

THE
Camellia
REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



C. japonica 'Show Time'

Southern California Camellia Society, Inc.

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

OFFICERS —2004-2005

BRADFORD KING, President
BOBBIE BELCHER Secretary/Treasurer, Membership Chairman
DAVID TRUJILLO, Vice President
BETH STONE, Foreign Membership

DIRECTORS

MELVIN BELCHER 46041 Via Amapola, Murrieta, CA 92562 (951) 304-2507	DAVID MacLAREN 1151 Oxford Road, San Marino, CA 91108 (818)405-2186
SERGIO BRACCI 5567 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel, CA 91776 (626) 286-4338	DOUG NOWLIN 1351 Bullard Lane, Tustin, CA 92780 (714) 838-1890
JOANN BREWER 4166 La Junta, Claremont, CA 91711 (909) 593-3442	LUCIA MARINO PIERPOINT 2271 E. California Boulevard San Marino, CA 91108 (626) 393-0869
JULIUS CHRISTINSON 3751 Hoover St., Riverside, CA 92504 (909) 688-1547	BETH STONE 1997 Queensberry Rd., Pasadena, CA 91104 (626) 798-4993
ANN FRAGGOS 1524 N. Lowell Avenue Claremont, CA 91711	LINDA TROYER 3930 Northampton, Claremont, CA 91711 (909) 593-8407
MARILEE GRAY 868 Kent Dr., Claremont, CA 91711 (909) 624-4107	DAVID TRUJILLO 13265 Catalpa, Etiwanda, CA 91739 (909) 899-1650
BRADFORD KING 1530 Marendale Lane, Arcadia, CA 91006 (626)445-8730	WAYNE WALKER 1418 Descanso Drive, LaCanada, CA 91011 (818) 790-7413
AL LATHAM 655 Prospect Crescent, Pasadena, CA 91103 (626) 744-9445	

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS

MEL & BOBBIE BELCHER COLONEL TOM DURRANT JOSEPH E. NUCCIO GRADY PERIGAN	SERGIO BRACCI MARILEE GRAY JULIUS NUCCIO BERNICE GUNN THOMPSON
--	---

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

DENISE DiSALVIA 61 Twynam Street Narrandera NSW 2700 AUSTRALIA badenis@webfront.net.au	BERNIE STEVENSON 95 Gleneagles Drive R. D. 2 Katikati NEW ZEALAND bstevenson@xtra.co.nz
--	---

THE CAMELLIA REVIEW

Mel Belcher, Editor

Published by the Southern California Camellia Society, Inc. Copyright 2004

Three issues per volume

Send correspondence and manuscripts for publication directly to the Editor. Republication is permitted if credit is given to *The Camellia Review* and the author.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS— Notify the Secretary at once (**PLEASE!**).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 65

April - June, 2004

No. 3

Thanks and Welcome	3
It's All In a Name, Bradford King	4
'California' Travels	7
Growing Camellias In Containers, Ray Bond	10
My Garden, Bobbie Belcher	12
Camellia Pests—Sucking Insects, Ray Bond	
Camellia Show Results	
Pacific Camellia Society	19
Camellia Society of Kern County	21
Central California Camellia Society	23
Light Reading from the Internet and Other Places	27
Index of Authors and Articles	28

COVER PHOTO

C. japonica 'Show Time'—Clear light pink. Very large, semidouble with fluted petals. Vigorous, upright growth. M. (U.S. 1978—Nuccio's)
Photo by Mel Belcher

AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

The Southern California Camellia Society will welcome you as a member.

Annual membership — \$25.00 Includes subscription to *The Camellia Review* (three issues per year).

Each three years a revised edition of *Camellia Nomenclature* with over 150 pages describing more than 4,000 varieties is published. The 2003 edition is available at a cost of \$10.00 to members and \$15.00 for non-members.

Please send name, address and check payable to:
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

c/o Bobbie Belcher, 40641 Via Amapola, Murrieta, CA 92562

New Member	\$25.00	Sponsoring Member	\$50.00
Regular Member	\$25.00	Sustaining Member	\$100.00
		Patron Member	\$150.00

THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITOR

If you read the last issue of *The Review*, Vol. 65 No. 2, you probably noticed a different format for the first couple of pages. The change was not to conserve paper, ink or to confuse you, but somewhere between the Editor's desk and the printed and mailed copy, a Gremlin entered the process. We were surprised, disappointed and embarrassed to see the final product. In order to give proper recognition to certain people, I want to print the omitted "Thoughts" section of the last issue

Hopefully, those members who have been around the block a few times don't dwell too much about the past; however, those that fall into "that category" must admit that their hard drives have more stored information about the past than those of our younger members.

Since the Southern California Camellia Society *Camellia Review* has been around for some sixty years, it feels right at home in "that category" with all its stored information. Much of that information is interesting and valuable today.

Additionally, other valuable information is available from other sources. This issue of the *Review* has articles from one of the giants of the camellia world—Ralph Peer.

Jim McQuiston has had a special interest in the Park Hill estate (home of the Ralph Peer family and business) with its outstanding collection of camellias as well as other botanical specimens and has obtained and assembled information some of which will be found in this issue of the *Review*. Thanks, Jim, for your support.

I must add that my all time favorite camellia variety came from Park Hill—"Tomorrow Park Hill". Somewhere in the archives we have an article how and when Mrs. Peer noted the beautiful sport of "Tomorrow" that she named after the Park Hill estate.

The front cover of this issue reflects the past by displaying an old timer 'Gigantea', a largish japonica that for me does not get very large.

Now—out of the past and into the future—the *Camellia-Rama*, hosted for lots of years by the Fresno folks of the Central California Camellia Society and normally held the first weekend in November will NOT be held this year due to several factors including location.. However, it WILL be scheduled next year 2005 in Fresno in conjunction with the American Camellia Society's annual meeting.

Several weeks ago Ray Bond, a camellia nurseryman from Texas, sent a treasure trove of articles that he has written, collected and published. You will benefit from reading carefully what he has to say. My appreciation and gr attitude for his splendid support.

This issue has two articles from Ray Bond's treasure trove. Also, Brad King's very interesting article will challenge you with a quiz about camellia names. Ann Richardson's information and pictures about the camellia 'California' is much appreciated. Bobbie's garden is attractive and we are hoping that the 15 yards of high organic top soil and 30+ bags of shredded bark will compensate for horrific clay soil. I didn't realize how lucky we were to have had the La Verne soil in which to grow camellias!

—Mel Belcher, Editor

THANKS TO OUR GENEROUS MEMBERS

Sponsoring Members

Dudley & Lois Boudreaux
Les and JoAnn Brewer
Hal and Deane Burch
Julius and Dorothy Christinson
James Fitzpatrick and Barbara Carroll
Jerome and Deborah Hogsette
Bradford and Lynn King
Marjorie O'Malley
Ralph Shafer
Rodger and Vivian Skirvin
Jay Vermilya
Ben and Peggy Woodward

Sustaining Members

Lewis and Annabelle Fetterman
Tom and Dody Gilfoy
Don and Marilee Gray
W. T. and Sally Slick

Patron Members

Chuck and Rosamond Gerlach
Al Latham



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Karen Bowen
592 Leah Lane
Mountain House, CA 95391

Ann Fraggos
1524 N. Lowell Avenue
Claremont, CA 91711

Lee Littlefield
276 N. El Camino Real Sp. 82
Oceanside, CA 92054

Lawrence Mendez
31505 Machado Street
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

Ronald Miller
622 Via Rancho Parkway
Escondido, CA 92029

James & Diane Perry
4815 Lucille Drive
San Diego, CA 92115

James & Pauline Pon
875 Picaacho Drive
La Habra Heights, CA

Olivia Ramirez
31300 Clement Street
Lake Elsinore, CA 92530

Edwin Selvig
3909 Starland Drive
LaCanada 91011

Andrew Simons
Wingfield House
11 Brainsmade Road
Amphthill Bedfordshire
MK 452PP England

Gabor and Jaclyn Szabo
11095 Wrightwood Lane
Studio City, CA 91604

Gary and Linda Troyer
3930 Northampton
Claremont, Ca 9171

Ronald Warden
5167 Old Ranch Road
La Verne, CA 91750

IT'S ALL IN A NAME

Bradford King
Arcadia, California

Have you ever wondered about Camellia names? How did 'Maroon and Gold' get its name? Why did the Nuccios call the large flowering bright red and white sasanqua 'Navajo'? What does 'Tama-no-ura' mean in Japanese? Or, what does 'Egao' translate to in English? My investigation into camellia names revealed some interesting as well as obvious information!

