

THE *Camellia* REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



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 Hall of Environmental Education, Arboretum, Arcadia. A cut-camellia blossom exhibit at 7:30 o'clock regularly precedes the program which starts at 8:00.

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Tel. 714-982-2371

HARRY REICH
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3 Horace St., St. Ives, NSW
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The CAMELLIA REVIEW: William W. Donnan, Editor, 700 South Lake, #120, Pasadena 91106
Tel. 795-9427

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THE COVER FLOWER

The cover flower is a *C. chrysantha* seedling named 'Olympic Gold.' The seed was planted in March 1980 and the grafts from the seedling have bloomed on February 1, 1984. The bloom is a small (2 to 2 ½ inch) bright yellow single form with deep golden stamens. The plant has a vigorous, upright growth with large dark green, quilted leaves. This cultivar was propagated by Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta (See article on page 8 of this issue). The photograph was taken by Pietrokowsky and the color separations are courtesy of Meyer Piet.

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THOUGHTS

from the editor

I have often been accused of being too personal in the editorials I have written for CAMELLIA REVIEW. I am afraid that, this too, will become a personal espousal. The reason being that this is the last THOUGHTS FROM THE EDITOR which I will write. I count it as a privilege and a high honor to have been retained as your Editor for the past nine years. I have also come to the conclusion that it is time for me to step aside and let someone else carry on. Luckily, we have such a person. Mr. Glenn Smith, of San Marino, has agreed to take on the job beginning in June, 1984. He will be the editor for the next year and I hope that you will all give him the same splendid support you have given to me over the years. These nine years have been happy and rewarding ones for me. Writing about camellias has been a facet of the hobby which has appealed to me. Furthermore, the mantle of Editor, gives one a powerful entree into the sub-conscious of other hobbyist's minds. I have made countless friends all over the camellia world, most of whom I have never met, but whom I treat (and who treat me) on a first-name basis. Now I will slip back into the nameless comfort of "buck private" status. I am looking forward to this circumstance. While I have this opportunity, I want to thank all of you readers who have contributed articles for the REVIEW during my tenure. Believe me, without your help and your contributions, the magazine would, long ago, have fallen by the wayside. Some time ago I read a quotation attributed to Francis Bacon and written about 1600. It goes like this: "I hold every man a debtor to his profession; from which as men of course do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty to endeavor themselves, by way of amends, to be of help and ornament thereunto." I will simplify Mr. Bacon by stating that: "If someone gets enjoyment out of his hobby he ought to feel that he owes the hobby his full support and assistance." I intend to help the hobby of camellias in any and every way that I can in the future.

Bill Johnson

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FLOWER ARRANGING AS AN ART OR HOBBY

by Margaret Ingram

Flower arranging is an art form—there are no hard and fast rules. We are *all* artists. Those of us who love flowers, appreciate *color, form, line, light* and *dark, texture*—the things that artists look for.

Flower arranging, like photography, makes one really *look* at things. Plants that we formerly considered noxious weeds, when dried become beautiful. Two women, members of the church I belonged to in Pasadena, put on a weed show every year, and people came from all over Southern California to see it.

The *mechanics* of flower arranging are as necessary as in any art form. Let's consider some of them.

Container: We need containers (if using fresh materials that need water). They need to be large enough to contain enough water to keep our flowers fresh.

These containers don't have to be expensive or complicated. *Simple bottles*, such as salad bottles and other bottles that we normally throw away when used, if of a *pleasant shape* are interesting and satisfactory.

Cups to hold water can be as simple as an empty tuna can which has been cleaned and sprayed with dull black paint. These can be nicely concealed in an arrangement of drift wood, rocks, etc. They are good inside baskets, too—those that can't hold water.

Stands under an arrangement help to tie all together and give an arrangement unity. These can be a slab of wood, a mat, piece of structural glass, slate, etc.

Flower holders: The most useful of these are the "pin frogs," which can be secured in place with non-hardening plastic modeling clay. The clay can be made into a long roll and pressed in place around the bottom edge of the pin frog. It can also be used in several balls pressed in place. Be sure that it is secure on both the frog and the container. Really press down hard to do

this, so the arrangement doesn't pull it free and fall over. Both the container and the pin frog should be absolutely dry at this point.

Glass frogs will also work when secured with the above clay. Their only disadvantage is that the plant material cannot be manipulated as easily as with the pin frog, since the holes in the glass frogs determine the angle of the stems.

Hardware cloth can be used in deep containers, where a "frog" would not normally fit. One-quarter to three-eighths inch mesh, depending on small or large branches used, is good. These have to be tailor made to fit each container, but once made and installed, are permanent. Cut the hardware cloth the full width of the mesh. (You will need tin snips—or perhaps the help of your hardware salesman.) Make it one inch shorter than the vase is tall, so the mesh will be hidden from view. Using a piece of round wooden doweling (or a wooden spoon handle or large pencil), lay the mesh out flat and place the dowel crosswise at the end nearest to you. Roll the mesh over the dowel, turn the mesh over, and again lay the dowel crosswise and beside the hump made by the first roll. Continue turning and rolling the entire piece of mesh. It will now appear *corrugated*. Roll up this whole rippled strip as tightly as possible and then fit it into the container. If the roll is too large, cut off enough to allow it to fit firmly. Be careful not to force it much, since the pressure can crack a container.

If the roll is too small, prepare a smaller strip and fit it in with the larger one. With odd sized containers, sometimes a number of smaller pieces must be fitted together to make a holder solid. It is important to make it *solid* so that the branches can be held in place.

For *temporary holders*, such plant material as *ferns, evergreens* (spruce, cedar, cypress or juniper) can be packed in

firmly and vertically. It is hard to keep the water fresh in such an arrangement, however, and water should be changed every few days.

Bowls: *Ceramic bowls*, especially stoneware in soft colors—gray greens, earth tones, browns, etc. are good. They are most practical because they don't rust or discolor. They don't need special containers inside to hold water as baskets do and you don't need to hide the "pin frogs" and mechanics as you do with glass. Note: avoid bowls that are too highly decorated, or too brightly colored, if you want people to look at your flowers and not the vase.

Principles of flower arranging—or ideas that help.

1. Keep it *simple*.
2. Put *like* materials *together*. Don't scatter them throughout the arrangement.
3. Have a *focal point* of interest, so the eye doesn't wander all over the arrangement. When you feature something, let it be dramatized.
4. *Don't crowd things* in. (Let the butterflies fly through.)
5. Place *plant material the way it grows*. Don't push or place things in unnatural or odd angles.
6. Think of *opposition* or *contrast*. Soft petals, hard leaves; fine foliage, large leaves; round leaves, narrow leaves; etc. If variegated leaves are used—

use only one variety of them, as they can get too "busy," very fast.

7. *Unity*: Such things as *consistency*, ie. earthy bowl with strong foliage and flowers; delicate container with delicate blossoms.

Odds and ends: *Bottle arrangements* can be made by gathering all the plant material in one hand, the way you want it to look when finished. Then, put the whole arrangement in the bottle in one unit. Bottles have to be checked for water level every day. Use a narrow spouted watering can.

Flower keeping compounds such as "Floralife," used in the water will sometimes hold an arrangement fresh for several extra days. Sugar in the water works, too.

If you aren't sure how long a flower will last, make two arrangements and put one in your home and the other in the church or flower show where you plan to show them. Some materials keep much better than others.

Thin stems can be put inside the hollow stems (short piece) of other plant material to make them hold on the pin frog needles. *Hard stems* can be scored in "X" on the bottom with a sharp knife to fit on "frogs." "All green" arrangements are handsome, when contrasting leaves are used and when flowers are not available.

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A CAMELLIA PROFILE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA'S AMBASSADORS OF GOOD WILL

by Helen Augis

We know that many of you are not aware of an embassy in Lafayette, CA, but to hundreds of Camellia hobbyists here and abroad, 996 Victoria Court is the address. The hospitable, congenial Ambassadors, Ken and Kay Hallstone have welcomed visitors from the U.S.A., New Zealand, Australia, Japan, England, France, China, and Africa.

Sometimes it's a brief visit, tea or cocktails, but more often it's a stay of several days. This not only includes visits to local camellia gardens and collections but a sightseeing tour with the Hallstones acting as tour guides. It might be Carmel, the Wine Country, San Francisco, Jack London Square, Lake Tahoe, and it's not surprising to be driven to all of these sights and more.

The Hallstone Camellia Garden and their charming home is indeed a haven with a beautiful pool and lanai to relax in plus the enchanting old gnarled oaks and camellias on the banks of a small stream. The warmth and friendliness of the host and hostess gives you that "special feeling," immediately you feel you belong. Over cocktails Ken enthusiastically tells you of his hybridizing, fragrance and the Yellow Camellia. This is the "build up" to take that walk to his hybridizing "lab." As he explains what he's doing and hoping to achieve you suddenly feel that you have missed so much until you meet this outgoing man.

While you are out in Ken's garden the kitchen is humming. Kay is a gourmet cook. Always there is a wonderful surprise to taste and enjoy. This gracious lady with that Irish sense of humor is a most delightful person and hostess. I know as she is one of my dearest friends.

Kay can put a tour of unexpected camellia visitors together in a wink.

This has happened several times and at the last ACS meeting in Northern California was in charge of all the tours. Organized and friendly are these two people, a pair that is tops!

Ken and Kay give generously of their time to Camellia Societies and people. Ken is a most interesting, informative, and entertaining speaker. He is on the Northern California Society Research Committee; very active in the International Camellia Society; a former ACS Vice President from California and has served in several capacities in local, state, national, and international Societies. Truly deserving every honor he has received, this modest man takes it in his unassuming way. Through the Hallstones congenial, benevolent ways good will has been spread throughout the Camellia World.

