

# THE *Camellia* REVIEW

A Publication of the Southern California Camellia Society



Vol. 45

November-December, 1983  
Two dollars

No. 2

# ***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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## THE COVER FLOWER

The cover flowers for the November-December issue of *Camellia Review* consist of a collage of four species. In the upper left-hand corner is a bloom of 'SHIBORI-EAGO' a *C. vernalis*, semi-double, variegated form of 'EAGO.' In the upper right-hand corner is a bloom of 'ASAKURA,' a *C. sasanqua* semi-double, white shaded pink. In the lower left-hand corner is a bloom of 'ENISHI.' This is another *C. sasanqua*, rose form double. In the lower right-hand corner is a bloom of 'Bonanza,' a deep red *C. sasanqua*. 'Bonanza' has won many prizes at the California Shows. All four of these cultivars bloom early in the camellia year.

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# THOUGHTS

*from the editor*

The 1984 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE is published and on its way. You paid-up members should be getting your copy either through the mail or from your society representative. The creation and publication of one of these editions is quite a chore! This was the first time that I had much of a hand in it and I can tell you that it is "no picnic" trying to get all of the last minute registrations included. Then also, this year's edition is the first one where deletions were made and where the entire listing was placed on computer tape. I marvel at how much individual effort Bill Woodroof has contributed to this endeavor over the 40-odd years he has been the Editor. He has spent countless hours getting

everything right. Sorting out the descriptions; checking the colors; making sure the dates of introduction are correct; etc. It is almost an endless task for each new Edition of the book. So, let's congratulate Bill for his efforts. Most of us miss out on life's big prizes. The Pulitzer, the Nobel, Oscars, Tonys, Emmys! But we are all eligible for life's small pleasures. A pat on the back. A kiss behind the ear. A four-pound bass. A full moon. An empty parking space. A crackling fire. A glorious sunset. Hot soup. Cold beer. A glass of Posito. So, don't fret about life's grand awards, Bill. Enjoy the tiny delights—including the fact that the 1984 CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE is on its way!

*Bill Johnson*

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# HAVE THE NEW VARIETIES BEEN DOMINATING CALIFORNIA SHOWS?

by Jim Randall

I'm sure you have all heard the expression: "I don't have a chance of winning because the judges only select the newer Camellia introductions." After hearing this a few times I got to wondering if there was any basis to this premise, that new is better.

I have always been interested in show results from California, around the country and around the world to see what the big show winners have been. I enjoy articles on show winners such as those by Art Gonos (multiples), Don Bergamini (singles), A.C.S. results in the Journal, and "The Judges Have Spoken" which appears in the A.C.S. Yearbook. As you can see, I'm always interested in what varieties are sneaking into the winners' circle.

When I began this investigation into what the big winners (both singles and multiples) were I had only been showing about three years (1978). (You can see it has taken quite a while for this article to be realized.) I became interested in Camellias in 1971 and began showing at most Northern California (N.C.) shows in 1975.

I began my analysis with just N.C. show results but included Southern California (S.C.) show results when I made a presentation on this subject at the 1982 Camellia-Rama.

## Methodology

a. All my data (10 show seasons, 1973-1982) was collected from show results published in the Review. I believe the S.C. results are complete, but there are six N.C. shows missing from the ten year period. To all you N.C. show chairmen, please remember to send your show results to the Review.

b. Show results were broken down into three categories with no distinction between single and multiple winners. These were; (1) Japonica; (2) Reticulatas and Reticulata Hybrids; and (3) Non-Reticulata Hybrids.

c. Both winners and runner-ups of all classes were used in the analysis.

d. Registration dates presented in the Nomenclature were used for all varieties as a reference point. Dates shown in the Nomenclature do not always coincide with a release date from nurseries, but does give an approximate time that the variety is available to the hobbyist, usually within a year or two. All the winners and runner-ups were labeled as per date shown in the Nomenclature.

e. The winners were summarized by their "introduction" date (Nomenclature) from 1950 to present. (ie.: All varieties "introduced" say in 1964 were then grouped together.) This gave the number of wins for that "year" for each category. Introductions prior to 1950 were grouped together for plotting purposes.

f. The median "introduction" year was then determined for each show year. (Median is the middle point in a series of values.)

g. Then the wins per show season were plotted (as bar graphs) for each year's introductions for the ten years of show results for the three categories of Japonica, Retic & Retic Hybrids, and Non-Retic Hybrids. The median year for each show season is indicated by an arrow. (See Figures 1 through 6.)

## Comments on Distributions

### *Japonica*

As can be seen from Figures 1 and 2, the Japonica class shows a fairly good distribution of winners except for the years of 1966 and 1967 for both N.C. and S.C. Maybe someone knows what happened in these two registration years? Although the median year has varied some in both the north and south, over the ten year period it still remains relatively unchanged. One observation that can be drawn from Figures 1 and 2 is that the S.C. winners are concentrated more in the early

Figure 1.

# JAPONICAS

Northern California

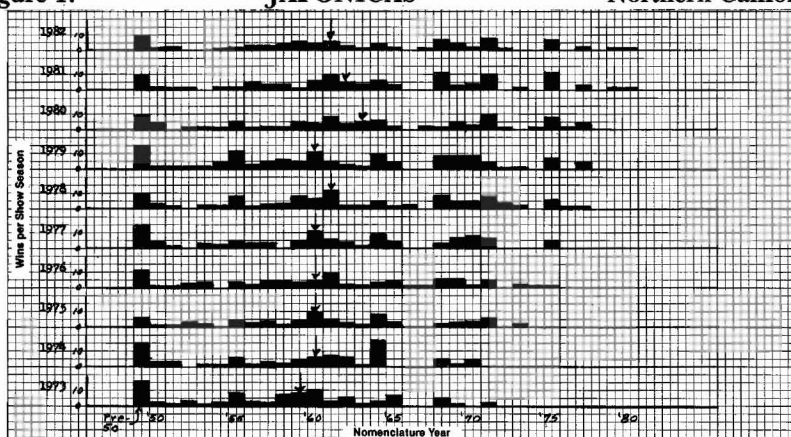


Figure 2.

# JAPONICAS

Southern California

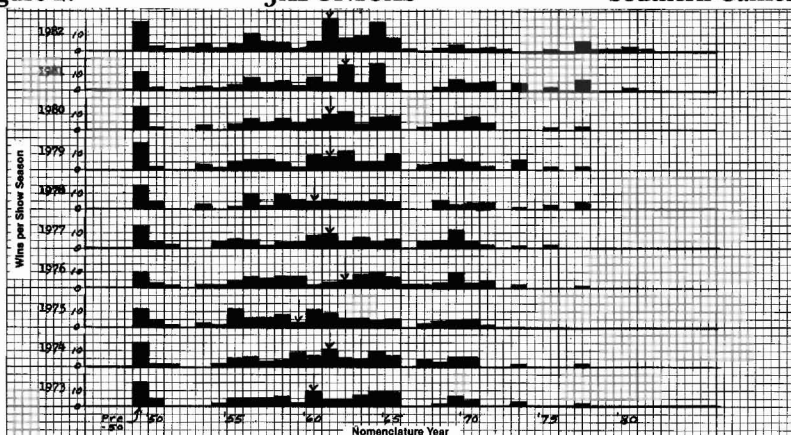


Figure 3.