One observation you probably have made yourself is that a great number of camellias have been named after people. Some were named after famous people; some are named for the hybridizer and others commemorate family members or friends. One example of a camellia named for a famous person is 'General Dwight Eisenhower'. A 1947 red peony-form bloom was christened 'General Dwight Eisenhower' to honor the World War II General who headed up the Allied invasion of Normandy. The 60th anniversary of the ending of World War II is August 2004, which is why I selected this particular camellia to illustrate famous names. It is interesting to note that in 1947 Dwight Eisenhower was a General and not yet President of the United States.

The use of titles is a common one. There are 19 japonica camellias that use the title of 'General.' Female titles are equally represented with 'Queen' used 18 times and 'Princess' 17 times. The male counterparts are used less—'King' a mere 7 times and 'Prince' only 11. However, the use of 'Pope' and 'President' were used only twice each. Thus, the only two United States Presidents who have a camellia named after them are Franklin D. Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. Both are listed in the Camellia Nomenclature Supplement. At least all is equal in that one is a Democrat

and the other a Republican! There was, however, a camellia japonica named for Richard Nixon back in 1956 but well before he ran for President.

A large number of camellias are named after their hybridizers. In the reticulatas we have cultivars called 'Howard Asper', 'Jack Mandarich', 'John Hunt' and 'Dr. Clifford Parks'. 'Carter's Sunburst' is a japonica seedling developed by Carter in 1958. It is a pale pink striped with deeper pink. It is a large to very large semi-double or peony-form, which connotes a sunburst.

The non-reticulata hybridizers have also used their own names. For example, Professor E.G. Waterhouse from Australia bred 'E.G. Waterhouse'.

In 1954 he developed the lovely pink formal-double saluenensis that bears his name. Hybridizers have frequently commemorated family members by naming camellias after them. A few of the more famous ones are 'Gulio Nuccio', 'Katherine Nuccio', 'Joe Nuccio', 'Margaret Davis' and 'Margarite Hertrick'.

I particularly appreciate when a nursery uses their name for cultivars they have developed. Bob Cherry from Australia calls his company Paradise Nurseries. He is credited with introducing over 20 new camellias, the majority of which are sasanquas and hybrids. Thus, he most often begins the name with 'Paradise' thereby identifying and commemorating his cultivars. One of his favorites is 'Paradise Audrey'. This lovely small pink flower with touches of peach is named after his mother. In 1997 he named a C. sasanqua after his first-born daughter, 'Paradise Jennifer'.

In Southern California we have the world-known Nuccio's Nursery.

In 1935 Julius Nuccio founded his nursery in Alhambra, California. It was moved in 1947 to the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains to Altadena, California. The Nuccio family continues to develop new cultivars each year. While they have introduced more than 200 cultivars, only eight japonicas and one reticulata have the first name of Nuccio. The japonicas are 'Nuccio's Cameo', 'Nuccio's Carousel', 'Nuccio's Gem', 'Nuccio's Jewel', 'Nuccio's Pearl', 'Nuccio's Pink Lace' and 'Nuccio's Bella Rossa'. 'Nuccio's Ruby' is the lone reticulata. I own all of these lovely cultivars and, while I enjoy all of them, my favorite is 'Nuccio's Carousel'. Many people would anoint 'Nuccio's Gem' as Nuccio's Nurseries best introduction. In fact, Paul Jones the noted camellia painter said in 1996, 'Having examined countless camellias at their best, I feel well qualified to nominate the perfect bloom and in my opinion perfection is exemplified by 'Nuccio's Gem'.' (Macoboy's Encyclopedia of Camellias, 1997). That same reference reported that Julius Nuccio's favorite introduction is 'Nuccio's Gem'.

How did 'Maroon and Gold' get its name? This small loose peony-form maroon flower with gold stamens was named by Jude Nuccio. That is, at least, what he told me. He loves the University of Southern California (USC) football program (as do I!). And, therefore, when this 1961 introduced bloom showed the same colors as USC—maroon and gold — he felt the name was appropriate.

Why did Reg Ragland name his 1958 introduction of a deep coral-rose medium tulip-shape semi-double japonica 'Francis Butler'? Recently I had the good fortune to ask Francis Butler this very question at a Southern California Camellia meeting. She told me that she had been visiting the Ragland's home at a time when he was evaluating seedling flowers. Reg was about to cut off the lovely coral rose flower to use

the plant for grafting purposes. Francis spoke up about the beautiful bloom and he said, 'It's yours.' And thus it was named as a commemoration of their friendship.

There are a few well-known camellias that are named for the area where they were discovered. Two such sports are of special interest in Southern California. 'Mrs. D.W. Davis Descanso' is a sport of 'Mrs. D.W. Davis' and was first seen at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, California. It is a large white full-peony bloom. In Hollywood, California, at the Peer Estate 'Park Hill,' a second-generation sport of 'Tomorrow' was discovered. This very large informal double with its pink shading to light pink in the center was named 'Tomorrow Park Hill'. As reported by Jim McQuigton in the last issue of *The Review*, the Peer estate was sold. It is everyone's sincere hope that its new owner will maintain the beautiful camellia gardens, especially the original reticulatas that he brought to the U.S. from Yunnan, China.

Why did Nuccios name the large flowering sasanqua with bright red and clear white 'Navajo'? This sasanqua was shipped to Star Nurseries in Sierra Madre, California from Japan in the 1930's. The original name was lost. Nuccio's Nursery propagated it in the 1940's and chose the name 'Navajo' after the Native American tribe who once lived in the Altadena area where the Nuccio Nursery is located. The flower is a striking large semi-double white with an intense red border. It is sun tolerant like most sasanquas and is a vigorous plant.

Some names are quite easy to discover. For example, Clark Thomas of San Dimas introduced the cultivar 'San Dimas' in 1972. It is an early bloomer that is a large red displaying wavy petals and yellow stamens. Another example is when in 1980, hybridizer Meyer Piet of Arcadia, chose to name his very large salmon pink reticulata 'Mauchand' x

sasanqua 'Bonanza' after his home town. Nearby in Arcadia is the Los Angeles Botanical Garden and Arboretum. In 1974 Dr. Clifford Parks introduced the lovely soft pink reticulata 'LASCA Beauty' and named it for the Los Angeles State and County Arboretum (hence, LASCA). One wonders whether future generations will be able to identify the anacronym now that the Arboretum has recently changed its name!

While I speak no Japanese, I have been very impressed with the melody and descriptiveness of this language in its use of camellia names. What does 'Tama-no-ura' actually mean? Well, in 1974 'Tama-no-ura' was found near Nagasaki, Japan. It was introduced into the USA in 1975 by Nuccio's Nursery. The Nuccio family has used it to hybridize nine lovely white-bordered japonicas. In Japanese 'Tama-no-ura' means to "decorate with jewels" which aptly describes this flower. The Japanese cultivar 'Oki-no-Nami' means "gathering storm" which we recognize in the severe weather storms in the ocean as a Tsunami. The cultivar 'KuroTsubaki' is a very dark red and been called 'Old Port', 'Black Prince' and even 'The Black Camellia'. It is traced back to 1896 and is the parent of a number of hybrids such as 'Night Rider' and 'Black Opal'. 'Kuro' means "black" and 'Tsubaki' is Japanese for "camellia."

The popular medium japonica that Americans call 'Magnoliaeflora' is aptly named as it looks like a magnolia flower and is a profuse bloomer. The Japanese call it 'Hagorome' and date it back to 1695. "Hagoroma" means "feathered robe" which in Japanese folklore is the traditional clothing of an angel. The plant was imported to Italy in 1886 from Japan. Another popular and long known japonica in America is called 'Herme'. In Greek mythology Herme was the messenger God which is the probable origin of the name. In

Japan where this cultivar originated back in 1859, it is called 'Hikarugenji' which means "brilliant genji." It was named after the romantic hero of a Japanese book Tale of Genji. A third popular Japanese cultivar 'Hishi-Karaito' has kept this name in America. This small pink bloom has a center of white petaloids that tend to cover the yellow stamens. In Japanese it translates to "threadlike stamens." What does "Egao" translate to in English? It means, "smiling face." an apt description of this species vernalis of its medium pink bloom and column of yellow stamens.

