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Camellia
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



ELEGANS CHAMPAGNE

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Southern California Camellia Society Inc.

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

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

Application for membership may be made by letter to the Secretary. Annual dues: \$9.00.

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THE COVER FLOWER

(C. JAPONICA MUTANT 'ELEGANS SPLENDOR')

This is the story of the cover flower 'Elegans Champagne'. In the winter of 1972 Nuccio's Nurseries was preparing a shipment of camellias when they chanced to see a beautiful, cream colored, sport of 'Elegans Splendor' on one of the specimens to be sold! The mutant was removed from the plant and grafted on 2-gallon understock and hidden in the locked lath house on the back part of the nursery. The graft healed over nicely and the scion produced two vigorous green shoots. But, alas, ground squirrels, which sometimes forage in the nursery in the early summer, discovered the new shoots and ate them off completely! It looked as though there would be no yellow sport of 'Elegans Splendor'. However, tender care of the grafted scion produced new shoots and, in the spring of 1974 there were several of the butter yellow flowers. 1974-1975 witnessed a modest increase in grafted plants and a very successful trial of rooting cuttings of this mutant. The plant bloomed consistently with beautiful cream colored flowers. At the same time the unusual fimbriated leaves gave every evidence that a new mutant had, indeed, been found. 'Elegans Champagne' has a large to very large anemone form flower having a butter yellow center with cream petaloids. The plant has markedly fimbriated leaves and it has a low spreading growth. It was offered for sale in the fall of 1976.



THOUGHTS

from the editor

I was reading several articles from "The Garden", the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society in London and I ran onto some interesting statistics. It seems that they were having their annual Kew Gardens Conservation Conference and some one came up with the horrifying fact that "at least 50,000 plant species will be either extinct or seriously threatened with extinction within the next 25 years"! In other words, due to the urbanization and press of sub-urban growth together with the increased development of arable land from its natural state, many non-commercial plant species will become crowded out and eventually lost.

Well, one wonders how many camellia cultivars are either extinct or are seriously threatened with extinction. The 1976 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE lists over 5700 named camellia blooms. Of these, I would guess that not over 25% are available today. For example, Nuccio's Nurseries propagates about 450 varieties for sale. Trehane Camellia Nursery in England lists between 400 and 500. Probably many of these are duplicates of those on the Nuccio list. Other camellia nurseries in the United States and over-seas may sell camellias particular to their areas. Let's be generous and state that if one looked hard enough and far enough he could purchase from 1500 to 2000 different named cultivars. There still remains the other 3500 to 4000 named camellias which are either "lost" or can not be located.

You may ask—"How about the various camellia gardens? Couldn't the 'lost' varieties be found there?" Possibly! However, let's take Descanso Gardens as an example. The Descanso Gardens Camellia Forest has over 100,000 plants. Yet, if one searched there diligently, one would be hard-put to garner over 600 to 700 different scions; and many of these would be on the usual camellia nursery list. At the risk of boring you I will conjecture that if one purchased all the camellias there were for sale and then visited all the Gardens to gather scions, he would still only have about half of all the camellias which have been given a name. The rest are either "lost" or are in grave danger of becoming "lost"!

Bill Donnan

THE 32nd ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CAMELLIA SOCIETY AT MODESTO, MARCH 17-19

by MRS. ROBERT DORN

It has been often said that fine wine and beautiful camellias go together. This is because they both thrive in the same salubrious, Mediterranean climate. Because Modesto is in the heart of the wine country and our annual camellia show held at the Gallo Winery has been acclaimed the most beautiful and elegant flower show in the United States, it seems only fitting that Vintage '77 be the slogan to identify this special event.

The members of the Camellia Society of Modesto, who are hosting the 1977 American Camellia Society annual meeting cordially invite you to attend and participate in the following program.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16

Registration at Holiday Inn for early arrivers, and Hospitality Room open at 6 p.m. Cold storage for exhibitors' blooms furnished until Saturday entry.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17

9 a.m. - 12 noon—Registration at Holiday Inn

ACS Board of Directors meeting

12 noon—Kick-Off Luncheon and welcome to California, San Joaquin Valley, Modesto, and Vintage '77.

1:30 p.m.—Bus tour to Gallo Winery and Glass Plant, followed by a Western Bar-B-Que. Return to Holiday Inn at 10 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18

9 a.m. - 5 p.m.—Registration at the Holiday Inn

9 a.m. - 12 noon—Camellia Culture and new developments presented by the Camellia Research Committee.

12:30 p.m.—Bus tour to Columbia State Historic Park, box lunch aboard, Happy hour, dinner and entertainment at Historic Columbia House Restaurant. Return to Modesto at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19

9 a.m. - 12 noon—Late Registration at the Gallo Administration Building.

10 a.m.—Judges Brunch at the Holiday Inn.

10 a.m.—Garden Tour at the LaCoste home.

2 p.m.—Preview of the Modesto Camellia Show at the Gallo Administration Building.

7 p.m.—Reception and Cocktails hosted by the Camellia Society of Modesto at the Elks Club.

8 p.m.—Annual A.C.S. Banquet at the Elks Club, with entertainment and dancing.

SUNDAY, MARCH 20

10 a.m. - 6 p.m.—Camellia Show open

California is a big state and right in the middle of it is Modesto, situated near the northern tip of the San Joaquin Valley, 91 miles southeast of San Francisco. The climate is moderate, with dry summers and mild winters. It is in the center of a large agricultural region and the country ranks first nationally in peach production. E & J Gallo Winery, America's largest winery and Modesto's largest employer is located in Modesto. Its beautiful administration building is the setting of the annual camellia show of the Camellia Society of Modesto. Many other food processing companies are also found here.

Because of its central location, visitors to Modesto will find it an easy drive to Lake Tahoe, Yosemite National Park, Calaveras Big Trees Park, Carmel-by-the-Sea, as well as San Francisco, considered by many to be one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the United States.

The Holiday Inn will be the headquarters for the ACS Meeting. It is located at 1612 Dale Road, Modesto, Ca. 05350. RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE DIRECTLY WITH THE HOLIDAY INN. Rates are \$23 single; \$27-30 double.

The convention registration fee is \$50 for three days. Check should be made to Camellia Society of Modesto and sent to Clyde Buchanan, 1113 Half Moon Drive, Modesto, Ca. 95350. Please address all correspondence regarding registration to Mrs. Barbara Butler, 1016 Sycamore Ave., Modesto, Ca. 95350.

THE REAL WINNERS

Who are the REAL WINNERS? Some people say that the best camellia hobbists are those who will win all the "hardware" at the various Camellia Shows. Others will argue that the REAL WINNERS are those who win the annual Bloom Display Contests held by the various societies at their monthly meetings. In-as-much as the CAMELLIA REVIEW has published the Show Results for last year's shows, we thought it would be of interest to publish the names of the winners of these bloom display contests for the 1975-1976 Season. Here are some of the results:

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Peer Cup—For best group of 12 blooms Ernie Pieri

Freed Cup—For best single camellia Phil Sims

For best gibbed bloom Phil Sims

ORANGE COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Butler Trophy for Small & Miniatures Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen

McClelland Trophy for Medium Japonicas Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen

Tinkham Trophy for Large Japonicas Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen

Kahan Trophy for Retics & Hybrids Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen

Nowlin Trophy for Special Culture Mr. & Mrs. Bob Eastman

Long Trophy for Best Bloom Mr. & Mrs. Bob Eastman

Species and Seedling Trophy Paul Nielson

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Trophy For Most Points During Year Mr. & Mrs. Ab. Summerson

POMONA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Trophy for Most Points The Jim McClung Family

First Runner-up Trophy Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen

Second Runner-up Trophy Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Award for most points Mr. & Mrs. Ab Summerson

Runner-up Award Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Month Best Flower Exhibitor

October—'Elegans Supreme' The Bob McNeils

November—'Betty Sheffield Supreme' The Jim Andrews

December—'Owen Henry' Mildred Murray

January—'Fire Chief Var.' Les Baskerville

February—'Nuccio's Gem' Edna Baskerville

March—'Glen 40-Var.' Althea Hebert

April—'Nuccio's Ruby' The Jim Andrews

THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST (and the first shall be last)

By JAMES H. McCOY
Fayetteville, North Carolina

How changeable we camellia growers are when it comes to our favorites. Our pride and joy of one season will be mud the next. And the reverse is just as true. A variety without any particular esteem will suddenly impress us in such a manner till it finds itself occupying a choice place in the greenhouse instead of hidden behind the voluminous skirts of 'Ella Ward Parsons' or some other more favored variety. Remember your favorite of five years ago? Chances are, if you still have it, it has fallen in favor to a position somewhere between this flash-in-the-pan and that one (no names please).

About 12 years ago, I saw a picture of a very beautiful camellia on the cover of one of our journals. The description of it literally set me on fire. I probably could have ordered a plant but since I was going to Mobile anyway, decided to wait and buy a plant from Belle Fontaine, Riverview, or one of the other nurseries down there. Well, when I got there, all the nurseries I visited had sold out. I came back to Fayetteville and ordered a scion. It cost me \$5.00. I cut down a large sasanqua and grafted it. It took or seemed to but every time I'd take the jar off, it would flop. I'd put the jar back on, wait a week or so and try again. It would flop again. I agonized over this graft for months. Finally, it caught on and took off skyward. The first bloom, about two years later, was a little knot of a bloom, not worth cutting. Subsequent years produced nothing comparable to the beautiful flower on the cover of the Journal. It didn't even make good grafting stock.