# Reticulatas & Reticulata Hybrids

Northern California

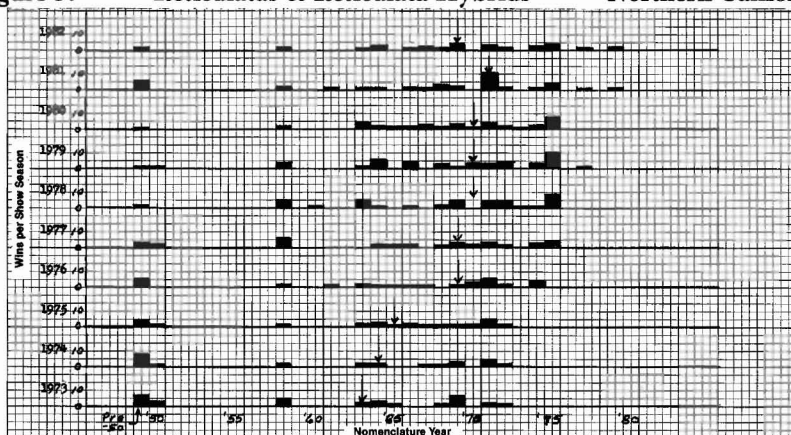




Figure 4. Reticulatas & Reticulata Hybrids Southern California

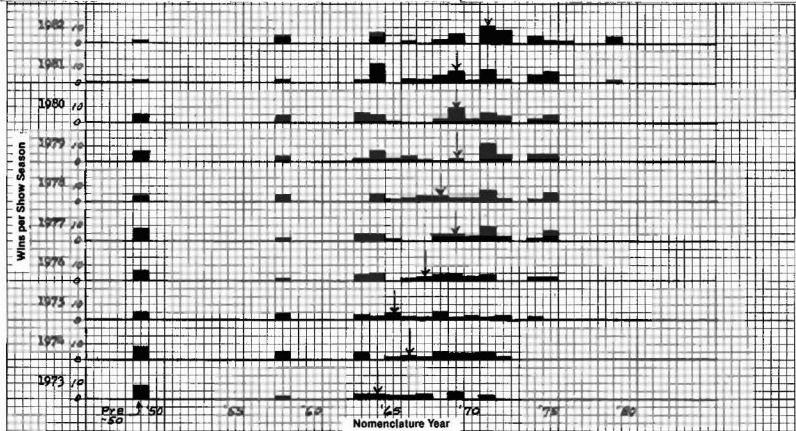


Figure 5. Non-Reticulata Hybrids Northern California

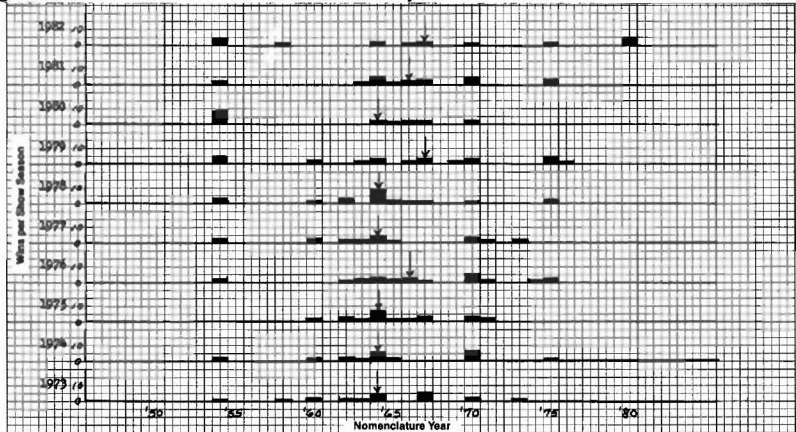
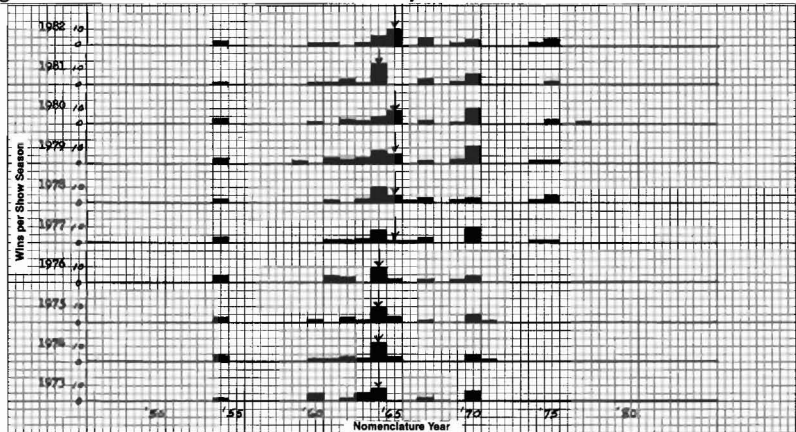


Figure 6. Non-Reticulata Hybrids Southern California



and mid-sixties, whereas N.C. winners are shifted more to the late sixties and early seventies in the more recent years. Shown below is a summary by decades of the Japonica graphs.

Percentage of Wins by Decades (Rounded to nearest 5%)		
Decade	N.C.	S.C.
Pre-1950	10%	10%
1950's	30%	30%
1960's	40%	50%
1970's	20%	10%
1980's	—	—

#### *Reticulata Hybrids*

In contrast to the Japonicas, the Retic Hybrids (Figures 3 and 4) show a trend of moving toward the newer introductions. This is readily apparent as the median value for both N.C. and S.C. show a significant change over the ten year period favoring the newer releases. The figures also show that the Yunnan Retics (Pre-1950) have been generally more popular for a longer period of time in S.C. than in N.C. Shown below is a summary by decades of the Retic Hybrids graphs.

Percentage of Wins by Decades (Rounded to nearest 5%)		
Decade	N.C.	S.C.
Pre-1950	10%	10%
1950's	10%	10%
1960's	35%	45%
1970's	45%	35%
1980's	—	—

#### *Non-Reticulata Hybrids*

The median value for S.C. has remained almost unchanged after ten years in contrast to N.C. which fluctuates somewhat. See Figures 5 and 6. The very small changes in the median value are due to the domination of this category by just four varieties. The N.C. median year will probably continue to shift more to the right in the next year or two due to the influence of the new varieties of Coral Delight, Spring Festival and Pink Dahlia. Shown below is a summary by decades of the Non-Retic graphs.

Percentage of Wins by Decades (Rounded to nearest 5%)		
Decade	N.C.	S.C.
Pre-1950	—	—
1950's	15%	10%
1960's	55%	65%
1970's	30%	25%
1980's	(2)	—

The following table presents a list of varieties which have had the greatest impact on the three categories of Camellias.

#### Varieties Impacting Distributions

<i>Japonicas</i>	
Pre-1950	Audolph Audusson
	Flame
	Magnoliaeflora
	Pink Perfection
	Mathotiana
	Lady Kay

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- Fashionata
- Eleanor Martin Sup.
- 1968 Grand Prix
- 1969 Elegans Spendor
- Little Slam
- 1970 Nuccio's Gem
- Grace Albritton
- 1971 In the Pink
- Frances Council
- 1975 Elegans Champagne

#### *Retic Hybrids*

- Pre-1950 Cornelian
- Buddha
- 1958 Valley Knudsen
- 1963 Howard Asper
- 1964 Francie L
- 1969 Valentine Day
- 1971 Dr. Clifford Parks
- Pharoah
- 1974 Nuccio's Ruby
- 1975 Miss Tulare
- Lasca Beauty

#### *Non-Retic Hybrids*

- 1954 E. G. Waterhouse
- 1964 Elsie Jury
- 1965 Freedom Bell
- 1970 Angel Wings
- 1980 Pink Dalhia

### **Comments and Thoughts on Each Category**

#### *Japonica*

Newer Japonica varieties are not really dominating shows as some people think. Judges still have an eye for the outstanding older varieties. As you can see from Figures 1 and 2, the median year has changed only slightly over the last ten years. What this is saying is that some new releases are popular (like a new toy) for a short time and soon lose their appeal and are again re-

placed by another new redhot variety. The older excellent varieties just keep on winning year after year. Now don't get me wrong, I try most of the new releases, that's an intriguing and fun part of the hobby. You never know how these new releases will do in your area. Some of these new red-hots turn out to be both great flowers and plants and will continue to make an impact on the show scene.

Why are some of the older varieties disappearing from the show tables? Many of the better growers quit growing some of the older varieties due to space limitations, consequently fewer good blooms of older Camellias are seen. Also, if judges are to keep up with the new releases by growing them, usually the older varieties get the ax. But, enough older proven varieties are retained to balance the newer ones coming into the hobby.

#### *Reticulata Hybrids*

New Reticulata Hybrids are winning more frequently than their Japonica and Non-Retic counterparts. This can be readily seen by the shift in the median values on the bar graphs in Figures 3 and 4. This, I believe, is because the new Retic releases as a whole are much better flowers and plants than those of the original Retics from China. Since most of these new hybrids have Japonica bred into them, they are producing flowers with more changes in color, are more beautiful with improved substance and, in addition, these blooms are produced on more vigorous and stronger growing plants.

#### *Non-Reticulata Hybrids*

The Non-Retic category is dominated by a very few varieties (E. G. Waterhouse, Elsie Jury, Freedom Bell, and Angel Wings). Elsie Jury and E. G. Waterhouse, which have been around for 20 to 25 years, are still favorites of the Judges.

Why haven't there been more new outstanding non-retics available? Of the four varieties that do the majority of winning, two were originated here in California and two down under.

Most of the new releases coming out of Australia and New Zealand are not show competition type flowers, but are more oriented to landscaping. Also, it usually takes several years for non-retics to become established here in the States if the new introductions are originated down under. The recently developed U.S. flowers of Coral Delight, Spring Festival and Pink Dahlia have made a significant impact in recent years.