While very few japonicas can be traced to China, reticulatas have their origin in China, especially from the Yunnan Province where they have been cultivated for centuries. Captain Rawes introduced them to England in 1820 but it was not until 1948 that Dr. Walter Lammerts and Ralph Peer were able to import 20 cultivars to the U.S. Fourteen of them survived at what is now Descanso Gardens. Several of these cultivars are still growing in Southern California and can be purchased at Nuccio's Nursery.

'Pagoda' is a large deep scarlet formal to rose-form double. The Chinese name is 'Songzilin' which means "pine cone." It is also known as 'Robert Fortune', the man responsible for importing it to England in 1847.

The Chinese name for 'Shot Silk' is 'Dayinhong' which is translated "great spinel pink." It is easy to see why English-speaking camellia growers preferred 'Shot Silk' as its Chinese name is difficult to pronounce. Further, it is unclear, at least to me, what "great spinel pink" actually means. The noun 'spinel' is defined as "a mineral, consisting chiefly of oxides of magnesium and aluminum and occurring in various colors". Webster's New World Dictionary adds that while found in various colors there is a red variety used as a gem and it is called "spinel

ruby." In a third reference checked for a definition, spinel was discovered as an ornamental stone used in jewelry usually colored a vivid bluish-pink. No wonder we stick with calling it 'Shot Silk'!

'Houye Diechi' translates to "thick leaf butterfly wings" which has been shortened to 'Butterfly Wings' and aptly describes this rose pink, very large semi-double flower with its irregular border and wavy petals.

Now with some knowledge of the background of names given to camellias, it's your turn to attempt to figure out from the camellia name something key to the following cultivators in the "Camellia Name Quiz."

1. What form is 'Black Tie'?
2. What color is 'Wildfire'?
3. What shape is 'Fircone'?
4. What is characteristic about 'High Fragrance'?
5. What color is 'Alba Plena'?
6. What shape is 'Cardinal's Cap'?
7. What size is 'Tinsie'?
8. What color is 'Rudolph'?
9. What size is 'Tama Bambino'?
10. When does 'Yuletide' bloom?
11. Describe the form of 'Star Above Star'.
12. What colors does 'Pink Frost' exhibit?

Look for the answers on page 27.

At the heart of gardening
there is a belief in the miraculous.
—Mirabel Osler



'CALIFORNIA' TRAVELS

Earlier this week two pieces of mail arrived the same day both of which mentioned the camellia 'California'. One of notes was from Arlette Irving. She and her husband John were the original owners of 'California'. The other letter was from Ann Richardson of Huntington Gardens who sent information and pictures about 'California'. In the last issue of Camellia Review the article "An Old Camellia Saved" prompted both the note from Arlette and Ann.

Before the Peer Estate was sold, Ralph Peer II contacted The Huntington because he wanted the Gardens to have his father's collection of thirty reticulatas that had been tightly planted next to the circular driveway in front of the Peer house. Ann and David MacLaren, also of The Huntington, visited the estate and were delighted to see the old 'California' they had heard so much about. The plant was moved to the

Peer Estate from the Irving home in Pico on April 12, 1959. The story goes that Webster Cate in 1888 paid 25 cents for a three-year old seedling that came off a Japanese tramp steamer in the port at Long Beach. By 1959 when the tree was moved the trunk measured 15 inches in diameter. An old 1956 photo taken prior to its move showed a well-rounded tree with foliage to the ground. A beautiful specimen, it measured 30 x 30 feet and was reputed to bear up to 3,000 blooms a year. Originally named 'Durfee Road Pink', it was renamed 'California' by Vern McCaskill. The condition of the tree today shows scars from root problems and damage caused by a shade tree crashing down on it.

Ann Richardson asked Ralph Peer II if the tree could be transported to The Huntington. He not only agreed to the move but provided the transplanting/transportation to The

Huntington of many historic camellias from his father's collection, including the *reticulatas* and the *japonicas* 'Tomorrow' and 'California'.

(Editor's note: It is my understanding that the *reticulatas* moved to The Huntington included those early specimens Mr. Peer tirelessly arranged for during the 1950's.)



'California' in place at the Irving home in Pico, California.

Up and over the wall at Park Hill.





'California' being readied at The Huntington for its new location.

'California' in its new location at The Huntington's North Vista Camellia Garden. Ann Richardson reports that the plant never showed the stress of the move and has flowered the last two blooming seasons!



GROWING CAMELIAS IN CONTAINERS

Ray Bond
Dallas, Texas

Overview

Camellias are good, profitable plants. They are easier to grow than roses and they bring pleasure, beauty and tidy profits to growers who know how to grow them. Camellia plants are evergreen being deep glossy green all year long. Camellia blooms, lasting up to three weeks, are real eye catchers in winter when almost everything else in the landscape is bare, bland and colorless.

There are simple basics for successfully growing camellias in containers. There are no secrets and it isn't very time consuming.

Soil Mix

I have determined that a soil medium of approximately 80% to 90% fine pine bark mulch (I like new pine bark), including 10% to 20% pine bark nuggets, mixed with 10% to 20% (maximum) coarse sand is a very good soil mix for growing camellias. During mixing, I add five pounds each of cotton seed meal, or composted cow manure, and ten pounds of dolomitic limestone (to raise the pH) per cubic yard of this recommended soil medium. That's all. This is a very light, loose and inexpensive soil medium. Camellias will thrive in it. Cotton seed meal and composted cow manure, as fertilizers, will not burn.

Do not plant camellias too deeply in the container (see illustration). The crown of the plant should be above the level of the surrounding soil. Don't cover the surface roots as you can smother the plant. Camellias need air and must have a few roots on top of the soil.

Camellias like a soil which is just a little bit acid, a pH of 5.5 to 6.5 is best. Good drainage is probably more important than exact pH. I have seen camellias doing well in pH of 7.5 but it is best not to allow the pH to

exceed 7 or go lower than 5; 6 is optimum for the plant to absorb nutrients and grow well.

I must mention the three old standbys of soil mix: peat, perlite and vermiculite. Peat moss, even coarse peat, can retard drainage and fill the voids in the mixture, denying the roots much needed air space. Perlite disintegrates at low temperatures and retards drainage. Vermiculite may also collapse or disintegrate with age. All three can kill the camellias within two to three years.

Never forget that good drainage is paramount to healthy camellia culture.

Water

Water when the soil around the top of the plant is dry to the touch. Don't water again until the next time it is dry on the surface. Generally, this is once a week adjusted to local conditions. Using a loose mix as recommended usually requires watering more often. If done judiciously, with the proper fertilizing technique, this can be an advantage. You will get faster growth and therefore, earlier to market. You can actually gain a year.

Over watering will kill camellias just as fast as over-fertilizing. The top of the soil may be dry, but the lower root area may be soggy. I cannot remind you enough: Be sure your containers drain well. There is a tendency to over water and over fertilize camellias. Our recommended soil mix tends to quickly drain away excess water.

Our soil mix allows you to bump immediately from a liner to a three gallon container. If a one gallon container is wanted, bump directly from the liner. We prefer the full-gallon container because it gives the plant more room to spread its roots. The smaller "trade" gallon has been

shown to restrict root growth.

When bumping from one container to a larger size, which is usually once per year in the spring, we give the plants a treatment of Jack's Secret™. This assures strong rooting, faster and stronger growth and results in better blooms. It virtually eliminates shock.

Fertilization

For spring, after blooming is completed and before new growth begins, I suggest a good spring and summer 3-1-2 ratio slow release fertilizer with trace elements. I like Wood Ace™, which is a moisture release, not temperature activated, long release fertilizer. Osmacote™ is a very good time release fertilizer, but, being temperature sensitive, it has a tendency to "dump" in hot weather. Neither are not quite the 3-1-2 ratio, but you can adjust for that. For extra trace elements, you can apply Micromax™ or Peter's™ trace elements, according to directions. Most fertilizers are fortified with trace elements.