I have had a blooming plant of 'Bernadette Karsten' for five or six years—ever since it became available.

Never could I get a bloom worth showing to my friends, much less, worth exhibiting. I could not imagine how it could ever have been called 'Two Ton Tony'! Then something happened! This year, every bloom was big, full, crisp and beautiful. Needless to say, my appreciation of it has soared! I cannot explain its performance this year. It received more or less the same cultural attention that it has always got. Maybe it heard me mutter in passing, "Friend, you're on borrowed time."

One very fine camellia gained such popularity several years ago till it was winning everywhere it was shown. No cultivar stood a chance against it. Its beauty was ethereal! A friend of mine was so taken with it till he collected a group of almost 100 blooming size plants of this one cultivar. I was captivated too, and at one time had about 20 plants of this beauty. It still produces strikingly beautiful blooms which exceed all ordinary bounds in size, but it has fallen out of favor with exhibitors and judges alike. It still wins shows on occasion but not so often as before. My friend's collection of this variety has dwindled and his interests are elsewhere. So are my own. I have given away plants and even used some for grafting stock. How inconstant we are! How fickle!

'Valley Knudsen' has been a resident in my greenhouse for about six or seven years. It produced beautiful large blooms every year of a color all its own. I enjoyed it but I held it in no higher regard than I did 'Francie L' or several of the other retic hybrids. Then, last year I impulsively pollinated several of its blooms using both retic and japonica pollen. Imagine my astonishment and

joy when seed pods began to develop! At seed gathering time, I had eight seed pods on 'Valley Knudsen' and a multitude of garden pea size black seed. I now have seedlings of 'Valley Knudsen' x 'Tiffany,' 'Valley Knudsen' x 'Royal Robe' and 'Valley Knudsen' x 'Cornelian'. It suddenly gained such high regard with me till I persuaded Ernest Aycock to give me another large, fully budded plant.

In 1969, I saw in Biloxi, a bloom of a new reticulata hybrid so big and so beautiful till I could not tear myself away from the seedling table on which it was displayed. I came back home in awe of this spectacular bloom. I determined to get a plant as soon as I could, regardless of the cost. A couple years passed and it had not hit the market. In a letter to Carroll Moon, I wrote plaintively, "I wonder when we'll be able to buy 'so-and-so'". At the Columbia show, Carroll took me out to his car to show me something—a plant of 'so-and-so'—a gift. I was overjoyed. I cared for it as well as I could and year after year got nothing but ordinary blooms. Needless to say, this cultivar, which once held top place on my want list, is now just another space taker in the greenhouse.

Everyone knows 'Grand Slam', an Illges award camellia. It's a large to



very large, semi-double flower of the richest dark red color. Though very pretty, it does not stand much chance of winning a show. It's just another good camellia. I bought my plant, cared for it and enjoyed its blooms, but it never gained a place anywhere near the top in my esteem—not until this year. One warm afternoon, I was in the greenhouse doing some grafting. I detected a pleasant and very distinct scent every time I moved down one side. Then the realization struck me like a falling Georgia pine. There is a perfumed camellia cultivar in here somewhere! It didn't take me long to find it—'Grand Slam'. Since I have recently become interested in hybridizing, you can just imagine how important a place in my collection a very large, rich red, scented, japonica would occupy.

I could cite many other examples of our changing tastes, but I believe that all would agree that our tastes do change. And this is good. It keeps us curious. It keeps us seeking. It keeps us interested.

CAMELLIA SEED HARVEST

By the time you read this the 1976 Harvest of Camellia seeds at the Huntington Botanical Gardens will be completed. A crew under the leadership of Rudy Moore picked the seeds in early September and they have been sorted and packaged for shipment to fill future orders. This year's crop of seeds was one of the largest on record. The late blooms of last spring caused many flowers to set seed and the seed pods tended to open early. Included here is a photo taken of the 1975 seed harvest. This photo was taken by Harry Reich. Does anyone care to guess how many seeds there are in this photo? The answer can be found on page 16.

HOW I BECAME A CAMELLIA ENTHUSIAST (A NEW TWIST)

By BEN BERRY

San Diego Camellia Society

When I read these articles about persons becoming camellia enthusiasts twenty or thirty years ago, I must confess I am envious. I wonder what the situation would be if I had those years of experience behind me. Would I too see our flowers on the head table? Would even twenty percent of my grafts take? Now let's tell it as it is—at least for the Berry family.

I was a Naval officer, blessed or cursed, as you wish, with a traveling job throughout much of my career. My wife Eleanor and I had been raised in the deep south—Georgia—and camellias were all around but we didn't pay much attention except an occasional corsage from the florist. In those days we both had getting ahead on our minds. Subsequently in my Naval career I was ordered to the Pentagon for duty and we bought our first house. We had either rented or lived in Navy quarters prior to that. Eleanor joined a garden club and we became interested in growing things. About then a Jerry Hill, who operated Hill's Camellia Nursery on Gebe Road in Arlington, gave a talk to Eleanor's garden club. Through this we learned that camellias would grow in that area so down to Jerry's place we went and came away with a Pink Perfection. We first planted it in front of our house where it had sun as well as reflected heat from the bricks for most of the day. It soon began to lose its leaves so back to Jerry we went. He told us that reflected heat was no good, to find another place for it. We moved it to a better location where it grew and thrived—in a way. Each year it would set lots of buds. With the coming of spring the buds would begin to swell and then—bang. In our exposed location

a cold northwest wind would come up and the temperature would drop to 10° or 15° and most of the buds would freeze. Those that survived were low on the plant and on the side next to the house. The only way we could tell if we had any blooms was to peek through a basement window next to the plant. Then I'd go out and crawl under the plant and cut the bloom. That was our total experience with camellias prior to California.

One day our admiral said "Ben I want you to go to San Diego and take a job that I'm sure you will like." Frankly we didn't want duty on the West Coast. I had passed through California several times on my way to assignments in the Pacific but had not had the time to see any of it or experience California living. We both felt that the East Coast was the more desirable place to live. Anyway, my first duty was at the Naval Air Station, North Island, which is physically located in Coronado. We had sold our home in Arlington, Virginia so we sought to reinvest in a house in Coronado that we could sell without undue difficulty when our time was up and the happy day of return to the East Coast arrived. The year was 1964. On this new property were two fair sized camellia plants. We had hired a landscape designer (not architect) to help us plan a garden. Three-fourths of our back yard, which is large by California standards, had been fenced off and allowed to revert to desert. When our two camellias began to bloom he identified them as Alba Plena and Elegans. My, but they were beautiful. By this time we had made flower borders and lawn where the desert had formerly been. I then began to buy a few camellias whose blooms I ad-

mired. I say a few. It was exactly four. C. M. Hovey, Prince Eugene Napoleon, Rosea Superba, and Kramer's Supreme. Two of these were planted in the wrong places but by trial and error I finally found a place where they were reasonably happy.

On completion of my first tour of duty in California I was offered another billet in the San Diego area and gladly accepted. By this time we felt there was no other place to live. Upon completion of my second tour of duty in this area I was ordered to Naples, Italy for my twilight tour since I had to retire after this. We rented our house to people who liked the garden and we thought would take reasonable care of it. In December 1971 that magic day of retirement arrived and back to Coronado we came. In February 1972 and again in 1973 we attended the San Diego Camellia Show. Somewhere in this last time span I joined the San Diego Camellia Society so I could receive the Camellia Review and learn something about the flower I so greatly admired. I had not planned on attending any meetings and didn't until the dinner meeting in May 1973. My C. M. Hovey was sick. The leaves were blotched and the blooms had not been as good as before. At this dinner meeting an authority on camellias was to be the speaker. So Eleanor and I attended, along with some leaves from C. M. Hovey tucked in my pocket.

We were royally received by Althea Hebert who introduced us to many people. At the first opportunity I approached the authority and showed my sick leaves. They were carefully examined and a few questions asked. Finally he said he didn't know what the trouble was or what the remedy was and suggested I take my question to another well known authority who was also present. I did and he too carefully examined the leaves and asked questions. Finally he too said

he didn't know and directed me to a third person present who is also an authority. Again the same routine was followed and this last authority told me to ask Jess George. I did and told Jess what had preceeded. Jess' response was "If they don't know how in the world would I know?" In spite of not being given a magic formula for instant health and beautiful bloom I was impressed by the sincere interest of all. At this dinner Harry Humphrey was installed for his second term as president. Harry too greatly impressed me for his sincerity and his ease. I then decided it would be to my advantage to attend meetings.

Well, that fall we started attending regularly and we kept winning a plant at these meetings and we liked that. I was greatly honored when asked to serve on the board of directors for the following year. But, can you imagine my surprise and shock when I found I had been appointed as Harry's successor. A year in the society, a complete novice, and here I was president of a great and active society.

