THE Camellia REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society

C. JAPONICA 'NUCCIO'S PEARL' COURTESY NUCCIO'S NURSERIES

Vol. 39 *September - October, 1977* *No. 1*

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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. Annuel dues, $10.00

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW: William W. Donnan, Editor, 3521 Yorkshire Rd., Pasadena Tel. 795-9427

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THE COVER FLOWER

C. JAPONICA 'NUCCIO'S PEARL' COURTESY NUCCIO'S NURSERIES

'Nuccio's Pearl' is a chance C. japonica seedling found in the seedling yard at Nuccio's Nurseries. (The nursery propagates about 60,000 seedlings a year until they bloom and then uses them for understock.) The bloom is a medium formal double with a delicate pink, sweet-pea color shading to deeper pink on the edges of the petals. The plant has good foliage; it grafts well and propagates readily from cuttings. It has a vigorous, up-right growth and it blooms mid-season to late. Nuccio's Nursery is introducing 'Nuccio's Pearl' in September, 1977.

THOUGHTS
from the editor

I have been sitting here at my desk trying to compose a good editorial for the first issue of the new year. I feel like the budding young playwright who yearned to write a box-office smash hit play. He was told that there were three sure-fire topics which were guaranteed to produce a successful play. They were (1) The Civil War; (2) Dogs; or (3) Doctors. So he wrote a play about the veterinarian who treated Lincoln's dog!

Well, I sez to myself, why not write about Civil Wars; Dogs; and Doctors for my editorial! So, here goes!

I want to preface my remarks by saying that the Camellia Hobby is in dire need of some critical review. In this age when millions of people are flocking to gardening, the Hobby of Camellias is dwindling! Our local societies find it hard to maintain membership. Our meetings see a dwindling attendance. We have fewer exhibitors at our shows. Our CAMELLIA REVIEW subscription list is going down. Now, where do Civil Wars; Dogs; and Doctors come into this picture?

CIVIL WARS: If our Hobby is going to survive we are going to have to stop having "civil wars." We are going to have to close ranks and all begin to pull on the same end of the rope. We are the victim of "civil wars" between members; between local societies; between area councils; and between regional entities! Isn't it about time that we began to work *for* the Hobby and not *against* some other person or group? Let's drop all of the past differences; slights; enmities; and "bent noses" of the past, which tend to divide us. There is too much in-fighting at the expense of the over-all Hobby. There are too many "civil wars" within the Hobby!

DOGS: The Hobby is "going to the dogs" and it is time to turn things around! How long has it been since we have held judging instruction classes here in Southern California? How long has it been since *you* have brought blooms to a meeting or to a show? What has happened to the intermission demonstrations at our local society meetings? When did *you* last give a flower or a plant to one of your neighbors; or bring him to a meeting or a show? How long ago was it that we dropped the custom of giving out certificates, ribbons, ceramic ash trays or other "little items" to show exhibitors? Under the guise of the time honored notion that "it takes too much time" or "it's too much bother," we have allowed our Hobby or facets of it, to "go to the dogs!"

DOCTORS: Somehow, we are going to have to "Doctor things up" within our Hobby! Let's all bring a neighbor to the first meeting of our local society this fall and introduce him to the joys of camellias. Let's devise some way to structure and stage our shows so that the same 20 people don't garner 90 percent of the awards! Let's expand the "novice class" in everything we do within the Hobby, not just in connection with our shows, *but in everything!* Let's have more novice judges; novice seed gatherers; novice raffle ticket sellers; novice plant procurement people; novice contributors to CAMELLIA REVIEW; novice members. We *need* new members! We need some new blood! Your Hobby needs a blood transfusion. Your Hobby needs a Doctor and *YOU* are the "Doctor!" *WE NEED YOU!*

Bill Donnan

MY IMPRESSIONS OF CAMELLIAS IN ENGLAND

By LES JURY

Editors Note: Reprinted from "Rhododendrons 1976 with Magnolias and Camellias," yearbook of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committee, Royal Horticultural Society, London.

On a recent trip to England, to attend the 1976 International Camellia Convention and tour of gardens, I found English environmental conditions so different from ours in New Zealand. Whereas we have ideal conditions in New Plymouth where we live, good friable soil of good fertility, good rainfall and no heavy frosts, English enthusiasts have to battle against adverse conditions — heavy soil, some appears too alkaline, and damaging frosts which spoil the blooms.

Beginners must be given helpful information. A common mistake with them is to set plants too deeply. In a heavy soil that could result in slow stunted growth and even to loss of the plant. A survey in one of the States of the U.S.A. was carried out to determine why some camellias were healthy and vigorous and others sickly. Tests of soil pH were taken over a wide area, and the conclusion was that camellias did well in a wide variety of values, from very acid to slightly alkaline, the sickly plants were all in too alkaline soil, or had been planted too deeply, or had soil built up around them later. So that pointed to the necessity of shallow planting, and indeed it was recommended to raise the plant three or four inches above the level of the surrounding soil. Heavy soil could be greatly improved by mixing in coarse sand; if none is available, then plant in beds raised six inches.

Another mistake can be made in planting pot-raised plants. If the soil mix in the pot is very different from the soil the plant is to grow in, the roots are inclined to remain in soil of the pot-mix—with disastrous results. For instance, if one buys a plant which has been grown in a light soil mix, and it is to be planted in heavy soil, then shake or bare-root the plant under a tap before planting. Also, it is a mistake to use too much or too strong manures at the time of planting. I suggest using mainly organic manures, as they are safer than artificials such as sulphates and nitrates, which are immediately soluble and can burn the tender roots unless used sparingly. Hoof and horn, fish manure, blood and bone, are all organic and slow acting, each contains some nitrogen which hastens growth, but when a flowering-size plant has developed, I prefer to discontinue nitrogen and apply a little superphosphate and potash; these elements encourage more blooms and firmer substance. Organic manures should be used as a top dressing as they form gases if worked into the soil.

I have been told by some English growers how fast their plants have grown, but very few blooms. This indicates too much nitrogen—a plant overfed with nitrogen is softer and more susceptible to cold damage and will have fewer blooms.

Varieties to plant: it is generally known that the Williamsii Hybrids (*C. saluenensis x japonica*) are hardier than either parent, and therefore more suited for planting in the colder areas of Britain. Quite a variety of these are now available, 'Donation,' being a great favorite as it is so prolific, all the better if one can visit a nursery and select in bloom according to taste. In colder areas, only the hardiest *japonicas* should be planted and advice should be sought before purchasing. 'Berenice Boddy' is one of the hardiest *japonicas* and, although a semi-double, will set seed;

if crossed with any of the double Williamsii Hybrids, it should result in hybrids with more substance in blooms.

I saw plants offered of *C. saluenensis* 'Trewithen Deep Red'; it is not really a deep red, but is nevertheless an excellent form and should be of great value for hybridising; by crossing it with red *japonicas*, good red hybrids should result, and make a valuable addition to the color range of the Williamsii Hybrids.

TO DRIP A CAMELLIA

By BURNELL YARICK
Glendale

While much of commercial agriculture and many hobbyists are moving more and more toward an automated irrigation, the following comments have resulted from two years of experience in my back yard. The big advantage of automation is that it frees the grower from the daily chore and permits time for vacations; the disadvantages are cost and failures. Excellent irrigation can be attained with any method one may devise.

I refer to the "Main Connection" as being the method of attaching the drip line to the house water line. It consists of perhaps eight different considerations as follows. (1) A pressure gauge will measure the line pressure. Reason: When a system is set up to function at particular flow rates, changes in the line pressure will foul up the drip. I run my lines starting at three a.m. to be sure that there is no perssure drop due to other uses of the water in the house or yard.

(2) Next in the main connection is a water filter. Sand and algae may gum up the jets. Filters are expensive and I am not sure the one I invented is working yet. (3) After the filter is the place for branching if a grower wishes to add more than one drip line. (4) The electric valve comes next. Most of them operate on the 24 volt AC directly out of the clock. Keep in mind that these valves are on/off only, no metering. The 24 volt system is low enough to be safe and the transformer isolates the current from ground potential. A grain of sand may become embedded in the washer causing it to leak. I repair my own with no trouble, merely by reversing the washer.

(5) The heart of any automatic system is the time clock and they have become very complicated as the demands increase. Count on about $40.00 but they are quite versatile being able to operate 6 lines with each variable from 5 minutes to 30 minutes and any schedule to seven days. A switch permits either automatic operation or manual for checking and adjusting. Off for rain storms.

(6) Somewhere in the system a pressure regulator must reduce house pressure to avoid blowing out the spaghetti. I use hose bibs and try to reduce flow to about 10 lbs in 2. But soon I will insert a commercial regulator just after the filter. The hose bibs work great but must be constantly adjusted as the number of outlets changes. I am not sure that a commercial regulator will operate at the low pressure I desire. (7) And a second gauge is very convenient at this point to measure the drip pressure. (8) A tee in the low pressure line at this point will allow the application of fertilizers. I use soluble NPK applied with a tank sprayer and through hose connections; not applied during automatic irrigation cycles, just manual. The flow of water to a plant must be measured; it results from two variables, time and pressure. Both must be measured and managed.

New, black polyethylene tubing is great. It is fairly low-cost and cuts easily with a knife. A whole family of slip-on fittings do not require clamping. But it is not too readily available. I use the one-half inch size. But any old hose will work because it merely lies on the ground. If new

garden hose is to be used, vinyl is best. I am using some old plastic garden hose that has lost all its flexibility. Some of my drip system is overhead for the Fuchsia baskets. Here I use thin-walled PVC fearing that any time algae may plug the jets. Not yet. If so, I shall have to paint them dark. The end of every line must be plugged in such a way that it may be opened for flushing, and this especially at the start. If a drip line becomes too long the pressure at the end may be too low, but these problems are easily solved.

The connection of the small black P/E tubing, called spaghetti, to the main drip line is the weakest part of the system. The common use of the brass grommet is very unsatisfactory; it crimps the end of the spaghetti and the joint becomes very insecure or fragile with time especially if it is exposed to sunshine. The eyelet is paper-thin and corrosion is evident even after one year. Even the nosing around of our little poodle has broken these joints. After much experimentation I am replacing all grommets with a short 2" piece of one-eighth copper tubing. Just punch out a three-thirty second diameter hole in the big tube and force in the copper. Attach the spaghetti to the copper, bending the latter in the dorection of flow. The brass one-eighth inch tubing costs 25c per foot. A short sleeve will adapt to the one-eighth spaghetti. The three-sixteenth inch spaghetti slips on and needs no adapting sleeve.

The spaghetti comes in all sizes, but only in 1000' rolls. So I resell short lengths to my friends. The one-eighth size, the commonest, costs 8 mils per foot, or 0.8c. The three-sixteenth costs 1.6c per foot. A little shopping might cut this cost in half.