A good fall fertilizer applied soon after Labor Day, is a balanced fertilizer (1-2-2 ratio) with slow release nitrogen, such as blood meal. I believe nitrate nitrogen is overall best for all spring and summer use. In the fall, for a final feeding, urea based nitrogen is very good combined with a 0-20-20 plus trace elements. This is a good combination for production of good blooms. Urea based nitrogen is very slow release and it stays available to the plant for a longer period. It will not burn the roots.

Set a good feeding schedule and stick to it. Drench the plants thoroughly when you water to keep fertilizer salts from accumulating in the container. The theory, which has been proved valid, is to fertilize in a manner which keeps the roots in contact with (usable, non-burning) nutrients at all times.

I do not recommend the temperature sensitive ammonia based

fertilizers because they may burn the roots via the release of too much fertilizer during hot periods. The goal is to keep a steady and even nutrient release to the roots throughout the nursery life of the camellia. We use 16-8-11 with trace elements. This particular blend is designed for a 12 to 14 month release.

This feeding method, combined with cold frame housing during winter (keeping temperatures above 33°F), will shorten the dormant period, thereby increasing the growing season and size of the plant. Winter feeding should continue at a reduced rate. When the temperature drops below 40°F for three nights, camellias go dormant. When dormant, change the fertilizer formula to a 1-3-3 ratio, using the formula given above. In the spring, as soon as temperatures rise safely above 40°F and the plants have completed blooming, change the feeding formula to that recommended for spring. Ammoniacal nitrogen is probably OK at that time; you want fast growth.

Pruning

In late July, most growers prune camellia plants to make them ready for market and to collect cuttings for rooting. New growth is 80% to 90% hardened off at this time, best for taking good cuttings. Take care not to leave short stems and twigs. Cuttings and branches should be removed to the next node or branch. Improper pruning will increase potential for infection.

Do not prune away the buds. People buy the buds and blooms. Prune so that a minimum of bloom buds are removed. You don't want to prune away your sales. You will have to take cuttings, but you can do that without sacrificing buds and blooms.

Prune not only to shape the plants, but to open your plants so that air can get into them and the breezes can blow through. This retards vermin, mold, mildew and fungusZMZ2. Should you have to

prune a large limb or area requiring wound paint, we have found that Elmer's School Glue is a perfect wound paint. It is water based, it goes on easily and holds very well. It is readily available and inexpensive.

Camellia Roots

Periodically check the roots. If the plant is root bound, bump it to a larger sized container. It is impossible to check all your plants, so work out a sample system to see what the entire crop might be doing. Healthy camellia roots are white. Sick or dead roots are dark brown. If the roots are brown all around, it may be root rot and the plant might have to be eliminated.

If roots look brown on one side, it could be sunburn from the container being exposed to the sun on that side or from fertilizer being piled in one place and not spread around the top of the soil. These plants are OK, but the brown roots should be pruned away to prevent loss and the plants should be shaded, if sun is the problem.

Growing Environment

If you move camellias outside in the spring, place the containers in areas of filtered sun or under a 63% shade cloth, avoiding full sun and cold winds. Keep them out of early morning and direct afternoon sun. A pine grove surrounded by a windbreak is ideal. Note: I have discovered that camellias producing red blooms are generally able to withstand more sun than plants with pink blooms. The pinks will withstand more sun than those with white blooms.

Summer Care

Before placing camellia containers in their summer locations, place a layer of gravel to the depth of at least two inches under them. This will assure complete drainage and eliminate puddling. Place a layer of weed barrier or ground cloth under

the gravel layer to discourage invading vermin and roots of other plants from growing up into the containers. It will also prevent dirt and weeds from coming up through the gravel and helps things look better. A sheet of old polyethylene will work for this. Be sure to pierce small holes in the polyethylene to let water drain through it.

On very hot summer days, I sprinkle the camellia foliage with water in the middle of the afternoon. I recommend this for less humid locations or on very dry days.

Winter Care

As a rule, 30°F will freeze blooms, 29°F will kill buds and 25°F will begin to kill roots of *C. japonicas*. In general, but not in every case, *C. sasanquas* are generically a bit less cold hardy than *C. japonicas*.

Camellias should be protected from cold winter wind as much as possible. If you can't put them in a cold frame, protect them with a wind break on the north and west side of your plants. If natural protection is not possible, an artificial wind break may be necessary. A wood fence or wire and burlap barrier may do the trick. An overhead cover will help hold heat near the surface. Do not leave a cover in place for longer than cold conditions require.

I suggest grouping them together in a protected area and mulching deeply. Sawdust is good for mulching around the containers. For further insulation, throw mulch (not sawdust, pine straw is best) over the tops of any plants which may remain unprotected. Before a "blue norther" you may want to cover your plants with burlap or paper or both and cover this with black polyethylene. I have found that this will hold any heat in and will help prevent freezing. Black polyethylene holds heat better than white or clear. White will reflect heat. As soon as the weather threat is past, remove everything. You can leave the pine

straw, but do not let the leaves remain.

Camellia Problems

The amount of time I spend on pests and diseases in this article is to educate and explain what they are and how to treat them. These pests and diseases may not be nearly as bad as it may seem considering the space I devote to them. But it is better to recognize and understand problems than be defeated by them. Never forget that camellias are much easier to grow than roses. They can tolerate a lot of neglect. My philosophy is the old, "if it ain't broke, don't fix it." Some of this feeling may be due to laziness or stinginess, I don't know.

I believe that continual doses of prophylactic treatment may have a negative effect on my plants. I will go after any pest or disease problem just as quickly as I can, after I discover and identify it. But just to spray for the sake of spraying serves no

purpose. You will see that I like to keep it simple. This will be covered in future articles.

Summary

Camellias grow in March and April; they set buds in May and early June. In July and August, they may put on more new growth. After that, they are gathering strength for the winter blooming season. Follow these simple basics I have outlined. Think of it: Beautiful flowers, leading to good sales in mid to late fall and in early spring!

Please understand that the brand names I have used in this article are for your information only. The publishers and I neither guarantee nor warranty any of the products mentioned, nor do we imply approval of any product to the exclusion of others which may be suitable.

MY GARDEN **Bobbie Belcher** **Murrieta, California**

Over the years I have acquired a number of camellia plants when Mel put my name on raffle tickets at our monthly camellia meetings. I didn't choose plants that Mel considered "show" blooms but picked ones that I thought were interesting and different. (This was especially easy to do when Tom Nuccio was our speaker because he always brought interesting and different varieties.) When we moved from our home in La Verne, my plants were moved to a garden in downtown La Verne where Mel has what he calls his "show" garden. It's where he has planted his favorite camellias—the ones he likes to enter in the shows. My plants were tucked in and around Mel's plants.

When we moved to Idyllwild at 6,000 feet elevation, I thought I could

have a kind of pseudo alpine garden with maybe a few camellias. That didn't work because there was such a drought. Plant watering was prohibited, so the plants went back to the La Verne garden..

After two years in Idyllwild, we decided that we needed to make yet another change and bought a home in an active adult community in Murrieta. Now I had a place for all my plants. But first we had to have some shade structures built and the patio areas redone. Mel told me this would be "my" garden and I have taken him at his word' however, he was allowed to have three citrus trees. He's a great hole digger and planter and I have appreciated all his help.

Earlier this morning I went out to make a note of what was in the

garden. There are 38 camellias including four in hanging baskets, four seedlings we planted not knowing what they were, 3 Japanese maples, a rhododendron, 9 roses, a Malaysian rhododendrom and 14 azaleas. Most of the camellias are non-retics or species and the tags have exotic names such as 'Asakura', 'Minato-No-Akebono', 'Egao

Corkscrew', 'Double Rainbow', 'Kasen-Zen', Kissi, 'Hime Koko', 'Baby Bear', 'Unryu', 'Showa-no-Sakae'. Transnokoensis and Tenuiflora. We haven't lived here long enough to know that all of these plants will bloom here, but I'm awaiting the blooming season! (I'm also wondering how soon it will look like a "jungle out there."