No, I haven't been on the honorable and don't know as I will ever be. No, I don't have many camellias, twenty or thirty and not too many of the newer ones. I'm still a complete novice but I love it. Anyway, that is how I was hooked on camellias. It was a combination of the plant, the flower and the wonderful people.

My C. M. Hovey? Somewhere I had read that a good dose of epsom salts was sometimes good for plants. I gave it a good dose of epsom salts and the blooms are beautiful. Wonderful stuff, that epsom salts.

We keep seeing advertisements for paper-back books dealing with the general subject of "THE POLITICS OF SCARCITY" when, in reality, some one should write a book about "THE SCARCITY OF POLITICS"!

PEST CONTROL OF THE FUTURE

By A. J. HALSTEAD

Entomologist at Wisley Gardens, discusses the non chemical forms of control now being developed.

(Editor's Note: This article is a reprint from *The Garden Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society*, Vol. 101, Part 5, May, 1976.)

During the last thirty years many new insecticides have been discovered, and these have provided a high level of control for most pests. They have also created certain problems, such as pesticide resistance and damage to the environment, which, together with the high cost of developing new insecticides, is stimulating research into alternative methods of pest control. Ideally, these methods should be selective for pests, harmless to man and other vertebrates, and not cause phytotoxicity or leave harmful residues.

Biological control is one alternative which fits this description, and it is receiving renewed interest. This method involves using a predator or parasite which will reduce the pest numbers to a point where serious damage no longer occurs. Most of the successful projects have been overseas, where a pest has been accidentally introduced, and the balance can then be restored by introducing predators and parasites from the pest's country of origin. Most of our garden pests are native to this country but a number of introduced pests occur in glasshouses and this presents opportunities for biological control. Some commercial growers are using a predatory mite, *Phytoseiulus persimilis*, to control red spider mite, and a parasitic wasp, *Encarsia formosa*, against glasshouse whitefly on a wide range of crops.

Most plants have more than one type of pest, and the current trend is to devise an integrated control programme consisting of compatible chemical, biological and cultural control methods. This is essential where biological control is being used, as

the beneficial animals are readily killed by most insecticides.

Microbiologists are also investigating the organisms which attack insects. A bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis*, kills a wide range of caterpillars, beetles and flies, but appears to be harmless to beneficial animals. This is sometimes used to control outbreaks of caterpillars in forestry plantations where it is important not to destroy the beneficial animals which are controlling other potential pests. There are also some fungi which will attack insects such as aphids and whitefly, which might be used in glasshouses where the high humidity needed for the fungi's growth can be provided. Several virus diseases have been identified, mainly among caterpillars, and, like bacteria and fungi, they can be deliberately introduced in order to start an epidemic. These pathogens are propagated on artificial media or extracted from infected insects and prepared as a powder or spray which is applied to the plants. If conditions are suitable, the disease will spread rapidly throughout the pest population.

One of the attributes of a pest is to be able to breed rapidly and in large numbers. This can be prevented by making the insects sterile by exposing them to certain chemicals or radioactive compounds. These are too dangerous to be applied directly onto crops so they are used on laboratory reared insects, which are then released. The sterile insects mate with normal fertile members of their species and this causes the females to lay infertile eggs. If enough sterile insects are released over a long enough period, successful reproduc-

tion becomes impossible. This technique has been used against pests such as fruit flies and codling moth. Reinfestation by the pest after the programme has finished is a problem and sterile insect release is most likely to succeed on islands and other geographically isolated areas.

Another way of interfering with an insect's sex life is to make use of pheromones. These are volatile substances which some insects produce, and one of their functions is to attract males so that mating can take place. The chemical nature of some pheromones has been identified and it is possible to synthesize them. The use of these chemicals is still in the early stages of development, but there is one example of their practical use in this country. Some commercial fruit growers are using traps baited with codling moth pheromone to catch the males. This enables growers to identify the main emergence and egg-laying period of the females and to accurately time their control measures. In the future it may be practicable to disrupt the mating of some pests by applying so much pheromone to the crop that the males will be disoriented and unable to locate the females. Another possible use is to attract the insects into traps which have been baited with one of the sterilizing compounds or diseases mentioned above.

Insects also have hormones which

are responsible for controlling the process of metamorphosis from larval stages to the adult form. Synthetic hormones are able to block this process so that the insect fails to reach maturity and dies. This type of control technique is best suited to situations where damage is caused by the adults and the larvae are harmless.

Most of the above techniques are experimental and it will be many years before they are widely used. Insecticides will continue to be the most important method of control while they remain effective and cheaper to use than the alternatives. Experience has shown, however, that many pests are capable of becoming resistant to insecticides, and the soaring cost of discovering new compounds may encourage the further development of these novel techniques.

CORRECTION

In the October issue of *Camellia Review* readers were asked to respond to an article on name changes in Mathotiana Family of Camellias. The deadline for comments regarding proposed listings was set for July 1, 1978. This was in error. The deadline for comments is JULY 1, 1977.

INTRODUCING IN 1976 - 77

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CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS

by BERNICE GUNN

The camellia world lost a great friend in the passing of Ben Rayner. He was very much "into" the hobby socially and scientifically, and had made many friends world-wide. His and Wynne's home at Cardiff, Stratford was a must stop for countless visitors from all corners of the world. I ran across the November 1974 issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW the other day and the cover picture of Meyer Piet's wood carving of Ben oblivious to a cow eating his elusive "yellow camellia" brought back pleasant memories of Wynne and Ben's last visit to America. I don't think we will ever forget him.

To the ladies whose husbands allow them some place to grow their own plants . . . house plants that is. If you aren't prone to asking a friend to take care of them for you when on vacation, here is a tip—put plants in large clear polyethylene plastic bags, tied tightly at the top. The moisture that is given off by the plant during the day will condense on the sides during the night. It will then run down the sides and be absorbed again from the bottom of the pot. Do not use a saucer. Water plant well before being put in this environment. Try to keep the plastic from actually touching the foliage.

A drunk standing at a bar ordered a cocktail, drank it then started chewing and swallowing the glass up to the stem. A drunk standing next to him was watching the procedure. After eating five glasses that way right up to the stem, he noticed the fellow looking at him. "Who you looking at—what is this to you?" "Nothing," came the drunken reply. "But you don't know how to eat these glasses—why do you leave the stem? That's the best part."

There are only two living species of Sequoia, but more than forty fossil species.

Looking on the inside cover of each CAMELLIA REVIEW there is a list of Life Members. They didn't get there by being "just hobbyists". In any kind of an organization there has to be more to keep it going than just paying dues, showing blooms, taking home silver, being a chairman now and then. All of the persons listed have done more than what was expected of them. That is one reason we haven't fallen by the wayside and are still a growing group.

Geneticists say that if there were only one camellia plant left in the world, there could still be developed from it as many species and varieties as we now have, but it would take thousands of years.

King James I in early 17th-century Britain, enjoyed playing cards so much that he employed two courtiers to assist him; one to hold his cards and the other to suggest which cards to throw.

Do you realize that most of us never get to know the real pleasure to be found in the Arboretum and Descanso Gardens? We go on a camellia show week end, enter our blooms and leave. They have many events on their calendar (all free) that can give you hours of pleasure, such as: Sunday morning walks, art festivals, birdwalks, symphonies, plays, flower shows other than camellias, interesting talks and many other events. Broaden your outlook and attend some of these fine offerings.

Doctors at a psychiatric hospital in New York have proven a theory that man is inherently unhappy in an environment that has an absence of plants. Half of their patients had a chrysanthemum plant placed on their table at meals, and so on. The other half have been exposed to an inanimate object such as a figurine on their tables. The plant exposed patients were much more contented than those with the figurines. They

say it is a form of primal association, and in our artificial man-made urban world, deep in our psyches is a need to go back. Maybe that is why members that have forced their wives to go inside with their gardening have such happy marriages.

THE 1976 GIB SHOW

The 1976 Gib Show sponsored by the Southern California Camellia Council will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Los Angeles County Arboretum, in Arcadia, California. This year's Show will be held one week earlier than usual and has been set for Saturday and Sunday, December 4th and 5th. The 1976 Show Chairman, Rudy Moore, has been busy lining up the various committees to perform the magic of creating a camellia flower show. Workers are being recruited for Staging; Registration; Placement of blooms; Judging; Clerking; Awards; Hospitality; and Publicity. The main theme of the show will be a display of early blooms and resulting from the use of gibberellic acid. However, this year, all camellia blooms seem to be coming into flower early and there will be ample room to display natural, untreated blooms. The schedule and format of the show will be the same as in former years with awards for both gibbed and non-gibbed flowers and for different species and size groups. One new rule which will be tried out for the first time at the Gib Show, and which may affect both judges and exhibitors, deals with the problem of gibbed blooms being placed in with the non-treated blooms. The new rule states that "In the Non-treated Divisions, no blooms will be judged unless they have a stem with a growth-bud attached."

Anyone wishing to help set up the show should report to Rudy Moore at 8:30 a.m., Friday, December 3rd at the Arboretum.

TWO SLEEPERS

by M. H. RYNE
Belmont, N.C.

Five or six years ago, I had the pleasure of seeing two new Hybrid camellias. Namely, Four Winds and Pharoah. I was not impressed with either flower, however, I had heard so much about each, that at my first opportunity I bought one of each.