#### *Perfect Collections*

From this "little" exercise I have developed a perfect collection of 25 Camellias for both Northern and Southern California. These collections are based on the number of wins over the ten year show period. Since some of the new red-hots have not accumulated enough wins to make the list, you might want to add a few just to keep up with the "Joneses". The number of wins for each variety for the ten year period are shown in parentheses.

#### **NORTHERN CALIFORNIA**

Perfect Collection of 25 Camellias

#### **JAPONICAS**

##### *Miniature*

1. Man Size (18)
2. Fircone Var. (12)
3. Tammia (Grace Albritton) (10)

##### *Small*

1. Kitty (35)
  2. Alison Leigh Woodroof (14)
  3. Pink Perfection (13)
- Ave Maria (11)

##### *Medium*

1. Nuccio's Gem (26)
2. In the Pink (18)
3. Margaret Davis (18)
4. Betty Sheffield Sup. (17)

##### *Large to Very Large*

1. Elegans Champagne (32)
2. Tomorrow Park Hill (28)
3. Grand Prix (22)
4. Elegans Splendor (21)
5. Elegans Supreme (20)
6. Kramers Supreme (19)
7. Fashionata (17)

#### **RETICULATAS**

1. Valley Knudsens (28)
2. Dr. Clifford Parks (26)
3. Francie L (24)
4. Howard Asper (21)
5. Nuccio's Ruby (19)

#### **NON-RETICULATAS**

1. Elsie Jury (37)
2. Angel Wings (31)
3. E. G. Waterhouse (28)

#### **SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA**

Perfect Collection of 25 Camellias

#### **JAPONICAS**

##### *Miniature*

1. Little Slam (33)
2. Pink Smoke (24)
3. Fircone Var. (23)

##### *Small*

1. Ave Maria (45)
2. Maroon & Gold (26)
3. Demi-Tasse (20)

##### *Medium*

1. Nuccio's Gem (29)

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2. Eleanor Martin Sup. (26)
  3. Wildfire (26)
  4. Margaret Davis (25)
- Large to Very Large*

1. Tomorrow Park Hill (50)
2. Elegans Splendor (29)
3. Kramer's Supreme (26)
4. Grand Slam (25)
5. Elegans Supreme (25)

#### **RETICULATAS**

1. Francie L & Var. (49)
2. Valentine Day & Var. (38)
3. Dr. Clifford Parks (32)
5. Valley Knudsen (31)
5. Howard Asper (27)
6. Nuccio's Ruby (21)
7. Miss Tulare (21)

#### **NON-RETICULATAS**

1. Elsie Jury (79)
2. Angel Wings (57)
3. Freedom Bell (39)
4. E. G. Waterhouse (30)

#### **General Conclusions**

Japonicas—Both old and new varieties win.

Retics & Retic Hybrids—More of the newer varieties are winning due to the superior flowers.

Non-Retic Hybrids—Winners are confined to a handful of good flowers.

#### **Other Thoughts**

Southern California seems to be a little more conservative than Northern California for all three categories. Could this be attributed somewhat to a slightly higher median age of the hobbyist and indicates more of a reluctance to move from older to newer varieties? Or, maybe the newer varieties just do a little better in Northern California. What's your thoughts?

Hey, I think our judges are doing a pretty darned good job. The newer releases do not always dominate. They may influence the winners for a couple of years, then become just another good flower. To win on today's show circuit, new varieties help, but if you can grow quality older flowers, your chances are still excellent in taking home the silver.

## **LETTER FROM KUNMING CHINA**

*Ed Note: We now have C. Chrysanth in California which came from 3 sources. These plants have buds and will bloom this year. Julius Nuccio wrote to Prof. Zhang Ao-luo in Kunming asking him whether the C. Chysantha has different shades of yellow color. Here is his answer.*

Dear Mr. Nuccio:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 21. I am looking forward to meet you and your wife in Kunming during our camellias in full blooming next year.

The question that you mentioned in your letter is really an interesting question and a complex question indeed. As I know, in nature, different species have different flower color. And, of course, different species can share common flower color or one species may have the different color. Such as some rhododendrons. The flowers of wild camellia species have a slight variance. So the flower color is not the main characteristic for identifying a species since the color can change. We found that there is the variance of flower color of Camellia chrysanth. You know the real flower color of C. chrysanth is golden yellow. But its color could be slight yellow when it grows in a dark place under forest in its native place. While in Kunming, the normal plants have golden yellow flower and the unnormal plants are light yellow color. It is difficult to get flowers with different flower colors by using the method of selfpollination of the same species. The better way to solve the problem is to do interspecific hybridization or hybridization between cultivars (The hybrid material should have different flower color). The above is for reference only.

With best regards and good wishes.

Sincerely yours,  
Zhang Ao-luo

## THAT CHRISTMAS GLOW— DON'T LET IT BURN YOU

*Ed note: Reprinted from USDA Employee Newsletter, Vol. 41, No. 25, Dec. 1982*

Trees alight and fireplaces aglow are two of the many cheerful traditions celebrants often enjoy during the Christmas season. But because both trees and fireplaces are potential fire hazards, they require special care and handling.

### The Live Tree

USDA marketing specialists recommend that purchasers of live trees for home decoration test all prospective trees for freshness. To do this, they suggest that you first run your fingers down a branch—the needles should adhere to each twig if the tree is fresh. Next, they recommend lightly bouncing the base of the tree on the ground. If many needles drop off, the tree is too dry.

If you select a tree to take home a few days before you intend to decorate it, the specialists recommend that you store the tree outside your home in a container of water. To help keep the tree fresh, first make a diagonal cut on the butt of the tree about one inch above the original cut to open the pores and aid in the absorption of water. Also, sprinkle water on the branches and needles to further retain freshness.

When you're ready to bring the tree into the house, saw the butt again, squaring off the diagonal cut, and replace the tree in a container of water. Be sure the tree is well supported and that it is placed away from fireplaces, radiators, electric heaters, televisions, and other sources of heat. Of course, open flames, such as lighted candles, should never be used on or near the tree.

Also, remember to replenish the water in the tree holder each day, because the longer the tree remains indoors, the more combustible it becomes.

### Fireplace Safety

For those using fireplaces during the holidays and winter season, USDA specialists also offer fireplace safety tips.

First, the specialists say, make sure the room is well ventilated, the damper open, and the flue unobstructed before lighting a fire. Place a screen in front of the grate to catch any sparks that may fly. Keep other combustibles at a distance, and *never* use flammable liquids indoors to light a fire.

Avoid burning green or wet wood, or highly resinous wood (such as hemlock, larch, spruce, and juniper) in a fireplace, because these woods produce tars and other smoke extracts that may coat the chimney flue and cause a chimney fire if ignited. Such woods also contain moisture pockets that when heated create pressure buildup and cause the wood to "pop" vigorously.

Because many modern dwellings and especially those with electric heating are constructed to be airtight, an air vent may have to be installed, or a window opened a short way, when a fireplace is in use. Wood or coal burned without sufficient oxygen will release some carbon monoxide.

Of course, one should never leave a fire unattended. And *always* keep a fire extinguisher handy.

## HYBRIDIZING IN THE BAY AREA

by Jack Lewis

This ex-farm boy from Nebraska is puzzled. We had a couple of lesbians up here in the Bay Area that wanted to be joined together by marriage in the church. However, the State or County would not give them a marriage license—so it was "on go". The person that was playing the part of male was white; the female was black. They decided that they should have a child in order to make the common-law marriage more fulfilling. So, the white woman's brother places sperm in a

sperm bank. She then gets a sperm capsule and inserts it in her "mate". It becomes fertile and thus the white woman claims to be the father of the child. After a few years they split up. Now the mother of the child will not let the claimed "father" have child visiting rights. She maintains that her former "mate" is not the legal father.

Now, I have been hybridizing for 2 years and I have been putting Lady Kay on Mildred Pitkin; Lilette Witman on Lady Kay; and Lady Kay on Four Winds. (That last one ought to be a wild one!) Am I doing the right thing? Is this legal? The news people have been referring to these people as Gay. When I was down on the farm

"gay" meant gleeful, joyful, glad, joyous, light-hearted, etc. In my book, these people should be called "queers" not "gay". If any of my new hybrids do turn out to be winners and I register them do I name them Queer No. 1; Queer No. 2; etc? Do I call them he/she to get the right gender?

When I was on the farm I learned enough about seed crops and animal husbandry that you had to put good with good in order to get anything worthwhile. So until someone in the camellia world can give me the answer I will continue to hybridize good cultivars with good cultivars—and then give them tender loving care.