Random Thoughts from a Camellia Hobbyist

by Robert C. McNeil

When we came home from our last Camellia show of the season I went down to the lath house and watered and showered down our plants. Being now free of the strain of having to produce the very best show quality blooms for every weekend, free of blemish or water spot, I could now wash off the dust of two months. The plants seemed to sigh with relief. It has been plain to see, the last few shows, that others, too, were having a dry season. Lots of flowers showed dusty leaves, though some really dedicated people had worked their displayed leaves over with houseplant-type "leaf polish." Maybe we should work that hard, too. Right now there's a lot of grafting to be done.

At the Bakersfield Show Dinner I was able to quote Doctor Yamaguchi,

retired from the University of California, on the subject of grafting. How would all of us like to be able to graft without fungicides, aluminum foil, inverted jars, or baggies? It seems to be possible. There is now outside our lath house a double graft of two kinds of apples on a single two-gallon root stock, cased in paraffin. One scion is of the Israeli "Anna" apple and the other is of its accepted pollinator. Both are feathering their tip leaf buds. Just as Dr. Yamaguchi said: The wax that keeps the fungus infections out and the moisture in will open up and let the leaves develop.

The Doctor said he would like to see some Camellia people try the method. The procedure isn't too difficult or complicated. The paraffin is kept at temperatures between 90 and 110 degrees Centigrade. The scion is dipped rapidly and then plunged immediately into cold water to prevent heat damage. The graft area of the root stock is washed with rubbing alcohol and the cut and cleft are made. The scion is cut right through the wax to the standard wedge shape and inserted into the cleft. The joint is not wrapped with grafting rubber, but is just tied with narrow rubber bands, to allow the hot wax to be applied to the whole graft area with a small paintbrush. To get the melted wax into the cleft still open under the rubber and below the scion tip Dr. Yamaguchi says he uses a "medicine dropper" (glass, not melt-able plastic) so that the seal is complete.

That the seal IS complete is the reason that no cloche is needed. There is no leaf to be kept at 100% humidity to hold down transpiration to the amount of fluid that can pass through the matched cambium. The grafted plant is treated just like a mature plant. There is no cover, no withholding of water; just the normal environment of other plants. The question is: Are we brave enough to try it? Are Camellia people right in thinking we have to have a complete or a cut leaf on every scion? I am tempted to try it.

NEWS OF THE S.C.C.S. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Southern California Camellia Society, elected the following slate of directors for the 1984-85 camellia year. Completing a second year of a two-year term: David Wood; Berkeley Pace; Harry Reich; and Chuck Gerlach. Elected for a two-year term: Glenn Smith; Grady Perigan; Warren Dickson; and Julius Christensen. Elected for a one-year term: Sergio Bracci; Bill Donnan; Jerry Biewend; and John Utvich. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were elected: David Wood, President; Sergio Bracci, Vice-president; Warren Dickson, Secretary-Treasurer; and Milt Schmidt, Foreign Membership Representative. Glenn Smith was appointed to serve as the new Editor of CAMELLIA REVIEW. Dave Wood then made the following assignments for the coming year.

Program Chairman: Glenn Smith,
and Jerry Biewend
Hospitality and Badges: Marcie and
Lieta Altizer
Cut Bloom Display: Chuck Gerlach
Raffle Ticket Sales: Berkeley Pace
and Harry Reich
Refreshments: Committee Chair-
woman Alma Wood
Intermission Demonstrations: Meyer
Piet and Lee Gaeta
Publicity and Meetings Bulletin: Milt
Schmidt and Glenn Smith
Plant Procurement: Sergio Bracci
Seed Picking and Sales: Harry Reich
and Rudy Moore
June Awards Picnic: Bill Donnan and
Chuck Gerlach
Huntington Show: Grady Perigan
and Rudy Moore
Finance Committee: John Utvich,
Warren Dickson, and Jerry
Biewend

It was announced that the Awards Picnic would be held at the Hospitality House at Descanso Gardens on Saturday, June 23, 1984

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND

Tax deductible contributions to the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND for the period December 31, 1983 to March 15, 1984 are as follows:

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Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci - Cash Contribution

Mr. & Mrs. William E. Woodroof - Cash Contribution

Mr. & Mrs. John Cumber - Contribution for Chrysantha scion

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Judge Sherrill Halbert - Cash Contribution

Mr. & Mrs. Jack Halpin - Contribution for Chrysantha

The 1984 Edition of CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE has been paid for in full and the balance in the Fund as of March 15, 1984 is \$4,620.25

Important Notices:

- (1) The NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND needs your continued support. Sales of the book and an allocation of the membership dues will continue to be added to the Fund on a quarterly basis. However, we still need the support of all interested hobbyists.
- (2) It should be stated that all of the 118 C. chrysanth plants which were donated to generate support for the Fund were grafts from the seedling shown on the cover of this issue of CAMELLIA REVIEW. The bloom is not pink as had been erroneously reported.

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YELLOW IS BUSTING OUT ALL OVER

by Meyer Piet

It is my great pleasure to tell all of you that I have finally seen a real, true yellow camellia flower.

It is hard to describe the feeling of waiting approximately four years and then actually see a yellow color flower that far exceeds your expectations. It is, to the best of my knowledge, the very first true yellow camellia to bloom in the United States.

Let me tell you some of the events that led to this eventful day, February 1, 1984.

We go back to the year 1965, when Dr. Hu, Institute of Botany, Peking, released a paper titled "New Species and Varieties of Camellia and Theopsis of China." Evidently this was released through the British Royal Horticultural Society, Rhododendron and Camellia Year Book. I managed to receive a reprint through a British camellia friend.

In the article, "Species Chrysanth," Hu referred to it as a rather large fragrant golden yellow flower, petals 1.5-3 cm. long. If we double this we have a flower 3 to 6 cm. long (1.18 to 2.36 inches). It was found in Kwangsi, China.

I assume that Camellia people in the United States receiving the above-mentioned publication tried without success to obtain additional information or material. The story becomes somewhat hazy, but we conclude that the Chinese continued to collect seeds and plants, and started a program of hybridizing in order to develop new flower colors.

The plant material, seeds and scions of Chrysanth were first brought out of China in late 1979 by a group of Japanese camellia enthusiasts. It appears that the scion material was lost, so that only seedlings remain. The seed that I obtained did not come from this plant material from Kunming Botanical Gardens, but instead came months later directly from its original location in its native forest in Kuanghsi.

It is quite possible that it is a unique seed, not readily available in even Japan or the United States. Only time will tell, as other seedlings bloom, but we do know we have been very fortunate to obtain exactly the flower we wanted, to do our hybridizing work.

When we first received our single seed, we felt *extremely* fortunate. (March 1980) the seed was very slow growing and even to this day, always looked very sick. The first real surprise came with the seedling itself when we noted the seed split into three feed sacs instead of the usual two. During the January - February 1981 time frame we decided to graft the seedling before we lost it. We selected large Camellia understock of Granthamiana, Irrawadiensis, Sasanqua and Japonica. We used our conventional method of cleft grafting and were rewarded with four very healthy, rapidly growing plants.

At the present time I would judge our grafting losses, using cleft grafting, and Sasanqua understock, has been identical to our normal loss of about 5%. In most cases, as with other grafts, the loss could be attributed to poor root system in the understock.

When the four grafts started to grow (early 1981) the real surprise was rapid growth and the extremely beautiful black-red new leaves. It is important to note that we *never* really knew what color flower our seedling would bloom. A chance seed could be chance pollinated by any other camellia plant near by. There was always the good possibility that we would see a *white* flower and only obtain a yellow flower when we produced an F₂ (second generation) offspring.

That is only one of the reasons that we *always* referred to our plan as a seedling of C. Chrysanth and always told people that we did not know what color flower would result since it was a chance seed (F₁ - first generation).

Our plants seemed to be always starting new growth, three or four cy-

cles per year. When the plants were large enough, we placed them in various locations of micro-climate around my house in order to determine an optimum growth condition of sun-shade relationship.

It became very important to learn a little of the culture preference of this new seedling since as early as two seasons ago (1982), I learned that my friends in Japan were having trouble with all flower buds dropping off prematurely (before flowering).

About this time frame we received a pleasant surprise, several eminent visitors from China were going to visit us to discuss hybridizing, yellow camellia, etc. This was an excellent opportunity to obtain more information on the parent plant *Chrysantha* by these people from China, who were actually working with the plants.

After viewing the plants inside our greenhouse, especially our large six foot high plant of seedling of *Chrysantha*, we all gathered in the house where I showed a set of color slide pictures of the various camellia crosses we had made and the resulting flowers. I believe both of the Chinese professors were really impressed.

Dr. Zhang Aoluo, Director of the Kunming Botanical Gardens asked why it was that Lee and I, as amateurs, came up with beautiful new flowers while the professional or nursery people did not show similar results. I replied that as amateurs we do not have to worry about pleasing anyone other than ourselves, we did not have to justify our work to anyone, that we did not have tens of thousands of old variety plants to care for, and hopefully sell. Therefore, it gave us tremendous freedom in what we did and how we want to proceed with our hybridizing program. Also there seems to be a certain knack in making the correct crosses and that certainly shows in the final results of seeing a beautiful new flower bloom.

This discussion gave me the opportunity to ask if there was any possibility of obtaining additional new yellow or

purple flower camellia material from China, and I was told that none would be forthcoming since the Chinese had decided the unusual color camellias species were a national heritage and would not leave the country. Evidently there had been some repercussions because of the material that had been released. My reply was denoted as deep disappointment since, because of the time factor in hybridizing, everything was working against the serious hybridizer, and there were actually very few of us who were devoting our time to the effort of developing new flowers. I received no answer when I asked about new leaf growth characteristics and identification of leaf form on the new seedlings (F_1 or F_2) that were developed in China.