Welcome to our garden





CAMELLIA PESTS—SUCKING INSECTS

Ray Bond
Dallas, Texas

There are not many insects which will bother camellias, but those that do can be very destructive. Generally, control is simple and complete. For 99% of camellia insect problems, Orthene™, Insecticidal Soap™, pyrethrins, dormant oil spray, and IPA (rubbing alcohol) will do about all that needs to be done. Marathon and Talstar® may have their place in this group. Many new pest control chemicals and materials, such as Neem, Bt, beneficial nematodes, etc., are coming into the market and can be added to this list.

Listed below are the most threatening sucking pests, with the exception of scale insects which are covered in a separate article, approximate order of their destructiveness to camellias.

hids (a.k.a. plant lice) will severely damage new spring growth and fall buds and they will do it quickly (next season's blooms come from this spring's new growth). They are small members of the insect family that form colonies on new growth. Like many insects, they suck plant juices through a long beak. Aphids can be a severe pest during the peak growing periods, particularly if the plant is a little weak. Camellias are definitely not the first choice of aphids.

There are over 4000 species of aphid. Their reproduction depends on the nutrition available and host plant quality. They over winter as eggs that hatch in the spring. Aphids can be winged or wingless, a state that is dependent upon overcrowded conditions on the host plant. Winged individuals fly from overcrowded populations to other nearby plants and are often the first to arrive at a new location. Aphids produce a sweet honeydew and can cover an area with a sweet, sticky substance, leading to sooty mold. If you observe

ants, chances are good that aphids are nearby. Ants herd and "farm" aphids for the honeydew.

The most common aphids are the green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*), melon/cotton aphid (*Aphis gossypii*), chrysanthemum aphid (*Macrosiphoniella sanbornii*), rose aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*), potato aphid (*Myzus euphorbiae*), foxglove aphid (*Aulacorthum solani*) and leaf-curling plumb aphid (*Brachycaudus helichrysi*). The green peach aphid is the most mentioned because it is distributed throughout the world, attacks many plants and is resistant to control. Aphids will appear as a mass of small green or black, pinhead size dots. Black aphids are more visible and can be more destructive. Any time you see new growth that is shriveled or curled, look for aphids.

Eliminate aphids as soon as they are detected. This is relatively easy. I carry a spray bottle of Orthene%, or isopropyl alcohol (IPA) on my belt every time I go through my camellia crop. When I see evidence of aphids, I spray them. A light oil spray, Insecticidal Soap%, or a hard water spray will also eliminate them. My favorite is IPA. I do not like the hard water spray because it may damage new growth.

They are relatively easy to kill, but follow up spray may be necessary. Metasystox% is good control for aphids and other sucking insects. Neem extracts are very effective against them. Aphids will not attack camellias after new growth is hardened off.

B. Spider Mites are very small arachnids, not insects. They are in the same family as chiggers and spiders. They are related to insects in that insects are also arachnids. Several species of mites are among the most serious of pests to ornamental plants,

including camellias. They can be found mostly on the leaves, but they will attack camellia buds. Spider mites attack camellias when the plants are weak. Strong, well nourished, "happy" camellias are not preferred hosts for mites and mites will pass them by for weaker plants.

There are three species of mites that attack camellias. They are the Two-spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*), Tea Red spider mite (*Olygonychus coffeae*), and the spider mite most common in the South, the Southern Red spider mite (*Olygonychus ilicis*). Most spider mites prefer hot dry weather and reproduce in the summer. The Southern Red Spider mite reproduces in the cool spring and fall.

Spider mites have sharp syringe-like mouthpieces that they use to pierce leaves to suck the juices. Usually, they are not found until they have built a large population. Affected leaves may take on a mildly speckled, bronzed or silver-gray appearance. Severely affected leaves will fall and a severely affected plant may defoliate. Affected buds will turn brown, dry up, and die.

Spider mites are very small, and hard to see with the naked eye. When mites are suspected, tap a leaf over a white sheet of paper. Mites fall off with other debris and will appear as tiny specs on the paper. If the specs move, they are spider mites. When populations are large, they may spin tiny, single strand webs between leaves. The mites, appearing to be tiny spiders, may be seen on those webs.

A single application of a good miticide, will usually eradicate them. (Be sure to buffer miticides to keep the pH below neutral during and after application.) If necessary, a second and third spray, made at seven and 14 days after the first, will generally break the life cycle and get rid of them completely. General insecticides don't have much of an effect on spider mites. The

pyrethroid, Talstar[®] controls mites and, like all pyrethroids, does not require a large quantity. Neem extracts are good miticides. When the small spiders are observed on the webs, these sprays will kill them.

C. Sweet potato white flies (*Bemisia tobaci*) and Greenhouse white flies (*Trialeurodes*

vaporariorum) are generally found on ornamentals but are rarely found on camellias they attack are usually in the vicinity of a plant that is a preferred host for white flies. Even then, white flies attack only weaker camellias and new growth.

White flies insert their piercing-sucking mouth parts into soft tissue and suck plant fluids. They do not like tough camellia tissue. While white flies are not much threat to camellias, when they choose a weak plant to attack, they can make quick work of it, just as they do other nursery and greenhouse ornamentals.

Use insecticides, such as Orthene[®], pyrethrins, Insecticidal soap and horticultural oil. All are good knock-down remedies for them. Rotate chemicals to lessen the likelihood of the white flies building resistance to treatment. Be sure any insecticides you use are compatible with camellias. Pyrethroids (Talstar[®], Tempo[®], Scimitar[®], Battle[®], Mavrik[®]) and imadacloprid (Merit[®]), a growth regulator, can be very effective when used according to directions for white flies on shrubs and woody ornamentals. Spray pyrethroids on leaves for chewing and sucking insects. Imadacloprid can be applied to foliage or used as a systemic like Marathon[®]. Marathon[®], is a very good white fly systemic control for greenhouse plants, but virtually ineffective for white flies on (woody) camellias. You might want to set up a sample area of "typical" camellias for your white fly eradication testing, should you discover them.

Some neem products containing

azadirachtin appear to have very good activity against white flies. Neem extracts have varying amounts of azadirachtin and this is the agent that has the most effect. It is an insect growth regulator that works best against larvae and nymphs.

D. Thrips (*Thysanoptera*) are another threat to camellias and when they appear (and thrips are everywhere), they can be a real nuisance, tough to eradicate. Thrip larvae eat plant sap from the base of the camellia bloom or eat fluids from the leaves. They do not attach themselves to the plant. Symptoms are the gradual dying of buds opening bloom drop, or the loss of leaf color. Close inspection of the leaves reveals many minute gray spots on the leaf surface. The leaf is dull, not having its healthy camellia luster.

In or near the blooming season, thrip larvae will attack the buds from within. They cut the petals at the base. The flower turns brown prematurely, and falls from the plant. If thrips are suspected, place sticky traps near the suspected plants and monitor them weekly. Shake a suspect bloom over a white paper to see if thrips and/or thrip larvae fall out. Blowing lightly into a bloom will activate thrip movement. Or, tear into a suspect flower. Thrip larvae will appear as tiny, whisker-like worms deep in the bloom, at the base. You may need a magnifying glass to see

them. Remove and destroy suspected buds and blooms. Because most camellias bloom in the cold season, thrips are usually not a problem for camellias except during very warm winters.

A mixture of Orthene[®] and Tame[®] or other pyrethrum based insecticide, applied when thrips are discovered, will control them. Be sure to add sugar water to your spray. Thrips are attracted to the sugar and the chemicals zap them. Imidacloprid can be helpful in control of thrips.

To summarize: Orthene[®], Insecticidal soap[®], pyrethroids and dormant oil spray are all effective against sucking insects on camellias. Use systemics such as DiSyston[®], Metasystox[®], Oftanol[®], or Triumph[®] very carefully. Pyrethroids (contact) and imidacloprid (nervous system regulator) can be very helpful.

Conclusion

Quantities, chemicals, brand and trade names are used for reference and information only. We do not warrant or guarantee any product mentioned herein, nor do we imply approval of any product to the exclusion of others which also may be suitable. Consult State Agricultural and Pesticide agencies for recommended chemicals registered by the State. Always follow instructions on the label.