The terminal or spray end of the spaghetti requires some thought. My favorite for small pots is a piece of copper wire that will tightly plug the end of the spaghetti. Make a little cut in the spaghetti to let the water out then stab the wire into the pot to keep it from falling out. Perhaps the best is the spitter for 9c designed to be a stabbing mini-sprinkler. Whatever the method, do not allow the orifice to remain below ground surface because organisms will plug it. At Descanso Gardens the spaghetti ends with a grommet inserted in a 4" section of three-fourth P/E tubing. This method looks good.

Metering the water at an orifice continues to be a problem because large plants require more water than small ones, etc. Perhaps the best way to reduce flow is to slip a short piece of copper tubing over the spaghetti. The copper can be crimped gently. If overcrimped, merely squeeze from the sides. Flow can be reduced from spaghetti by slipping various sizes and lengths of zinc coated wire, or copper, into the tube.

Since it is more likely that plants under automatic irrigation will be overwatered, the soil mix should be adjusted accordingly. I use perhaps 25 per cent peat moss in fine sand rather than silt, the UC mix. Add a little slow-release NPK and always allow organic matter to remain decomposing on the surface. Scheduled applications of cotton seed meal are great. I have also used some rabbit pellets.

If the more frequent applications of water might be a worry to you, try a pigtail in the bottom hole. It is a 6" section of three-sixteenth plastic cord contacting the inner soil and allowed to hang out into the air. It will drip as long as there is excess water in the root zone. Catch the water in a cup and check it for solutes.

Some of my drip system also supplies the hanging Fuchsias from overhead and here the jets are more difficult. Overhead I use the stiffer PVC tubing and the jets are of threaded one-eighth inch copper tubing. I use a 6-32 tap and die. The 2" jets work fine and are easily unthreaded for servicing. The water flow may be

metered by slightly crimping the mid-section with dikes. If overcrimped, merely drill out. Strangely, a squeezed fishtail tip will not spray. If a spray is desired, squeeze the end shut, then make a saw cut in the side. For this I use a fine-toothed, metal-cutting coping saw blade. The kerf is narrow. If the threading is too difficult, drill the PVC with a hole that is one drill size under the OD of the copper and force it in. It works. There is a free source of copper tubing on every water heater or gas appliance that is thrown away. But it is too thin-walled for threading. And the hole is therefore larger if an application so requires. The white PVC may someday develop an algae problem and require painting.

A simple low-cost system is to have a hose lying on the ground with spaghetti to the pots or to the plants in the soil. As a safetly precaution, have a second valve to meter the flow so someone won't turn it on too much and blow out all the connections. Then to automate this, add a mixer valve from an old washing machine and use any old night-timer clock. This will work, but there are troubles. First, most timers will not adjust for less than 15 minutes. If that is too long, reduce the pressure. But perhaps the real hazard is that the output of the clock is the full 117 volts of the house current with one side grounded. Handle with extreme care and only if you understand the hazards. I know a Fuchsia fancier who has used this system for years.

Most growers know that more frequent watering leads to the various root rots. But let us examine this. Underdrainage excludes air, the roots asphyxiate from lack of oxygen, and fungi enter the weakened root tissue. Or, if there is not sufficient organic matter to fuel the beneficial organisms, then the pathogens becomes voracious and enter the root tissue, without having to overcome the beneficials. Most soils already possess the pathogenic fungi that are able to destroy crops, but they are held in suppression by the beneficials. The beneficials must be kept healthy and happy, strong enough to suppress the bad guys, by the presence of a food source, organic matter.

THE RETIC/RETIC-HYBRID PROBLEM

By JIM McCLUNG

The reticulata/reticulata hybrid section of the *Camellia Nomenclature* has become a little confusing. There are entirely too many unknown crosses listed in that section—many of which may not contain reticulata genes at all. And one, 'Grand Jury,' that is one-fourth reticulata is listed with the non-retic hybrids.

Even though most authorities agree that the Yunnan retics are complicated hybrids in themselves we should use them as our starting point. Only Yunnan retics should be listed as retics. With this accepted as a beginning a study of the retic section of the *Nomenclature* will show that there are eighteen hybrids that have no more than one-fourth reticulata genes. Thirty-one varieties are of unknown parentage, or are of dubious parentage. Thirteen are listed simply as "seedlings of" some retic hybrid. This gives us a total of more than one-fourth of all varieties listed that may need to be re-classified.

Every hybridizer should keep a "stud book" of his crosses. If the retic or retic hybrid is open pollinated then the seed parent should be listed, without the assumption that the pollen parent is any particular species. A case in point is 'Bumble Bee.' It is a lovely plant with a beautiful flower. But how does one know that the pollen dropped on the pistil was from the last flower the bee visited? Another case in point is the long-standing ar-

gument over the parentage of 'Lila Naff.' 'Cresta Blanca' and 'Fairy Wings' are two more examples. They probably are not retics at all. Many more cases could be cited, but the intention of this article is not to offend hybridizers but to help straighten out the retic question. How much reticulata blood is necessary to make a flower a retic hybrid? It is my contention that one-fourth or less should reclassify it. 'Grand Jury,' a lovely (soft petalled) flower, is three-fourths saluenensis and one-fourth retic. It is rightly classified as a saluenensis hybrid in the non-retic section. 'Betty Ridley' is four parts japonica, two parts sasanqua, one part pitardi, and one part reticulata— giving it only one-eighth part reticulata. How should it be classified?

It is this hybridizer's opinion that a hybrid must have more than one-fourth part reticulata before it is classified as a reticulata hybrid. Any hybrid should be classified as a hybrid of that species that contributes the major portion of the genetic structure of the plant.

The genetic structure of the japonicas and reticulatas is one of great confusion and instability. Japonicas are considered in Japan as natural hybrids between the wild japonica (always a single flower) and rusticana. After a history dating to 700 A.D. on japonicas in Japan and more than 2,500 years in China one must assume that a great deal of intercrossing has taken place. That would mean that many garden varieties of japonicas have crossed with other species, giving us very few pure japonica-rusticana crosses. Breeding them for good flowers has as great odds as breeding a superior rose from among the intricate crosses that make today's roses.

I reiterate that we must have a starting point. With japonicas it should be the garden varieties—including rusticana. With reticulatas it should be those Yunnan reticulatas that have been imported directly from Yunnan province in China and have a history of having been grown there for mnay years—in other words, no new Chinese hybrids.

And keep a stud book of your crosses. I hate to work with plants that have unknown parentage. The results are less than predictable and some of our most beautiful hybrids fall in this class. It is a little extra trouble to keep your seeds separated and labelled but it is well worth while. Do it, and we can start getting a more accurate picture of the plants with which we are working.

This is the list of retic hybrids that contain no more than one-fourth retic, a second list of those listed as "seedling of" hybrids, and finally those listed without parentage.

'Anzac'—one-fourth
'Betty Ridley'—one-eighth
'China Lady'—one-fourth
'Dr. Bob Womack'—one-fourth
'Dr. John D. Lawson'—one-fourth
'Dream Girl'—one-fourth
'Elsie Dryden'—one-fourth
'Felice Harris'—one-fourth
'Francie L.'—one-fourth
'Grand Jury'—one-fourth
listed as non-retic in Nomenclature
'Kiri Te Kanawa'—one-fourth
'Letitia Mac'—one-fourth
'Patricia Coull'—one-fourth
'South Pacific'—one-fourth
'Sandy Clark'—one-fourth
'Titirangi'—one-fourth
'Tristram Carlyon'—one-fourth
'Valley Knudsen'—one-fourth

Hybrid seed parent, pollen unknown:

'Blossom Time'— (seedling of Buddha)

'Cresta Blanca' (listed with parentage, but it is doubtful)

'Fairy Wings' (listed japonica x 'Crimson Robe')

'Fred S. Tuckfield'

'Gainsborough (seedling 'Confucius')

'Joanne Dibble' (jap. 'E. Boardman' x retic 'Trewithen Pink'.

'Joy' (seedling 'Carl Tourje')
'Ketcam Burch' (seedling 'Buddha')
'Kohnior' (seedling 'Buddha')
'Massee Lane' (seedling 'Phyl Doak')
'Neil Armstrong' ('Debutante' x retic—what retic?)
'Nijinski' (seedling 'Salutation')
'T'Ang' (seedling 'Buddha')
'Three Dreams' (seedling 'Buddha')

Hybrids with unknown parentage as listed in Nomenclature. I did not include 'Nuccio's Ruby,' since we know it is a controlled cross with 'Crimson Robe' as seed parent.

'Arbutus Gum'
'Bernadette Carston'
'Billy Mann'
'Cherry Ripe'
'Chittagong'
'Descanso Mist'
'Dick Parker'
'Father L.'
'Five-O'
'Gladys Herbert'
'Gwen Washbourne'
'Inspiration'
'Iris Laughead'
'John Taylor'
'Les Berg'
'Loloma'
'Maude Sugg'
'New Year'
'Paul Harvey'
'Peking'
'Pink Sparkle'
'Rose Gem'
'Ruthie K.'
'San Marino'
'Seventy Six'
'Silver Mist'
'Sister Mary Leo'
'Sunninghill'
'Sunset'
'Temple Mist'
'Zell Boyce.'

IRRIGATION IN THE GARDEN

By ARTHUR HELLYER

Ed. Note: This is a reprint from an article in THE GARDEN, Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, vol. 101, part 8, Aug. 1976. Since we are in the midst of a very dry cycle these tips on irrigation can be very timely.

Four successive dry seasons may at last have convinced many gardeners that irrigation is worthwhile, but even when the British climate is behaving more normally, there are periods every year in most parts of the country when food crops, ornamental plants, and lawns can benefit considerably from extra supplies of water. With some, the need for ample water is spread out more or less evenly throughout the season of growth, but with others, it is concentrated in a fairly spectacular manner in a relatively short period. With culinary peas, for example, experiment has shown that under normal conditions irrigation up to the time the plants come into flower has little or no effect on the resultant crops, but thereafter, it has been known to make a very big difference.

This water demand is most concentrated with those varieties bred specially for commercial use which are ready for harvesting in one operation. If these are well watered twice, first when they come into flower and again when the pods start to swell, the effect is great and by this method considerable economy of time and water can be saved. I suspect that much the same applies to many fruit crops (and, of course, though peas are regarded as vegetables it is for their fruits or seed pods that one is really growing them). Certainly, the heavy drop of immature fruits that can occur, for example, with apples and peaches, is aggravated by lack of water and food (the two being closely inter-related) at the critical setting and initial swelling periods, and it would indeed be surprising if this did

not also apply to a certain extent, to a great many other things.

