', Mr. Carson Sheetz, Sacramento  
 BEST FRAGRANT BLOOM: 'Kramer's Supreme', J. Holtzman, Crows Landing  
 BEST YELLOW OR CREAM BLOOM: 'Brushfield's Yellow', Mr. & Mrs. Herbert Martin, Sacramento  
 BEST BICENTENNIAL BLOOM: 'Pat Nixon', Mrs. William Breuner, Orinda  
 BEST BLOOM EXHIBITED BY A JUDGE: 'Otto' Hoppfer', Mrs. Charles F. O'Malley, Woodside  
 1st RUNNER-UP BEST BLOOM EXHIBITED BY A JUDGE: 'Grand Slam', Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart, Sacramento  
 2nd RUNNER-UP BEST BLOOM EXHIBITED BY A JUDGE: 'Aztec', Mr. Cylde Buchanan, Modesto  
 SWEEPSTAKES AWARD: Mr. & Mrs. Peter Galli, Pittsburg  
 MOST OUTSTANDING ARRANGEMENT: Mrs. Herbert Wood, Sacramento

**SHOW RESULTS**  
**28TH ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW**  
**FRESNO CITY COLLEGE**  
**MARCH 7, 1976**

**BEST JAPONICA, LARGE TO VERY LARGE**

Best Bloom .....Kramer's Supreme .....Mr. & Mrs. Jack Evans, Ivanhoe  
 Runner-Up .....Kona .....Mr. & Mrs. F. Hamilton, Santa Maria

**BEST JAPONICA, MEDIUM**

Best Bloom .....Annette Gehry .....Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor, Fresno  
 Runner-Up .....Harriett Bisbee .....Mr. & Mrs. Jack Evans, Ivanhoe

**BEST BOUTONNIERE**

Best Bloom .....Buddy .....Mr. & Mrs. Tony Pinheiro, Modesto  
 Runner-Up .....Bonbon .....Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur V. Ray, Fresno

**BEST HYBRID OVER FIVE INCHES**

Best Bloom .....Chittagong .....Mr. & Mrs. H. Collier, Chowchilla  
 Runner-Up .....Otto Hopfer .....Mr. & Mrs. Ken Thompson, Fresno

**BEST HYBRID UNDER FIVE INCHES**

Best Bloom .....Angel Wings .....Mr. & Mrs. Bobby Jones, Salinas  
 Runner-Up .....Wilbur Foss .....The Art Gonos Family, Fresno

**BEST THREE JAPONICAS, LARGE TO VERY LARGE**

Best Tray .....Silver Chalice .....The Art Gonos Family, Fresno

**BEST THREE JAPONICAS, MEDIUM**

Best Tray .....Debutante .....The Bill Harris Family, Fresno

**BEST THREE BOUTONNIERE**

Best Tray .....Ladv Hume's Blush .....Dr. & Mrs. Fred Heitman, Lafayette

**BEST THREE HYBRIDS OVER FIVE INCHES**

Best Tray .....William Hertwick .....Dr. & Mrs. Hugh Wang, Pleasant Hill

**BEST THREE HYBRIDS UNDER FIVE INCHES**

Best Tray .....Coral Delight .....The Art Gonos Family, Fresno

**BEST NINE DIFFERENT BLOOMS**

Best Tray ..... The Art Gonos Family, Fresno

**BEST CHEMICALLY TREATED BLOOM**

Best Bloom ..... Nuccio's Ruby ..... Mr. & Mrs. Maurie Abramson, Tulare

Runner-Up ..... Grand Slam ..... Mr. & Mrs. Tony Pinheiro, Modesto

**BEST SEEDLING (Japonica, S-1b)**

Mrs. Bertha A. Harms x Lady in Red ..... Mr. & Mrs. W. Harrison, Berkeley

**AWARD OF EXCELLENCE** ..... The Art Gonos Family, Fresno

Junior Division:

**BEST JAPONICA**

Best Bloom ..... Nuccio's Gem ..... Kathleen Gonos, Fresno

Runner-Up ..... Herme ..... Kathleen Gonos, Fresno

**BEST CAMELLIA OTHER THAN JAPONICA**

Best Bloom ..... Aztec ..... Meilin Wang, Pleasant Hill

Runner-Up ..... Coral Delight ..... Tod Harris, Fresno

**BEST BOUTONNIERE**

Best Bloom ..... Little Slam ..... Kathleen Gonos, Fresno

Artistic Division:

**BEST OF SHOW**

Won by: TRENT C. WILLIAMS, Mariposa

**BEST BEGINNER**

" MRS. HERB MARTIN, Sacramento

**BEST INTERMEDIATE**

" VERA WEYMOUTH, Fresno

**BEST ADVANCED**

Won by: CARL STEPHENS, Midpine

**BEST MEN'S ONLY**

" TRENT C. WILLIAMS, Mariposa

**BEST JUNIOR—Gr. 1-6**

" BOBBIE LEE ANN GRIM, Clovis

**BEST JUNIOR—Gr. 7-9**

Won by: MARK LOWE, Fresno

**BEST JUNIOR—Gr. 10-12**

" KITTY LEWIS, Fresno

**SHOW RESULTS**

**BAKERSFIELD CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW  
MARCH 6-7, 1976**

**BEST FLOWER OF SHOW**

Best Bloom ..... Moutancha ..... Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

**BEST LARGE & VERY LARGE JAPONICA**

Best Bloom ..... Guilio Nuccio Var. .... Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte

Runner-up ..... Easter Morn ..... Mr. & Mrs. D. T. Gray, Claremont

**BEST MEDIUM JAPONICA**

Best Bloom ..... Eleanor Martin Supreme .. Rudy Moore, West Covina

Runner-up ..... Iwane ..... Leland Chow, Bakersfield

**BEST MINIATURE**

Best Bloom ..... Alison Leigh Woodroof ... Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte

Runner-up ..... Reeves Sweetheart ..... Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Harmson, Claremont

**BEST TRAY OF THREE JAPONICAS**

Best Tray ..... Julia France ..... Mr. & Mrs. Mel Canfield, Bakersfield

Runner-up ..... Elegans Splendor ..... Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte

**BEST TRAY OF FIVE JAPONICAS**

Best Tray ..... Francie L. .... Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci, San Gabriel

Runner-up ..... Kramer's Supreme ..... Mr. & Mrs. Harold L. Rowe, Upland

**BEST GULLIO NUCCIO**

Best Bloom ..... Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte

**BEST KRAMER'S SUPREME**

Best Bloom ..... Mr. & Mrs. Harold L. Rowe, Upland

**BEST HYBRID RETICULATA, LARGE & VERY LARGE**

Best Bloom ..... Moutancha ..... Fred Hamilton, Santa Maria

Runner-up ..... John Taylor ..... Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern, Bakersfield

**BEST HYBRID RETICULATA TRAY OF THREE**

Best Tray ..... Francie L. .... R. Jaacks, San Gabriel

Runner-up ..... Lasca Beauty ..... Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta, El Monte

**BEST HYBRID, NON-RETICULATA, MEDIUM**

Best Bloom ..... Elsie Jury ..... Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan, Arcadia

Runner-up ..... Waltz Time Var. .... Mr. & Mrs. Mel Canfield, Bakersfield

**BEST HYBRID NON-RETICULATA TRAY OF THREE**

Best Tray ..... Anticipation ..... Mr. & Mrs. A. L. Summerson, Glendale

Runner-up ..... Elsie Jury ..... Mr. & Mrs. Don J. Bracci, Arcadia

**BEST SPORT**

Best Bloom ..... Sport of Mamie Lou ..... Mr. & Mrs. Harold L. Rowe, Upland

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**SHOW RESULTS**  
**MODESTO CAMELLIA CAVALCADE**  
**MARCH 20, 1976**