## HOW DO YOU SPELL HOBBY? — F.R.I.E.N.D.S. !

By Lou Rowe

I just read Bill Donnan's plea in the last CAMELLIA REVIEW asking for articles so I thought that people might be interested in reading about our long experience in gardening, and especially about camellias; gem stones; catching fish; and making friends. I was born in Eastern Indiana, went to college in Ohio and married a lad from Chicago before I even finished my fourth year! We lived nearly thirty years in the suburbs around Chicago where I indulged in my love of gardening and our mutual vacation hobby of fishing all over the United States. Then, when our two sons were grown and married, I was left alone so at 47, I braved the big city and earned my first dollar. After three years I was introduced to Harold Rowe of Upland, California, when we were both on a trip to Hawaii. I had planned to fly to the Big Island of Hawaii to get a marlin at Kona, if I could. I was pleased and surprised when I returned to Honolulu to find that Harold was waiting for me. He had heard that I had caught my marlin and wanted to share my joy. After three days of a wonderful time to-

gether, he had to return to Upland but begged me to visit him on my return to the Mainland later, which I did. I then went albacore fishing off the California coast and when I returned he asked me to marry him. Later, that Fall he came to Chicago, met my family and we were married in the Hearth Room of my church.

Upon arriving to live in Upland I was delighted to find that he had several nice camellias in his back yard. My sons had always preferred to get a camellia corsage for their dates rather than an orchid so I knew and loved the blooms. First we joined the Fuchsia Society and then the Pomona Valley Camellia Society. It was there that I learned to graft at the Women's Club of Claremont where the meetings were held. We collected more plants and built shelters for them. I started clerking at the camellia shows at the insistence of Rose Decker and I worked toward being appointed as a judge. By that time we had joined the Southern California Camellia Society at San Marino and still later we joined the Temple City Camellia Society. We

made many friends and attended all of the shows where I have judged from San Diego to Modesto.

In the meantime, as Harold needed a hobby too, we joined the Pomona Rock Hounds, bought one of the first trailer campers and spent many enjoyable trips hunting for rocks to polish and attending Gem Shows where we won many awards for our lapidary efforts. But getting back to camellias — since Harold has inherited a tremor in his hand, he was elected as “purse keeper” guarding the purses of all the ladies at our camellia shows. For this chore he has received a framed scroll which says “THANK YOU” from all of the lady judges and clerks. Now, after thirty years together, we are in our eighties and are slowing up some. Last year we reduced our extensive collection of tubbed and canned camellias by selling 160 of the largest. Mr. Butch Verity bought 60 of the nicest ones for the new Disney World in Florida. Now we have about 130 smaller ones and 30 seedlings. You have to be an optimist to plant seeds when you are in your eighties but I am still watching them as avidly as I did our first seedling! But above all, the parts of our hobbies that we have had, that have kept us younger, at least in spirit, are the wonderful friends we have made. We hope that we will still be granted years to enjoy our friends and our hobbies and that we will be able to still participate in the activities.

## SHOW WINNERS OF 83

By Don Bergamini

The single winners in all categories were tabulated and the varieties which won in the most shows were ‘Elsie Jury’ with 8, followed by ‘Betty Sheffield Supreme’ and ‘Angel Wings’ with 7. There were also four varieties with 6 wins each: ‘Nuccio’s Gem’, ‘Ave Maria’, ‘Dr. Clifford Parks’ and ‘Harold Paige.’

Some new varieties which made the grade for the first time were ‘Moonlight Bay’ with 4, ‘Katie’ with 3, ‘Ka-

tie Var.’, ‘Snowie’, ‘Shuchuka’, ‘Eago’, ‘Sugar Babe’ and ‘Gay Pixie’ with 2 each.

The varieties which lead the group for the 80’s thus far are: ‘Elsie Jury’ — 33, ‘Angel Wings’ — 25, ‘Dr. Clifford Parks’ — 22, ‘Ave Maria’ — 22, ‘Tomorrow Park Hill’ — 19, ‘Nuccio’s Ruby’ — 17, ‘Grace Albritton’ — 16, ‘Margaret Davis’ — 16, ‘Elegans Champagne’ — 16 and ‘Miss Tulare’ — 15. Do you have these varieties? These seem to be the varieties that the judges are looking at and a good collection to start with if you are just beginning the hobby.

As I write this article, I begin to wonder which varieties will get the nod in ’84. There are many varieties which consistently get to the head table, but never win. Maybe next year will be their turn. I hope so. GOOD LUCK to all in ’84.

### JAPONICAS (LARGE/VERY LARGE)

‘Tomorrow Park Hill’	4
‘Moonlight Bay’	4
‘Elegans Champagne’	4
‘Kramer’s Supreme’	3
‘Grand Prix’	3
‘Reg Ragland Supreme’	3
‘Katie’	3
‘Charlie Bettess’	3
‘Elegans Splendor’	2
‘Swan Lake’	2
‘Easter Morn’	2
‘Katie Var.’	2
20 others with 1 each	

### JAPONICAS (MEDIUM)

‘Betty Sheffield Sup.’	7
‘Nuccio’s Gem’	6
‘Midnight’	4
‘Margaret Davis’	4
‘Dixie Knight Sup.’	2
‘Desire’	2
‘Nuccio’s Pearl’	2
‘In The Pink’	2
‘In The Red’	2
‘Nuccio’s Jewel’	2
‘Eleanor Martin Sup.’	2
‘Wildfire’	2
20 others with 1 each	

SPECIES			
'Eago'	2	'Lasca Beauty'	5
11 others with 1 each		'Miss Tulare'	5
		'Valley Knudsen'	3
MINIATURES		'Howard Asper'	3
(JAPONICAS/HYBRIDS)		'Nuccio's Ruby'	3
'Little Slam'	3	'Black Lace'	2
'Man Size'	3	'Valentine Day'	2
'Tammia'	3	'Jean Pursel'	2
'Fircone Var.'	2	'Curtain Call'	2
'Sugar Babe'	2	'Arcadia'	2
'Snowie'	2	'Al Gunn'	2
'Shuchuka'	2	'Emma Gaeta'	2
'Ellen Daniel'	2	12 others with 1 each	
13 others with 1 each		NON-RETIC HYBRIDS	
SMALLS (JAPONICAS/HYBRIDS)		'Elsie Jury'	8
'Ave Maria'	6	'Angel Wings'	7
'Grace Albritton'	4	'Waltz Time Var.'	3
'Tom Thumb'	4	'Gay Time'	2
'Kitty'	2	'Gay Pixie'	2
'Alison Leigh Woodroof'	2	'Water Lily'	2
'19 others with 1 each		'Pink Dahlia'	2
RETIC & RETIC HYBRIDS		'Anticipation'	2
'Dr. Clifford Parks'	6	'Garden Glory'	2
'Harold Paige'	6	'Freedom Bell'	2
		12 others with 1 each	

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA COUNCIL MEETING

by Lavinia Treischell

The Southern California Camellia Council held its Annual Meeting on the night of September 19, 1983 at Descanso Gardens. The new officers elected were as follows: Al Gamper, President; Chuck Gerlach, Vice President; Wilkens Garner, Treasurer; Lavinia Treischell, Secretary. Warren Dickson was chosen as Chairman of the forthcoming "Gib" Show and Roger Treischell was chosen as Chairman of the Spring Show to be held on February 25 & 26, 1984. Both shows will be held at Descanso Gardens. The Council voted to provide funds for both of these shows and for the South Coast Show. They also approved the date for a Judges Symposium to be held on Saturday, January 14, 1984 at Descanso Gardens. The Council voted to prepare an Educational Brochure for its shows and to prepare new varietal cards. The conflict of show dates

for several of the Southern California Camellia Shows is to be resolved by the President of the Council. Next year the show dates will follow the long standing "calundar" of dates which was worked out in 1960. The Council voted to hold a plant sale on October 7, 8 & 9, 1983.

The Plant Sale at Descanso was a huge success. Our thanks go to the following sales staff: Al Gamper, Butch Verity, Nevill Denman, Rosamond and Chuck Gerlach, Bob Neeley, Ab Summerson, Warren Dickson and The Treischells. Our appreciation goes out to Julius Christenson, who drove all the way from Riverside at 7:00 AM to bring a load of Azaleas. Butch Verity and Wilkins Garner each brought a truck load and the Treischells furnished the refreshments. Plant donations are Tax Deductible. With the generosity of the people, and activities such as these



we can become a stronger organization, but only with your help. We hope that next year's event will get a greater participation from the other Societies. Southern California Camellia Council was organized for you and your Society. We need your "input" to make it a better and stronger Organization, and to extend the life of the Council.