Later that evening at the Temple City meeting the camellia talk was presented by Professor HE Shan-an, Director of Nan King Botanical Gardens. Color pictures were shown on the plantings of *C. Chrysantha* at Kunming Botanical Garden where the hybridizing program was going on and of the original plants in their natural environment at Kuanghsi.

We also learned that they had hundreds of seeds from various crosses they had made, but none had bloomed. To this date the scant information we have received denotes red or pink flowers in the Chinese hybrids.

Lee & I selected a place near the badminton court where our big plant, now over six feet tall, would get plenty of light but no harsh morning or evening sunshine. The plant remained here for approximately six months. It was treated like any of the other camellia plants surrounding it. All new growth stopped and the plant seemed to be doing absolutely nothing. Eventually we decided to move it back into the greenhouse for protection from the hot, dry Santana (Devil) winds. (The greenhouse is not climatically hot & cold controlled.)

About June or July of 1983 we felt we could identify the difference between growth buds and flower buds on

two different plants.

Obviously both Lee and I became very excited because we could sense that we would soon see our seedling of *C. Chrysanth* bloom this season. Various articles written by others had notated an early blooming season. This did not correlate with the fact that the *C. Chrysanth* pollen that I had received from China via Japan had arrived in February 1982. Give or take a few weeks, it appeared that late January would probably be a better guess as to the bloom period rather than November-December. Everyone seems to forget that we have three seedlings using *Chrysanth* pollen from China. When we heard that flower buds were dropping off, Lee and I joked about the fact that with luck our new F_1 seedling could bloom in the next two years, perhaps before the original seed of *Chrysanth* bloomed.

Lee carefully watched the plants while my wife and I were vacationing (September). When we returned, Lee and I counted about 22 flower buds. The size had grown considerably and it was easy to distinguish the new flower buds from the growth buds. We told several people that we expected our seedling *C. Chrysanth* to bloom this year.

About this time several people started some little jokes. The talks started: What if it's not yellow, what if it's a white? —etc. I can truthfully say the chit chat never bothered me. I always exclaimed, "If it's white, use it for hybridizing and get a yellow flower off the new seedlings." I had gone through the time frame of seeing my mystery pollen flowers almost *all* bloom white on the first generation and had already back-crossed for second generation plants in order to see a yellow color break.

After doing camellia hybridizing for 12 years or longer and working on yellow for 8 years or so, I have plenty of patience. Had our seedling of *Chrysanth* bloomed white or a faded yellow, I would have still considered it the best working material available. The

next joke thing was wiring light pink or white flowers onto the seedling plant to make it look as if our new seedling had bloomed a pink flower. All of this time the buds on our two large seed of *Chrysanth* plants continued to swell and soon showed unmistakable color of bright yellow. In January we counted only 12 flower buds! Evidently, without realizing it, about 10 of the smaller buds had dropped off. The buds were now about $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch in diameter and I visited the greenhouse every day to check the growth progress.

About this time (early January) Bill Donnan, our Camellia Review Editor, called to tell me that one of our give-away plants for a "donation to the Nomenclature Fund" had bloomed in the city of Oz (fictitious name, of course) and that the flower was pink and white, and subsequently the individual who had phoned Bill has asked "what we were going to do about it?" I reassured Bill that *all* of the give-away plants going to the city of Oz were too small to bloom this soon, to be patient the flower buds on our plants were so yellow that if I stuck a pin in one, I was certain that orange juice would flow from it.

About a couple of weeks later, Bill phoned to tell me that the city of Oz caller had actually checked the seed of *C. Chrysanth* plant and the pink and white flower was blooming from a shoot of the *Sasanqua* understock. I jokingly told Bill that I was surprised that a person could not tell the difference between a leaf structured like *Granthamiana* and that of a *Sasanqua*.

I also told Bill that I had received some correspondence from Northern California and down South, also out of the USA, asking if it was true that our flowers had bloomed pink and white. (I wish the positive things would get around as quickly as the negative ones.)

I jokingly had told Bill, "Of course it's going to be pink and white, if I thought it was going to be yellow I would have asked for a greater dollar

donation for the plants.”

The very end of January the flower buds on our two plants started to swell again and I told my wife, “It’s going to open within a few days.” Finally the flower bud opened and in another day or two the flower was fully opened, again, the date February 1, 1984.

Bill Donnan was the first person, other than Lee and myself, and our wives, to see the first yellow camellia to bloom in the United States. Bill, Lee and I joked about some of the little things we had gone through in the past few months, while Bill took some color pictures continually exclaiming, “It’s a real yellow!”

I invited several of my camellia friends over to see the original flowers. Lee and I actually bloomed 12 flowers. It’s funny *now*, but even after our plants bloomed its yellow flowers, people in the city of Oz were still talking about the pink and white flower and how they had been cheated. Enough of the negative thinking, let’s get on with the story.

Now is a good time to give you some recommendation as to growing your *Chrysanthus* seed plant.

1. Use the same basic sun-shade relationship that you use for a *Japonica*.
2. Since the basic plant is a fast grower, pot up the plant when it is in its dormant growth cycle.
3. Fertilize it and water it like a *Japonica*.
4. Don’t be surprised if you see some different shaped leaves and if the leaves twist and turn light and dark green. This seems to be common on the various grafts.
5. The two plants that bloomed were two and three year grafts. There is no reason that you should not see like results in the same time frame, since Lee and I did not “baby” the two plants in any way whatsoever, other than protection from the hot winds, nothing was done to force growth or force the flower blooming.

Once the excitement of actually see-

ing a true yellow camellia flower had passed, Lee and I decided to save half the available pollen for use next year on our early flowers and our mystery flower crosses. This pollen has been dehydrated and is now stored in the refrigerator. The remaining pollen from six flowers was divided, to be used at my home and at Lee’s garden.

We decided to make this a banner year and set as many seed as possible. The basic weather pattern in the Los Angeles area had turned hot and dry, and even though this may not be the best condition for show flowers, it is ideal for setting seed in February and March.

The pollen on our new yellow flowers is a little difficult to work with. There is plenty of it but the anthers are rather small and the filaments short and flexible. Most of our hybridizing work was done by emasculating the flowers and applying the pollen with tweezers.

At first it seemed that all of the attempts at setting seed would take. This soon fell into the normal pattern of the seed embryos dropping off after three or four weeks. The net result seems to be about a 20% take, which is much better than our normal hybridizing program. It was very important, if possible, to set seed on our mother plant. As the yellow flowers opened we cut the pollen anthers off with a small scissors and applied various pollens to the pistil. They seemed to hold, but after about two or three weeks every single potential seed dropped off. All except the very last flower on which I decided to be ultra conservative and use straight *Japonica* pollen. The seedling of seed, *Chrysanthus* X *Brushfield Yellow* X *Ki-Karako* is still holding on after four weeks and looks like it is going to make it.

We had heard that a few blooming *Chrysanthus* hybrids made by the Chinese had bloomed pink or red. This gave us a clue on what to use on our crosses.

Our first three seedlings (using Chinese pollen) were crosses of:

1. White Retic - *Saluenensis* XC.

- Robe X Chrysantha
- 2. Royalty X Gay Time X Chrysantha. This is a very light pink colored Saluenensis hybrid.
- 3. Mouchancha X Elizabeth Johnson X Chrysantha. A very, very light 5" retic hybrid.

Our new seedlings will not be picked until October or November 1984. We have a total of approximately 60 seed. The new plant parents include the above three parents plus the full spectrum of our plant working material such as: 'Little Michael,' 'Charlie Betts,' 'Arcadia,' 'Lasca Beauty,' 'Emma Gaeta,' 'Firechief,' 'Silver Chalice,' 'Flower Girl,' hybrids, 'Karrie,' 'Rudy's Granthaniama X Ville,' 'Tafuku Benton,' light red Japonica with a white border, Gwenth Moreley X Lees Yellow, several large whites, Captured Enriches, Firechief X Ruby, and for fragrance Bessie Dixon. We may lose some of these but it appears they are all holding for the present.

When the new season starts (1985) and our Mystery pollen seedling starts blooming in November through February, the stored pollen will be used on these and other early bloomers such as the Granthaniama hybrids, to set unusual and new seeds.

If this is augmented with fresh pollen from our seed of Chrysantha plants, 1985, we will have another bumper crop of new seedlings. The saving of half the pollen and the fact that many people asked for pollen, is the main reason we felt that we would turn everyone down and use the pollen ourselves.

In conjunction with the above seed set we also managed to get about 15 additional seed on our mystery crosses.

Assuming we average two seeds per pod, even though our first three seedlings using Chinese Chrysantha pollen only contained a single seed.

Our new count for yellow flowers looks like this:

- 1. 29 mystery pollen crosses
- 2. 3 seedlings of Chinese Chrysantha pollen.
- 3. 10 seedlings - Second generation

(F₂) Mystery pollen seeds plus 30 seed pod or 60 additional seed

- 4. 75 OP seeds on our Yellow Caste Japonicas
 - 5. Seedlings from seed Chrysantha pollen
- 60 seed pods X 2 = 120

This all totals to 187 possible seed by the end of this year. This is a far cry from the start of our effort six or eight years ago.

You might ask what's the rush? Time is always working against the camellia hybridizer. One of my good friends mentioned to me that even after a Yellow Rose Species was obtained from China, it took twenty years to develop a good yellow hybrid rose. Well, I don't believe we have to wait that long. Even though I believe it is infinitely easier to hybridize roses, I think if Lee and I set a big seed set next season (1985) that we will probably have all the necessary working material to see successful results.