So how best to irrigate? There are scores of answers from the simple watering can to the elaborate permanent installation of sprinklers, and the choice will depend very much on the size of one's pocket and garden. Still, there are some general principles that should be observed, the most important being that, within reason, the more slowly the water is applied the better. The main reason for this is that soils can only absorb water at a certan rate, the heavy, close-textured clays more slowly than the light, open textured sands. Attempt to water any soil too rapidly and one simply puddles the surface and loses a lot of water by surface drainage. As everyone knows, this can happen in a heavy rain storm. Light to medium sustained rain is most useful, and to turn this rather vague generalization into firm figures one can say that anything over a half inch of water per hour is likely to be excessive. If it can be half that, so much the better, but there is not much small-scale equipment capable of giving such low rates of supply.

A second advantage of fairly slow watering is that one has not to be consantly attending to the apparaus, moving it from one place to another, but can go away for an hour or so and get on with other work. It is even possible to get quite simple appartus that will turn the water off after a pre-deermined period of time, so that even if the 'other work' proves so absorbing that if one forgets about the irrigation no harm will be done. The ultimate in refinement is equipment that will both turn the water on and off and switch it to different areas of he garden, but that means elaborate electrical control systems which are expensive to install and are really only for the rich or for public authorities.

Next to the watering-can, the simplest method of irrigation is by means of a static sprinkler attached to a hose and mains supply. The water is forced into a cone-shaped cavity in which it whirls around to emerge as a plume of spray. There are no moving parts to wear out or jam, really nothing to go wrong, and static sprinklers of this kind are the cheapest to buy. I use them quite a lot and have some that have been in use on and off for twenty years or so without ever requiring any attention or repair. But they do water too fast and usually need to be moved every fifteen minutes or so. They water a circle which can be anything from about twelve to twenty feet in diameter, according to the water pressure available in your area.

Perforated hoses also have the merit of simplicity, with no moving parts to wear out or go wrong, though I have found that over a period of time the very fine holes get blocked, probably by deposits of lime left by the water. Nor have I yet discovered any very easy way of overcoming this difficulty, though flexing the hose and rubbing it with a cloth does help. But apart from this and the fact that long lengths of perforated hose can be a bit awkward to move about single handed among growing crops or in flower borders, they have many advantages. The rate of water delivery is low, the water is broken up into fine droplets and the net result is about as rain-like as one could wish. Fine droplets take on the air temperature fairly readily, causing less chilling. In addition, if laid straight, a perforated hose waters a rectangle, which means that when it is moved on there need be little or no overlap between one watered strip and the next. This may be a point of mainly theoretical advantage if one is dealing solely with plain water, but if one decides to feed through the irrigation system—a very practical proposition if a suitable dilutor is attached to the feed pipe or hose—it really matters

a great deal that there is no serious overlap. A double dose of water does no great harm, while a double dose of fertilizer may well be disastrous.

The very popular revolving sprinklers are available in numerous models, sizes and degrees of complexity. The best give a fairly even distribution and a reasonble rate of application. The circle they water may be anything from about twenty-five to fifty feet in diameter, according to design and water pressure.

A little more complex and distinctly more versatile are the small portable oscillating sprinklers. All have the advantage of watering a rectangle, so making it possible to eliminate overlap, and the best are adjustable for throw, usually with four alternative settings, giving a full backward and forward movement covering 1,000 square feet or more, according to water pressure; a limited two-way movement covering about half the maximum area; or movement restricted to one or other side only which can be very useful for watering beds beside paths. The best of these work reliably for years, but I have had badly made models that were virtually useless from the very beginning.

These small oscillators were, I think, developed from the much bigger oscillating spray lines that are used by commercial growers and in parks and sports grounds. They are not only too costly to install for most private gardens, but they require a much greater flow of water than would normally be available. If they are considered, expert advice should be sought before spending any money or starting any installation.

However, this does not apply to another popular commercial device, the impulse sprinkler. Whole batteries of these can be seen in market gardens and similar places, spouting out water in great circles or arcs of circles. Since with a fairly high water pressure, a single impulse sprinkler can cover a diameter of about seventy feet, it is unlikely that more than one would need to operate at a time in most private gardens. This it will do quite efficiently on a half-inch or three quarter-inch hose with a water pressure of around thirty pounds per square inch. These ingenious sprinklers throw the water out in a jet or spray, which is then turned slowly around by blows from a little hammer, which is itself powered by the waterflow. In the best models the arc through which the jet turns can be instantly adjusted to whatever is required. Though the amount of water falling at any one moment and place is rather heavy (it can be to heavy for delicate foliage or fragile stems), it is some time before the jet returns to the same place so there is ample time for the water to soak in. In fact, the actual watering rate can be as low as one-tenth of an inch per hour. The main advantages of theimpulse sprinkler are that it covers a big large, is readily adjustable and, if a good one is obtained, very reliable. But again I have one unsatisfactory model that has always refused to work properly.

Another type most suitable for lawns is the pop-up sprinkler, so familiar a feature of American gardens. These are really small static sprinklers mounted in metal sockets sunk at regular intervals just below grass level. The whole system is connected to a sufficiently ample and powerful water supply and when this is turned on, the pressure forces the sprinklers up a few inches so that they can spray the grass efficiently. Turn the water off and the sprinklers sink back into their sockets, safely out of the way of mower blades, At its most luxurious, the pop-up system is completely automated by time switch and solenoid valve.

More practical for the kind of watering problems most of us have to face are permanently installed spray lines operating small sprinklers, sprayers, misters or other devices. Once again, what is practicable depends

very much on the water supply and pressure available. I have experience of three, all operating from a three-quarter-inch main supply, and half-inch plastic pipes laid either on the surface of the ground or, where more convenient, buried a few inches deep.

In 1970, when I visited the Summerlands Research Station in the thriving fruit-growing area of the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, I found that they were experimenting with what I call a 'spaghetti tube' system of orchard watering, i.e., very fine plastic tubes plugged into larger plastic supply pipes. This has the merit of giving a very slow rate of application, and variants of it are now being tried in this country. At Fison's Levington Research Station a considerable area of trained apple trees is equipped with a system developed by Cameron, the firm specializing in trickle irrigation. This can either operate through nipples fixed directly in the plastic supply pipes or through 'spaghetti tubes' which have the merit that they can be moved about to deliver the water just where it is required. All these systems suffer from the difficulty in that the fine tubes or nipples can become blocked with chemical deposits. This is particularly likely to happen if the system is being used for liquid feeding and so it is always wise to finish off with a few minutes' flow of clear water. It can also happen with hard water if the nipples or tube endings are in full sun. By using the spaghetti tube system, it should be possible to site each tube end in the shade.

Before deciding upon any irrigation system using the main supply, it is wise to consult your local water board, for you may have to install a meter. When water restrictions are in force, these may not then necessarily apply to metered water, but even if they do, your garden should suffer less than others if you have kept the plants watered at the critical stages of growth. If you are down to saving the bathwater, it is worth remembering that spraying this on to plants, together with very dilute foliar feed where needed, will often make better use of the very limited supply than slopping it around the roots.

CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

Nov. 5-6, 1977—Camellia-Rama, Smuggler's Inn, Fresno
Dec. 3-4, 1977—(Gib Show) Southern Calif. Camellia Council, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia
Jan. 14-15, 1978—Southern Calif. Camellia Society, Huntington Gardens, San Marino
Jan. 28-29, 1978—South Coast Camellia Society, South Coast Botanical Gardens, Palos Verdes
Feb. 11-12, 1978—Penninsula Camellia Society, Vet. Mem. Bldg., Redwood City
Feb. 11-12, 1978—San Diego Camellia Society, Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 18-19, 1978—Santa Clara County Camellia Society, McCabe Hall, San Jose
Feb. 18-19, 1978—Temple City Camellia Society, Los Angeles County Arboretum, Arcadia
Feb. 25-26, 1978—Delta Camellia Society, Pittsburg High School, Pittsburg
Feb. 25-26, 1978—Pomona Valley Camellia Society, Pomona First Fed. S& L, 99 N. Gary, Pomona
Mar. 4-5, 1978—Camellia Society of Sacramento, Convention Center, Sacramento
Mar. 4-5, 1978—Southern Calif. Camellia Council, Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Mar. 11-12, 1978—Northern California Camellia Society, Sun Valley Shopping Mall, Concord
Mar. 11-12, 1978—Camellia Society of Kern County, Aram Adams Mem. Gardens
Mar. 12, 1978—Central Calif. Camellia Society, Fresno City College
Mar. 18-19, 1978—Camellia Society of Modesto, Gallo Administration Bldg., Modesto
Mar. 25-26, 1978—Sonoma County Camellia Society, Santa Rosa Junior College, Santa Rosa

GIB ACID FREAKS TAKE NOTICE

By BILL DONNAN

You have all read the headlines telling about the Environmental Protection Agency of the Federal Government. How they have placed a ban on sacchrine, D.D.T., Chlordane, and other carcinogenic inducing elements. Well, the E.P.A. is at it again and there is now some concern that gibberelic acid (a growth stimulant) will be included on the list of controlled substances that will be banned for use except by qualifying for a license. According to GULF COAST CAMELLIAS, the official publication of the Gulf Coast Camellia Society, a nurseryman in their area stated that he no longer would be able to sell gib if the ban were to be instituted!

I took the trouble to phone the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner's office and this is the gist of the information relayed to me.

(1) The Environmental Protection Agency sends out a list of products which it places on a restrictive category. This list is up-dated about every three months. So far (July) gibberelic acid is not on the list.

(2) If and when gibberelic acid does get on the list, E.P.A. will set up guide lines for its control and use.

(3) If gibberelic acid is found to be toxic to humans, either during the process of its application (spray), or through the food consumed from gibbed plants (grapes or radishes), the "agricultural use" of the growth stimulant will be controlled by license in both its sale and its use.

(4) In the opinion of the individual answering my call, gibberelic acid used in small amounts by a camellia hobbyist would not be banned since it would not be considered for "agricultural use." He also indicated that, if gib were controlled, gib tabs would most likely not be available "over the counter," but that a weak solution (2 per cent) would, in all probability, be available on the market in the same way that weak mixtures of chlordane can be purchased.

In any event, if gib is controlled—remember—you read it first in the CAMELLIA REVIEW.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND DUES

The S.C.C.S. Secretary advises that dues are now payable for membership in the Australian Camellia Research Society and the New Zealand Camellia Society. The Southern California Society acts as American Representative for these societies and the payments should be sent to the address of the society shown on the inside front cover of CAMELLIA REVIEW. The amounts are U.S. $6.50 for the Australian Society and U.S. $5.00 for the New Zealand Society. Checks should be made out to Southern California Camellia Society.

It's hard to believe, but 200 years ago we went to war to avoid taxation . . . but if the Patriots thought taxation without representaion was bad, they should see it *with* representation.