NOTICE

Our hard-working Fresno friends have reluctantly announced that there will be **NO** Camellia-Rama this year because of a change in ownership of the motel where the event has taken place over the years. There **WILL** be a Camellia-Rama in 2005 when the American Camellia Society holds its annual meeting in Fresno in conjunction with the activities of Camellia-Rama. Stay tuned for more information.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Descanso Gardens
January 17 and 18, 2004

Japonica—Large/Very Large

Best Single	'Carter's Sunburst'	Dale & Mary Kittag
Runner-up Single	'Han-Ling Snow'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Court of Honor Single	'Easter Morn'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Best Tray of 3	'Mathotiana'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Snow Chan'	Linda Tunner
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Moonlight Bay'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy

Special Culture

Best Single	Elegans Splendor'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Runner-up Single	'Katie'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Court of Honor Single	'Elegans Supreme'	D. T. Gray Family
Best Tray of 3	'Mathotiana'	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Mathotiana'	Brad & Lynn King
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Miss Charleston Var.'	D. T. Gray Family

Japonica—Medium

Best Single	'Herme'	Todd & Lindsey Brewer
Runner-up Single	'Desire'	D. T. Gray Family
Court of Honor Single	'Margaret Davis'	David & Susan Trujillo
Best Tray of 3	'Debutante'	Ann Fraggos
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Magnoliaeflora'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'	Dale & Mary Kay Mittag

Special Culture

Best Single	'Nuccio's Jewel'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Runner-up Single	'Cloisonne'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Court of Honor Single	'Prima Ballerina'	D. T. Gray Family
Best Tray of 3	'Nuccio's Jewel'	D. T. Gray Family

Japonica—Small or Miniature

Best Single	'Tama Peacock'	Brad & Lynn King
Runner-up Single	'Tom Thumb'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Court of Honor	'Lemon Drop'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Best Tray of 3	'Red Hots'	Dale & Mary Kay Mittag
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Men's Mini'	Don & Mary Bergamini
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Tama Peacock'	George & Karen Harrison

Special Culture

Best Single	'Hishi-Karaito'	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up Single	'Red Hots'	D. T. Gray Family
Court of Honor Single	'Tammia'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Best Tray of 3	'Maroon and Gold'	Brad & Lynn King
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Tinsie'	Don & Mary Bergamini
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Men's Mini'	Don & Mary Bergamini

Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid

Best Single	'LASCA Beauty'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Runner-up Single	'Frank Houser'	Eugene Snooks
Court of Honor Single	'Sean Armijo Variegated'	Rudy Blanco
Best Tray of 3	'Sean Armijo Variegated'	Rudy Blanco
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Francie L.'	Eugene Snooks

Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Miss Tulare'	Eugene Snooks
Special Culture		
Best Single	'Queen Bee'	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up Single	'Frank Houser'	D. T. Gray Family
Court of Honor	'Ruta Hagmann'	Brad & Lynn King
Non-Reticulata Hybrid		
Best Single	'Freedom Bell'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Runner-up Single	'Paper Dolls'	Dale & Mary Kay Mittag
Court of Honor Single	'Waltz Time Variegated'	Dale & Mary Kay Mittag
Best Tray of 3	'Freedom Bell'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Paper Dolls'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Tulip Time'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Special Culture		
Best Single	'Freedom Bell'	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up Single	'Buttons 'n Bows'	D. T. Gray Family
Species		
Best	'Egao'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Runner-up	'Kanjiro'	Dale & Mary Kay Mittag
Court of Honor	'Himekoki'	George & Karen Harrison
Best Tray of 3	'Shibori Egao'	Tom & Dody Gilfoy
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Showa-No-Sakae'	D. T. Gray Family
Collector's Tray of 3 Mixed Varieties		
Best Tray	'Little Michael', 'Mrs. George Bell', 'Fashionata'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Runner-up Tray	'Little Michael', 'Mrs. George Bell', 'Fashionata'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Court of Honor Tray	'Freedom Bell', 'In The Red', 'Touchdown'	D. T. Gray Family
Collector's Tray of 6 Different Varieties		
Best Tray	'Miss Charleston Variegated', 'Elegans 'Splendor' 'Mathotiana Supreme', 'Moonlight Sonata', 'Elegans Var.', 'Snow Chan'	D. T. Gray Family
Runner-up Tray	'Cloisonne', 'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora', 'Ave Maria', 'Debutanta', 'Waltz Time Var.', 'Elegans'	Dale & Mary Kay Mittag
Court of Honor Tray	Ivory Sport of 'Margaret Davis', 'Scented Sun', 'Snow Chan', 'Elegans Champagne', 'Demure', 'Margaret Davis'	Linda Tunner
Old Timer's Bloom—pre 1960		
Best	'Carter's Sunburst'	Dale & Mary Kay Mittag
Runner-up	'Magnoliaeflora'	Bill Taylor
Court of Honor	'Herme'	Todd & Lindsey Brewer
Seedling		
Best		Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Runner-up		Rudy Blanco
Court of Honor		Tom & Dody Gilfoy

Intermediate

Best bloom over 4 inches	'Grand Marshal'	James Fitzpatrick
Runner-up	'Mathotiana'	James Fitzpatrick
Court of Honor	'Katie Variegated'	James Fitzpatrick
Best bloom under 4 inches'	'Herme'	Karen Bowen
Runner-up	'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'	James Fitzpatrick
Court of Honor	'Shishi-Gashira'	James Fitzpatrick
Best Tray of 3	'Grand Marshal'	James Fitzpatrick
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Lallarook'	James Fitzpatrick

Award of Merit

D. T. Gray Family

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY

56th Annual Show

March 6 and 7, 2004

Japonica—Large of Very Large

Best Single	'Royal Velvet'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Runner-up Single	'Swan Lake'	Harriet Simonsen
Court of Honor Single	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Best Tray of 3	'Royal Velvet'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Fred & Beverly Dukes
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Mathotiana'	Norman Johnston

Japonica—Medium

Best Single	'Anita'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Runner-up Single	'Grand Marshal'	Norman Johnston
Court of Honor Single	'Ville de Nantes'	Jane Brady
Best Tray of 3	'Ville de Nantes'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Doris Dermody
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Wildfire'	Fred & Beverly Dukes

Japonica—Small

Best Single	'Red Hots'	Don & Dolores Martin
Runner-up Single	'Hishi-Karaito'	David & Susan Trujillo
Court of Honor Single	'Tama Peacock'	Don & Dolores Martin
Best Tray of 3	'Pink Perfection'	Jane Brady
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Red Hots'	Fred & Beverly Dukes
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Covina'	Joe Roup

Japonica—Miniature

Best Single	'Something Beautiful'	Don & Dolores Martin
Runner-up Single	'Fircone Variegated'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Court of Honor Single	'Little Michael'	Jane Brady
Best Tray of 3	'Man Size'	Don & Dolores Martin
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Little Michael'	Marvin & Virginia Belcher
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Something Beautiful'	Amos Kleinsasser

Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid

Best Single	'Frank Houser'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher
Runner-up Single	'W. P. Gilley'	Mel & Bobbie Belcher

Court of Honor Single	'John Hunt'	Rudy Blanco
Best Tray of 3	'Frank Houser'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Dr. Clifford Parks'	Don & Dolores Martin
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Buddha'	David & Susan Trujillo
Non-Reticulata Hybrid		
Best Single	'Orchid Beauty'	David & Susan Trujillo
Runner-up Single	'Island Sunset'	David & Susan Trujillo
Court of Honor Single	'Coral Delight Variegated'	David & Susan Trujillo
Best Tray of 3	'Coral Delight Variegated'	David & Susan Trujillo
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Island Sunset'	David & Susan Trujillo
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Night Rider'	Jeanne Shoemaker
Special Culture		
Best Single	'Tata'	Don & Dolores Martin
Runner-up	'In The Pink'	Joe Roup
Court of Honor Single	'Miss Tulare'	Jim & Armida Wilkin
Species		
Best	'Star Above Star'	David & Susan Trujillo
Runner-up	'Egao'	Barbara Timberlake
Collector's Tray of 3 Mixed Varieties		
Best Tray	'Man Size', 'Betty Foy Sanders', 'Miss Tulare'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Runner-up Tray	'Little Michael', 'Mrs. George Bell', 'Fashionata'	Les & JoAnn Brewer
Court of Honor Tray	'Man Size', 'Firedance', 'Valentine Day'	Joe Roup
Best Sport		Kimburi Hashim
Novice		
Large or Very Large		
Best	Kramer's Supreme'	Jeanette Calderon
Runner up	'Mathotiana'	Vicki Philips
Medium		
Best	'Nuccio's Gem'	Ken Belcher
Runner-up	'Purity'	Brandon Calderon
Court of Honor	'General George Patton'	Jeanette Calderon
Small or Miniature		
Best	'Pink Perfection'	Vicki Philips
Best Retic or Non-Retic	'E. G. Waterhouse'	Annie Kelly
Best Novice Flower in Show		
Walter Stiern Award	'Pink Perfection'	Vicki Philips