Looking back at our obtaining the single chance seed of Chrysantha through the generosity of Yoshiaki Andoh, by the time we see our first set of seedlings bloom it will be 1986 or 1987.

For those of you who say, "I don't care if we have yellow color in camellias," I can only say, "Look at the new roses." The colors are absolutely fantastic. I believe we are at this threshold today. Lee and I are trying to fill the weak links in our present flowers. We have many crosses for a very dark red semi-double and also managed to get some crosses into our white retic seedlings that could result in a true large rabbit-eared white reticulata hybrid.

I have continually referred to our "seedling of Chrysantha." Now that it has bloomed yellow and is a much better flower than I could have hoped for, I want to identify it with a proper name. Remember, this is the first true yellow flower seedling to bloom in the United States. I discussed this with my good friend, Camellia Review Editor, Bill Donnan, and as usual Bill came through with an excellent name. As we all know 1984 is the year of the Olym-

pic Games here in Los Angeles. In keeping with the 1984 season, which as far as Lee and I are concerned is a new milestone in camellia history, we are using Bill Donnan's suggestion and calling our chance seed of *Chrysantha* "Olympia Gold," a true winner and milestone for 1984. The date of February 1, 1984 is unforgettable. One hundred and thirty-seven years after Robert Fortune, renowned Botanical Collector, tried to obtain a yellow color camellia flower from China, without success, we have finally reached this elusive goal. As my dear friend from Japan would say, February 1, 1984 is, indeed, a golden day.

CAMELLIA Plants For Sale

Mr. Meyer Piet and Lee Gaeta have grafted up 15 plants of three of their hybrid crosses and they are being offered for sale on a first come-first

served basis. These are one gallon grafts which were grafted in February 1984 and they will be available in October, 1984. Purchase of the plants will be in the form of a donation to the publications of the Southern California Camellia Society. The cost will be \$20.00 per plant — post paid. The three plants are as follows: 'ALMA WOOD' a hybrid retic cross of 'Crimson Robe' X 'Nuccio's Ruby'; 'Bessie Dickson' a japonica cross of 'Nioi Fubuki' X 'Aki' — (this cultivar is fragrant); and 'Margaret Wells' Choice' — a *C. saluenensis* X 'Nuccio's Ruby' cross. Anyone interested in getting their name on the priority list for one of these plants should send a check for \$20.00 to Mr. Warren Dickson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern California Camellia Society. If the priority list for a plant is full, your money will be refunded.

MEXICAN FIESTA DINNER and Raffle

Sat. - Aug. 25 — Bracci's Yard
5567 N. Burton Ave., San Gabriel
For the Benefit of the Camellia Publications

HIGO NOMENCLATURE

In the November-December 1983 issue of *Camellia Review* we published a list of Higo Camellia Cultivars. We have recently received a letter from Prof. Dr. Tamotsu Yamada with some corrected spellings of 10 of the cultivars. We are publishing these corrections herewith.

| Page | Error | Correct | Remarks |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | SHIBORI-EAGO | SHIBORI-EGAO | (Meaning of name) variegated smiling face |
| 18 | Akatsuki-No-Kaoro | Akatsuki-No-Kaori | Morning perfume |
| 18 | Ahahi-Zuru | Asahi-Zuru | Crane in the morning |
| 18 | Asuma-Nishiki | Azuma-Nishiki | Eastern fine dress |
| 19 | Hichi-Go San | Shichi-Go-San | Seven, five & three |
| 20 | Osoraku | Osaraku | Long lasting pleasure |
| 20 | Shin-Otahaku | Shin-Otafuku | New moon-faced woman |
| 20 | Shiranuhu | Shiranubi | Mysterious sea fire |
| 20 | Shirasagu | Shirasagi | Snowy heron |
| 21 | Yuki-Onnan | Yuki-Onna | Snow woman |



Yoshiaki Andoh



Fire Chief X Nuccio's Ruby VAR.



Fiesta Grande



Billy McCaskill Seedling

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

January 21, 22 - 1984

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Best Treated Large Japonica | <i>'Miss Charleston' Var.</i> | Elaine Abramson |
| Runner-up | <i>'Moonlight Bay'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Gamper |
| Best Treated Medium Japonica | <i>'Midnight'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | <i>'Lady Kay'</i> | Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher |
| Best Treated Small Japonica | <i>'Tom Thumb'</i> | Chuck Gerlach |
| Runner-up | <i>'Kitty'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. John Movich |
| Best Treated Miniature Japonica | <i>'Grace Albritton'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | <i>'Little Slam Var.'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob McNeil |
| Best Non-treated Large Japonica | <i>'Silver Clouds'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. L. Shaefer |
| Runner-up | <i>'Elegans Supreme'</i> | Mel Belcher |
| Best Non-treated Medium Japonica | <i>'Betty Sheffield Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt |
| Runner-up | <i>'Mrs. George Bell'</i> | Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher |
| Best Non-treated Small Japonica | <i>'Allison Leigh Woodroof'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | <i>'Demi Tasse'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Best Non-treated Miniature Japonica | <i>'Pearl's Pet'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. E. Verity |
| Runner-up | <i>'Snowie'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Ernie Pieri |
| Best Reticulata | <i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | <i>'Valentine Day'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Wayne Altizer |
| Best Hybrid | <i>'Angel Wings'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. L. Schaefer |
| Runner-up | <i>'Waltz Time Var.'</i> | Mel Belcher |
| Best Species | <i>'Eago'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. J. Christinson |
| Runner-up | <i>'Star Above Star'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Pre-1950 Bloom | <i>'Magnoliaflora'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Runner-up | <i>'C.M. Wilson'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Best Tray of 3 Pre-1950 blooms | <i>'Magnoliaflora'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Dean Altizer |
| Runner-up | <i>'Lila Lee'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace |
| Best Tray of 3 Treated Japonicas | <i>'Tomorrow Park Hill'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | <i>'Margaret Davis'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Tray of 3 Non-treated Japonicas | <i>'Betty Sheffield Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt |
| Runner-up | <i>'Carter's Sunburst'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Best Three Boutonieres | <i>'Little Slam'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen |
| Runner-up | <i>'Jingle Bells'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. J. Christinson |
| Best Three Retics | <i>'Valley Knudsen'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | <i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Three Hybrids | <i>'Angel Wings'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | <i>'Freedom Bell'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan |
| Best Combination of three Blooms | | Chuck Gerlach |
| Runner-up | | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Three Species | <i>'Shiboro Eago'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | <i>'Hiryu'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob McNeil |
| Best Collector's Tray | | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Seedling | | Mr. & Mrs. John Movich |
| Best Novice Bloom | <i>'Debbie'</i> | Herman Belcher |
| Runner-up | <i>'Magnoliaflora'</i> | Herman Belcher |

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SHOW

January 28 & 29, 1984

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Best Treated Large Japonica | <i>'Miss Charleston Var.'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Runner-up | <i>'Elegans Champagne'</i> | Art Gonos Family |
| Best Treated Medium Japonica | <i>'Juanita Smith'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Runner-up | <i>'Dixie Knight Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Large Japonica | <i>'Chow's Han Ling'</i> | Dr. Lee Chow |
| Runner-up | <i>'Carter's Pink'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Best Medium Japonica | <i>'Betty Sheffield Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt |
| Runner-up | <i>'Eleanor Martin Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. R. T. Jaacks |
| Best Small Japonica | <i>'Wilamina'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Runner-up | <i>'Tom Thumb'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Best Miniature Japonica | <i>'Fir Cone Var.'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | <i>'Man Size'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Best Large Treated Retic Hybrid | <i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Runner-up | <i>'Nuccio's Ruby'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Reticulata Hybrid | <i>'Miss Tulare'</i> | Allan Stanley |
| Runner-up | <i>'Harold Paige'</i> | D.T. Gray Family |
| Best Treated Non-Retic Hybrid | <i>'Elsie Jury'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Al Taylor |
| Runner-up | <i>'Garden Glory'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Non-reticulata Hybrid | <i>'Waltz Time'</i> | Marvin Belcher |
| Runner-up | <i>'Elsie Jury'</i> | Herman Belcher |
| Best Species | <i>'Botan Yuli'</i> | Herman Belcher |
| Runner-up | <i>'Shishi Gashiro'</i> | Chuck Gerlach |
| Best South Coast Member's Japonica | <i>'Guilio Nuccio'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam |
| Runner-up | <i>'Mark Allen Var.'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Wally Jones |
| Best South Coast Member's | | |
| Retic Hybrid | <i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Dale Christinon |
| Runner-up | <i>'Debut'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam |
| Best Three Treated Japonicas | <i>'Elegans Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Three Treated Reticulata | <i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Three Non-treated Japonicas | <i>'Sawada's Dream'</i> | Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern |
| Best Three Non-treated Hybrids | <i>'Angel Wings'</i> | D.T. Gray Family |
| Best Three Boutonieres | <i>'Pink Smoke'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. John Movich |
| Best Seedling | <i>Japonica Seedling</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SHOW