SHOW RESULTS
MODESTO CAMELLIA CAVALCADE

MARCH 19, 1977

SWEEPSTAKES
Mr. and Mrs. Al Taylor
RUNNER-UP SWEEPSTAKES
Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
BEST JAPONICA LARGE OR VERY LARGE
Clark Hubbs—The Art Gonos Family
RUNNER-UP JAPONICA LARGE OR VERY LARGE
Tomorrow Park Hill—The Art Gonos Family
BEST JAPONICA MEDIUM
In the Pink—Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
RUNNER-UP JAPONICA MEDIUM
Nuccio's Gem— The Art Gonos Family
BEST JAPONICA SMALL
Grace Albritton—The Harlan Smith Family
RUNNER-UP JAPONICA SMALL
Kitty—The Bill Harris Family
BEST 3 BLOOMS JAPONICA LARGE OR VERY LARGE
Tomorrow Park Hill—Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
BEST 3 BLOOMS JAPONICA SMALL OR MEDIUM
Jean Clere—Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
BEST 5 BLOOMS JAPONICA LARGE OR VERY LARGE
Clark Hubbs—The Art Gonos Family
BEST 5 BLOOMS JAPONICA SMALL OR MEDIUM
Kitty—Mrs. Sheldon R. Lewis
BEST RETIC. OR RETIC. HYBRID
Dr. Clifford Parks—Virginia Rankin
RUNNER-UP RETIC. OR RETIC. HYBRID
Miss Tulare—Mr. and Mrs. M. Abramson
BEST 3 BLOOMS RETIC. OR RETIC. HYBRID
Francie L—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mobley, Jr.
BEST HYBRID BLOOM (OTHER THAN RETIC. PARENTAGE)
Julia Hamiter—Bet and Bob Kellas
BEST 3 HYBRID BLOOMS (OTHER THAN RETIC. PARENTAGE)
E. G. Waterhouse—Larry and Nancy Pitts
BEST MINIATURE BLOOM
Tammia—The Art Gonos Family
RUNNER-UP MINIATURE BLOOM
Francis Councill—Mr. and Mrs. Ron Kellogg
BEST 3 MINIATURE BLOOMS
Pearls Pet—The Harlan Smith Family
BEST WHITE JAPONICA BLOOM
Nuccio's Gem—The Art Gonos Family
BEST COLLECTION OF 12 DIFFERENT NAMED BLOOMS
The Art Gonos Family
BEST SEEDLING BLOOM (LARGE OR MEDIUM)
Matt P. Talia
BEST SEEDLING BLOOM (SMALL OR MINIATURE)
The Harlan Smith Family
AWARD OF EXCELLENCE
The Art Gonos Family
PETER HISCHIER MEMORIAL TROPHY
Mr. and Mrs. Wes Williams
BEST JAPONICA BLOOM
Louise Hariston Var.—Mr. and Mrs. Pete Grosso
RUNNER-UP JAPONICA BLOOM
Tomorrow Park Hill—The Harlan Smith Family
BEST JAPONICA BLOOM (NON-MEMBER
Tomorrow Park Hill—Jonoathan Skiles
RUNNER-UP JAPONICA BLOOM (NON-MEMBER)
Elegans Splendor—Sandy Newsome

BEST FRAGRANT BLOOM
Seedling—Dr. J. Holtzman
BEST HIGO BLOOM
Botan Yulsi—Robert C. Adrian
BEST MINIATURE JUNIOR
Tammia—Kathleen Gonos
BEST JAPONICA JUNIOR
Elegans Splendor—Tod Harris
BEST HYBRID JUNIOR
Angel Wings—Robbie Rankin
BEST RETIC. JUNIOR
Aztec—Tracy Breuner
BEST OUT OF STATE BLOOM
Elizabeth Dowd Silver—A. B. Cooper
RUNNER-UP OUT OF STATE BLOOM
Masse Lane—A. B. Cooper
BEST KRAMER'S SUPREME BLOOM
Kramer's Supreme—The Art Gonos Family
BEST NUCCIO'S RUBY BLOOM
Nuccio's Ruby—Larry and Nancy Pitts
BEST BLOOM OF AUSTRALIAN ORIGIN
Margaret Davis—Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
BEST JAPONICA BLOOM OF THE SHOW
Grace Albritton—The Harlan Smith Family

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SHOW

MARCH 26-27, 1977

BLOOM COUNT, 3,827—ATTENDANCE 1750
JAPONICA
Over 5½"—Tomorrow Park Hill, James Randall
Runner-up—Miss Charlestan Vari., Art Gonos Family
4½" - 5½"—In The Red, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up—Annette Gehry, Art Gonos Family
3½" - 4½"—Jean Clere, Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Runner-up—In The Pink, James Randall
2½" - 3½"—Ole, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Runner-up—Black Tie, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grosso
Under 2½"—Sam Barranco Pink, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Runner-up—Pink Perfection, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Zurilgen
Threes 4½" and over—In The Pink, Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Threes 3½" - 4½"—Peter Pan, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marcy III
Threes under 3½"—Man Size, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
Runner-up under 3½"—Kimberely Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Batt
Five Japonicas—Elegans Splendor, Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Runner-up—Tomorrow Park Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Nine Different Japonicas—Art Gonos Family
RETIC-HYBRID:
Over 6"—Nuccio's Ruby, Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Runner-up—Lasca Beauty, James Randall
Under 6"—Valley Knudsen, Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Smith
Runner-up—Valentine Day, Bobby Jones
Threes—Nuccio's Ruby, Art Gonos Family
Runner-up—Valley Knudsen, James Randall
Five Different—Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Wang
HYBRID:
Over 4"—Elsie Jury, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Woo
Runner-up—Raspberry Delight, Mr. and Mrs. Don Lesmeister
Runner-up—Debbie, Joan Balzarini
Threes—Galaxie, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hayes
Runner-up—Elsie Jury, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Kellas
Japonica Seedling—Mr. and Mrs. Larry Pitts
Hybrid Seedling—James McGregor
Retic-Hybrid Seedling—Dave Feathers
Members Bloom—Dr. Clifford Parks, Joy Monteleone
Runner-up—E. G. Waterhouse, E. P. Passinetti
Youth Trophy—William Hertrich, Eric Smith

CAMELLIA REPORT FROM THE NORTHWEST

by MARY MARSHDALE

The Oregon Camellia Society held its 36th annual show on April 2-3 in Portland. This is an important camellia event in the northwest. While California has its seventeen societies, there is only ONE camellia society for all the rest of the Pacific Coast "Camellia Belt," which includes Oregon, Washington and parts of British Columbia.

This year, the show was held at a new shopping mall within sight of the bridges that lead to the State of Washington. Judging from the cars in the parking lot, at least half of the visitors were from Washington.

Tables of camellias were laid end to end down the four long wings of the mall. At the center hub under a glass ceiling dome was a large fountain edged with camellia plants in containers. Most of the plants were for sale. Some had been brought up from Kramer's Nursery in California. Included were such varieties as Adolph Audusson Special, Coronation, Ecclefield, Grand Slam, Kramer's Supreme, R. L. Wheeler, Spring Sonnet, Sunset Oaks, Tom Knudsen, Margaret Davis, Angel Wings and Donation. The guest I had taken with me was pleased to be able to buy plants of Gullio Nuccio and Betty Sheffield Supreme — camellias not commonly seen in gardens here.

Spring had just started to take off her winter raincoat here, and the sight of so many camellias really arrested the attention of the throngs of pre-Easter shoppers. Many stopped at the corsage table to buy a camellia to wear.

The Oregon Camellia Society and its 62 dedicated members had really done a fine job, not only in setting up their show where many people could see it, but by having flower arrangements, literature, and plant and flower sales to acquaint the public with camellias.

"Grand Slam" had been chosen by the Society as the "Camellia Flower of the Year." Show trophies went to "Tricolor (Siebold)," "Elsie Jury," and "Elegans Supreme." Others on the winning table included flowers of "Shot Silk," "Francie L," "Snowman," Carter's Sunburst," "Kramer's Supreme," "Easter Morn," "Tinsie," and surprisingly enough two "oldies" "Pink Perfection" and "Purity."

Individual blooms were divided into two main classes— "Protected" (those grown under glass or similar shelter), and "Unprotected." I was especially interested in the non-protected flowers since my own newly planted camellias fell in that category.

Camellias GROW well in this climate, with plenty of rainfall, acid soil and clean moist air and a comparatively "temperate" climate. Getting camellias ready for the show table is another matter. I really respect the grower of "unprotected" blooms. He earns more than just a trophy for perfect flowers. Such things as heavy rains, hail, snow, sudden drops in temperature, and high winds (that occasionally lift the roofs off houses and barns) must be reckoned with. He may grow perfectly beautiful plants only to have his blooms blown into the next county! Less dedicated growers could easily be discouraged. In fact, I have had good gardeners in this area tell me that I would soon give up trying to grow camellias and turn to growing rhododendrons instead, since they stood up much better in this climate. (I just smiled, because I know I wouldn't stop growing camellias even if I went to the North Pole.)

We left the show at lunchtime to go across the street to a large new hotel with a nice dining room that overlooked the broad Columbia River. We chose a seat by the window where we could see the bridges, tugboats and

log rafts and passing pleasure boats. Below us was a docking place where patrons of the hotel and restaurant could tie up their boats.

Suddenly a Sheriff Patrol boat with flashing blue lights followed a pleasure craft into the dock below, and hurriedly boarded it. Other small craft began to circle about. A TV cameraman and crew hurried out the door next to our table and down the steps, followed by two policemen. We were puzzled. We knew we had a box seat for something, but couludn't tell what or why.

At last someone came back with the message that a nine year old boy had fallen off one of the high bridges—a drop of about 70 feet—into the busy river. Fortunately a bridge crew had seen him fall and had thrown him a line.. A passing boat had fished him out of the river, and with the exception of being chilled to the bone by a ten minute stay in the icy water he was none the worse for the experience.

As we left the camellia show I couldn't help reflect that the same Gracious Spirit that made the camellias grow and bloom, was also keeping a watchful eye over small boys who play on high bridges. With a sigh of relief and contentment we began the journey home. It had been a very satisfying day.

CALIFORNIA SHOW WINNERS 1977

By WILLARD F. GOERTZ

A tabulation of the top blooms in thirteen California camellia shows could not be done on a scientific basis as rules of the various shows were not uniform. Some segregated treated from untreated blooms while other shows made no differentiation. Reticulata hybrids were broken down into size classification in some—not others. Most shows grouped the japonicas into four sizes while one used five. Two shows had first and second runnerups. However, the following list, combining show winners and runnerups (as they usually are of about equal quality) is quite accurate under the circumstances:

Japonicas, Large and Very Large:

Won by 'Elegans Splendor,' with 'Tomorrow Park Hill' and 'Clark Hubbs' tied for second. Others rating high were 'Elegans Champagne' and 'Lady in Red,' then 'Elegans Supreme' and 'Mrs. D. W. Davis Descanso.'