## MULTIPLES CALIFORNIA SHOW WINNERS FOR 1983

by Art Gonos

The following is a compilation of multiple entry winners for this past camellia season. The format is the same that it has been for the past six years. All California shows and all multiple classes (usually three or five blooms) are counted . . . the best and runner-up best are given equal credit. Gibbed and ungibbed bests are both included.

If the 1983 season had one major characteristic, it was that the "Old Timers" prevailed. The leading cultivars in each category were introduced prior to 1970 and two of the champs were introduced in the 19th century—so, 1983 was the year of the "veteran" and established camellias as far as multiple winners were concerned. As different cultivars are discussed in this article, I am including the date of their introduction next to the name of the cultivar.

In the large Japonicas, *Grand Slam* (1962) was the 1983 overall winner with 8 bests. *Grand Slam* is continually at or near the top of the list each year. Last year's top large japonica, *Tomorrow Park Hill* fell off of the list with only one best. *Grand Slam* was followed by another old favorite *Giulio Nuccio* and *Var* (1956) with 5 wins.

*Magnoliaflora* (1886) with 4 wins topped the medium japonicas once again. *Magnoliaflora* was last year's winner and also the leading medium japonica multiple for the previous 5 years (1978-1982). In 2nd place for 1983 was *Margaret Davis* (1961).

The small japonicas were led by *Pink Perfection* (1875) with 5 wins. *Black Tie* (1968), the 1982 champ, dropped to third place. *Pink Perfection* was followed by *Ave Maria* (1956). The formal doubles dominated the smalls as usual.

*Little Slam* and *Var* (1969) with 4 wins clearly stood above the miniature japonicas. *Mansize*, the 1982 leader, could only muster one win.

*E. G. Waterhouse* (1954) led the non-retic hybrids. *Freedom Bell* (1965) which tied for the lead in 1982, fell into a tie for second place. Also tied for second was *Waltz Time Var.* (1961) and *Pink Dahlia* (1980). *Pink Dahlia* is the only recent (1980's) introduction to finish 1st or 2nd (in 1983) in any of the 6 multiple categories.

Once again, *Francie L* and *Var* (1964) topped the Retic and Retic Hybrid class. *Francie L* was both the 1982 and previous 5 year winner. It will probably be at the top of the list for many years to come . . . who knows, perhaps it will be there forever. *Francie L* was followed by *Lasca Beauty* (1973).

In conclusion, the older, time tested cultivars clearly outperformed the more recent "hot" new introductions. But, new or old, a matched multiple entry of camellias is always beautiful to behold and that's what this hobby is all about—the exhibition of beautiful flowers.

### Japonicas (Large to very Large)

Grand Slam	8
Giulio Nuccio & Var	5
Elegans Champagne	2
Elegans Supreme	2
White Nun	2
18 others with one win each	

### Japonicas (Medium)

Magnoliaflora	4
Margaret Davis	3
Flame	2
In The Red	2
Sawada's Dream	2
Ville De Nantes	2
Wildfire	
18 others with one win each	

### Japonicas (Small)

Pink Perfection	5
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Ave Maria	3	Retics & Retic Hybrids	
Black Tie	2	Francie L & Var.	7
Maroon & Gold	2	Lasca Beauty	6
4 others with one each		Dr. Clifford Parks	3
Japonicas (Miniature)		Dr. Louis Pollizzi	3
Little Slam & Var	4	Mouchang	3
9 others with one win each		Valley Knudsen	3
Non-Retic Hybrids		Arch of Truimph	2
E. G. Waterhouse	4	Crimson Robe	2
Freedom Bell	3	Cornelian	2
Pink Dahlia	3	Pharoah	2
Waltz Time Var	3	8 others with one win each	
Angel Wings	2		
6 others with one win each			

## REPORT FROM THE NORTHWEST

By Margaret Macdonald-Ingram

The Oregon Camellia Society held its 42nd annual show in April of this year. Will it be our last show? We wonder. At one time we had over 400 members. Today, we are down to about twenty that are actively involved. Almost all of us are senior citizens.

What has happened? Camellias grow well in our area. There are more beautiful ones every year to be grown. And there are more people in the northwest to grow them. A society that doesn't get new blood will fade away. The problem isn't confined to our group. I hear the same complaint from other societies.

Is it possible that only retired people have the interest or time to care for growing things? I hope not. One of the joys of living is being attuned to the world of nature. Gardening and growing things should have a universal appeal to people of all ages. Gardening is as old as the world itself. The first biblical account of man has God putting him in the happiest, most beautiful place He could — a garden.

It looks as though it is up to us older folk to educate our young people to the values and pleasures of growing things — especially camellias.

At our show, which was held in a large shopping mall in Portland, it was

interesting to hear comments and to answer questions that people had about camellias. Some common questions were: "What are they?"; "Can you grow them outdoors?"; "Are they hard to care for, and how big do they get?"; and "Are any of them fragrant?"

Most of these questions were based on lack of information, or lack of observation, it would seem. Portland has hundreds of fine old camellia trees, and many gardens have camellias in flower from February to May. People must have seen them but were not curious enough to discover their name. (I know how shocked I was when guests visiting my own garden in Salem exclaimed about my beautiful "roses" — which were hybrid camellias.)

Educating this new generation about camellias looks like a long uphill climb. Our Oregon Society has started. First, our president, Andrew Sears, donated some fine old hardy specimen camellia plants to one of the Portland Community College campuses. This way the students will now see them in bloom, and the plants will be labeled.

Our Society has supplied hundreds of cuttings and seeds to the teachers working with horticultural students at the colleges. Our new meeting place

will be at Portland University, where we hope to interest students directly with camellia culture.

We have also given hundreds of cuttings to nurserymen getting started in camellia growing. (A heavy frost some years ago wiped out most of their camellia outdoor stock. There are no exclusively camellia nurseries left in the northwest.) Our Society met with the Oregon Nurserymen's Association this winter, hoping to interest some of their 800 members in growing camellias.

We learned a lot from our meeting with the nurserymen, and I think they learned something from us. It was a good exchange. We found that the commercial nurserymen are only interested in camellias that grow well outdoors, and sell well in our area. Many varieties are not commercially suitable.

Some varieties that sell well in Oregon are: 'Debutante,' 'High Hat,' 'Kramer's Supreme,' 'Apple Blossom,' 'Pink Pagoda,' 'Grandiflora Rosea' and 'Magnoliaeflora.' The most popular camellia sold in all our Oregon nurseries is 'Kumasaka.' 'Kumasaka' will take any kind of weather and still bloom with huge, perfect flowers.

The nurserymen told us that in order to sell a camellia there needs to be a flower on a full-bodied plant. To this end, they feed phosphorus for buds, and drop nitrogen after the 4th of July. Hormones were used by all growers in making cuttings. Rootone, Hormodin 3, Dip and Grow, were used. The harder the cutting, the more hormones were used.

August and September were popular months for nurserymen to start camellia cuttings. One nurseryman used sawdust as an inexpensive rooting medium. He takes his cuttings from November to January, unlike most others. He also uses molasses in lieu of hormone mix, at times. He uses no soil in his potting mix — preferring a mix of barkdust, peatmoss, pumice, perlite, vermiculite, etc.

Two of our Camellia Society members, nurserymen, are building up their camellia stock — again with our help. They are: the Landauers, at Floralan Nursery, Route 1 Box 357, Forest Grove, Oregon 97116. And Mrs. R. W. Childress, 25041 S.E. 192nd St., specializing in cold-hardy, popular Northwest camellias. We encourage them by giving them seed and cuttings from our membership's collection of camellias. This collection has been catalogued at well over 1,000 varieties.

The twenty members who put on our April show worked like beavers. We set up tables on Friday evening from 6 P.M. to midnight. Then came back all day Saturday and Sunday until night.

An education table demonstrated planting seeds, grafting, and many other aspects of camellia culture. The corsage table did a brisk business. Leaves were wrapped and ribbons made up the day before, so fresh camellias could be made quickly into corsages.

The membership table brought in seven new members. A plant sale area sold around 150, 1-2 & 5 gallon plants, in spite of the fact that few were in bloom. (Our mild winter and late show had brought almost all our camellias into flower before the show. Last year, the cold winter and earlier show had the same effect — fewer flowers! Since we have to reserve the mall a year ahead, it is very hard to determine the best date — weather being as fickle as it is.)

A continuous slide show of many camellia cultivars attracted interest.

A plant drawing and a vote for the "favorite camellia in the show," brought names of people who might be interested in joining our society. Oddly enough, the public's favorite camellia was an "oldie, but goodie," 'Purity,' which was at its peak of bloom. (Did you ever notice how the public's choice of camellias differs from the judge's choice? I have observed this over many years of attending camellia shows.)