February 4 & 5, 1984

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Best Large Japonica | <i>'Elegans Splendor'</i> | Melvin Belcher |
| Runner-up | <i>'Carter's Sunburst'</i> | Melvin Belcher |
| Best Medium Japonica | <i>'Eleanor Martin Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt |
| Runner-up | <i>'Wild Fire'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Dean Altizer |
| Best Small Japonica | <i>'Maroon & Gold'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Ben Berry |
| Runner-up | <i>'Iama-No-Ura'</i> | Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey |
| Best Miniature Japonica | <i>'Little Slam'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Walt Harmsen |
| Runner-up | <i>'Man Size'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Ben Berry |
| Best Retic Hybrid | <i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i> | Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern |
| Runner-up | <i>'Curtain Call'</i> | Palmer Groenwald |
| Best Non-retic Hybrid | <i>'Waltz Time Var.'</i> | Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern |
| Runner-up | <i>'Angel Wings'</i> | Melvin Belcher |
| Best Three Large Japonicas | <i>'Guilio Nuccio'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Harry Putnam |
| Runner-up | <i>'Tomorrow Park Hill'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Best Three Medium Japonicas | <i>'Jennie Mills'</i> | Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern |
| Runner-up | <i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Stanley Miller |
| Best Three Retics | <i>'Francie L.'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | <i>'Mouchang'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt |
| Best Species | <i>'Botan Yuki'</i> | Melvin Belcher |
| Best Treated Japonica | <i>'Grand Prix'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Caryll Pitkin |
| Runner-up | <i>'Margaret Davis'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Caryll Pitkin |
| Best Treated Retic | <i>'Emma Gaeta'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Dean Altizer |
| Runner-up | <i>'Miss Tulare'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Les Baskerville |
| Best Treated Non-retic | <i>'Elsie Jury'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan |
| Runner-up | <i>'Anticipation'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Best Seedling | <i>'Fluted Coral'</i> | Kramer's Nursery |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| Best Grafted Plant | 'Carnelian' | Mr. & Mrs. Ben Berry |
| Runner-up | 'Emma Gaeta' | Gene Snooks |
| Best Collector's Tray | | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | | Mr. & Mrs. W. F. Goertz |
| Best Novice Bloom | 'Mathotiana Var.' | Lesley Ash |
| Runner-up | 'Tom Knudsen' | Mrs. Eloise Woodward |

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY SHOW

February 11 & 12, 1984

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|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Best Large Japonica | 'Elegans Splendor' | Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow |
| Runner-up | 'Carter's Sunburst Pink' | Mr. & Mrs. Berkeley Pace |
| Best Medium Japonica | 'Wildfire' | Mr. & Mrs. Bob McNeil |
| Runner-up | 'Alta Gavin' | Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher |
| Best Small Japonica | 'Demi-lasse' | Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher |
| Runner-up | 'Tom Thumb' | Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow |
| Best Miniature Japonica | 'Pink Smoke' | Mr. & Mrs. Carey Bliss |
| Runner-up | 'Little Michael' | Melvin Belcher |
| Best Retic Hybrid | 'Harold Paige' | Mr. & Mrs. Caryll Pitkin |
| Runner-up | 'Emma Gaeta' | Mr. & Mrs. Dean Altizer |
| Best Non-retic Hybrid | 'Angel Wings' | Herman Belcher |
| Runner-up | 'Waltz Time' | Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow |
| Best Treated Japonica | 'Miss Charleston Var.' | Elaine Abramson |
| Runner-up | 'Wildfire' | Mr. & Mrs. Bob McNeil |
| Best Treated Retic Hybrid | 'Miss Tulare Var.' | Elaine Abramson |
| Runner-up | 'Francie L' | Dr. & Mrs. H. Schumacher |
| Best Treated Non-retic Hybrid | 'Elsie Jury' | Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan |
| Runner-up | 'Gay Time' | Mr. & Mrs. Dean Altizer |
| Best Three Large Japonicas | 'Tomorrow Park Hill' | Mr. & Mrs. Caryll Pitkin |
| Runner-up | 'Grand Slam' | N. Y. Fenwick |
| Best Three Medium Japonicas | 'Ville De Nantes' | Mr. & Mrs. Al Gamper |
| Runner-up | 'Glen 40' | Norma Mary |
| Best Three Small Japonicas | 'Tama-No-Ura' | Mr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey |
| Runner-up | 'Splash-O-White' | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Best Three Retic Hybrids | 'Dr. Clifford Parks' | Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern |
| Runner-up | 'Lasca Beauty' | Jerry Biewend |
| Best Three Non-retic Hybrids | 'Angel Wings' | D. T. Gray Family |
| Runner-up | 'Freedom Bell' | Marvin Belcher |
| Best Combination of three different blooms | | Chuck Gerlach |
| Best Five Large Japonicas | 'Grand Slam' | N. Y. Fenwick |
| Runner-up | 'Tomorrow Park Hill' | Mr. & Mrs. Caryll Pitkin |
| Best Five Medium to Small Japonicas | 'Jennie Mills' | Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern |
| Runner-up | 'Glen 40' | Norma Mary |
| Best Five Hybrids | 'Freedom Bell' | Marvin Belcher |
| Runner-up | 'Pharaoh' | Mr. & Mrs. Pat Novak |
| Best Seedling | | Allan Stanley |
| Best Species | 'Botan-Yuki' | Mr. & Mrs. Harold Rowe |
| Award of Merit | | Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern |

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SHOW

February 18 & 19, 1984

| | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Best Large Japonica | 'Tomorrow Park Hill' | Rudy Moore |
| Runner-up | 'Carter's Sunburst' | Mr. & Mrs. H.C. Shropshire |
| Best Medium Japonica | 'Ballet Dancer' | Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow |
| Runner-up | 'Eleanor Martin Supreme' | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Small Camellia | 'Tom Thumb' | Lester Dehmel |
| Runner-up | 'Hishi Karaita' | Mr. & Mrs. Mel Canfield |
| Best Miniature Japonica | 'Fir Cone Var.' | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Runner-up | 'Grace Albritton' | Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta |
| Best Three Large Japonicas | 'Grand Slam' | Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow |
| Runner-up | 'Tomorrow Park Hill' | Rudy Moore |
| Best Three Medium Japonicas | 'Jennie Mills' | Dr. & Mrs. Richard Stiern |
| Runner-up | 'Nuccio's Gem' | Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt |
| Best Five Large Japonicas | 'Tomorrow Park Hill' | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | 'Grand Slam' | N.Y. Fenwick |
| Best Five Medium Japonicas | 'Eleanor Martin Supreme' | Mr. & Mrs. J. Christenson |
| Runner-up | 'Glen 40' | Norma Mary |
| Best Five Very Large Hybrids | 'Francie L. Var.' | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | 'Valentine Day Var.' | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Best Five Large Hybrids | 'Valley Knudsen' | D.T. Gray Family |
| Runner-up | 'Fire Chief Var.' | Mr. & Mrs. R. Treischel |
| Best Very Large Retic | 'Harold Paige' | Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey |
| Runner-up | 'Emma Gaeta' | Rudy Moore |
| Best Large Retic | 'Kohinor' | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | 'Anticipation Var.' | Marvin Belcher |
| Best Non-retic Hybrid | 'Angel Wings' | Mr. & Mrs. Herman Belcher |
| Runner-up | 'Water Lily' | Jerry Biewend |
| Best Species | 'Roseaflora' | Dr. & Mrs. Fred Mowrey |
| Best Three Small Japonicas | 'Thumbellina' | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | 'Shihibou' | Marvin Belcher |
| Best Three Very Large Hybrids | 'Lasca Beauty' | Jerry Biewend |
| Runner-up | 'Emma Gaeta' | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Three Large Hybrids | 'Valentine Day Var.' | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Runner-up | 'Fire Chief Var.' | Mr. & Mrs. R. Treischel |
| Best Three Medium Hybrids | 'Waltz Time' | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Treated Japonica | 'Grand Prix' | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | 'Clark Hubbs Var.' | Jerry Biewend |
| Best Treated Retic | 'Harold Paige' | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | 'Emma Gaeta Var.' | Rudy Moore |
| Best Novice Bloom | 'Betty Sheffield Supreme' | Bill Granewich |
| Runner-up | 'Tiffany' | Margaret Woodroof |
| Best Intermediate Bloom | 'Chandleri Elegans' | Mr. & Mrs. Paul Watson |
| Runner-up | 'Katie' | Mr. & Mrs. Paul Watson |

SHOW RESULT OF DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY

February 25 & 26, 1984

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sweepstakes | Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini |
| Sweepstakes runner-up | Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray |
| Best of Show | Larry & Nancy Pitts |
| Best White | Mr. & Mrs. E.F. Achterberg |
| Runner-up | H.W. Oliver |
| Best Miniature | Virginia Rankin |
| Runner-up | Dr. & Mrs. Fred Heitman |
| Best Small | Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro |
| Runner-up | Mr. & Mrs. E.F. Achterberg |
| Best Medium | Robert Ehrhart |
| Runner-up | Larry & Nancy Pitts |
| Best Large | Robert Ehrhart |
| Runner-up | W.D. Stewart |
| Best Very Large | Steve Nancy Campbell |
| Runner-up | W.D. Stewart |
| Best 3 Miniatures | W.D. Oliver |
| Runner-up | Wilbur & Mary Ann Ray |
| Best 3 Small | Larry & Nancy Pitts |
| Runner-up | Dr. Fred Rankin |

Best 3 Medium
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Large
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Very Large
 Runner-up
 Best 5 Japonica
 Runner-up
 4 Different Colored Japonicas

'Alta Gavin'
 'Ragland Supreme'
 'Edmund B'
 'Annette Gehry'
 'Moonlight Bay'
 'Elegans Supreme'
 'Tomorrow Park Hill'
 'Anita'
 'Mrs. D. W. Davis'

Mr. & Mrs. E.F. Achterberg
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
 Jack Osegueda
 Mr. & Mrs. E.F. Achterberg
 Wilbur & Mary Ann Ray
 Ronald Morrison Family
 Jack Lewis
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini

Best Retic-Hybrid under 5 1/2 "
 Runner-up
 Best Retic Hybrid over 5 1/2 "
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Retic-Hybrid
 Runner-up
 Best 5 Retic-Hybrids
 Runner-up
 Best Non-Retic Hybrids
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids
 Runner-up
 Best Collection of 9
 Best Seedling
 Runner-up
 Best Youth Japonica under 4 1/2 "
 Runner-up
 Best Youth Japonica over 4 1/2 "
 Runner-up
 Best Relic-Hybrid
 Runner-up
 Best Non-Retic
 Runner-up

'Grand Slam Var.'
 'Clark Hubbs'
 'Lucy Stewart'
 'Purple Gown'
 'Satan's Robe'
 'Carnelian'
 'Lasca Beauty'
 'Cornelian'
 'Miss Tulare'
 'Willow Wend'
 'Eden Queen'
 'Jerry's Yellow'
 'Sylvia May Wells'
 'Elsie Jury'
 'South Seas'

Mr. & Mrs. A. Buckholz
 Mrs. William Breuner
 Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Mr. & Mrs. E.F. Achterberg
 Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Larry & Nancy Pitts
 Jack Osegueda
 Mr. & Mrs. Ken Hallstone
 Steve & Nancy Campbell
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
 Wilbur & Mary Ann Ray
 Larry & Nancy Pitts
 H.W. Oliver
 Donald R. Griffing
 David Feathers
 Jason Yonan
 Jason Yonan
 Carrie Schumer
 Jason Yonan
 Joellen Bergamini
 Jason Yonan
 Justin Bergamini
 Joellen Bergamini

DESCANSO SPRING SHOW February 25 & 26, 1984

Best Large Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Medium Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Small Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Miniature Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Very Large Retic
 Runner-up
 Best Large Retic
 Runner-up
 Best Non-Retic
 Runner-up
 Best Three Large Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Three Medium Japonicas
 Runner-up
 Best Three Boutonnieres
 Runner-up

'Elegans Supreme'
 'Carter's Sunburst Pink'
 'Margaret Davis'
 'Villa De Nantes'
 'Grace Albritton'
 'Little Man Formal'
 'Little Slam'
 'Fircone' (Var.)
 'Emma Gaeta' (Var.)
 'Dr. Clifford Parks'
 'Carnelian'
 'Nuccio's Ruby'
 'Elsie Jury'
 'Pink Dahlia'
 'Swan Lake'
 'Elegans Supreme'
 'Magnoliaeflora'
 'Eleanor Martin Supreme'
 'Little Slam' (Var.)
 'Tama-No-Ura'

Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
 Art Gonas Family
 Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
 Mr. & Mrs. Roger Treischel
 Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
 Marvin Belcher
 Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo
 Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
 Mr. & Mrs. Lee Gaeta
 Mr. & Mrs. Caryll Pitkin
 Mr. & Mrs. Roger Treischel
 Dr. & Mrs. R. Stiern
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci
 Art Gonas Family
 Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
 Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
 Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow
 Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt
 Mr. & Mrs. Jim Randall
 Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Best Three Non-Retics | <i>'E. G. Waterhouse'</i> | Art Gonas Family |
| Runner-up | <i>'Freedom Bell'</i> | Art Gonas Family |
| Best Five Japonicas | <i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt |
| Runner-up | <i>'Tomorrow Park Hill'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Three Retics | <i>'Valentine Day' (Var.)</i> | Dr. & Mrs. R. Steirn |
| Runner-up | <i>'Nuccio's Ruby'</i> | Herman Belcher |
| Best Five Retics | <i>'Carnelian'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Milt Schmidt |
| Runner-up | <i>'Royalty'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jim Randall |
| Best Species | <i>'Yuki-Komachi'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan |
| Best Treated Bloom | <i>'Pirates Gold'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | <i>'Elegans Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Large Japonica Seedling | | W.C. Shropshire |
| Best Medium Japonica Seedling | | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Retic Seedling | <i>K-79</i> | Kramer's Nursery |
| Best Non-Retic Seedling | <i>K. C. F.</i> | Kramer's Nursery |
| Best Large Novice Bloom | <i>'Gigantea'</i> | Jeffrey Fenwick |
| Best Medium Novice Bloom | <i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i> | Art & Karla Alltizer |
| Best Three Blooms Novice | <i>'Monjisu Red'</i> | Jack Thompson |
| Award of Merit | | Dr. & Mrs. Lee Chow |

KERN COUNTY CAMELLIA SHOW

March 3 & 4, 1984

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Best Large Japonica | <i>'Katie'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray |
| Runner-up | <i>'Elegans Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Medium Japonica | <i>'Eleanor Martin Supreme'</i> | Marvin Belcher |
| Runner-up | <i>'Betty Sheffield Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Small Japonica | <i>'Black Tie'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray |
| Runner-up | <i>'Maroon & Gold'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Three Japonicas | <i>'Easter Morn'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Runner-up | <i>'Grand Slam'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Fred Dukes |
| Best Varigated Japonica | <i>'Dixie Knight Supreme'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan |
| Best Reticulata Hybrid | <i>'Arcadia'</i> | Melvin Belcher |
| Runner-up | <i>'Curtain Call'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Best Three Retic Hybrids | <i>'Harold Paige'</i> | D.T. Gray Family |
| Runner-up | <i>'Francie L.'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Bob Jaacks |
| Best Non-Retic Hybrid | <i>'Pink Dahlia'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray |
| Runner-up | <i>'Elsie Jury'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Wilbur Ray |
| Best Three Non-Retic Hybrids | <i>'Freedom Bell'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | <i>'Coral Delight'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Gibbed Bloom | <i>'Dr. Clifford Parks'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Seedling | <i>Japonica Seedling</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Grady Perigan |
| Best Species | <i>'Yoki Komachi'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo |
| Best Collector's Tray | | Mr. & Mrs. Sergio Bracci |
| Runner-up | | |
| NOVICE DIVISION | | |
| Best Large Bloom | <i>'Mathotiana'</i> | Robert L. Stiern |
| Runner-up | <i>'Gulio Nuccio'</i> | Gayle Poustapha |
| Best Medium Bloom | <i>'Herme'</i> | Pilar Sandival |
| Runner-up | <i>'Bernice Boddy'</i> | Margaret Dather |
| Best Hybrid Bloom | <i>'Freedom Bell'</i> | Robert Stiern |
| Best Tray of Three Blooms | <i>'Herme'</i> | Pilar Sandival |
| Runner-up | <i>'Nuccio's Gem'</i> | Herman Geis |

SACRAMENTO CAMELLIA SHOW

March 3 & 4, 1984

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Outstanding Flower of Show | <i>'Moonlight Bay'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. James Randall |
| Best Very Large Japonica | <i>'Moonlight Bay'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. James Randall |
| Runner-up | <i>'In the Red'</i> | Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg |

Best Large Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Medium Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Small Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Miniature
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Very Large Japonicas
 Best 3 Large Japonicas
 Best 3 Medium Japonicas
 Best 3 Smalls
 Best 3 Miniatures
 Best 5 Medium Japonicas
 Best 5 Japonicas
 Best 11 Japonicas
 Best Very Large Retic Hybrid
 Runner-up
 Best Medium to Large Retic Hybrid
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Retic Hybrids
 Best 5 Retic Hybrids
 Best Non-Retic Hybrid
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Non-Retic Hybrids
 Best Collection of 9 Different Japonicas
 Best Seedling
 First Runner-up
 Second Runner-up
 Best Chemically Treated Japonica
 Best Chemically Treated Hybrid
 YOUTH CLASS
 Best Miniature
 Best Medium Japonica
 Best Large Japonica
 Best Hybrid

'Edna Campbell Var.'
'Eleanor Martin Supreme'
'Te Deum'
'Can Can'
'Freedom Bell'
'Alison Leigh Woodroof'
'Kitty'
'Spring Festival'
'Tiffany'
'Grand Slam'
'Ragland Supreme'
'Angel's Blush'
'Man Size'
'Ragland Supreme'
'Elegans Supreme'
'Man Size'
'Tali Queen'
'Nancy Reagan'
'Cornelian'
'Willow Wand'
'Lasca Beauty'
'Willow Wand'
'Angel Wings'
'Sylvia May Wells'
'Julie Var.'

'K.F.C. Hybrid'

'Grand Prix'
'Lasca Beauty'

'Bon Bon'
'Dr. Tinsley'
'Gigantea'
'Crimson Robe'

R.K. Johnson
 Steve Campbell
 R. Walter Langhart
 Maurice & Jocelyn Vervalle
 Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
 Jim & June Grant
 Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 Mr. & Mrs. William A. Sims
 Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
 Mr. & Mrs. William A. Rusher
 Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
 Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg
 Mr. & Mrs. Anthony Pinheiro
 William D. Stewart
 Maurice & Jocelyn Vervalle
 Mr. & Mrs. C.A. Roberts
 Jack Osegueda
 Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 Jack Osegueda
 Maurice & Jocelyn Vervalle
 Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Bergamini
 Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Henz
 Kramer Brothers Nursery
 Robert E. Ehrhart
 Mr. & Mrs. Don Lesmeister
 Mr. & Mrs. James Randall
 Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Achterberg

 Justin Bergamini
 Katie Kerby
 Cynthia Aldridge
 Dani Rasor

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW

March 9 & 10

Award of Excellence
 Best Large to Very Large Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Medium Japonica
 Runner-up
 Best Small
 Runner-up
 Best Miniature
 Runner-up
 Best Reticulata
 Runner-up
 Best Hybrid
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Large to Very Large Japonicas
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Medium Japonicas
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Small Japonicas
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Miniature Japonicas