Japonicas Medium:

'Nuccio's Gem' won it, with 'Midnight' the runner-up; followed by 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' and 'Annette Gehry,' then 'Pink Pagoda,' 'In the Pink' and 'Margaret Davis.'

Japonicas, Small:

'Kitty' was the winner, and 'Ave Maria' and 'Tom Thumb' tied for second. The following also ranked high: 'Alison Leigh Woodroof,' 'Black Tie' and 'Maroon and Gold.'

Japonicas, Miniature:

Won by 'Little Slam' with 'Cottontail' the runner-up. After that, 'Fircone Varigated,' 'Little Red Ridinghood,' 'Little Slam Varigated,' 'Man Size' and 'Tammia' all rated about equally.

Reticulata Hybrids:

'Dr. Clifford Parks' was considerably in the lead, and 'Miss Tulare' came in second. Following closely were: 'Howard Asper,' 'K. O. Hester,' 'Nuccio's Ruby,' 'Valentine Day' and 'Valley Knudsen.'

Non-Reticulata Hybrids:

'Angel Wings' and 'Elsie Jury' tied for first place, with 'E. G. Waterhouse' a close runner-up. 'Anticipation,' 'Charlene' and 'South Seas' also scored well.

If we were asked our opinion as to the Best of All Shows we would definitely choose 'Dr. Clifford Parks.' It is a beauty!

THE FATE OF ORIENTAL CAMELLIAS ABROAD

By E. G. WATERHOUSE

Ed. Note: This article is a reprint from "Rhododendrons 1976 With Magnolias and Camellias," the 1976 yearbook of the Rhododendron and Camellia Committe of the Royal Horticultural Society, London.

Camellias came to England first from China, then later from Japan. All the Chinese camellias were given new names and we have no records of where they were produced in China or what their original Chinese names were. Only in one case do we know that 'Cup of Beauty' is a translation of the original Chinese name for that camellia. This suggests something very rare and precious, and indeed this flat, double bloom consisting of countless rows of tiny, incurving, shelllike white petals, faintly ringed with pink is a real collector's piece. It would delight any connoisseur of porcelain.

In the case of Japanese camellias we do have published nursery lists, with Japanese names and descriptions in English, and although the camellia names are printed in *romaji* (i.e. in Roman type) and are therefore clearly legible, in almost every case they were replaced by new western names. This is a pity as the Japanese names often had some poetic, literary or cultural significance. A case in point is that of the camellia 'Hikaru Genji' (1879), which bears the name of the brilliant Genji, a young noble of the Heian period unparalleled for elegance and talent. The tale of Genji is the oldest and greatest of Japanese novels, written soon after the year 1000 and tells the tale of his loves. Every educated Japanese knows the story, but it is unknown in Europe, and when the camellia was introduced it was renamed 'Herme' by Seidel, nurseryman in Dresden, in 1893, and 'Souvenir de Henri Guichard' by the Guichard nursery in Nantes. Seidel exported plants to England and the United States where the name 'Herme' is still current. About 1930 Australia received this camellia direct from Japan under its original name 'Hikaru Genji.' According to the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* which is now recognised in all countries, including Japan, the first name of a plant published with a description and identifiable, is the valid name for that plant. Hence 'Hikaru Genji' 1879, is the valid name for the above camellia while the unhistoric and insipid 'Herme' is a synonym which must ultimately fall into disuse.

Another Camellia which came from Japan and was introduced by Franz von Siebold in 1832, was renamed 'Tricolor.' This was clearly illustrated in colour in the *Horticultural Magazine*, Vol. 4, p 229, in 1840. The plate shows a bloom with beautifully cupped petals and white ground colour brilliantly striped red. Also Tuyama in his *Camellia Cultivars of Japan* Plate 8, gives an admirable rendering of the size, form and colour of this camellia widely known in Japan under the name 'Ezo-nishiki" which means "brocade of old Japan." Thus this is a camellia of great prestige in Japan, and it is essential to distinguish it from the many mutations or "sports" that tend to occur frequently on the same tree. These should be removed the moment they occur in order that only the true type, with white ground colour be left for the admiration of the beholder. Unfortunately the plate of 'Tricolor' in Beryl Urquhart'h *The Camellia Vol I* shows one of the sports and not the much more appealing original form referred to above.

This camellia presents us with a tricky problem in nomenclature. The earliest publication of the name 'Ezo-nishiki' which I have so far been able to locate is 1879, but as we have seen,

it was published as 'Tricolor' with description and accurate colour plate in Europe in 1840. According to the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* its valid name is therefore 'Tricolor.' But surely no one would dream of requiring the Japanese to adopt the European name for it.

Let us now consider the case of 'Sodegakushi,' another well-known Japanese camellia with a magnificent large semi-double bloom, pure white, with large overlapping petals. This was listed by Kaemon Ito, in 1879. It was first exported by the Yokohama Nursery Company in 1905 and listed as 'Grandiflora' with a colour plate and the following description: "Pure white semi-double showing large yellow centre as the flower expands." Its enormous bud just before opening looks like the bud of *Magnolia grandiflora* and when fully opened the flower attains to the size of 6 or 7 inches across. The name 'Grandiflora' must be ruled out as invalid as it had already been published as early as 1835 for a single red camellia. Gauntlett in Cornwall imported it and in his No. 98 undated catalogue listed it as "Gauntletti" although he had no part in its raising. The name 'Sodegakushi' listed by Ito in 1879 rightly belongs to it. It means 'sleeve concealing" and is particularly apt and particularly Japanese. It evokes the impression of beauty half concealed and half revealed. In America it was renamed 'Lotus' and this synonym for it is in general use.

Camellia 'Wabisuke.' In the R.H.S. *Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book* 1960 opposite page 128 there is a full page illustration of a large camellia in full flower. It is labelled C. 'Wabisuke.' Mr. Norman Hadden describes this as "one of the very best single camellias I know. The foliage is rich deep glossy green, distinct from all others. The flowers are pink, a shade deeper than 'J. C. Williams' and of good substance." This camellia does belong to the Wabisuke group and was exported from Japan erroneously under that name. Its real Japanese name is 'Tarokaja' and has been current for it in Tokyo from as far back as 1859. In other words it is C.*wabisuke* cv. 'Tarokaja.' There is a very old plant of it with two trunks measuring about 11 inches across, growing near the entrance of the temple Gassin-in, Kyoto. The Japanese botanist Kitamura took this to be a species and called it *C. uraku.* And this name became current in Kyoto and later spread to Australia. However, subsequently, after examining some of the seedlings from this plant Kitamura found that it was one of the Wabisuke group and not a species, and therefore the name *uraku* had to be abandoned. It is thus restored to its original name 'Tarokaja.'

I share Norman Hadden's admiration for this camellia. It is a wonderful and reliable plant and never fails with me to produce hundreds and hundreds of blooms which open one after the other on clusters of seven or eight buds which never wither on the plant but fall one after the other face upwards on the ground—a joy to behold — around the chequered sunlight under the plants. Moreover they exhale a delightful soft fragrance. As this camellia crosses readily with *C. japonica* I hope hybridists in search of camellias with fragrance are concentrating special attention on it.

'Taro-an.' In 1937 Wada exported from Japan a camellia under this name and described it as "large widely campanulated single, one of the best bright reds." This was listed by Marchant in 1937. Norman Hadden had a large plant of it at West Porlock. Harrison in New Zealand had it in 1940 and it also reached Australia from there in 1943. But it is wrongly named, as Wada must have realized, for he dropped it in his 1941 list and described the true 'Taroan' as "most beautiful exquisite shell-pink single, large, broadly campanulated

with attractive yellow stamens peeping out, probably the lovliest of all camellias." This was listed in Cornwall by Trehane in 1974. Dr. Tuyama in his *Camellias of Japan,* 1968, states that it is a famous old cultivar of the Nagoya district and mentions a very old plant of it which was a favorite at the tea ceremony. This camellia has been studied by Yoshiaki Andoh of Kobe who suspects that Chugai's 'Yoibijn' is identical with this.

'Hagoromo.' This beautiful Japanese camellia was recorded in Japan as early as 1695 in *Kadan Chikinsho,* a gardening book. It is a semi- double very pale pink flower of medium size, with two rows of petals which stand apart and give it a bell-like appearance. Its name 'Hagoromo,' 'Feathered Robe' or 'Robe of Feathers,' has for the Japanese great significance and derives from a classical Noh drama. This tells the story of a fisherman walking at Matsubara on Miho Bay who finds a beautiful feathered robe, the celestial raiment of an angel, hanging from the branch of a pine tree. Struck by its beauty he is about to take it home when an angel who has been bathing in a secluded spot appears to claim it, explaining that it is a robe from heaven and that she can never again ascend to heaven without it. Moved by her piteous plight the fisherman returns the robe. She dons it and performs for him the famous Heavenly Maiden's Dance.

This camellia was imported into Italy from Japan in 1886 and, as there was no understanding of the significance of the Japanese name, was renamed 'Magnoliaeflora' because of a certain resemblance to *Magnolia purpurea.* And it has been known in Europe, England, America and Australia under the name 'Magnioliaeflora' (which if meant to be Latin should be corrected to 'Magnoliiflora'). In accordance with the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* we are now justified in restoring to this camellia its original name of 'Hagoromo.'

The fish tail camellia is a remarkable single pink-flowered Japanese camellia, has glossy oblong leaves which are trifid at the apex, just like the tail of a goldfish. Its name 'Kingyo-tsubaki' was published by Ito in 1879. It seems to have reached Europe before that date and was renamed 'Quercifolia,' that is "oak leaved." Goldfish are particularly popular in Japan and the leaves of this camellia bear so vivid a resemblance to their unusual tails that one sacrifices something very real if one substitues an analogy from the vegetable kingdom.

'Mikenjaku' was listed by Ito in 1879. This large to very large semi-double to incomplete double camellia with large, thick crinkled petals ranging in colour from rose-pink to almost solid white or spotted and marbled with white, reached the Caledonia Nursery in Guernsey in 1887 and was renamed 'Nagasaki.' In England it is sometimes known as 'Lady Audrey Buller.' Both these names are synonyms and now that camellias are international should, I think, be displaced by the original name 'Mikenjaku.'

'Akebono' and 'Shin-akebono.' The true 'Akebono' of Japan has long been very popular with votaries of the tea cult in Kyoto and Osaka. The original plant is in the Sharinkje Temple in Oayama and is proudly shown to visitors. The flower is very light pink of great delicacy, single to semi-double, of cupped form. The bud is also equisite. An excellent presentation of it is to be seen in an arrangement by Sofu Teshigahara in *The Magic of Camellias.* Due to some mistake a quite different camellia reached America and became widely known as 'Akebono.' When Domoto, a Japanese nurseryman living in America, imported the true 'Akebono' from Japan he called it 'Shin-Akebono' or 'New Dawn' to distinguish it from the current 'Akebono.' It is important to dis-

card the name 'Shin-akebono' and give it its true name of 'Akebono,' leaving the American pseudo-'Akebono,' to be determined by further research.