About three years later I left home with a beautiful Four Winds bloom, but it didn't get to the show. We spent the night about 80 miles from the show and before darkness we opened some of the flower boxes and re-iced them. I was so disappointed when I saw the Four Winds bloom. One or two petals had touched the ice and turned brown. Naturally it could not compete in a show, but as I started to throw it away I heard a voice behind me say, "please, may I have it?" There was a young man and he had never seen such a beautiful flower. Of course, I gave it to him and the last I saw of him he was grinning and almost running home to give it to his wife. It was such a lovely bloom that it would have certainly made its place when judged.

The following year I was lucky enough to win Best Hybrid in one show with another beautiful Four Winds. I predict in the near future that Four Winds will be winning a share of silver all over the South. Even in California where it was originated it should be most outstanding.

The second Hybrid sleeper is Pharoah. I can not imagine why more hybrid growers do not show it. It is hard to grow in a can, however, I have good luck with it planted in the ground. I do not think the style is as good as Four Winds but it will compete with Howard Asper and Aztec. I also predict a great future for Pharoah. It would really be great to see Pharoah, and Four Winds with

about 25% white variegation. If you ever see me with one arm missing, you can bet I traded it for two of these plants that I have found vari-

egated. Well no! I really wouldn't do that, however the Camellia hunters will go a long way to find the plants they want.

THE EFFECT OF COLCHICINE ON CAMELLIAS

by EDDIE McCLUNG

"Colchicine, a poisonous medicinal chemical, has been used since 1937 in plant breeding work to produce changes in plants by doubling the number of Chromosomes in cells, a condition referred to as polyploidy. The increased number of chromosomes usually brings about an increase in size of the affected cells. Plants developed by colchicine treatment often show changes from an identical untreated plant.

"Colchicine is extracted from either the seeds or the corms of *Colchicum autumnale* (fall crocus). In handling colchicine, extreme care should be taken to keep it out of the eyes and mouth to avoid dangerous consequences; and the hands should be washed after contact with the chemical to prevent skin irritation.

"The colchicine solution affects plant cells during the division stage and has no effect on nondividing cells. If colchicine is absorbed into a dividing cell, the chromosomes divide but are held together at one point and do not separate into two cells. This results in a cell with twice as many chromosomes in its nucleus as the same cell had before treatment." (United States Department of Agriculture.)

My experiment was to test the effect of colchicine on camellias with different numbers of chromosomes—30, 45, 60, 75, and 90. My father was using it on some camellias that do not seed because of an uneven number of chromosomes. I decided to see how it would affect the different camellias by soaking them for 12, 24, 48 and 72 hours.

I mixed one gram of colchicine with 99 grams of distilled water, add-

ing a few drops of liquid detergent as a penetrant.

The growing tip of a camellia has three layers of cells. The first layer of cells makes the bark and surface of the leaves. The second layer makes the food carrying system and germ cells. It also makes the other flower parts and inside of the leaves. The third layer forms the wood inside of the stem.

I found out that colchicine does not always work right. Colchine can affect one or more of the layers, none of them or even kill the treated part. Camellias with fewer chromosomes are affected more than the ones with higher chromosome counts.

Colchicine does not always improve the plant. It even can kill the part being treated. It can cause bad characteristics to show up. It can sterilize fertile camellias. It can also cause a different kind of flower to grow on the part that has been treated. This part will always produce the new flower. I have grafted one that is different and better than those on the untreated part of the plant.

I came to these conclusions. The best length of time for soaking a growing twig is 24 to 48 hours. It is better to use camellias with 30 and 45 chromosomes. Those with more do not have good results. The treatment did not work on all camellias. It had bad effects on many of them. Penetration of the second layer of cells is best. This makes the plant have new and better flowers on the treated part when the reaction is good. Seedlings react quickly to colchicine. Twelve hours of treatment is usually enough to cause penetration of the seedling.

"EDDIE'S COLCHICINE EXPERIMENT"

by JIM McCLUNG

I was working with colchicine on infertile and barely fertile japonicas and hybrids. Eddie, then 13 years old, decided to test the effects that colchicine would have on camellias with varying numbers of chromosomes. He used various species and hybrids with 30, 45, 60, 75, and 90 chromosomes. Instead of using an eye dropper or brush to apply the colchicine he submerged the rapidly growing tips in the solution (1% colchicine in distilled water with a few drops of liquid detergent added as a penetrant) for 12, 24, 48, and 72 hours.

Ed's experiment was well done and he came to some very accurate conclusions. He discovered that japonica and non-retic hybrid seedlings were most successfully treated after 12 hours submersion. Camellias with 30 and 45 chromosomes reacted more readily to the colchicine solution than did those having higher numbers of chromosomes. Effects were not always what one would want.

The experiment brought out a 'Mrs. D. W. Davis' with copious amounts of viable pollen. It also set seeds readily. A mutation of 'Tom Knudsen' was exceptionally good. It has the typical 'Tom Knudsen' form but the coloring is entirely different — 'Tom Knudsen' red guard petals with a bright dusty pink center. 'E. G. Waterhouse' was a poor, pathetic thing with five petals. 'Grand Prix' presented a flower with a much heav-

ier texture but smaller in size than the normal 'Grand Prix'. *C. lutchuensis* showed effects only in the amount of viable pollen in the few flowers that appeared after treatment. This year will tell if it is a tetraploid that can be used to advantage with the tetraploid retic hybrids. A number of our favorites had less than one inch of new growth and no flowers last season. Two of them, Eddie's 'Elegans Supreme' and 'Elegans Splendor', have put on normal growth this year and have flower buds that should be open soon after this edition goes to press.

Eddie found that those camellias with higher chromosome counts either had no reaction or were killed by the treatment. It would appear from this that 90 chromosomes is about as high as an interspecific cross will go.

The experiment was entered in the local junior high school's Science Fair and did not place among the finalists. He then entered it in the National Junior Horticulture Society competition and received word on August 7th that he was the State winner. The experiment is now up against 49 others for national judging. Again, by the time you receive this issue Ed will know how he came out nationally.

This year he is working with camellias that contain some genetic yellow in their petals, among them is Dr. Homeyer's 'Fallen Angel'.

1976 CROP — CAMELLIA SEEDS

JAPONICA SEEDS

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

\$3.75 per 100 (minimum order)

No Reticulata and Hybrid Seeds

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

P.O. Box 717

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PRESERVATION OF THE SPECIES

By BILL DONNAN

If any of you have chanced to read the "Thoughts From The Editor" section in this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW you will note that I touched on this subject there. The trouble was that I didn't have enough room to say all that I wanted to say on the problem of preservation of the species. The picture which I painted in my editorial was quite bleak and pessimistic. I exclaimed "Off the top of my head" that perhaps half of all the named camellia cultivars were either lost or in danger of becoming lost. I have run this figure "up the flag pole" to see if anyone would salute it out here on the West Coast and have obtained mixed reactions.

However, I am going to let the editorial stand, as written, and pursue the subject further. I propose to ask myself several questions and dig around for some answers. My three questions are as follows:

(1) Should we be concerned about the preservation of the various camellia cultivars?

(2) How have other groups or agencies gone about the preservation of germ plasm for their plant species?

(3) What can we do as Camellia hobby people to preserve our camellia species and cultivars?

First of all, we who are in the camellia hobby should be quite concerned about preservation of the various camellia cultivars. Each distinct cultivar is a living reservoir of genes which are unique to that plant. Our hybridizers are finding out that they can, by careful choice of plant parent and intensive back crossing, delineate characteristics which far and away transcend previous hybridizing results. In our quest for fragrance; for color: for a yellow or a blue camellia; for early blooms; for an ever-blooming camellia, our hybridizers

need a vast reservoir of germ plasm from which to make their trials.

Secondly, how have other groups or agencies gone about the preservation of germ plasm for their plant species? Some of them have gone to great, great lengths to try to preserve different species and cultivars of a given family of plants. For example, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has established a National Seed Storage Laboratory at Ft. Collins, Colorado where over 90,000 cans of plant seeds have been placed in cold storage. Some scientists believe this to be one of Man's most far-sighted attempts to insure against some genetic catastrophe that could destroy crops on a massive scale. The spread of high yielding, but possibly vulnerable hybrid plant varieties could pose a peril to the World's food supply. The corn blight which halved the 1970 corn crop was due to the fact that most of the hybrid corn grown in the U.S.A. had little or no resistance to blight. Over the years most of the original varieties of plant seeds have been lost. Scientists estimate that two-thirds of the early oat varieties; 98% of the clovers; and 90% of the soybean strains or cultivars have disappeared. A U.S. Department of Agriculture expedition recently returned from Central America with 250 types of native, wild tomatoe seeds to use in blending with domestic strains. The United Nations has set up International Institutes to: preserve potato genes in Peru; rice in the Philippines; wheat and corn in Mexico; cotton and other fibers in Egypt; and tropical fruits in Ceylon. The Blueberry and Cranberry Associations became concerned because of the loss of native strains. (There were only two cultivars of blueberry grown commercially.) Now this circumstance is being remedied by the gath-

ering and preservation of all available wild strains. Believe it or not, there is an arctic greenhouse in Copenhagen, Denmark which is kept at —6 degrees centigrade at winter and is only allowed to get up to +9 degrees centigrade in the summer, in order to maintain and preserve some exotic plant species from the tundra area.