'Elegans Supreme'
'Miss Charleston Var'
'Magnoliaeflora'
'Raspberry Ice'
'Maroon 'N Gold'
'Little Babe Var'
'Botan-Yuki'
'Ellen Daniel'
'Valley Knudsen'
'Dr. Clifford Parks'
'Pink Dahlia'
'E.G. Waterhouse'
'Reg Ragland Var'
'Elegans Supreme'
'Nuccio's Jewel'
'In the Red'
'Maroon 'N Gold'
'Hishi-Karaito'
'Botan-Yuki'

Art Gonos Family
 Art Gonos Family
 Art Gonos Family
 Art Gonos Family
 Frank & Winnie Serpa
 Al & Lois Taylor
 Elmer & Bernice Achterberg
 Al & Lois Taylor
 Virginia Rankin
 Jack & Anne Woo
 Jack & Anne Woo
 Jack & Anne Woo
 Mrs. Sheldon P. Lewis
 Mrs. Sheldon P. Lewis
 Art Gonos Family
 Elmer & Bernice Achterberg
 Jack & Anne Woo
 Mrs. Sheldon P. Lewis
 Jack & Anne Woo
 Dick & Pat Pozdol

Runner-up
 Best 3 Reticulatas
 Runner-up
 Best 3 Hybrids
 Runner-up
 Best 9 Different Japonicas
 Best 3 Different Japonicas
 Best Seedling
 Best 5 Japonicas
 Runner-up
 Best White Camellia
 Best Non-Member
 McKellar Memorial Award
 YOUTH DIVISION

Best Japonica
 Best Other Than Japonica
 Best Boutonniere
 Best Yellow

'Flynn Sans'
'Francie I.'
'Nuccio's Ruby'
'South Seas'
'Coral Delight Via'

'Grand Slam'
'Mrs. D. W. Davis'
'Nuccio's Gem'
'Betty Foy Sanders'

'Elegans Supreme'
'Garden Glory'
'Hishi-Karaito'
'Chrysantha'

Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray
 Frank & Winnie Serpa
 Art Gonos Family
 Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray
 Wilbur & Mary Anne Ray
 Art Gonos Family
 Art Gonos Family
 Kramer Brother's Nursery
 Jim & Jackie Randall
 Art Gonos Family
 Dick & Pat Pozdol
 Robin Ruth Ray
 Dr. Curtis & Cay Knight

Dimitri Gonos
 Julie Knight
 Jason Yonen
 Sergio & Elsie Bracci

Southern California Camellia Council Annual Judges Symposium by Ernie Pieri

Saturday morning, January 7, 1984 at 9:30 a.m., 46 camellia enthusiasts gathered in one of the lecture rooms at Descanso Gardens to attend the second annual camellia judges symposium for both novice and accredited judges. It was to be a learning situation for those who were novices or others who had never participated as a member of the Camellia Show Committee and a review for those who were accredited judges. The program was planned so that everyone had an opportunity about show management, including the judging of camellias. In the program we had two speakers from the Fresno Camellia Society, Wilbur and Mary Anne Ray.

After a greeting by the president of the Council, Al Gamper, the first of several speakers for the morning part of the program was Wilbur Ray who spoke on the subject, "So You Want to be a Camellia Judge." He traced the necessary steps involved from the first entrance into the camellia show world as an exhibitor to that of being Chairperson of the Camellia Show and the probability of being the Chairperson for the judges of the Show. His experi-

ences paralleled those of many of the accredited judges.

After this introduction we started into the nitty-gritty part of "What We Are Judging." Harold Dryden, of the Southern California Camellia Society opened this part of the program by discussing the various flower forms of the camellia flowers. He was assisted by Grady Perigan, who showed slides of the various forms as they were being discussed by Mr. Dryden.

To keep the program from getting too stuffy, a short test was given in which a series of flowers were numbered, which were to be matched with the form of the flower, i.e.:

1. Bella Romana
 ___ Peony form
2. Finlandia
 ___ Rose form double
3. Kramer's Supreme
 ___ Semi-double

After many "I can't remembers" there were many laughs on the corrections, but it was amazing how many were able to make the right identifications.

Harold Dryden then continued discussing the other four elements in-

volved in judging a good bloom, color, size, condition, substance, and texture.

John Movich opened the discussion on Judging by using the five elements in judging miniature and small camellias, Elsie Bracci discussed the judging of medium to very large camellias and Caryll Pitkin finished with the judging of blooms with his discussion of judging Reticulatas, Reticulata Hybrids and non-reticulata Hybrids.

We took our lunch break at 12:00. A buffet luncheon was prepared and served under the chairmanship of Lavenia Trieschel, assisted by Marcie and Leita Alltizer, Sonya Movich and Rosamond Gerlach, and others who brought prepared food.

Back to class again about 12:45, at which time Mary Anne Ray started the afternoon discussions about etiquette and ethics a judge should consider when invited to judge at a camellia show. The comments were well worth repeating:

1. It is an honor to be invited to assist in the judging of the camellia blooms at a show. You should return your answer to the chairperson of judges on your availability as soon as possible.
2. After you have placed your blooms on the exhibit tables, do not loiter in the area and pre-judge the bloom display. Remove yourself from the area and meet with other judges of the show.

Sergio Bracci spoke on Show Management, the formation of the necessary duties of the Show Chairperson and his committee chairpersons. He also discussed how the camellia judges were selected and what areas each judge should be selected for judging the blooms.

Grady Perigan spoke on the mechanics involved at the head table concerning the number of blooms to be selected for vote by the total judging staff.

During the time of the talks by the three above persons, Marilee Grey, assisted by Elsie Bracci and others were

preparing a table of unnamed blooms for judging and name the bloom. Each bloom was to be judged as to its merits for first, second, and third place recognition. The group then discussed the name of the bloom and the reason for its rating. Upon the completion of this unit the ladies, using the same blooms, divided them into collectors entries of nine. The judges were then told to judge them as a collection.

The meeting broke up at 4:30 p.m. Many of the people in attendance had long trips to home, from Riverside in the south to Bakersfield and Fresno to the north.

A fun time was had by all who attended the symposium. It was the feeling of many who attended the symposium that it should be an annual affair.

Time was a factor in determining what to discuss. We were unable to spend time on the "Use of the Nomenclature Book." It really was too short a period of time in which to thoroughly cover all of the principles involved in judging.

A critique will be held at the Descanso Gardens sometime late in March, after the camellia shows have ended.

CALLAWAY GARDENS

by Fred C. Galle

Ed. Note: Reprinted from Horticulture; October, 1974, the publication of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Callaway Gardens in Pine Mountain, GA, started as a dream in the mind of Cason J. Callaway in the late 1940s, are now a reality. The Gardens were officially opened in 1952, and now in their 22nd year over 800,000 people visit them annually. Even in the early days of development Mr. Callaway was quite aware of the expanding urbanization and its pressures and hoped to build a garden that would be both wholesome and beautiful.

Callaway Gardens are unique in being a blend of display gardens, arbore-

tum and recreational facilities. The natural beauty being of prime concern, major plantings are devoted to the preservation of the native flora of the region.

The Gardens consist of 2,500 acres with over 15 miles of drives and over five miles of walking trails through wooded areas, natural trails and cultivated plants. There are 12 man made lakes ranging from 175 acres, used for fishing, down to lakes of only 3 acres. Various trails are for special plant and interest groups. There is a woodland walk along the large Mountain Creek Lake. Laurel Springs Trails is a self-guiding nature trail around a heavy stand of mountain laurel and a natural spring coming from the side of the mountain. There is also a heavily planted educational Wild Flower Trail where plants are labeled, and interpretative signs of all types are available for the viewing public. Over a mile and a half of trails are devoted to one of the most extensive collections of azaleas, both native and introduced, in the country. In fact, the azalea collection now consists of over 500 named varieties, one of the recent additions being a gift of the Ames Collection from Boston, now in a permanent home at Callaway Gardens.

The azalea flowering starts in early to mid-April and extends into late May and early June. The kurume azaleas are generally the first to flower, followed by the Glendales, southern Indian azaleas and the back acres azaleas. Along the trail can be found many companion plants for azaleas including hardy cyclamen, shooting stars, trilliums, various wild gingers, a large collection of hosta lilies and even the rare *Rhodea japonica* and other exotic plants.

The Azalea Bowl planted in 1971 is rapidly becoming an early color feature. A natural amphitheater area is planted with large drifts of kurumes and kurume hybrids. Hopefully, this will be a repository for the first introductions of kurume azaleas, including the Wilson, Domoto, Beattie azaleas

and the newer hybrids for a riot of color in early spring.

The Holly Trails, which are of special interest to visitors in the fall and winter, are devoted to three major groups: the America species, the Oriental and the English hollies. The Gardens' present collection contains well over 450 named holly varieties and species. The prime group, of course, because of their adaption to the area, are the Asiatic hollies such as *Ilex cornuata* and *Ilex crenata*. The Gardens also have a large collection of the American hollies, deciduous species such as *I. decidua*, *I. verticillata*, and *I. amelanichier* as well as evergreen *Ilex opacas*. English hollies, while not generally as adaptable to the South, include over 60 varieties.

To increase the year-round interest in the holly collection, the trails now have had a great number of broad-leaved evergreens added including such plants as mahonias, osmanthus, both sasanqua and japonica camellias, rare plants such as *Danae racemosa* or Alexandrian laurel, ruscus and many others. The American Holly Trail also contains a very large collection of daffodils consisting of 30,000 or more bulbs in over 100 varieties planted in large, massive drifts.

The Oriental Trail also is noted for its collection of lycoris lilies for late summer and early fall flowering.