'Otome' was listed in Japan in 1879 and, standing by itself, is the priority name. It first appeared alone and only later as 'Otome' (Usuotome). The explanation of this is that 'Otome' came to be used with modifiers for a group of medium sized formal double camellias. For example 'Shiro-otome' for a white form, 'Ko-otome' for a red form. It was only then that 'Usuotome' was added to 'Otome' to distinguish the light pink form from the other colors.

In America this camellia has been for long widely known as 'Pink Perfection.' Seidel of Dresden imported it from Japan and renamed it 'Frau Minna Seidel.' Now that camellias have become international and Japan in its many recent camellia publications gives the camellia names in Roman characters, priority can at last be claimed for the names of many of its indigenous camellias.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS

Newly elected directors of the International Camellia Society representing the United States are Milton Brown, Willard F. Goertz and William Kemp. The membership representative for U.S.A. is now Mr. Joseph H. Pyron of Reynolds, Georgia. He replaces Mr. Houghton Hall who has retired from this duty.

We are indebted to Ms Evelyn Utick, editor of the St. George and Sutherland Branch Review, New So. Wales for this item: On April 2, 1977, there occurred in the E. G. Waterhouse Garden the dedication of two sandstone seats.

The rustic bamboo seats are deteriorating and the being replaced by donations of sandstone seats by various generous donors.

Two in memory of Miss Viola Smith were dedicated on April 2. Miss Smith was a distinguished American lady. She represented International Women Lawyers at the United Nations. She was the first woman to sit as a Judge in the Supreme Court of China. In 1950 she chose to retire in Australia and was elected Honorary Member and Legal Advisor and Life Member of Australian Local Government Womens' Association.

Miss Viola Smith was guest of honour on International Womens' Day in the E.G.W. Garden.

The organizations with which she was associated raised $700 for two seats in the garden.

RUSSIAN ROULETTE IN THE KITCHEN

Have you ever:
Cooked hamburger rare? Left cooked beef roast, pork roast, turkey, or chicken at room temperature for more than two hours? Left salad sandwiches made of tuna, chicken, turkey or egg at room temperature for more than two hours? Kept roast beef, turkey, pork, or chicken leftovers in the refrigerator at above 45 degrees? Stuffed turkey a day or more in advance of roasting it instead of just before roasting? Stored leftover stuffing in a turkey instead of separately? Cooked a turkey partially at one time and completed cooking it later?

All of these are "high risk" practices. In a USDA survey of more than 2,500 households, 63 per cent of households sampled were found to have followed at least one high risk practice in handling, preparing, or storing meat and poultry. In other words, 63 per cent of these households were prime candidates for food poisoning. According to the Center for Disease Control, food poisoning cases in the U.S. range from two million to ten million annually. Many of these are mistaken for mild flu.

ODDS AND ENDS

By JIM McCLUNG

A regular column dealing with all aspects of the camellia hobby should be all-encompassing. If at times you, the reader, feel that your toes have been stepped on please do not take it personally. As a professional writer I have always tried to be scrupulously honest in my craft. If I see things in our hobby that need correction I feel duty bound to make these things known. We have a wonderful hobby, but we also have our faults. Each of us must grow with the hobby and not become the last of the dinasaurs. Let us all work together to keep the camellia societies viable, to get new members, and to get them involved in our work.

Did you ever wonder why a particular flower was chosen for the head table when obviously superior flowers were left behind? When I questioned this I was told, "That judge has had thirty years of experience." To me he may have had thirty years of experience or he may have had one year's experience thirty times. There's a whale of a difference. Judges need to grow with the hobby, not become so hidebound that they cannot see beyond their favorite flowers.

* * *

Two new innovations were initiated this past year in some Southern California shows. The Pomona Society placed all hybrids, regardless of parentage, in the same division. It was an obvious success although some grousing was heard from a few exhibitors. Some of the people need to look past the "rabbit ears" and see the flower. This new classification will help clarify the hybrid problem. The division lacked only a small and miniature class to make the division complete.

The Descanso Show's new Novice Division was successful and should prove a blessing to all of Bill Donnan's Duffers. Shoot, I may even start entering a few flowers.

* * *

How many times have you heard, "The weather has ruined all my flowers. I don't have a thing to show" only to have that person trot in with the most magnificent beauties? It's enough to make you nauseous because the weather *did* ruin yours.

* * *

In spite of the strange weather this last season's shows were beautiful. We have the magnificent growers of the fog belt to thank for so many perfect flowers. Our inland flowers lacked just a tad being perfect—except for a few exceptional growers like Lou and Harold Rowe; Walt and Margaret Harmsen. I think they could grow excellent flowers in the middle of the Mojave.

* * *

Hybridizing, on an international scale, is really on the move. Probably the greatest advancement has been in the area of cold hardiness. The work of Dr. Clifford Parks, Dr. Bill Ackerman, and the late Levi Wendell have given us new camellias that grow farther inland than any that have come before. A little test garden in Southwestern Oklahoma is shaping up nicely. The only special care given the proven cold hardy varieties is to mulch the roots to keep them from freezing and to protect the plants from drying winter winds. Dave Feathers has some outstanding cold hardy cultivars that he developed. Let us hope that he quickly gets them registered and on the market. He has three retics plus several non-retic hybrids that can take almost any weather without damage. 'Wishuwell,' 'Monticello,' and 'Lavender No. 1' are three saluenensis-japonica crosses that would be a credit to any garden.

* * *

Isn't it about time that we started to do a little fund raising? Every So-

ciety that is a member of S.C.C.C. has an obligation to support the educational and scientific endeavors which are our "raison d'etre." Let's get on with it. An all-out effort could get the Descanso Pavillion built in one or two years. We could award scholarships and sponsor special research at Cal Poly. All of us should become more interested in the entire scope of our important work. "Hardware Hunting" just isn't the most important part of being a member of a camellia society.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

By ARLENE LEE CHOW

Among the many rewards of being married to a camellia enthusiast is to have camellias named after you. In 1971, my husband, Leland Chow named his white on blush-pink sport of Carter's Sunburst "Chow's Han-Ling." This year, Leland has not one but two Carter's sports to name. He is registering these with the American Camellia Society as: "Han-Ling Snow" and "Han-Ling Raspberry." The "Han-Ling Snow," as you can guess, is pure white; the "Han-Ling Raspberry" is moired pink on off-white. The curious part of this is that all these sports came from one parent bush of Carter's Sunburst. As you well know, the Carter family and sports have a tendency to become exceedingly lanky. Their heavy blooms weigh down the branches. It is only remedied by excessive pruning to bring forth large and prolific blooms.

While Leland is in the process of registering these new ones, I thought you might like to know about the naming of these two beauties. Han-Ling (pronounced Haahn Ling) is my Chinese name. The Chinese version of my name when written is Chow (husband's surname) Lee (my maiden name) Han-Ling. My name, Han-Ling was given to me by my paternal grandmother. Although she emigrated to America in 1895, she still had my Chinese horoscope read when I was born. The soothsayer claimed that I lacked the elements of "water and gold." In China, there is a belief that there are five elements in this world, namely: fire, earth, wood, water and gold. My grandmother chose the name Han Ling. It means a "Bell of the Han Race of People." The words, Han and Ling is written with the Chinese characters using "water" and "gold." Since my name incorporates the elements which are lacking in my horoscope, my gradmother felt "insured" that I would become a "complete" child living in the realm of all five elements. "Han" is for the Chinese people. They consider themselves the Han race. There are many other races living in the vast country of China. There is the Tibetan, Mongolian, Manchurian and other races. And the word "Ling" means a bell. I am a bell! As a child, it was a family joke to call me a "dumb-bell" or a "ding-a-ling bell."

All American-born Chinese have a Chinese name. It is not always used in our everyday lives. We, of course, use our legal American names. A Chinese name is a link to our cultural heritage and we are so proud that we have one. Our three youngsters each have a Chinese name. The only time they have used it was on their passports to enter Taiwan.

While discussing Chinese names, you may already know that our surname, our important family name, always comes first; and the first name comes last. In the Western world, the family name comes last and the first name comes first. So, John Smith would be Smith John in China. A lot of thought is put into the naming of a child. There are professional "naming masters" in the Orient. Women are usually named for more feminine objects such as: flowers, birds, jewelry, the seasons, things of beauty and others. Men are named for their scholarly efforts, courage of beauty, for heroes, knowledge, wisdom. We do not have a "junior" attached to our

names. Each child stands on his own merits and not on the accomplishments of his father. A man can have at lease three names. He has a "childhood or family name," a "school name" and his "professional or his trade's name." Won't all these aliases confuse our American way of life if we had such a system! How can a person remember all of his names, his telephone numbers, zip codes, social security number and such!

From Han-Ling I was renamed Arlene when my dual-citizenship became consolidated to one legal American name. Han-Ling was not used until Leland honored me with his flowers. What a great way to be involved with camellias.

BONSAI - A GIFT OF LIVING ART

Reprinted from USDA Magazine

Appreciation of bonsai is growing rapidly in this country, but the art still isn't as well known as it should be," said Dr. John Creech, director of the National Arboretum. "It's difficult to show just how important this gift can be in bringing the peoples of the world closer together."

Bonsai (pronounced *bone-sigh*), is a new art form to most Americans, but it is centuries old in the Orient. Japan, where it is especially prominent, has perfected this technique of producing miniature versions of many large trees and shrub species. And that country is now sharing its wealth of bonsai plants with the United States as part of our Bicentennial Celebration.

On July 9, 1976' the then Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz accepted from Japanese officials, a gift of 53 rare bonsai plants, some of which were donated by Japan's royal family. The plants are considered to be priceless because of their history, but their value was estimated at more than $4 million when they were offered by Japan more than a year ago. The miniature trees and shrubs have been in quarantine for the last year to meet legal restrictions on plant importations.

They are now located in a special Japanese-style outdoor pavilion at U SDA's National Arboretum in northeast Washington, D.C. The permanent exhibition was opened to the public July 10.

The exhibition also includes six "viewing stones" which have been donated by the Japanese. The six stones project images of streams, a waterfall, mountain range, ponds, and even chrysanthemums in bloom — carved by wind, water, and other natural forces.

Dr. Creech, received the bonsai plants and the viewing stones in Japan in April 1975, and flew back to the U.S. with them. The plants were put under quarantine for a year at the U. S. Plant Introduction Station near Glen Dale, Md.

"This is the most splendid bonsai display in the world," said Masao Kinoshita, architect for the pavilion housing the bonsai plants. "When you have an opportunity to visit the bonsai garden, we do not want you to just see bonsai and leave the garden like you do a museum. Rather, we want the scene to embrace and welcome you as a part of it. Please note of limbs and roots and training in various shapes.