In the past, the usual favorites chosen by the public at our show included such camellias as 'Betty Sheffield Supreme,' 'Grand Prix,' 'Grand Slam,' 'Guilio Nuccio,' 'Finlandia,' 'Drama Girl,' 'Donation,' 'Grandiflora Rosea,' 'Kumasaka' and 'Coral Pink Lotus.'

This year, after overwhelming choosing 'Purity' as first choice, the runners up were 'Dr. Clifford Parks,' 'Kuro-Tsubaki,' 'Black Prince,' 'Lotus' and 'Fimbriata.'

People were disappointed that they couldn't buy some of the prize-winning camellias, locally. They were encouraged to join our society so we could share our cuttings with them.

Some people remarked that "camellias bloom during our rainy season, and many flowers are blown off or become discolored, and lots of blooms needed to be raked up." For people like these, we suggested sasanquas that come before the frost and rains, or varieties like 'Kumasaka' that can take any kind of weather and look beautiful. We told them to disbud for larger flowers and for fewer fallen ones.

For those who complained that there is "no fragrance" in camellias, we introduced them to a spray of Lutchuen-sis that was intensely fragrant — or showed them larger blooms of "Mrs. Bertha A. Harms" and "Sweet Bonaire," both delicately fragrant.

Northwest camellias must compete with rhododendrons, which bloom at about the same time. In fact the rhododendron show was the same day as our camellia show and drew some people that would normally come to our show.

"Rhodies" have the advantage of being easily propagated in our area. They are cheap compared to camellias. One can buy rhodies at any nursery, supermarket or discount store for less than two dollars a gallon can, for some varieties. The weather here is not as hard on rhodies as on camellias.

Rhodies come in many sizes, from low growing dwarf ones with fine small foliage like azaleas, to huge tree ones

with great big leaves. Some are spectacular, with trusses as large as a man's head. The colors range from white, through cream, yellow, bright oranges, red, pinks, purple, lavender and blue. Our slower growing, less cold-hardy, more expensive camellias have a hard time competing with the gaudy rhodies.

One table at our show displayed "Camellias of the Year," started with 1943, to date. These camellias were honored and voted upon by the membership each year as an outstanding variety for growing outdoors in the Pacific Northwest. The list acts as a guide to gardeners in acquiring new camellias for landscape.

Started in 1943, these "Camellias of the Year" are: 'Kumasaka', 'Grandiflora Rosea', 'Mathotiana', 'Nagasaki', 'Magnoliaeflora', 'Lotus', 'Adolphe Audusson', 'Anne Lindbergh', 'Ville De Nantes', 'Gigantea', 'Finlanda Var.', 'Mrs. Bertha A. Harms', 'Elegans (Chandler)', 'Monte Carlo', 'Flame', 'Donckelarii', 'C. M. Wilson', 'Fred Sander', 'Finlandia' (white), 'Daikagura', 'Guilio Nuccio', 'R. L. Wheeler', 'Brigadoon', 'Betty Sheffield Supreme', 'Drama Girl', 'Mrs. D. W. Davis', 'Tomorrow', 'Kramer's Supreme', 'Hawaii', 'Tiffany', 'Ballet Dancer', 'Helen Bower', 'Tomorrow Park Hill', 'Grandslam', 'Elsie Jury', 'Angel Wings', 'Sunset Oaks', 'Grand Prix', 'Dixie Knight Supreme', 'Margaret Davis' (1983) and 'Dainty California' — our 1984 choice.

Following our show in April, we had a May "Camellia Day" with demonstrations of grafting, cuttings, pruning, propagation and general culture. We had a lot of publicity and sent letters to all members regarding the meeting (two letters to each new member). Only nine people came! Most of those were the experts who gave the demonstrations and talks. Only one new member showed up!

As I have said before — it is a long, uphill road to keep our Camellia Society going.

# HIGO NOMENCLATURE

by Vi Stone

*Ed. Note: The 1981 Camellia Nomenclature lists 32 Camellia Cultivars which can be classified as Higos. However, there are many other Higo cultivars which were developed in Japan and which have been collected by Camellia hobbyists here in the U.S.A. Some of the most complete collections are those in the gardens of F. F. Becker and Tom Perkins in Brookhaven, Mississippi and in the garden of Mr. & Mrs. Henry Stone. Vi Stone has made a listing of Higo cultivars and we believe that it should be published as a service to those hobbyists who might wish to add to their collections. Herewith is Vi Stone's listing.*

NAME	COLOR	SIZE (C.M.)	YEAR OF ORIGIN
Akebono (Higo)	White		1830
Akatsuki-No-Kaoro	Light pink, s/d fragrant	7	1962
Ariake-No-Tsuki	Syn. "Kokka"		
Asagao	Soft pink	12	1912
Aso-Musume	Pink, shading rose at edge	9	1972
Aso-Musume	(Toshino) light pink white at base	7/8	1975
Asahi-No-Mai	Crimson	10	1912
Asahi-No-Minato	Crimson	10	1912
Asahi-Nishiki	White, streaked rose & moired white	10	?-1867-1939
			1955
Ahahi-Zuru	Red with some white spots	10	1912
Aya-Nishiki (Higo)	White streaked rose pink	10	1912
Asuma-Nishiki	Light pink streaked deeper pink	7/8	1912
Beni-Fubuki	White streaked rose pink, sport Shin-Tsukasa		
	Nishiki	11	1969
Beni-Osaraku	Crimson	9	1912
Beni-Tancho	Crimson, sport Tancho	10	1970
Bishonen	Rose pink, Sport Shin-Tsukasa Nishiki	11	1969
Chiyo-Juru	Light pink	medium	1929
Chujo-Haku	White	7	1912
Choji-Shiro	Same		
Chujo-Shiro	Same		
Choku-Raku (Higo)	Cherry pink	11	1955
Chosho	White, crimson streaks and spots	7/8	1912
Daisetsuzan	White syn. "Mangetsu"	9/11	
Dai-Showa	Pink striped rose, sport Taiyo-Nishiki	9	1969
Egao	Sherry pink	9	1830
Ezo	Streaked rose (1830)	9	1912
Ezo-Kakehashi	Red sport (Ezo) 1830	9	1912
Ezo-Nishiki (Higo)	Vari form Ezo	9	1912
Fuji	Pale pink turns white	8/10	1958
Fuji-No-Yuki	White	8	1867-1939
Fuji-No-Mine	White		
Gekka-No-Mai	White	10	1912
Ginga	White streaked rose red	9	1912
Gin-Sekai	White	10	1963
Gosho-Kagami	Light pink	8	1912
Gosho-Zakura	Pale pink, shading deeper pink towards edge	7/8	300 Yrs. old
Hagoromo (Higo)	Crimson	8/12	200 Yrs. old
Hakurakuten (Higo)	White, sport Shin-Tsukasa Nishiki	11	1968
Hakusen	White	10	1952
Hakutei-Jo	Syn. "Shiro-osaraku"		
Haku-Taka	White	10	1955
Haku-Tsuru (Higo)	White	11	1912
Haresugata	Pink turns white when ages	10	1972