The Rhododendron Trail is devoted to evergreen and deciduous rhododendrons adapted to the area. It was long believed that rhododendrons are not suitable for the South and, yet, after extensive trials the trail now has well over 80 or more sorts. Amazing enough, many of the cold-hardier forms are the more adaptable ones, able to withstand the mild yet erratic winter temperatures that abound in this area. This trail also features many companion plants such as davidias, primulas, hardy cyclamen and the hardy saxifraga or strawberry geranium. Near the Rhododendron Trail is a large collection of flowering magnolias and also one of the country's large-

est collections of flowering quinces consisting of well over 50 varieties. Both collections are in flower in early spring.

Located on Rocky Falls Creek Lake is the Ida Cason Memorial Chapel noted for its exquisite memorial organ recitals. It is also open year-round for individual, private meditation. Near the Chapel is the large complex of greenhouses which have been expanding since the opening of the Gardens. The large Conservatory and lobby were dedicated in the late fall of 1971. The Greenhouse lobby has excellent facilities for art exhibits of all types ranging from traveling exhibits of special artists such as Anne Ophelia Dowden of New York and Henry Evans, a noted linoprint artist from the West Coast, to local artists.

The Conservatories and greenhouses are everchanging. The new conservatory greenhouse is one of the unique greenhouses in this country in that there are no formal, permanent walks or established beds. The whole greenhouse can be changed in design as well as floral aspect. In fact, the two balconies and heater are the only permanent features. Pools can be added or taken away in a matter of a few days. Seasonal displays vary from poinsettias at Christmas to the pre-spring show of bulbs and azaleas, begonias in summer and a fantastic display of chrysanthemums in the fall.

The other display greenhouses augment the large Conservatory. For example, one house is devoted to camellias during the winter months. The informal, free-flowing beds of nearly four acres outdoors are devoted to both spring and fall planting, and this area had one of the largest collections of mums in the country, over 10,000 plants, on display in October. Following the chrysanthemums, bulbs and pansies are planted for early spring. In another section are beds of annuals and perennials including roses, All-America test plants and evaluation beds.

A 7½-acre Vegetable Garden is de-

voted to the growing and displaying of vegetables adapted to the South. This garden is also one of the All-America Trial Gardens and is noted for the fine quality of its fresh vegetables on display. Further, it is under constant culture. An average of three crops are grown in this area per season. Forty or more varieties of tomatoes are tested annually and records collected on all plants grown. The garden includes, besides a large collection of common southern vegetables such as Jerusalem artichokes and collards, less common vegetables like kohlrabi, salsify and rutabagas. The produce is made available to the public and to the dining facilities of the Gardens.

Early spring is the time for garden lovers to observe the numerous native plants of the area including azaleas, wild flowers and dogwoods, followed by mountain laurel, oak-leaf hydrangeas and rhododendrons. But just to view the budding out of new leaves in early spring is breath-taking over this expansive area. One can travel by car and leisurely view plants in permanently established massive drifts or walk one of the many trails.

Flowering in midsummer is the native azalea, *R. prunifolium*, which grows only within a 100-mile radius of the Gardens. It opens and starts to flower early in July and bears flowers as late as August and September. Also, the plant reaches up to 10 and 20 feet with flowers varying from orange-red to deep red.

In summer, crape myrtles are featured within the Recreation Area, which includes golf courses, tennis, horseback riding and water skiing. There are also cottages for families to spend their entire vacation within the Gardens. The children can be enrolled in an active recreation program while the parents can have a restful, leisurely holiday.

Throughout the Gardens the theme is horticulture and natural beauty. But the Gardens are rapidly increasing their emphasis upon new programs. An Educational Department is formed

of members of the horticultural staff who actively conduct workshops throughout the year and give many walks and tours through the Gardens. Our staff members are active, having given well over 100 talks annually to garden clubs throughout the country. One to two-day symposiums are held

four times a year, attracting gardeners from a variety of states. From a man's single dream, the Gardens have certainly become a reality—from worn out cotton land to a development with further expansions and ideas for the future—beautiful at any season of the year.

MULTICOLORED CAMELLIA SEEDLINGS

by Bill Woodroof, Julius Nuccio and Bill Donnan

The opinions hereinafter set forth are those of professional and amateur growers of Southern California who have produced, grown and observed camellia seedlings for a period in excess of forty years. The findings set forth are divided into three groups:

- (A) Original seedlings.
- (B) Variegated forms of original seedlings.
- (C) Sports or mutations of original seedlings or of their sports or mutations.

(A) Original seedlings are generally white, pink, or red, or various shades of these three primary colors. Many are multicolored containing bars, streaks or stripes of different colors; borders of different colors, centers of different colors; shades of the same color; washing or shading of a different color; veins of a different color; or combinations thereof. An original seedling has never been observed to be blotched, splotched, or marbled a different color. It would appear that the cause of multicoloring in an original seedling is genetic, due to a change in the vegetative tissue.

(B) When an original seedling is blotched, splotched, or marbled, the contention is that this variegation is caused by a virus resulting from grafting. Examples of variegated cultivars which must have originated from solid color blooms are 'Daikagura'; 'Donckelarii'; 'Iwane'; and, 'Memphis Bell' to name a few. The contention is made that variegated forms where the variegation is induced by a virus should not be entered or judged in the seedling

class of a camellia show. The reason for this contention is that the seedling which may be entered is not the original cultivar and the degree of variegation which is being judged cannot be held or propagated and the cultivar may revert to the original seedling. 'Adolphe Aubusson Supreme'; 'Eleanor Martin Supreme'; and all of the variegated forms of the solid-colored cultivars fall into this category. No one can guarantee the degree of variegation that will result from the propagation of these varieties.

(C) A number of original seedlings, both solid colored and multi-colored, have produced sports or mutations, some of which have also produced sports and/or mutations. It would appear that the cause of these sports or mutations is genetic. In most instances, when sports or mutations are propagated, they will hold and the resulting plants will conform to the original sport. Examples of these forms are 'Elegans Champagne'; 'Jean Clere'; 'Yours Truly'; etc.

In summary then: Original multicolored seedlings and sports or mutations of original seedlings should be entered and judged in the seedling division and the mutation division of a camellia show. They are of genetic origin and can be expected to hold and propagate to the true original seedling or mutation. On the other hand, virus induced, multi-colored cultivars should not be entered in the seedling division, and if they are entered, they should not be judged.

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Directory of Other California Camellia Societies

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF KERN COUNTY—President, Mel Canfield; Secretary-Treasurer, Nelson Prinz, 8300 Kern Canyon Rd., #148, Bakersfield 93306. Meetings: To be announced.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY OF ORANGE COUNTY—President, Walter Harmsen; 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, Peter van Hoecke; Secretary, Evalena Smith, 601 34th St., Sacramento, 95816. Meetings: 4th Wednesday each month, October through April, Shepard Garden & Arts Center, 3330 McKinley Blvd.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Mary Ann Ray; Secretary, Ruth Ann Lewis, 6440 Sequoia Dr., Fresno 93711. Meetings: 3rd Thursday, November through February in Smuggler's Inn Motel.

DELTA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Don Bergamini; Secretary, Jack Lewis, 3824 Beechwood Dr., Concord 94520. Meetings: 2nd Tuesday, November through March, Oak Grove School, 2050 Minert Rd., Concord

LOS ANGELES CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Dorothy Pieri; Secretary, Warren Dickson, 2310 Duane St., Los Angeles 90039. Meetings: 1st Tuesday, December through April, Union Fed. S&L., 2450 Glendale Blvd. Los Angeles 90039.

MODESTO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Tony Pinheiro; Secretary, June Tenny, 2400 Schooner Lane, Modesto 95356. Meetings: second Tuesday, October through May, 800 E. Morris Ave., Modesto.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, James Toland; Secretary, Judith Toomajian, 18 Diablo Circle, Lafayette Ca. 94549. Meetings: first Monday, November through May. Chabot School 6686, Chabot Rd., Oakland.

PACIFIC CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Al Gamper; Secretary, Marcie Altizer, 1253 Bruce Ave., Glendale, 91202. Meetings: 1st Thursday, November through April, Descanso Gardens Exhibit Bldg., 1418 Descanso Dr., La Canada

PENINSULA CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ali Henley; Secretary, Diane Hicks, 1253 Sharon Rd., Menlo Park 94025. Meetings: 4th Tuesday, September through April, AMPEX Cafeteria, 401 Broadway, Redwood City.

POMONA VALLEY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Ann Gerken; Secretary, Dorothy Christinson, 3751 Hoover St., Riverside 92504. Meetings: 2nd Thursday, November through April, Pomona First Fed. S & L Bldg., 399 N. Gary, Pomona.

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, John Nichols; Secretary, Janet Hatch, 427 Orange Ave., Apt. F, Coronado 92118. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, October through April, Casa Del Prado Bldg., Balboa Park, San Diego.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Robt. Marcy; Secretary, Donna Hardy, 349 Condon Ct., Santa Clara 95050. Meetings: 3rd Wednesday, September through April, Allstate Savings, 1304 Saratoga Ave., San Jose.

SONOMA COUNTY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Steve Campbell; Secretary, Jack Dodson, 656 Austin, Sonoma 95476. Meetings: 3rd Friday, November through May, Santa Rosa Jr. College, AG Bldg., Santa Rosa.

SOUTH COAST CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Warren Dickson; Secretary, Mrs. Pauline Johnson, 1251 10th St., San Pedro 90731. Meetings: 3rd Tuesday, September through May, South Coast Botanical Gardens, 26300 Crenshaw, Palos Verdes.

TEMPLE CITY CAMELLIA SOCIETY—President, Grady Perigan; 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; Wed., Mar. 22; Thur., April 26. At Lecture Hall Arboretum, Arcadia.

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