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

52nd Annual Camellia Show

March 12 and 14, 2004

Award of Excellence Jim & Jackie Randall
Best of Show 'Valentine Day' Don & Joan Lesmeister

Japonica—Large/Very Large

Best Single Very Large	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up Single Very Large	'Royal Velvet'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Best Single Large	'Eleanor Martin Supreme'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up Single Large	'Firedance'	Art & Chris Gonos
Court of Honor Singles	'Katie'	Kathleen Hall
	'Katie Variegated'	Jim & Jackie Randall
	'Tata'	Jeanne Shoemaker
	'Grand Prix'	Jim & Jackie Randall
	'Mrs. D. W. Davis Special'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Tomorrow Park Hill'	Jim & Jackie Randall
	'Junior Prom'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Nuccio's Bella Rossa'	Jim & Jackie Randall
	'Lady Laura'	Harlan Smith
	'Carter's Sunburst Var. Formal'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Miss Charleston Variegated'	Jim & Jackie Randall
	'Royal Velvet'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Best Tray of 3	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Grand Prix'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Elegans Splendor'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Grand Prix'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Best Tray of 5	'Royal Velvet'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up Tray of 5	'Lady Laura'	Harlan Smith
Court of Honor Tray of 5	'Nuccio's Carousel'	Jim & Jackie Randall

Japonica—Medium

Best Single	'Betty Sheffield Blush Supreme'	Harlan Smith
Runner-up Single	'In The Pink'	Jeanne Shoemaker
Court of Honor Singles	'Betty Foy Sanders'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Queen Diana'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Nuccio's Jewel'	Harlan Smith
	'Little Babe'	Harlan Smith
	'Feathery Touch'	Art & Chris Gonos
	'Jennie Mills'	Art & Chris Gonos
Best Tray of 3	'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Eleanor Martin Supreme'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Chie Tarumoto'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Peggy's Blush'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Best Tray of 5	'Jennie Mills'	Art & Chris Gonos
Runner-up Tray of 5	'Rudy's Magnoliaeflora'	Art & Chris Gonos
Court of Honor Tray of 5	'Herme'	Jim & Janet Seay

Small—Any Species

Best Single	'Blackt Tie Variegated'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Runner-up Single	'Something Beautiful'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Court of Honor Singles	'Ellen Daniels'	Virginia Rankin
	'Peggy's Blush'	Don & Joan Lesmeister

	'Tom Thumb'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Dahlohnega'	Harlan Smith
Best Tray of 3	'Little Babe Variegated'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Tom Thumb'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Satsuma'	Ruth Ann Lewis
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Demi-Tasse'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Miniature—Any Species		
Best Single	'Hopkins Pink Blush'	Ronald & Joan Hill
Runner-up Single	'Spring Festival'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Best Tray of 3	'Spring Festival'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Fircone Variegated'	Harlan Smith
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Lutcheunsis'	Rosalie Yee
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Night Rider'	Harlan Smith
Court of Honor Singles	'Lemon Drop'	Art & Chris Gonos
	'Night Rider'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Walker's Pink'	Kathleen Hall
	'Fircone Variegated'	Ruth Ann Lewis
Small or Miniature—Any Species		
Best Tray of 5	'Man Size'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Runner-up Tray of 5	'Kitty'	Ruth Ann Lewis
Court of Honor Tray of 5	'Spring Festival'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Court of Honor Tray of 5	'Pink Perfection'	Madeleine Mitchell
Reticulata or Reticulata Hybrid		
Best Single	'Valentine Day'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Runner-up Single	'Valentine Day Variegated'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Court of Honor Singles	'Frank Houser'	Jim & Jackie Randall
	'John Hunt'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Queen Bee'	Jim & Jackie Randall
	'Sir Robert Muldoon'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'W. P. Gilley Variegated'	Jim & Jackie Randall
	'Crinoline'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Best Tray of 3	'Valentine Day'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Frank Houser Variegated'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'John Hunt'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Miss Tulare'	Ruth Ann Lewis
Non-Reticulata Hybrid		
Best Single	'First Blush'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Runner-up Single	'Betts Supreme'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Court of Honor Singles	'Julie Variegated'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Lucky Star'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Waltz Time Variegated'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
	'Delores Edwards'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Best Tray of 3	'Pink Dahlia'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Runner-up Tray of 3	'Julie Variegated'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Lucky Star'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Court of Honor Tray of 3	'Nicky Crisp'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Collector's Tray of 3 Mixed Varieties		
Best Tray	'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Margaret Davis', 'Tom Thumb',	Don & Joan Lesmeister

Court of Honor	'Trophy', 'Nuccio's Jewel', 'Grace Albritton'	Harlan Smith
Court of Honor	'John Hunt', 'Nuccio's Carousel', 'Little Slam'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Tray of 5 Medium Blooms		
Best Firedance',	'Grand Marshal'	Art & Chris Gonos
Court of Honor	'Firedance Var.', 'Marie', 'Chie Tarumoto', 'Margaret's Joy', 'Eleanor Martin Sup.', 'Dr. Louis Polizzi', 'Firedance Var.', 'Chie Tarumoto'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Tray of 9 Medium, Large, Very Large—Any species		
Best	'Tomorrow', 'Royal Velvet', 'Carter's Sunburst Blush', 'Howard Asper', 'Terrell Weaver', 'Katie Variegated', 'Nuccio's Carousel', 'W. P. Gilley Var.', 'Linda Carol'	Art & Chris Gonos
Court of Honor	'Junior Prom', 'Valentine Day', 'Easter Morn', 'Terrell Weaver', 'Ruta Hagmann', 'Hulyn Smith', 'Katie Var.', 'Royal Velvet', 'Lady Laura'	Joe Roup
Tray of 9 Smalls or Miniatures		
Best	'Red Hots', 'Baby Pearl', 'Freedom Bell', 'Spring Festival', 'Little Babe Variegated', 'Man Size', 'Little Slam Var.', 'Pink Perfection', 'Black Tie Var.'	Art & Chris Gonos
Court of Honor	'Lipstick', 'Tama Peacock', 'Firecone Var.', 'Satsuma', 'Hishi-Karaito', 'Kitty', 'Thumbelina', 'Tinsie', 'Pink Perfection'	Ruth Ann Lewis
Best Old Timer's Bloom		
White Bloom	'Mathotiana'	Harlan Smith
Best	Charles Bettes'	Jim & Jackie Randall
Court of Honor	'Melissa Ann'	Don & Joan Lesmeister
Court of Honor	'Silver Chalice'	Art & Chris Gonos
Court of Honor	'Silver Triumph'	Marvin Belcher
Best Higo Bloom		
Best Fragrant Bloom		
Best Yellow Bloom		
Best Species Bloom		
Novice		
Best	'Glen 40'	Val McCullough
Runner-up	'Purity'	Faye Hansen
Advanced Novice		
Best	'Shiro Chan'	Mike Stay
Runner-up	'Ragland Supreme'	Mike Stay
Best Seedling		
Best Spray		
Court of Honor Spray	'Cherries Jubilee', 'Pink Perfection'	Don & Joan Lesmeister Art & Chris Gonos Madeleine Mitchell
Church Member's Bloom		
Best	'Mathotiana'	Ara Gueleguezian
Runner-up	'Marie Bracey'	Margaret Eiragosian

Light Reading from the Internet and Other Places

I don't know all the names of my flowers but they don't seem to mind.

"If Eve had a spade in that garden and had known what to do with it, we
wouldn't have had all that business about the apple."

Elizabeth van Arniem

"One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth
abideth forever."

Ecclesiastes 1:4

"Gardens are not made by sitting in the shade."

Rudyard Kipling

If I had wanted an easy care garden, I would have planted weeds.

"The love of gardening is a seed once sown that never dies."