Now, what can we do as individual camellia hobbyists to preserve the various camellia species and cultivars now in existence? We ought to lend our whole-hearted support to the programs being carried on by our various camellia groups to create specimen camellia plantings. For example the Australian Camellia Research Society has established a new research plantation at Landsdowne Farm, Cobblitty—just south of Sidney. The plantation is being developed in cooperation with the Department of Agronomy and Horticultural Science of the University of Sidney. Many Hybrid and Sasanqua Camellias have already been planted and there are plans to add a considerable number of Japonicas to this plantation.

At Masee Lane, the headquarters of the American Camellia Society, upwards of 1000 different camellias have been planted with more being added each season.

Here in Southern California, the Camellia Council has embarked on a program to augment the some 800 different cultivars among the 100,000 plants at Descanso Gardens. Two each of 100 new Japonica, Reticulata and Hybrid Camellias were planted in the spring of 1976. Funds have been appropriated to develop a complete collection of Hibos and Sasanquas at Descanso. The species collection contains about 25 different cultivars. Many camellia hobbyists in Southern California have donated specimen plants to augment the collection at Descanso.

WHY YOUR CAMELLIA REVIEW IS SOMETIMES LATE

Some of you have remarked about the delay in receipt of your copy of *Camellia Review*. We make every attempt to publish an interesting, informative, and timely magazine. However, once the magazine leaves our printer we are powerless to speed it on its way to your mail box. Recent inquiry to the Postal Department reveals the following information.

Our printer delivers about 1200 copies, by truck to our Postal Mailing Service in Whittier, California.

The mailing service addresses all copies and delivers them to the U.S. Post Office in Whittier. The Whittier Post Office sends all bulk mail to the Regional Bulk Mail Station in Bell, California where it is sorted. The magazines are then sent to the area Bulk Mailing Center where it is resorted and sent to the individual local post offices. At the local post office the magazines are sorted and given to the individual mail carrier. He sorts your mail and delivers your copy of the magazine. The estimated time involved is 20 to 25 days! In 1776 a Spanish padre traveling on a slow donkey could make it from Whittier to my house in Pasadena in 2 days! Today's progress is inoperable!

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Notice: It now costs us over 40c to effect a change of address and forward your *Camellia Review* to your new address. Please let us know directly when you move to a new location. We can no longer be responsible for forwarding your copies.

There are 6,200 seeds in the picture on page 6.

PHOTOGRAPHING CAMELLIAS

By WALTER HARMSSEN

When Bill Donnan asked me to write this article, I felt that I should advise him and all who might read this article that I only knew a little about the right way to photograph anything. I have a lot of experience in the wrong way but maybe everyone has tried that way. The conditions under which we take most of our camellia pictures dictate the methods we must use. The best camellias we have are exhibited in our camellia shows and if they are found to be ideal, they are awarded a place on the honor table. It is nice to make a record of their beauty for the folks back home, down south, up north or in the some land of friends who will enjoy seeing how that one looks when it does its best for us. Photography is the most convenient and most accurate way to record that beautiful form, the perfect variegation and color shading and all of the other attributes we should like to remember.

Our day is like every other camellia enthusiast. We have gotten out early to pick the best we have and driven to the show, entered them and finally taken our first deep breath. We always accept the pleasurable task of judging or clerking and spend every moment exchanging pleasantries with everyone. Now the judging has been completed and I want to take a few pictures. Yes, I am hungry but more important so is Margaret. Everyone wants a good look at the flowers on the honor table. The clerks and the honor table committee, bless their patient hearts, are being stepped on by a camellia hobbyist who acts like a photographer. Margaret has advised me that we have been invited to share luncheon with some of the good folks so please hurry. That about sets the stage for a very testy photographic session.

Camellia photography is really just

a flower and a leaf. That establishes the size of the subject to be about 2" for a miniature and up to 7" or 8" for the very large ones and perhaps 12" for the groups of 3 or 5. This then becomes what is known as close-up photography. Since most of us now use 35mm cameras, it means that we want to put that small flower on a piece of film that is 1" x 1½". The ratio would then be 1 : 2 for the miniature and 1 : 5 for a large and 1 : 7 for the really big one and 1 : 10 for the groups. Most cameras will take good pictures down to about 1 : 12 with no additional equipment. This then requires us to use some extra equipment to be able to focus down to 1 : 2 or even say 1 : 4. The simplest adapter is the close-up lens. These are added to the front of the normal lens and shorten the focal length of the lens. Care must be taken to get a picture that is sharp in detail.

A No. 1 or a No. 2 adapter will bring a lens down to about 1 : 4 which is good for most flowers. Cameras which have removable lens can be fitted with extension rings between the body and the lens. This is like extending the bellows of a view camera. Depending on the make of the camera and the lens you may be able to get to the ratio of 1 : 1. A word of caution. Very fast lenses do not have the characteristics that are desirable for close-up photography. If you have a long focal length lens that is a bit slower, you will like the results. They also give more room for lighting the camellia. You will want to check out your equipment to get the best and most convenient attachments to do the job.

That of course brings us to lighting. Light is photography. The right amount of light in the best place really makes the picture a photo-

graph. As we have described earlier, we do not take our camellia pictures into studio conditions. We do not always get salon quality pictures either. The compromise is small if we work hard at all of the other things. Most of the camellia show photographers use a single electronic flash. A small flash is really preferable. The electronic flash is balanced to the same color rendition as daylight. Light type and the amount of it must be controlled to give us the exact color of the camellia we are photographing. The flash should be a little above the camera lens to give a little shadow detail and not too much to give a hard ugly shadow. Additional lighting could help this but would hamper our mobility. We have also taken some of our pictures with the existing light.

Care must be taken and the proper filters used to balance the lighting. If the hall is lighted with fluorescent lighting we must use a CC30R or a Fld filter to balance it. If the hall is lighted with incandescent lighting in combination with daylight we are in some trouble unless we are lucky or just good with the filters. If I am able, I would prefer to rely on the lighting I bring to the site. In using an electronic flash at these very close distances it is very important to know exactly the amount of light emitted when your strobe is fully charged and when it is near the end of your battery life. I have at times tested the strobes with a flash meter but really find it best just running some tests with a slow film like Panatomic X. (ASA 32) It will cost perhaps less than a dollar to really thoroughly test your flash unit. From these tests we determine the nominal exposure. You will find that some flowers require more and less light than others. The whites usually need about a stop less than the darker colors. Some of the very dark and very high peony forms will need a stop more than nominal.

It is so nice to know that most film has an exposure latitude of about a stop or more. In summary, proper exposure can only be obtained by experience. The use of electronic flash affords you the greatest mobility but again experience and knowledge of your equipment is a must. A few years ago after some modest success, I made a change of film and a change of electronic flash guns. Everything was not good and this required a complete relearning of the fundamentals of my equipment.

The pleasure and joy of good camellia pictures is rewarding and interesting. Once a few of the little needs of equipment are satisfied, you will be well on the way to another facet of camellia fun.

In summary:

1. Nearly all cameras require additional equipment.
2. As we reduce the image to lens distance, the depth of field decreases and the focusing becomes more critical.
3. Exposure factors are calculated according to the magnification ratio.
4. Lighting must be adequate and must be balanced to the film.
5. The camera must be supported to maintain sharp focus.
6. The camellia must be well arranged on an attractive background.
7. Know your equipment. Know the ability of your equipment.
8. Practice! Experiment! Record your successes and failures.
9. Your successes will bring you great pleasure.
10. Share your experiences with us.

“You are old Father William,” the young man said,

“And your hair has become very white”!

“And yet, you incessantly, grow things in pots.

Do you think, at your age, this is right?”

FRANKLINIA, FUGITIVE ARISTOCRAT AND RELATIVE OF THE CAMELLIA

PART II

By MARGARET MACDONALD

Here is more about the *Franklinia*, that beautiful Asiatic relative of the *Camellia* that not only was found growing wild in a remote area of Georgia in 1765, but would have disappeared completely without the foresight of an early American botanist, John Bartram and his son William.

(Information for Part II was gleaned largely from an article called "Franklin's Tree" authored by Charles J. Jenkins and published in the National Horticultural Magazine in Oct. 1955.)

Franklinia was first named "*Franklinia Alatomaha*" (after the old spelling for the name of the river.) That river today is known as the Altamaha, and it rises in the highland of Northern Central Georgia and reaches the Atlantic Ocean through the Altamaha Sound at Darien, Georgia.

John Bartram's diary wasn't published until 1954. It opened up new information about the *Franklinia* unknown before.

Since the *Franklinia* can no longer be found growing in the wild, all the *Franklinias* today are descended from the seeds that were carried in a saddle bag from the banks of the Altamaha river in 1777.

John Bartram, a Quaker, whose father had come from England to Darby, Pennsylvania in 1682, was regarded by Linnaeus as the "greatest natural botanist of his time." In 1730 John Bartram was introduced to Peter Collinson of London, a wealthy man with a passion for nature, botany and gardening. Collinson was a member of the Royal Horticultural Society, and a friend of Linnaeus (Father of Botany), Kalm and other international botanists. He

arranged for Bartram to ship rare and new seeds from America to him.