Haru-Gasumi	Pink, streaked deeper pink, edged white	10	1960
Haru-No-Yuki	Pure white		1963
Hatsune	Pink	10	1965
Hatsuwarai	Pink, shading deeper pink towards bottom	10	1960
Hichi-Go-San	Pink, sometimes changed to anemoneform	8	1975
Higo-No-Homare	White striped rose pink, sport "Taikanho"	11	1979
Hi-No-Hakama	Crimson	9	1912
Hinomaru	Deep red	6/9	1912
			(200 Yrs. old)
Hiodoshi	Scarlet	10	1912
Hi-No-Tsukasa	Crimson	10	1912
Hirose	White	10	1962
Ichu (Kurai-No-Himo)	Bright red	10	1912
Ikkyu	Allied to "Gosho-Zakura"		1830
Ima-Kumagai	Bright crimson	10	1912
Itten	Streaked white spots		1830
Iwato-No-Hikari	Crimson	9	1963
Iyemoto	Brilliant pink, fragrant	10	1981
Jitsu-Getsu	Rose, moired white	9	1912
Jitsu-Getsu-Sei	Red, moired white	9	1958
Kago-Tsurube	Red, with unusual clusters of stamen	10	1967
Kakehashi	White, lined pink, white, streaked (1830)	8	1912
Kara-Nishiki (Higo)	White streaked rose pink, fragrant	10	1912
Kawari-Tatsuta	Streaked		1830
Kazue-No-Tsuki	Rose pink sport Tanchō	10	1970
Kin-Mizuhiki (Higo)	Red with red stamens		1830
Ki-Karako	White with creamy petaloids, sport "Fuji-No-Yuki"	9	1968
Kinshiden	Pink, shaded deeper pink with white edge	11	1963
Kiyo	Light pink	9	1912
Kobai	Crimson (Yamato Nishiki sport)	11	1912
Kobai-No-Zu	Moired form "Kobai"	11	1963
Ko-Fuyo	Syn. Hi-no-tsukasa		
Kogen-No-Tsuki	Rose pink sport Taikanho	11	1979
Kokka	Crimson moired white, syn. Ariake-no-tsuki	11	1967
Komachi	Rose red sport Nana-komachi	9	1963
Kumagai (Higo)	Red (1830) (occasionally anemone form occurs)	13	1912
			(300 Yrs. old)
Kuni-No-Hikari	Rose red	10	1960
Kyo-Nishiki (Higo)	White, streaked rose pink	10	1955
Mai-Zuru (Higo)	White	6	1912
Mana-Zuru	White	10	1912
Mangetsu	White	7/10	1912
Manzairaku	Rose pink, moired, streaked white edge	12	1963
Meika-Tsukasa	Crimson, moired white, sport "Beni-Osaraku"	9	1969
Mikuni-No-Homare	Pink lined rose pink, white edge	10	1960
Mine-No-Yuki (Higo)	Light pink	10	1912
Misu-No-Uchi	White with some pink streaks	9	1912
Miyako-Nishiki	Pink	10	1912
Miyako-No-Haru	Rose pink	8	1958
Miyako-Osaraku	Light pink, deeper edge	6/8	1912-1958
Momiji-Gari (Higo)	Crimson	10	1858 (1912)
Murakumo	Light pink, crimson streaks, white edge	9/10	1912
Nampu	Syn. Bishonen		
Nana-Komachi	Flesh pink, streaked rose	9	1912
Narutaka	White	10	1912
Nikko (Higo)	Rose red	8	1961
Nioi-Beni	Brilliant red, fragrant	11	1970
Nioi-Fubuki	Pure white, fragrant	11	1967
Nioi-Fukurin	Deep pink edged white, fragrant	11	1970

Nishiki-Shiko	Deep pink, mottled white	9	1912
Oaso (Ohaso)	Rose pink edged white	12	1968
Okan	White, edged rose red (sport Showa-no-hikari) also thought to be sport (Yamatonishiki)	11	1979
Osoraku	Soft pink, best of all higos at that time, possibly same as "Osaraku"	11	1830
Ota Haku	Best of white-1830	7/9	1912
Oyama	Original name of Kumagai	14	1830
Ozeki (Higo)	Red	12	1965
Ozora	Cherry Pink	6	1912
Reiho	White sport Shin-tsukasa-nishiki	12	1970
Ryusei	White streaked rose pink, sport Shin-tsukasa-nishiki	11	1969
Sakura-Gari	Cherry pink	10	1912
Sakura-Komachi	Rose pink (light)	7	1912
Sakura-Tsukasa	Cherry pink	8/9	1912
Sanko-Nishiki	White lined rose	9	1963
Sekiyoh	Crimson, white streaks & spots	Large	1962
Sensu-Guruma	Syn. Tatsuta (Gawa)		1830
Seto-Egao	Light pink, white base	10	1967 (1920)
Shigure-Daki	Pink (soft) streaked deeper	9	1912
Shin-Hagoromo	Crimson	11	1970
Shin-Nippon	Syn. Showa-no-hikari		
Shin-Otahaku	White, opens vertically	11	1977
Shino-Nome	Rose pink, scarlet streaks edged white	10	
Shin-Tsukasa	Crimson	11	1958
Shin-Tsukasa Nishiki	White, dashed rose pink	11	1912
Shin-Yamato	White, streaked rose, moired	11	1912
Shiranuhu	Deep red, occasional white lines	9/10	1912
Shira Sag	Pure white	11	1963
Shira Taka	Syn. Haku taka		
Shiratama (Higo)	White, dense stamen		1912
Shira-Yuki (Higo)	White	5/7	1958
Shiro-Ji-Shokko	White, splendidly striped, crimson (syn. Yamato Nishiki)	11	1912
Shiro-Komachi	White	Small	1912
Shiro-Osaraku	White	8/10	1962
Shiro-Shin-Tsukasa	Syn. "Reiho"		
Shirotae	White		1963
Shojo	Crimson	11	1963
Shokko-Nishiki	Red, moired white	8/10	1962
Sho-Oh	Light pink	8	1912
Showa-No-Hikari	Pink streaked rose pink white edge	8	1955
Shugetsu	Crimson sport "Taikanho"	11	1976
Shuko-No-Tsuki	Syn. Kobai-no-zu		
Soyo-Kaze	Light pink	8/9	1960
Sugoroku	Like Kyo-nishiki, in various colors	8	1974
Suisho Haku	White	8	
Tabaruzaka	Pink, sometimes lines deeper pink, sport Kyo-nishiki	9	1974
Taikanho	White striped crimson	11	1976
Taiyo	Crimson sport taiyo-nishiki	9	1969
Taiyo-Nishiki (Higo)	White splashed deep pink	9	1963
Taiheiraku	Rose pink	10	1958
Takagi	Syn. Wataya-jiro		
Takasago	Light pink	10	1912
Tama-Ikari	Creamy white, shading pink to edge, fragrant	8	1969
Tancho	White, streaked crimson	10	1912
Tatsuta	Streaked		1830
Tenko	Light pink, fragrant	8	1965



Tenyu (Tenju)	Soft pink, white edge	10	1975
Togen	Pink	11	1968
Tsuboi-No-Haru	Rose, dashed rose, edged white	9	1962
Tsukasa-Beni	Scarlet	9	1962
Tsukasa-Nishiki	Putatively syn. Tancho	10	1830
Tsuzumi-Nami	Streaked		1830
Uchuden	Pure white	11	1963
Uchu-No-Hikari	Pink edged white, sport Taikanho	11	1979
Umegaki	Rose pink	10	1912
Usugesho	Soft pink	10	1962
Usukewai	Soft pink (meaning of name is identical to Usu-gesho)		1830
Wataya Jiro	White		1830
Yamato Nishiki (Higo)	White striped crimson	11	1912
Yatsuhashi	White streaked and dashed crimson	10	1912
Yau	Light pink streaked pink	9	1963
Yoanji	Crimson, blooms too early		1830
Yoshino	Syn. Aso-musume		
Yuki-Onnan	White, having lesser stamens		1830
Yuki-Sugata	White		1830
Zuiko-Nishiki	White to pink, splashed rose	10	1963

## 1983 — 1984 CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SHOW SCHEDULE

DATE	EVENT	LOCATION
Nov. 4, 5 & 6, 1983	<i>California Camellia-Rama</i>	Smuggler's Inn, Fresno
Dec. 3 & 4, 1983	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Council "Gib" Show</i>	Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Jan. 14-15, 1984	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Society Huntington Show</i>	Huntington Gardens San Marino
Jan. 21 & 22, 1984	<i>Pacific Camellia Society Show</i>	City of Hope, Duarte
Jan. 28 & 29, 1984	<i>South Coast Camellia Society Show</i>	South Coast Botanical Gardens, Palos Verdes
Jan 28 & 29, 1984	<i>No. Cal. Camellia Council Kick-Off Show</i>	Vintage Fair Mall, Modesto
Feb. 4 & 5, 1984	<i>Peninsula Camellia Society Show</i>	Vet. Mem. Bldg., Redwood City
Feb. 4 & 5, 1984	<i>San Diego Camellia Society Show</i>	Balboa Park, San Diego
Feb. 11 & 12, 1984	<i>Temple City Camellia Society Show</i>	Arboretum, Arcadia
Feb. 18 & 19, 1984	<i>Pomona Valley Camellia Society Show</i>	Pomona First Fed. S&L, Claremont
Feb. 18 & 19, 1984	<i>Santa Clara Camellia Society Show</i>	Community Center, Santa Clara
Feb. 25 & 26, 1984	<i>So. Cal. Camellia Council Spring Show</i>	Descanso Gardens, La Canada
Feb. 25 & 26, 1984	<i>Delta Camellia Society Show</i>	Campolindo High School, Moraga
March 3 & 4, 1984	<i>Sacramento Camellia Society Show</i>	Convention Center, Sacramento
March 3 & 4, 1984	<i>Camellia Society of Kern County Show</i>	Aram Adams Gardens, Bakersfield
March 10 & 11, 1984	<i>Central California Camellia Soc. Show</i>	Fashion Fair Mall, Fresno
March 10 & 11, 1984	<i>Northern California Camellia Society Show</i>	Willows Shopping Mall, Concord
March 17 & 18, 1984	<i>Modesto Camellia Society Show</i>	Gallo Admin. Bldg., Modesto
March 24 & 25, 1984	<i>Sonoma County Camellia Society Show</i>	Santa Rosa Jr. Coll., Santa Rosa

# THE GRAFT WATCHER

by James H. McCoy, Fayetteville, NC

Another camellia season has gone down the drain, or perhaps it would sound better if I said, "Another camellia season has become history." We're busy with summer things now, grafting, principally—and graft watching. I may not be the best camellia grower around, but I doubt that anyone is a better graft watcher than I.