Americans have adapted Japanese bonsai designs to a number of indoor and outdoor plants. Suitable indoor plants include the gardenia, azalea, boxwood, white cedar, cypress, firethorn, and dwarf pomegranate. Outdoor species for bonsai are the golden and Japanese larch, Atlas cedar, prostrate juniper, Japanese beech, hornbeam, redwood, and many kinds of pine.

CAMELLIA CLIPPINGS

By HELEN FOSS

"Did you hear about the time . . .?" A few camellia hobbiests opened their gardens for tours while the Australian and Southern A.C.S. friends were in town. Well, the weather was perfect, the camellias were at their prime, and the gardens looked manicured and lovely, even to the smallest one on the tour. The next week lovely thank-you notes came from those who had participated in the endeavor. The owner of the smallest garden also got thank-you notes but in the mail came a 4x 5 and one-half engraved card in black lettering saying—"The Park Commission wishes to announce that your back yard has been selected for a Game Preserve and the first shipment of 500 buffalo will arrive at your home on Tuesday at 3:45 a.m."

The shocked owner pondered this announcement, then realized it must be a joke and laid the blame at the feet of a well known Australian nursery man who had been one of the visitors. Needless to say, the Australian denied any knowledge of the whole thing and laughed along with all the rest. In the next issue I will tell you about the return prank!

"Did you ever hear the one about . . . ?" The young newly-weds who took up the Camellia Hobby. The story is entitled "Young and Innocent." It seems that Mr. Newly-wed had been bitten by the camellia hobby bug and he had learned to graft and was quite successful and proud of his expertise. As the hobby progressed there were more of the "you gotta haves" than time permits to graft and care for. In his enthusiasm to accept the most generous offers of scions from his friends, the wife's refrigerator becomes overloaded with little plastic bags with leaves in them. (They hadn't, as yet, expanded to the second refrigerator in the garage.) Then came the day when the refrigerator had to be cleaned and Mr. had been obliged to work late at the office with no chance to graft those scions! Little wife had watched the process closely so she decided to help hubby with his hobby. She went out in back, under the redwood tree and picked out the best plants for under-stock and grafted all the scions as a nice surprise for her husband. When he came home she showed him the surprise of which she was justly proud. He asked where she had obtained the understock? With great pleasure she informed him that she had chosen the best plants from under the redwood tree. He was speechless and livid, but held his control beautifully. She had cut off all of last year's grafts for understock!!! It was almost 30 years before she ever grafted scions again!

MEL GUM
PRESIDENT SCCS

The Southern California Camellia Society Board of Directors elected me to be your President for the coming year. I consider this to be both an honor and a challenge. I am well aware of the problems we must face during these trying times. One of my primary goals will be to stimulate greater interest in our society and in our affiliate societies. I am happy to welcome our new affiliate The South Coast Camellia Society into our group. We hope that they will grow and prosper in the years ahead.

Nothing ever remains stationary. Things continually change. These changes are taking place all the time. If we recognize this and move forward by working to expand interest in camellias and in our society we will be successful. Now, how can you help? One of the critical problems is membership. We need more members. May I call upon each one of you to put special emphasis on obtaining new members. If each of us brought in a new member, many of our problems would be solved. We need your active participation in all facets of the camellia hobby. There are many ways open to members to become more involved. Your officers and directors appreciate all the volunteer work that has been done in the past. It will take even greater efforts in the future to maintain the Southern California Camellia Society as one of the leaders.

Your Board of Directors is looking forward to a good year ahead. Programs that have been developed for you by your Program co-chairmen, Bernice Gunn and George Lewis are going to be outstanding. We are going to re-institute an interesting intermission program at our meetings under the direction of Meyer Piet. I can assure you that you can look forward to some worthwhile meetings this coming season.

In closing, I want to say on behalf of the Board and your elected officers that we ask for your trust and support. I know that together with your help we will have a very successful year.

ONLY BY WORKING TOGETHER
All have a share of the beauty,
  All have a part in the plan.
What does it matter what duty
  Falls to the lot of man?
Someone has blended the plaster,
  And someone has carried the stone;
Neither the man nor the Master
  Ever has builded alone.
Making a roof from the weather
  Or building a house for the King.
Only by working together
  Can we accomplish a thing.

HELP YOUR
CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Send In Your
1977-78 Dues
NOW

INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA CONGRESS IN NANTES

by CARYLL PITKIN

When the opportunity to attend the International Camellia Congress in Nantes, France, May 15, 16, 17, 18, came in the form of a proxy by Bill Goertz, American representative, to act in his place on the Board of Directors, I decided it was too good to miss. It proved to be both exciting and instructive. It was certainly exciting to meet so many camellia growers and hobbyists from so many parts of the world and to see again in a far-away country so many old friends. The many papers presented and the talks given by delegates from France, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, Australia and the United States, were interesting and instructive. The meetings were held in a large, well designed hall with facilities for simultaneous translation so that those of us who knew only one language could follow the speaker easily. I will not attempt to relate the talks as they were too numerous and lengthy for this article and too important to be treated casually. I urge everyone at all interested to read the complete account in the next issue of the International Camellia Journal.

The meeting of the Board of Directors was held the first evening of the Congress and covered the usual routine business and a lengthy discussion of the equity of the dues from members from the various countries. One can understand the problems of management when one considers the effects of the differing rates of inflation, the devaluation of currencies and the constantly changing postal rates in the various countries. A change in the dues schedule was voted with Australia and the United States remaining as they are and the other countries with varying increases. The six dollar annual dues for the United States seems to be a real bargain in view of the benefits received and I suggest that those not presently members consider joining this worthwhile organization.

A gratifying 141 delegates were registered with the largest number a lively group of 51 Australians headed by Eric Craig and Tom Savige. Surprisingly, they brought their own bus from Australia in which they planned to tour Europe following the Congress. It speaks well for the enthusiasm and energy of these friendly folk as well as the organizing ability of the leaders to get that many people to go that far. The second largest group was 43 from France, our host country. I have a new appreciation of their friendliness and of their beautiful country. Language is a real barrier in a meeting of this kind but they had several very attractive and capable French girls who could be depended on to make sense out of strange sounds.

One of the highlights of the meeting was a visit to the nearby nursery of M. Claude Thoby. As would be expected, the cultural practices are much different than those usually followed in the United States but one can't quarrel with success and Mr. Thoby has the largest camellia nursery in Europe with more than one million camellias growing in containers and in the ground, as well as three hundred thousand rhododendrons and azaleas. When asked what his largest selling variety was he said that his customers preferred the large red cultivars and that Adolphe Audusson usually headed the list. Mr. and Mrs. Thoby entertained the entire group at their home for dinner Tuesday evening in a large tent erected on their lawn. The meal and service was excellent and you can be sure we had good wine and lots of it. M. Thoby,

the I.C.S. Director for France was also the Chairman for the Congress and produced what everyone agreed was a memorable meeting. He personally presented each delegate with a beautiful catalogue of his nursery and a fine set of Camellia prints suitable for framing.

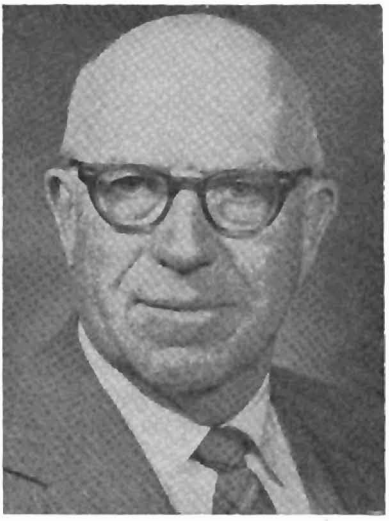
Mention should be made of the talk by Dr. Creze, the grandson of the originator of the famous Camellia Ville de Nantes, but again I urge readers to get details from the International Camellia Journal of this and the other fine talks.

On Monday afternoon we visited the International Floralies. This is an international flower show held every four years in various countries. There were many, many exhibits from organizations, nurseries, individuals and from 20 nations. All of the exhibits were indoors in several large buildings. Personally, I have never seen anything to equal it.

Special mention should be made of the twelve delegates from Japan. I was impressed with the business-like way in which they took notes of nearly everything and the innumerable pictures they took. One can understand why they are among the leaders in the Camellia world. The Japanese ladies usually wore the beautiful and distinctive kimona. They were truly a colorful group. Mrs. Kiyo Nakamura, whose husband lost his life in the war, presented each delegate with a water color of a camellia. This must have taken her many days. They were all different and all beautiful. The simple dignity of this gracious lady, who offered her personally painted gift to each delegate in the name of international peace and friendship, was indeed touching.

The closing event was the traditional banquet held at the historic Chateau de Goulaine, home of the Marquis de Goulaine, asknowledged the finest wine grower of the region. For some reason, I'm not quite sure but I think we were served five different wines. The dinner and service was excellent and the setting could not be equaled anywhere.

I came away with a new appreciation of this fine organization and the value of maintaining close relationships with camellia growers around the world.



WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT A.C.S.

I am flattered and honored to have been asked to serve as President of the American Camellia Society for 1977-78. I feel this is an honor that has been bestowed upon the Pacific Coast.

I am particularly happy to serve as President this year when the American Camellia Society has launched a program to raise the sum of $20,000 in an effort to solve the problem of petal blight. One of our good members from the Pacific Coast has started the fund with a contribution of $5,000. It is to be hoped that before the year is out, sufficient funds will have been contributed to completely fund this project. If you are not afflicted with petal blight, you can count yourself as lucky. A small contribution by every one who can, and by each local society, is all that is necessary to reach the goal. And, hopefully, this fund will result in a solution to this scourge that has ruined so many beautiful blooms.

Also, I would hope that every member of each local society on the Pacific Coast would, if at all possible, take it upon himself to become a member of A.C.S. The four Journals and the bound Yearbook each year are all well worth the dues of $10.00 per year. So, if you are not a member of A.C.S., please give the matter serious consideration.

1976-1977
CAMELLIA AWARDS

The Committee on Awards of the Southern California CamelliaSociety met on March 30, 1977 to select camellia cultivars for the various awards of the Society. Those committe members in attendance were: Bill Goertz, chairman, Grady Perigan, Caryl Pitkin, Leone Summerson, Rudy Moore, Hal Dryden, Bill Woodroof, Wilbur Foss and Mel Gum. Following is the list of 1976-77 awards:

The Margarete Hertrich Award for the most outstanding C. Japonica seedling went to 'R. L. Wheeler' developed by Wheeler Central Georgia Nursery.

The William Hertrich Award for the most outstanding C. Japonica mutant went to 'Spring Sonnet,' developed by McCaskill Gardens.