Bartram developed a trade in seeds, shipping boxes containing 105 varieties, which were sold for five guineas a box. Noblemen vied with each other to obtain these unusual seeds to enrich their estates and gardens.

To obtain these seeds, it was necessary for Bartram to travel, usually alone and by horseback, from Nova Scotia to Florida and from the sea to the Great Lakes. Fortunately the Indians considered him harmless and dubbed him "Puc Puggy"—the flower hunter. Young William, his son, accompanied him on some of these trips. When William returned to one spot where he and his father had first seen the *Franklinia*, he found the tree in flower. He collected seed and plants and planted them in his Philadelphia garden, where, after five years they grew and began to produce seed again.

The original *Franklin* tree grew in Bartram's garden for more than half a century and was almost lost when the garden became neglected and wandering cows broke in and horned the tree until it was almost dead. A nursery man named Meehans removed the tree and planted it in Germantown, where it revived.

For many years, the only known way of propagating the *Franklin* Tree was by layering. A branch was pulled to the ground, a stone placed on it and allowed to root for three years. Then it was cut from the mother tree and two more years elapsed before it was transplanted. It was a red-letter day when someone received a *Franklinia* tree for his garden. Not until about 1920 did someone discover that both the seeds

and cuttings could be propagated successfully only in acid soil.

Now this lovely tree, with its camellia-like scented flowers can be a happy addition to many gardens and can be appreciated by those who know its perilous history. The Franklin Tree is hardy as far north as Boston, grows to about twenty-five feet, is low branching with limbs that are smooth and beautifully

marked. In the autumn its leaves turn a glorious crimson, but fall with the first frost. Its smooth, striped trunk makes it easy to identify, its snow white, fragrant, long lasting flowers are a joy. It is a worthy monument and memorial to Benjamin Franklin, our "first civilized American" and a reminder in this Bi-Centennial year of a truly rare American tree that almost ceased to be.

PRESERVATION OF EXCISED CAMELLIA BLOOMS

by A. G. STANLEY

In the early 1950's (1950 to be precise) N. Shigeru Henda and Dr. James Bonner, both of the California Institute of Technology, were funded by the Southern California Camellia Society to do research on the metabolism and preservation of excised camellia blossoms, as was presented in a booklet entitled "Camellia Research", published by the aforementioned Southern California Camellia Society. By their work it was found that after removal from the plant, camellia blooms can be kept in excellent condition by storing them at room temperature ($\pm 72^{\circ}\text{F}$) for extended periods of time (up to 28 days). (NOTE: A camellia bloom, after picking, is still living and will continue to do so if conditions are acceptable; the longer one keeps the bloom living, the longer its appearance is maintained.)

To briefly summarize their work, I will describe the results of their more successful experiments. First, it was found that blooms lasted much longer (stored either with or without a leaf) in a saturated atmosphere (water) than those stored floating on water, in both cases at $\pm 72^{\circ}\text{F}$. They were able to keep blooms surprisingly up to 28 days by the application of 1 mg (one milligram) of naphthalene acetic acid (auxin or NAA) dissolved in acetone (one drop) applied

to the floral axis. Inorganic phosphate and NAA gave greatly increased life to the blooms in comparison to the controls when kept in a saturated atmosphere at 25°C (72°F) in the dark.

I gave the procedure a try and thought that a possible alteration to this would be to lower the temperature. The reason I attempted to try this is that biological systems usually slow down at lower temperatures. The procedure I used is as follows: The blooms are kept suspended on a wire rack, approximately one inch above the liquid, (1 gm/liter) potassium phosphate KH_2PO_4 in water at 4°C (refrigerator temperature $\pm 37^{\circ}\text{F}$) in a saturated atmosphere. I found the application of NAA to the floral axis caused a slight discoloration at the base of the petals, so the procedure was discontinued. Using this procedure I was able to bring three camellias to the Los Angeles Camellia Society picnic on August 1, 1975. They were remaining blooms from five Debutants picked the first week of June. The remaining two became contaminated with mold. I was forced to initiate the practice of bloom preservation in order to enter any of the shows. Especially due to the fact that most of my plants are of the one gallon size, that I grafted myself.

LET'S NOT SACRIFICE THE "OLD FAITHFULS"

By LES HEGGE
Hartwell, Victoria

Ed. Note: This is a reprint from Camellia News, the Journal of the Australian Camellia Research Society.

We are taught to set the game above the prize, and perhaps I have the wrong approach; but there's no business like Show business to turn my fancy to thoughts of trophies and blue ribbons. So with the Schedule in hand and hope in my heart, I trudged through the oxalis all over my modest plot in quest of a Champion.

But in taking stock after a long spell abroad, and finding so many new faces, newcomers with new names, almost a new generation of cultivars on the printed list, it gradually dawned on me that I have become a keeper of antiquities; that I'm no longer "with it" in the Camellia world, but am stagnating in some kind of horticultural back-water.

Apart from new neglected illegitimates around the place and a limited number of "new releases" (as they're called) that I've managed to squeeze in over the past few years, I counted amongst my souvenirs no fewer than 34 plants of honourable lineage whose blooms were once eulogised in catalogues, exhibited with pride and admired by all who beheld them. But now, it seems, they belong to the legion of the lost!

Aristocratic ladies like 'Comtesse du Hainaut', 'Contessa Lavinia Maggi', 'Lady de Saumerez' and 'Contessa Cellini', whose unfaded charms have delighted me down the years, don't rate a mention in today's "Who's Who". My 'Margherita Coleoni' looks down her red nose at a tiny 'Valentine Day' nearby; lovely whites like 'Chastity' 'Bride's Bouquet', 'Masterpiece' and 'Pukekura' are likewise on the black list apparently, and 'Jenny Lind' stands in a corner dreaming of her past.

The long list includes my handsome 'Monjisu' and 'Kelingtoniana', still maintaining their former splendour though officially ostracised, whilst 'Otahuhu Beauty', who for decades has lived up to her name, is now, like so many others, swept aside amongst "sports" of this or that.

Perhaps a Vintage Camellia Club may help to preserve the identity of these old-timers, or maybe the National Trust could lend a hand? But with the population explosion now taking place amongst all species, the big problem for suburbanites like myself is how on earth we may hope to compete with the "moderns".

Once upon a time 'Captain Rawes' was regarded as a status symbol in one's collection; glorious things of him were spoken; but nowadays with so many *reticulatas* and their numerous spawns setting the show benches ablaze, it's only a matter of time before the Last Post sounds for the Captain!

Even if one can manage, somehow or other, to acquire any of the latest creations in the Camellia fashion parade (and indeed, I have wistful thoughts of additions to my family), there's always that nail-biting problem of correct siting in an already over-crowded garden. I've hacked big oil drums in half to accommodate 'Mouchang' and 'Water Lily', my 'Dream Girl' 'Francie L', while 'Bernadette Karsten' will soon want more room to move and I can't sacrifice old faithfuls that are too big to move anyway.

I've considered the roof, but it's too exposed and inaccessible to perch tubs thereon. Perhaps Camellia Bonsai may be the answer . . . or should I start cultivating mushrooms?

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE 1976-1977 SEASON

DATE	SPONSOR	LOCATION
Dec. 4-5, 1976	Southern Calif. Camellia Council	Los Angeles County Arboretum Arcadia, Calif.
Jan. 15-16, 1977	Southern Calif. Camellia Society	Huntington Gardens San Marino, Calif.
Feb. 12-13, 1977	San Diego Camellia Society	Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif.
Feb. 19-20, 1977	Temple City Camellia Society	Los Angeles County Arboretum Arcadia, Calif.
Feb. 26-27, 1977	Pomona Valley Camellia Society	Pomona First Federal Savings Bldg., Pomona, Calif.
Mar. 5-6, 1977	Camellia Society of Kern County	Aram Adams Camellia Gardens Bakersfield, Calif.
Mar. 12-13, 1977	Southern Calif. Camellia Council	Descanso Gardens La Canada, Calif.
Mar. 13, 1977	Southern Calif. Camellia Society	Fresno City College Fresno, Calif.
Mar. 19-20, 1977	Camellia Society of Modesto	Gallo Winery, Modesto, Calif.

We will be running a complete schedule of all the California Shows if and when we get the dates. However, you should make note of the various changes in this year's schedule as follows: (1) The "Gib" Show is a week earlier than usual because that is the weekend we can get the Lecture Hall at the Arboretum. (2) The "Huntington Show" is a week later than usual because the first weekend in January there will be the Super-Bowl Game in the Rose Bowl and too much going on in the Pasadena area. (3) The Descanso Show has been set back a week later than the usual dates so that it will precede the American Camellia Society Convention in Modesto. The Kern County Camellia Society traded dates with the Descanso Show dates for this endeavor and it behoves us all to make the Kern County Show to evidence our appreciation.