When I retired from civil service about four years ago, I fully intended to go into construction work. I got my contractor's license, bought a pickup truck, and got my company on the bidders list at Fort Bragg, thus assuring myself of invitations to bid on the various government jobs that would come up. At the same time, I began to get much more involved with my camellia hobby, doubling the size of my greenhouse, planting seeds by the thousands, even accepting the job of editor of "Carolina Camellias," the publication of South Carolina Camellia Society. Of course, I multiplied the number of grafts I make every year. It didn't take me long to realize that I could not do construction work and still have time for my camellias. I had to back away from one or the other. That decision wasn't hard to make. My pickup truck hasn't hauled a load of building materials in years!

I start grafting about the first of January and continue rather heavily through March. After that, I do only emergency grafting—when I luck up on a good scion or a graft fails and re-grafting is called for. This year, I did 54 in January, 19 in February and 40 in March. I cover the junction of scion and stock with aluminum foil and try not to disturb it until I see some action on the part of the growth bud.

My graft watching doesn't start in earnest till around the middle of April. Up till then, I never look for any "takes." I give them the once over every day or two just in case one has dropped its leaves—a pretty clear sign

that I've lost that scion. This rarely happens to me, but when it does, I re-graft immediately, unless the stock is dead and this too, very rarely happens.

All my grafts start out under a long table in the greenhouse. Starting about May 1, or a few days before, I begin checking them weekly. What do I look for? Well, not necessarily new growth, but rather a change in the growth bud of the scion, an elongation, a different green, a sparkle in its eye. When I see this, I move the graft, jar and all, to the top of the table. I remove the foil and examine the graft for callus. Almost always the callus is forming nicely. If it is, I make a check mark with a grease pencil on the tag and replace the foil. The following Monday morning, I move to an adjacent bench all those grafts which have the check mark on the tag and at least a little bit of growth on the part of the scion. I also remove the cloche at this time. For about a week, I make a point of checking these grafts twice a day, morning and afternoon, and any other time I happen to be in the vicinity of the greenhouse. Any indication of stress, any wilting of new growth, any loss of sheen on the part of the bud will bring the cloche back immediately and transport that graft back to the table. If they are still doing well a week after I have removed the choche, out of the greenhouse they go to join the other plants. I have chosen Monday as action day (remove the choche and remove to the outside) because I often leave town for the weekend (Saturday and Sunday). This will give me five days to observe the grafts without their cloches and after they have been removed to the outside. If they're still doing all right after 5 days, I consider that I have a new plant and don't worry about them any more.

One neighbor, also retired, told me that he sees me going down to my greenhouse so much even though all the plants have been moved outside,

till he figured I must be making "moonshine" down there! Well, I don't know how to make "moonshine," but I'll bet it's not as much trouble as graft watching and not nearly as much fun!

## MY TEN FAVOURITE CAMELLIAS

by Nancy Martin, New South  
Wales

Living in a high Tablelands area with long, cold, frosty winters and often hot dry summers it took many years to grow the requisite shelter for camellias and we suffered some early losses. However, now at last I am able to indulge my love for my favourite plants and now have about 70 around the garden and many more in pots—many of them still small plants and yet to prove themselves in this harsh climate.

From early March when the first sasanquas start to bloom till late November when the last flowers fall and the seed pods set I am camellia crazy and my family knows that I am not really responsible.

It is almost impossible to choose my ten favourite and I have not tried to list them in order of preference as there is no way to really separate ten from my many favourites. Next year I would surely choose at least some different ones.

*Chandlerii*—the first camellia I had—reliable and undemanding blooming every year in a corner of the courtyard with almost no care and giving a wonderful profusion of lovely deep red flowers.

*Fimbriata*—lovely white formal, sadly not now blooming for me as I lost my plant in an attempt to move it to a more suitable part of the garden. However, I have two tiny plants grown from cuttings from the original which have set buds this year, and a tiny plant of *Fimbriata*'s parent *Alba Plenta* grown

from a cutting from the first camellia my mother had, also due to bloom this year.

*Drama Girl*—out now, early July—full of large generous buds still to bloom. It is a dramatic splash of colour in a winter garden.

*Dr. Tinsley*—shy to bloom at first but always beautiful and full of deep pink buds opening to glorious pale pink flowers—no two blooms at quite the same stage.

*Francie-L*—lovely, lovely apricot pink twisted and fluted and wonderfully large—two blooms will fill your two hands, beautiful indoors where two or three will fill a bowl.

*Magnoliaflora*—gentle, early blooming, ladylike, softest pink, just coming into bloom indoors in a large pot. She will be returned to the outdoors when flowering is finished and will not resent the change at all.

*Elegans Champagne*—breathtakingly beautiful—only a new plant and still unproven here but superb and has a goodly number of buds this year. Still in a pot and well sheltered, as soon as the buds fill out a little more to be brought indoors to "feast my soul the whole day through."

*Lucinda*—a not to be overlooked sasanqua, espaliered on a north facing wall, starts to bloom early March (this year the first bloom opened on March 6th) and will go on blooming till the end of August. Never a great profusion of flowers but a few at all times over a six month period.

*Fircone*—exquisite, blood red, precious miniature. Perfectly formed with petals overlaid as its name indicates, full of bud on a strong upright plant. Still in a pot to be brought indoors and enjoyed.

*Margaret Waterhouse*—strong growing, generous, elegant, long blooming, delicate pink single. If I could only have one camellia (heaven forbid!) it would have to be Margaret Waterhouse.

And then there would be . . . the list would never end. Each in her turn lovelier and more seductive than the one which first bloomed yesterday.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND

Tax deductible contributions to the CAMELLIA NOMENCLATURE ENDOWMENT FUND for the period August 1 to October 1, 1983 are as follows:

Pomona Camellia Society ..... *Contribution for three C. Chrysantha  
and to the Memory of Alice Sullivan*  
John L. Sullivan ..... *Contribution to the memory of Alice Sullivan*  
*(The above two acknowledgments were listed wrong in the last issue)*  
Ed Streit ..... *Contribution in memory of Ken Thompson*  
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Woo ..... *Contribution in memory of Ken Thompson*  
Pepinieres de Kerisnel Nursery ..... *Contribution for two C. Chrysantha*  
Mr. & Mrs. Ernie Pieri .. *Contribution in memory of Charles Butler and Ken Thompson*  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Donnan ..... *Cash Contribution*  
Antonio Sevesi ..... *Contribution for three C. Chrysantha*  
Mr. & Mrs. Ernie Pieri .. *Contribution in memory of Gus Benvenieu and J. W. Bradford*  
Los Angeles Camellia Society ..... *Cash Contribution*  
South Coast Camellia Society ..... *Contribution in memory of Don George*

The total money in the Endowment fund as of October 1, 1983 is \$18,256.24

## JUDGES SYMPOSIUM

A Judges Symposium will be held under the auspices of the Southern California Camellia Council. The date for this important event will be Saturday, January 7, 1984. The location will be the Exhibition Building of the Descanso Gardens in La Canada. The Symposium is being organized by Ernie Pieri, Sergio Bracci and Elsie Bracci. Discussions will be lead by well known camellia hobbyists such as: Harold Dryden; John Movich; Stanley Miller; Sergio and Elsie Bracci and others. Grady Perigan will show slides of Show winners and of many of the newer cultivars for identification and study. There will be a no-host smorgasboard luncheon served in the Exhibit Building kitchens at noon for a nominal charge. The symposium will start at 9:30 AM and will terminate at 4:30 PM. This event is designed as a refresher course for older judges and as a required course for novice and "would-be" judges. It should be attended by everyone who wants to be considered for a place on the roster list for judges for the 1984 camellia show

season. Further information can be obtained by writing or phoning to Mr. Ernie Pieri: 601 Elm Street, San Gabriel, Calif. 91775 Ph. (213) 287-5987.

### SPECIAL NOTICE

The Huntington Camellia Show has been re-scheduled for Saturday and Sunday, January 14 & 15, at the Huntington Gardens in San Marino. Please make a note of this change.

## *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 Alltizer, 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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