The William E. Wylam Award for the most outstanding miniature camellia seedling went to 'Alison Leigh Woodroof,' developed by McCaskill Gardens.

The Frank Stormen Award for the most outstanding C. Reticulata hybrid went to 'Nuccio's Ruby,' developed by Nuccio's Nurseries.

The Dr. John Taylor Award for the most outstanding non-reticulat hybrid went to 'Garden Glory,' developed by Nuccio's Nurseries.

The awards were presented at the Annual Awards Picnic held at the Hospitality House at Descanso Gardens on Saturday, June 11, 1977. Some 95 camellia hobbiests were in attendance and they enjoyed a potluck dinner with all the trimmings. The award for the most points garnered at the monthly society meetings bloom display wen to Mr. and Mrs. Ab Sommerson, with Mr. and Mrs. Harold Rowe as the runners-up.

A REPORT ON HYBRIDIZING IN THE NORTHWEST

By MARY JOHNSON
Portland Camellia Society

Just as some Camellia growers insist upon pinching off the tips of the tap roots of young seedlings while others disagree with this practice, so some hybridizers emasculate and remove unwanted petals, or otherwise do damage to the bloom, in the process of fertilizing the flower. A few growers do not agree with this practice, either. Being a member of the latter school of thought, I was determined to devise some way whereby the bloom could be fertilized with practically no damage of any kind to any of its parts. The method, I realized, must first of all leave no chance for contamination, either from foreign pollen or from the self-pollen of the flower, nor even from those busy little Bees! So, simple as it may be, I feel that I have hit upon a rather successful method of crossing Camellias, and the following is the manner in which this task is accomplished:

First, one must have a few simple supplies on hand. From the grocery or variety store purchase a quantity of ordinary cellophane drinking straws, several fine camel's hair brushes and a roll of narrow scotch tape. The straws should be of two sizes, both the narrow (diameter) and the larger (thick milkshake type) the larger being used on the flowers having a multiple pistil formation.

Now I cut tubes of both sizes of the straws ranging in length from slightly over one inch to nearly two inches. These supplies are all taken to the greenhouse, which has been tightly screened at all openings to prevent the entry of bees, where the hybridizing is begun. The flower that is chosen as the seed-bearer is not as yet quite open, so it is necessary to use extreme care in unfolding the petals. Now, with the aid of a tweezer (if you prefer, otherwise the fingers will do nicely providing you have a steady hand), the cellophane straw is most carefully placed down over the pistil. I have made some crosses immediately following the placing of the straw over the pistil of the unopened flower, others have been done two or three days later when the stigma had become sticky and it was possibly more receptive. However, I have not kept individual records and cannot say whether or not the element of time made any appreciable difference in the results.

At any rate, the desired pollen is transferred from the capsule in which it had been stored, to the pistil which has been previously covered with the section of cellophane straws, by using one of the camel's hair brushes. The length of the particular flower pistil determines the length of tube to be used. Ample room should be allowed beyond the pistil — nearly one-half inch. (The reason for this is found in the final step of this method.) Finally, a tiny piece of the narrow scotch tape is tightly secured over the top of the cellophane tube and the work on this particular flower has been completed—that is, except for the proper label and though this is the last item it is far from the least important of these steps, for the keeping of accurate records is absolutely necessary if you would learn from your own experience.

THI YEAR'S 12 MOST INFLUENTIAL WORDS

Nowadays, you probably feel, people talk more than they listen. But if you really want to get someone's attention, just mention one of 12 little words.

According to a Yale University study, reported in PR News, the 12 most influential words—and ones people like to hear most — are Save, Money, You, New, Health, Results, Easy, Safety, Love, Discovery, Proven and Guarantee.

CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA-RAMA—1977

By ART GONOS

The third Annual California CAMELLIA-RAMA will be held in Fresno on Saturday, November 5th, 1977 at the Smugglers Inn (3737 N. Blackstone). This event, hosted by the Central California Camellia Society, has developed into the kick-off of the camellia show season. The CAMELLIA-RAMA is a combination of outstanding speakers—an early mini-show, good food—just plain fun—luxurious accommodations—and all of this at reasonable prices. Our format will be similar to last years and will include the following features:

A FRIDAY EVENING—November 4th

The CCCS will host cocktails and snacks in our hospitality rooms.

B. SATURDAY—November 5th

8:00-10:00 a.m.—Flowers may be entered in the mini-show. This is an open (gibbed and non-gibbed) show and there are six categories: JAPONICA; (1) LARGE, (2) MEDIUM, (3) BOUTONNIERRE, (4) RETICS & RETIC HYBRIDS, (5) NON-RETIC HYBRIDS and (6) SPECIES. There will be a trophy award in each category and all of the CAMELLIA-RAMA participants will select a "BEST BLOOM OF THE SHOW" from these six winners. There is no limit to the number of entries in each category and refrigeration space is available at the motel for those who wish to bring blooms from Friday. Late comers may also enter their flowers from 12:00 to 12:30 p.m.

9:00 - 10:00 a.m. Registration in the lobby of our meeting room.

10:00 - 12:00 p.m. and
2:00 - 5:00 p.m.—These are the times of the morning and afternoon camellia symposium sessions. The speakers will be as follows: SPEAKERS AND DISCUSSION TOPICS—The morning and afternoon symposium sessions will feature speakers from both northern and southern California plus several out-of-state Camellia experts.

12:00 - 2:00 p.m.—Luncheon break. A buffet luncheon will be served at 12:30. During this time the judging of the blooms will also take place.

5:00 - 5:30 p.m.—Individuals and societies may make announcements concerning events, shows, and other items of general interest.

6:30 - 7:30 p.m.—There will be a no-host cocktail hour.

7:30 p.m.—The traditional Prime-Rib dinner will take place at this time. Along with the dinner will be our usual "super raffle," songs and dance. This year there will be something new. The dinner will be held in a HAWAIIAN atmosphere—complete with beautiful Hawaiian dancers in grass skirts. All camellia enthusiasts may come dressed in Hawaiian garb, loud shirts, mumus, etc. How you dress, however, is optional.

C. SUNDAY—November 6th

10:00 - 3:00 p.m.—There will be tours of the Cribari Winery in Fresno. These tours will be approximately one hour in length and they should provide an interesting climax to what we hope will be a great week-end for you.

ROOM RESERVATIONS—SMUGGLERS INN

Cost is $24.00 (single) and $26.00 (double) per night. $3.00 for each additional person.

Please enter the following reservation:

No. of Rooms_____ Single _____

No. of Persons_____ Double _____

Arrival date _____ Twin _____

Departure date _____ Other _____

Special Instructions: _____

This year so that members of our group are not confused by the motel, please send **BOTH** motel room and CAMELLIA-RAMA reservations directly to me. Thank you, ART GONOS, 5643 N. College, Fresno, California 93704. (209) 439-2228.

REGISTRATION FORM—CAMELLIA-RAMA

Please reserve the following:

1) Registration only ( ) at $1.75 $_____

2) Luncheon ( ) at $4.25 $_____

3) Dinner ( ) at $9.00 $_____

Total amount enclosed $_____

Name _____

Address _____

Society _____

MEMORIES OF MARCH

Top left—Milton Brown and daughter, Ann talking to Mr. and Mrs. Morie Abramson.

Mid-left—Marshall Rhyne, Leone Summerson, and son Hackney.

Bottom left—Dr. Martin Stoner and Milton Brown.

Top right—S. J. Shayle, George and Wilbur Foss

Mid-right—Milo and Aggie Rowell

Bottom right—Mr. and Mrs. Bill Harris talking to a visitor.

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 Delmar Drive, Bakersfield 93307. Meetings: 2nd Monday, October through April, at Franklin School, Truxton and A St., Bakersfield.

*CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY—President, Roy Zembower; Secretary, Mrs. Frances L. Butler, 1831 Windsor Lane, Santa Ana 92705. Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through April, Santa Ana Fed. S & L Bldg., 1802 N. Main, Santa Ana.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF SACRAMENTO—President, Albert L. Biggs; Secretary, Mrs. Frank P. Mack, 2222 G St., Sacramento 95816. Meetings: 4th Wednesday each month, October through April, Shepard Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd.

*CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Bill Harris; Secretary, Mary Ann Ray, 5024 E. Laurel Ave., Fresno 93727. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November through February in All-Purpose Room, Delmar School, 4122 N. Del Mar, Fresno.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Mary Bergamini; Secretary, Al Maggiora, 2907 Euclid Ave., Concord, Ca 94520. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, November through March, Lafayette Fed. Savings & Loan, 1406 N. Broadway, Walnut Creek.

JOAQUIN CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Donald W. Hurst; Secretary, Mrs. Lewis Singer, 409 W. Pine St., Lodi 95240. Meetings: 4th Wednesday, October thru May, United Methodist Church, Lodi.

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ernie Pieri; Secretary, Mrs. Happy Stillman, 8159 Hollywood Blvd. 90069. Meetings: st Tuesday, December through April, Hollywood Women's Club, 1749 N. La Brea, Hollywood.

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Jake Holtzman; Secretary, Mrs. Walter Ragland, 709 Leytonstone Dr., Modesto, Ca 95355. Meetings: second Wednesday, October through Hay, First Fed. S & L, 2711 McHenry Ave., Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Frank Percel; Secretary, Bill Lockwood, 32226 Primrose Ln., Walnut Creek 94598. Meetings: 1st Monday, November through May. Chabot School 6686, Chabot Rd., 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.

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—Presidet, August Meier; Secretary, Andrew R. Johnson, Jr., 28 Lloyden Dr., Atherton 94025. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, Septemeber through April, Municipal Services Center, 1400 Broadway, Redwood City.

*POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Mr. Lloyd Hawes; Secretary, Mrs. Janice Hawes, 12625 Kellogg Ave., Chino 91710. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November through April, Pomona First Fed. S & L Bldg., 399 N. Gary, Pomona.

*SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Les Baskerville; Secretary, Keith Nelson, 37 Shasta St., Chula Vista, 97010. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October through April, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego.

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, Great Western Savings Bldg., 2100 El Camino Real, Santa Clara.

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Jay Monteleone; Secretary, Ms. Vera Parker, 7949 Lynch Rd., Sebastopol, 95472. Meetings: 4th Thursday, October through May, Steele Lane School, Santa Rosa.

*SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ms. Maize Jeane George; Secretary, Ms. Sheila Christenson, 23034 Doris Way, Torrance, Ca 90505. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday each Month thru May.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—See inside front cover.

*TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Mrs. Marion Schmidt; Secretary, Mrs. Alice Jaacks, 5554 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel, Ca 91776. Meetings: Friday, Nov 18; Fri. Dec. 16; Thurs. Jan. 26; Thur. Feb. 23; Thur. Mar. 23; Thur. April 27. At Lecture Hall Arboretum, Arcadia.

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