Gertrude Jekyll

Live like you'll die tomorrow BUT garden like you'll live forever!

Gardeners have all the good dirt.

"I don't remember planting this."

Never walk so fast that you cannot stop and smell the flowers—and never
stand still so long that you get stung on the rear by a bee!

"If you have a garden and a library, you have everything you need."

Marcus Tullius Cicero

"Like a gardener, I believe that what goes down must come up."

Lynwood L. Giacomini

"All the flowers of all the tomorrows are in the seeds of today."

Chinese Proverb

"Heaven is under our feet as well as over our heads."

Henry David Thoreau

"I want it said of me by those who knew me best, that I always plucked a
thistle and planted a flower where I thought a flower would grow."

Abraham Lincoln

Dirt is cheap, but soil can get expensive.

Gardener's Recipe

One part soil

Two parts water

Three parts Wishful Thinking!

CAMELLIA STATIONERY

Our beautiful camellia notecards (back cover) are still available in sets of eight for \$6.00 including tax and shipping. Folks who use them and re-order tell us how truly lovely they are. They make wonderful gifts for your fellow camellia lovers or those you are trying to get interested in this great hobby! You can even order them for your own use. They also look beautiful in frames. Cards can be ordered through Dorothy Grier, 13229 Pipeline Avenue, Chino, CA 91710 (909) 628-1380. Make your check payable to SCCS.

If any camellia society would like to use these cards as fund raisers, orders for 25 or more sets are priced at \$5.00 each, including tax and shipping.

Answers to Brad King's quiz—

1. 'Black Tie' is a formal double and a small dark red flower.
2. 'Wildfire' is red.
3. 'Fircone' is shaped like small pinecone.
4. 'High Fragrance' is arguably the best fragrant camellia developed to date.
5. 'Alba' means "white—the white tissue of the brain as opposed to the grey matter. "Plena" means "fully or completely." Thus, "fully white."
6. 'Cardinal's Cap' is a red and shaped like a Catholic Cardinal's cap.
7. 'Tinsie' is a form of "tiny," so it a miniature flower.
8. 'Rudolph' is bright red as in Rudolph the Red-nosed Reindeer.
9. 'Tama Bambino' is a miniature because bambino means "baby" or "small".
10. 'Yuletide' blooms in Southern California. during the holiday season
11. 'Star Above Star' is a semi-double form of one star superimposed on another star
12. 'Pink Frost' is pink with a white border, as in having frost on the edges.

Join Australia and New Zealand Camellia Societies

Australia Society
\$17.00 Single
\$19.00 Family

New Zealand Society
\$17.00 Single
\$19.00 Family

(These are U.S. funds.)

Send your check payable to Southern California Camellia Society
c/o Beth Stone

1997 Queensberry Road
Pasadena, California 91104-3351.

AUTHORS

McQuiston, Jim	2/3
Peer, Ralph	2/4, 2/6
King, Bradford	1/13; 2/2/8; 3/4
McQuiston, Jim	2/3
Peer, Ralph	2/4, 2/6
Bond, Ray	2/25; 2/26; 3/10; 3/16
Bergamini, Don	1/3
Petersen, Robert C.	1/6
Roup, Joe	1/10
Gonos, Art and Christine	1/16
Belcher, Bobbie	3/13

INDEX TO ARTICLES

What's Up for 2003, Don Bergamini	1/3
The Use of Multiple Grafts and "Nurse" Branches For Rapid Plant Development, Robert Petersen	1/5
Scab Grafts, Joe Roup	1/10
When Camellias Aren't "In Season", Bradford King	1/13
How to Fly With Camellias, Art and Christine Gonos	1/16
The End of Park Hill, Jim McQuiston	2/3
Search For The Yellow Camellias, Ralph Peer	2/4
My Favorite Camellias, Ralph Peer	2/6
A Camellia Virus Update, Bradford King	2/8
It's All In A Name, Bradford King	3/4
'California' Trave;s	3/7
Growing Camellias in Containrs, Ray Bond	3/10
My Garden, Bobbie Belcher	3/13
Camellia Pests—Sucking Insects, Ray Bond	3/14
Give Your Camellias Air, Ray Bond	2/25
Containers for Camellias, Ray Bond	2/26
Show Results	
Southern California Camellia Society, Descanso Gardens	2/10
San Diego Camellia Society	2/12
Southern California Camellia Society, Huntington Gardens	1/14
Peninsula Camellia Society	2/16
Pomona Valley Camellia Society	2/18
Southern California Camellia Council	2/20
Camellia Society of Sacramento	2/22
Atwater Camellia Club and Camellia Society	2/24
Pacific Camellia Society	3/19
Camellia Society of Kern County	3/21
Central California Camellia Society	3/23

DIRECTORY OF CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETIES

ATWATER GARDEN CLUB & CAMELLIA SOCIETY; President—Sherry Miller; Secretary—Pam Jambor, PO Box 918, Atwater, CA 95301, Meetings 3rd Tuesday, September-June, 6:30 p.m. St. Nicholas Episcopal Church, 1635 Shaffer Road, Atwater.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Jeane Shoemaker; Secretary—Joan Hill, 37341 Ave 17 1/2, Madera, 93638. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November-February, 7:30 p.m. Sheraton Smuggler's Inn, 3737 N. Blackstone, Fresno.

KERN COUNTY, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF: President—Dick Rutherford; Secretary—Helen Maas, 4616 Pico Avenue, Bakersfield, CA 93305. For meeting dates and times, call Helen Maas (661)872-2188.

MODESTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF: President—Don Kendall; Secretary—Sue Kendall, 1505 Gary Lane. Modesto, 95355. Meetings: 1st Sunday, October-April, 1:00 p.m., 220-A Standford Avenue, Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Mary Bergamini; Secretary—Don Bergamini. Meetings: 1st Monday, November-April, 7:30 p.m., Oak Grove School, 2050 Minert Road, Concord. Final meeting in May is a dinner meeting.

ORANGE COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Doug Nowlin; Secretary—Bob Sheriff. Meetings: 1st Monday, October-April, 7:00 p.m. Tustin Senior Center, 200 S. "C" Street, Tustin.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Elsie Bracci. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November-April, 7:30 p.m., Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive, La Canada.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—David Trujillo; Secretary—Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover St., Riverside 95204. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November-April, 7:30 p.m., La Verne Community Center, "D" Street, La Verne.

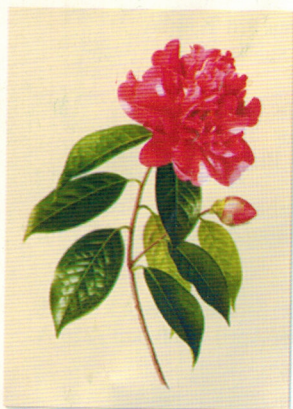
SACRAMENTO, CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF: President—Jackie Randall; Secretary—Gary Schanz, 1177 Cavanaugh Way, Sacramento 95822. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, October-April, 7:30 p.m., Studio Theater, 1028 "R" Street, Sacramento

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Gene Snooks; Secretary—Lew Gary, 11419 Cabela Place, San Diego 92127. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, November-April, 7:30 p.m., Room 101 Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego.

SAN FRANCISCO PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Barbara Coates Tuffli; Secretary—Christina Isenberg, 240 Polhemus Avenue, Atherton, CA 94027 Meetings: 4th Monday, October-March, Veterans' Building Annex, 711 Nevada St., Rm. 20 (elevator available), Redwood City (formerly Peninsula Camellia Society)

SANTA CLARA COUNTY, INC., CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF: President—Kathleen Hall. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October-April, 7:30 p.m., Lick Mill Park, 4750 Lick Mill Boulevard, Santa Clara.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY: President—Brad King; Secretary—Bobbie Belcher 40641 Via Amapola, Murrieta, CA 92562 Meetings: 7:30 p.m., Ayres Hall, Los Angeles County Arboretum, 301 Baldwin Avenue, Arcadia. Call Marilee Gray for meeting dates (909) 624-4107.



Your friends will enjoy receiving your greetings on these new camellia note cards. They also make great gifts for your fellow camellia lovers or for those you are trying to get involved in this wonderful hobby! Cards and matching envelopes are packaged in sets of 8.

Order Today!