NEW CHANGES IN SHOW RULES PROPOSED

In 1968 the Southern California Council adopted its "Rules and Regulations for all Southern California Camellia Council Shows". Since then there has been some relaxation in these rules and some confusion with regard to the judging of blooms. As a result, a committee was appointed to investigate all the rules and to revise them where needed. The committee, composed of: Bill Woodroof; Willard Goertz; Ernie Pieri; Mel Gum; Walt Harmsen; and Bill Donnan met on August 2, 1976. The following changes and additions were considered.

(1) To be eligible for an Honor Table award, the variety must have been described in accurate detail in the Southern California Camellia Society Nomenclature or any American Camellia Society publication, or the Southern California Camellia Society

CAMELLIA REVIEW. It must also be available commercially or from a grower who will make plants or plant material available on request.

(2) Except in the Special Culture Divisions, all blooms must be exhibited on their own stem with the growth eye intact and the growth eye must be of normal size for the variety at the time of the show.

(3) All seedlings and mutants must be identified to the originator.

(4) Any bloom which can not be duplicated in good culture with reasonable certainty shall not be awarded a high honor. If such an unusual bloom reaches the Honor Table, it should not be judged. (The committee felt that this rule could best be handled by the instruction to the Judges.)

The committee discussed at some length the advantages and possible

problems of making one division of all hybrids. Then awards would be made to the Very Large; Large; Medium; and Small varieties. The committee suggested further observation of this practice at shows where this plan is given trial.

The CAMELLIA REVIEW publishes these suggested revisions in the hope that they will be considered for adoption at all the Southern California Camellia Shows. It should be noted that these suggested changes have not, as yet, been adopted by the full Council.

BAKERSFIELD SHOW LOCATION CHANGED

The Kern County Camellia Society has announced that the location of their Annual Camellia Show has been changed to the Art Gallery of the Aram Adams Camellia Garden, 19th & R Streets, Bakersfield. Some of you may know that the dates of this show have also been set up one week from previous years. This year's show will be held on March 5th & 6th, 1977. The Kern County Society gracefully acceded to a request from the Southern California Camellia Council to trade dates for this one year. This would allow the, so-called "Big Show", namely the Descanso Show to be held the week preceding the American Camellia Society Convention in Modesto. It was conjectured that many camellia people from the South might come West a few days early and attend the Descanso Show. It behooves all of us to plan to attend the Bakersfield Show as a gesture of friendly cooperation!

S.C.C.S. MEETING

The Board of Directors of the Southern California Camellia Society held its Fall Meeting on Monday, September 27th, 1976 at the home of Mark Anthony. Among the actions taken were:

(1) Accepted the resignation of Mrs. Margaret MacDonald as a member of the Board. (Mrs. MacDonald has moved from San Gabriel to Canada.)

(2) Elected Bill Woodroof to a one year term as a replacement for Mrs. MacDonald.

(3) Accepted the resignation of Milton Schmidt as Secretary-Treasurer of the Society.

(4) Confirmed the appointment of Caryl Pitkin as the Chairman of the Huntington Gardens Show to be held on the week-end of January 15th & 16th.

(5) Appointed Meyer Piet to chair a committee to review Life Memberships.

(6) Confirmed the appointment of Bill Goertz as Chairman of the Society Awards Committee.

As of this writing the Board has not been able to find a replacement for Milt Schmidt as the Secretary-Treasurer. Anyone interested in this job should contact Mr. Grady Perigan, our President. The combined position of Secretary-Treasurer commands an annual stipend of \$1,200.

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Kick-Off Fund Drive

The Southern California Camellia Council, encompassing six Camellia Societies from San Diego, Orange and Los Angeles Counties, together with the Descanso Gardens Guild sponsored a fund raising dinner on the evening of August 20th. The Descanso Gardens was the setting as some 300 festive Camellia hobbyists dined and danced under the stars. The occasion marked the kick-off of a fund drive for a new educational and flower exhibit pavilion to be built at the gardens.

George Lewis, Superintendent at Descanso Gardens had the grounds in spick and span shape. A portable dance floor, laid over a service road and pink clothed tables, arranged on the grass in front of the entrance pond, were the centers of action. Colorful Japanese lanterns and glass Mexican globes, suspended from the ancient live oaks turned the adjacent areas into a fairyland. The feature of the evening was a delicious sirloin beef barbeque dinner, with none other than Francis Ching, Director of the Department of Arboreta and Botanical Gardens as the Chef, supervising the preparation of the meat!

It would take several pages to list all those who worked to make the party a success. Suffice to say that Mel Gum, President of the Southern California Camellia Council and Nancy Dunn, President of the Descanso Gardens Guild, set the example for hard work.

It is too soon to talk of the new Flower Pavilion's cost, although an \$800,000 approximation is now under study. The Los Angeles County Architectural and Engineering Department is busy drawing up the plans. As soon as these plans are available they will be published in the CAMELLIA REVIEW. The location of the Pavilion will be in the parking lot-gate house area. Thus, none of the garden itself will be lost to the building.

The kick-off dinner raised about \$4000 for the building. This will be augmented by future fund raising events. Furthermore, both the Camellia Council and the Descanso Guild will appoint a joint Board of Trustees to channel these funds toward the construction of the Pavilion. It is anticipated that Los Angeles County may match any funds raised by these non-profit organizations. Provision has been established for private donations to be made toward this building fund. The CAMELLIA REVIEW plans to list all private donors. Remember, these gifts are tax deductible.

DON'T FORGET YOUR 1976-1977 DUES

Send Your Check for \$9.00 to

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

P.O. Box 717 Arcadia, Ca. 91106

NEW CAMELLIA INTRODUCTIONS ON THE WEST COAST

By BILL DONNAN

(Editor's Note: Reprinted from an article for the 1976 Yearbook of the American Camellia Society.)

In-as-much as it has been several years since there has been a listing of new camellia introductions from the West Coast we are taking the liberty of listing some of the cultivars which were offered for sale in the summer of 1975 as well as those which will be available this fall.

'Harold L. Paige' In the fall of 1975 the Redwood Empire Camellia Nursery of Sebastopol, California released 'Harold L. Paige'. This is a reticulata hybrid being a cross between 'Adolph Audusson' and 'Crimson Robe'. The seedling was developed by J. Osegueda of Oakland, California. The flower is a bright red, very large, rose form double and the plant has a vigorous, spreading growth. It blooms in late season.

Nuccio's Nurseries of Altadena, California has introduced a number of new cultivars during the last two years. The listing is as follows:

'Nuccio's Ruby' For its 40th anniversary Nuccio's introduced this outstanding reticulata seedling which has won silver at many of the West Coast shows. The flower is a large to very large semi-double. The petals are dark, rich red with ruffled edges. The plant has a vigorous, up-right growth and it blooms in mid-season.

'Garden Glory' This non-reticulata hybrid is a cross between saluenensis and japonica. The flower is a rich orchid pink, medium rose-form double. The plant has a vigorous, up-right growth and it lends itself to landscaping with its profuse, colorful blooms.

'Pink Frost' This C. japonica sport of 'Pink Pagoda' was a 1975-76 introduction of Nuccio's Nurseries. It was discovered by S. E. Foster of El Cajon, California in 1970. The flower is a medium to large formal double. The petals are silvery pink with a white border. The plant has a vigorous, up-right growth and it blooms in mid-season.

'Lois Shinault' This cultivar is a hybrid cross of 'Crimson Robe' and Granthamiana. The cross was made by Al Smith of Granada Hills, California and it was propagated initially by Louis H. Shinault. It first bloomed in 1966. The semi-double type bloom is medium orchid pink shading to lighter pink in the center. The texture of the petals is silky with an iridescence. The plant has a spreading, medium, growth and it blooms from November through March.

'Spring Festival' This cultivar is a C. japonica chance seedling discovered by Toichi Domoto of the Domoto Nursery in Hayward, California and propagated and released in the fall of 1975 by Nuccio's Nurseries. It first bloomed in 1970. The flower is a medium pink shading to light pink in the center. It is a rose form double. The flower measures 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. The plant has a narrow, upright growth.

'Miss Tulare' For the 1976-77 season Nuccio's is introducing a 10 year old chance japonica seedling that first bloomed in 1970. It was originated by M. W. Abramson of Tulare, California and has been propagated by Nuccio's Nurseries. Plant growth is upright, rapid in rate and with light green leaves. The bloom is a rose form double opening to full peony form. It is bright red to rose red with 50 petals and yellow anthers. Average size of the bloom is 5 to 5½ inches in diameter and 3 to 4 inches high. It blooms in mid-season.

'Elegans Campagne' A long awaited introduction for the fall of 1976 is the C. japonica sport of 'Elegans Splendor.' This mutant was discovered at Nuccio's Nurseries in 1969. The foliage, plant and type of flower are similar to 'Elegans Supreme' except that the leaf has a serrated edge. The flower is white to cream white with cream colored center petals. The bloom measures from 5 to 6 inches in diameter and the sheen creates a definite champagne yellow color. The scion grafts easily and it can also be propagated from cuttings.

'San Marino' While not introducing this chance reticulata seedling, Nuccio's Nurseries has this cultivar under observation. The seedling was grown by W. F. Goertz of San Marino, California in 1968 and it was immediately grafted to 3 year-old under stock. It bloomed first in 1971. The flower is a brilliant dark red, large semi-double with heavy textured petals. The plant has a medium, spreading, upright growth and it blooms in mid-season.