**SWEEPSTAKES:** Won by Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor  
**RUNNER-UP SWEEPSTAKES:** won by Mr. & Mrs. Boynton  
**BEST JAPONICA, LARGE OR VERY LARGE:** 'Lady in Red', Mrs. C. B. McKee  
**RUNNER-UP JAPONICA, LARGE OR VERY LARGE:** 'Tommorw Park Hill', Mr. & Mrs. Donald Leismeister  
**BEST JAPONICA, MEDIUM:** 'Margaret Davis', The Art Gones Family  
**RUNNER-UP JAPONICA, MEDIUM:** 'Ragland Supreme', The Harlan Smith Family  
**BEST JAPONICA, SMALL:** 'Tom Thumb', Mr. & Mrs. Doug Batt  
**BEST 3 JAPONICAS, LARGE OR VERY LARGE:** 'Silver Triumph', The Art Gones Family  
**BEST 3 JAPONICAS, SMALL OR MEDIUM:** 'Margaret Davis', Mr. & Mrs. Donald Lesmeister  
**BEST 5 JAPONICAS, LARGE OR VERY LARGE:** 'Grand Prix', Dr. & Mrs. Hugh H. Wang  
**BEST 5 JAPONICAS, MEDIUM OR SMALL:** 'Spring Sonnet', The Art Gones Family  
**BEST RETIC. OR RETIC. HYBRID:** 'Howard Asper', Mr. & Mrs. K. C. Hallstone  
**RUNNER-UP RETIC. OR RETIC. HYBRID:** 'Nuccio's Ruby', Mr. & Mrs. James Randall  
**BEST 3 RETICS. OR RETIC. HYBRIDS:** 'Captain Rawes', Mrs. Edith Mazzei  
**BEST HYBRID (OTHER THAN RETIC PARENTAGE):** 'Charlean', The Harlan Smith Family  
**BEST 3 HYBRIDS (OTHER THAN RETIC PARENTAGE):** 'Sylvia May Wells', Mr. & Mrs. Donald Lesmeister  
**BEST MINIATURE:** 'Frances Council', Mr. & Mrs. Ron Kellogg  
**RUNNER-UP MINIATURE:** 'Sugar Babe', Mr. & Mrs. Ron Kellogg  
**BEST 3 MINIATURES:** 'Man Size', Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro  
**BEST WHITE JAPONICA BLOOM:** 'Lucy Stewart', Mr. & Mrs. L. C. Evans  
**BEST COLLECTION 12 DIFFERENT BLOOMS:** The Art Gones Family  
**BEST SEEDLING, LARGE OR MEDIUM:** Mr. & Mrs. George Stewart  
**BEST SEEDLING, SMALL OR MINIATURE:** Dr. & Mrs. J. Holtzman  
**AWARD OF EXCELLENCE:** Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro  
**PETER HISCHIER MEMORIAL TROPHY:** Jeannie LaCoste  
**BEST JAPONICA BLOOM (by Modesto Camellia Society Members):** 'Tomorrow Park Hill', The Harlan Smith Family  
**RUNNER-UP JAPONICA BLOOM (by Modesto Camellia Society Members):** 'In The Pink', Virginia Rankin  
**BEST JAPONICA BLOOM:** 'Elegans Supreme', Mr. & Mrs R. P. Skiles  
**RUNNER-UP BEST JAPONICA BLOOM:** 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', Pam Lang  
**BEST FRAGRANT BLOOM:** 'Sensation', K. C. Hallstone  
**BEST HIGO BLOOM:** 'Nioi Fubuki', Barbara Butler  
**JUNIOR DIVISION**  
**BEST MINIATURE:** 'Marion Darsow', Billy Oliver  
**BEST JAPONICA:** 'Elegans Supreme', Sandy Chilcote  
**BEST HYBRID:** 'Angel Wings', Robbie Rankin  
**BEST RETIC.:** 'Purple Gown', Billy Oliver

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# 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, October through April (except 3rd Monday in November), at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield

## \*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY

President: Robert Eastman; Sec., Mrs. George T. Butler, 1831 Windsor Ln, Santa Ana 92705

Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through April, 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, October through April in Shepard Garden & Art Center, 3300 McKinley Blvd., Sacramento

## \*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Bill Harris; Secretary, Mary Anne Ray, 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727

Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November through February, in All-purpose Room, Del Mar School, 4122 N. Del Mar, Fresno

## DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, November through March at various society member's homes, Oct. 25 3rd Annual BBQ Dinner 5:00 p.m. immediately following the Fall Meeting of the Northern California Camellia Council.

## JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October through May, United Methodist Church, Lodi

## LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

Meetings: 1st Tuesday, December through April, 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: Second Tuesday October through May, at Guarantee Savings Bldg., 2929 McHenry Ave., Modesto

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Bill E. Lockwood; Secretary, Peter W. Eberle, 133 Moraga Way, Orinda 944563

Meetings: 1st Monday, November through May, Claremont JHS, 5750 College Ave., Oakland

## PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Judy Simmons; Secretary, Leone Summerson, 1370 San Luis Rey Dr., Glen. 91208

Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, Central Bank of Glendale, 411 N. Central Ave., Glendale 91203

## PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Ralph E. Bernhardt; Sec., Andrew R. Johnson, Jr., 28 Lloyd Dr., Atherton 94025

Meetings: 4th Tuesday, September through April, Municipal Services Center, 1400 Broadway, Redwood City.

## \*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November through April, 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., November-April, Rm. 101, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Pk., San Diego, 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: 3rd Tuesday September through April, at Great Western Savings Bldg., 2100 El Camino Real, Santa Clara

## SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Marilyn Batt; Secretary, C. O. McCorkle, 340 Belhaven Pl., Santa Rosa 95405

Meetings: Nov. 13, Dec. 11, 1975, January through May 1976 on the 4th Thursday of the month, 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; Secretary, Mrs. Elsie Bracci, 5567 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel 91776

Meetings: Friday, Nov. 14; Friday, Dec. 19; Thursday, Jan. 22; Thursday, Feb. 26; Thursday, March 25; and Thursday, April 22 at the Los Angeles County Arboretum Lecture Hall in Arcadia



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