In addition to the above introductions Nuccio's Nurseries, in 1970, imported about 30 Rusticana and 30 Higo camellias from Japan. These scions were propagated at the nursery and the best ones were chosen for development and future sale. After careful screening 7 of the Rusticana cultivars and 18 of the Higos were selected. These varieties are now available. The listing is as follows:

RUSTICANA CAMELLIAS (Snow Camellias)

BOTANYUKI—Miniature, anemone form. Bluish pink with yellow petaloid center. Medium, upright growth. M.
 HIMATSURI—Miniature, loose anemone. Rose red blotched white. Bushy, upright, compact. M.
 ICHIRAKU—Miniature, bell shaped, single white. Profuse. Upright, bushy growth. M.
 ITSUKAMACHI—Miniature to small, brilliant red, semi-double. Bushy, upright growth. M.
 KASUGA YAMA—Small, irregular semi-double. Red blotched white. Resembles small Daikagura. Bushy, upright growth. M.
 KOTOHAJIME—Miniature, white anemone. Loose, open growth. E-M.
 YUKI KOMACHI—Miniature, pale pink to white in center. Irregular semi-double. Sweet pea type. Narrow, upright, compact growth. M-L.

HIGO CAMELLIAS

The Higos from Japan offer excellent landscape type camellias because of their simplicity, profusion of bloom, beautiful single plum blossom style flowers (flared stamens) and excellent texture that fall in one piece.

ASAGAO—Pale pink. Medium, single, flared stamens. Medium, bushy growth. E-M.
 CHOJI RAKU—Light pink. Medium, cup shaped, single, flared stamens. Slow, compact growth. E-M.
 FUJI—White, large single, flared stamens. Medium, upright growth. M.
 GOSHO-ZAKURA—Rich, medium pink. Medium, single, central stamens. Profuse, vigorous, upright growth. E-M.
 HI-NO-MARU—Red. Medium, wavy, single. Excellent stamens. Slow, upright, compact growth. M.
 JITSU-GETSU SEI—Red splotched white. Medium, flat single, flared stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. M-L.
 KUNI-NO-HIKARI—Rose-red. Medium, single, flared stamens. Medium, upright growth. M.
 MANGETSU—White. Medium, single, golden, flared stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
 MIKUNI-NO-HOMARE—Veined pink, bordered white. Medium to large, single flared stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
 MIYAKU-NO-HARU—Medium pink. Medium to large, single, flared stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
 NIOI FUBUKI—White, striped rose. Medium to large, wavy, single with petaloids or high crown of stamens. Fragrant. Vigorous, open, upright growth. M-L.

SHIN-TSUKASA-NISHIKI—Deep pink striped rose. Medium, wavy, single, flared stamens and petaloids. Bushy, upright growth. M.
 SHIRANUI—Rose-red. Medium, wavy single, flared stamens. Upright, compact growth. M.
 SHIRA OGI—White. Medium, single, heavy flared golden stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. M.
 SHOWA-NO-HIKARI—Pink striped rose. Medium, single, extreme flared stamens. Medium, upright growth. M-L.
 TAKASAGO—Light pink. Medium to large single with large, flared stamens. Vigorous, upright growth. M-L.
 TENJU—Rich pink. Medium to large single, flared stamens. Vigorous, upright, open growth. M.
 YAMATO NISHIKI—White variegated pink and red. Medium, single, full flared stamens. Medium, upright growth. M.

Monique Peer Nash's Park Hill Gardens continues to develop new cultivars. While not, as yet, being offered for sale herewith are several new camellias which offer promise for future consideration.

'Peer 73-10' is a chance japonica seedling of 'Reg Ragland'. The flower is a very large, bright red, carnation peony. The plant has round, dark green leaves and it has a vigorous, upright growth. Both grafts and cuttings propagate readily.

'Peking' This camellia is a chance reticulata seedling discovered at Park Hill Gardens in 1970 and listed in the 1976 Nomenclature. The flower is a deep red, large to very large, semi-double with irregular petals to loose peony form, to full peony form. The plant has a vigorous, upright growth.

'Kyoto' This cultivar is a c. rosaflora chance seedling which has a small single pink flower. The bloom has a faint, spicy fragrance. The plant grows in long springy whips which tend to grow horizontally and it presents a creeping camellia effect. The leaves are small, grey-green and elliptical in shape.

Kramer Brothers Nursery of Upland, California has a new camellia cultivar which it plans to release some time in the 1976-1977 year. The new plant is a sport of 'In The Pink', a japonica seedling which was released in 1971. The new mutant is a bright red formal double. The leaf, blooming season, and growth habits are the same as 'In The Pink'. The tentative name for this beautiful new formal double is 'In The Red'.

CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE

1976 EDITION

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JUDGING SHOULD BE FUN

ANONYMOUS

The February, 1976, issue of *CAMELLIA REVIEW* had an excellent article by Bill Woodruff, "Judging Guidelines". It was followed by an article that raised my hackles. Since when should judging camellia shows be turned into fun and games? You durn tootin' the judges "owe it to the public" to do the best possible job. The exhibitors and visitors are there to socialize. The judges can socialize before and after they have done their very important work. After all, Camellia Shows can get new members unless the hanky-panky is showing.

I'll get even nastier. Last season I saw one judge, on three different occasions, look inside the card to help decide which flower should go up for final judging. I saw another judge do the same thing. I was clerking for those judges each time it occurred. That is not only unethical, it is against the rules. Besides, others see it and begin to wonder if it's a case of "You scratch my back at this show and I'll scratch yours at the next." Is it?

Of course there are those sad people who cheat in placing their flowers. If they are so determined to win that they will cheat then they should be pitied. It should not be used as an excuse for a judge to take his job less seriously. When he spots what he thinks is a ringer he should ask one of the clerks to hold it up for his inspection. It then becomes a simple matter of disqualifying that flower. If a cheater should get past the judges and end up on the head table it is not the serious judges' fault. After all, God will get them for that—sooner or later. Preferably sooner. Then they will be out of everyone's hair and let the real competitors compete, attract new mem-

bers, and make judging as much fun as it is serious.

Too many restrictions? Not on your life. The A.C.S. policies and guidelines leave more latitude than is necessary. It enables a judge to disqualify a flower because he does not like that particular variety. This happens all too frequently. The judge needs to be as objective as is humanly possible so that he is not influenced because he does not like this variety and dotes on that one. If the judge does not feel that he can judge a group objectively he should disqualify himself. A for-instance: At one recent show the judges were choosing from among a stunning array of non-retic mybrids. One judge said, "We have to send an 'Angel Wings' up." There was no 'Angel Wings' worth sending up while there were many superior specimens of other varieties that were left languishing. An 'Angel Wings' went up—bruised petals and pepperlike anthers and all. It also made the head table. Why did that particular variety have to go up when it was inferior to the many others on the table? That ain't objective judging.

Come on, you judges. Give us a break. Stick to your business and let the best flowers win.

RIDDLE OF PYRAMIDS

What is the difference between a rabbit; a bald headed man; a gorilla; and the Prince of Wales?

A rabbit has a hare parent; a bald headed man has no hair apparent; a gorilla has a hairy parent; and the Prince of Wales is the Heir Apparent!

Note From the IRS: Voluntary compliance on your part regarding this request will allow us to forego the sterner measures contemplated.

Directory of California Camellia Societies

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

*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

President: Richard Stiern; 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: W. J. Kraemer; Sec., Mrs. George T. Butler, 1831 Windsor Ln, Santa Ana 92705

Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through April, at Santa Ana Federal Savings & Loan Bldg., 1802 No Main St., Santa Ana

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO

President: Donald Lesmeister; 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.

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: Ernie Pieri; Secretary, Mrs. Happy Stillman, 8159 Hollywood Blvd. Los Angeles 90069

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 Wednesday October through May, at First Federal Savings, 2711 McHenry Ave., Modesto

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Bill E. Lockwood; Secretary, Peter W. Eberle, 133 Moraga Way, Orinda 94453

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

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Judy Simmons; Secretary, Avonne Crawford, 2301 Sylvan Lane, Glendale 91208

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

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

President: Augusts Meier; Secretary, Andrew R. Johnson, Jr., 28 Lloydon 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: Ben Berry; Secretary, Keith Nelson, 37 Shasta Street, Chula Vista 92010

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: Jack Dodson; Sec., Violette Henderson, 117 Oak Shadow Dr., Santa Rosa 95405

Meetings: Oct. 28, Nov. 24, Dec. through May 1977 on the 4th Thursday of the month, in Multipurpose Room, Steel Lane School, Santa Rosa

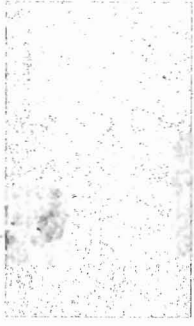
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

See inside front cover of this issue of Camellia Review

*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY

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

Meetings: Friday, Nov. 12; Friday, Dec. 17; Thursday, Jan. 27; Thursday, Feb. 24; Thursday, March 24; and Thursday, April 25 at the Los Angeles County Arboretum Lecture Hall in Arcadia



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