Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

A Non-Profit Organization

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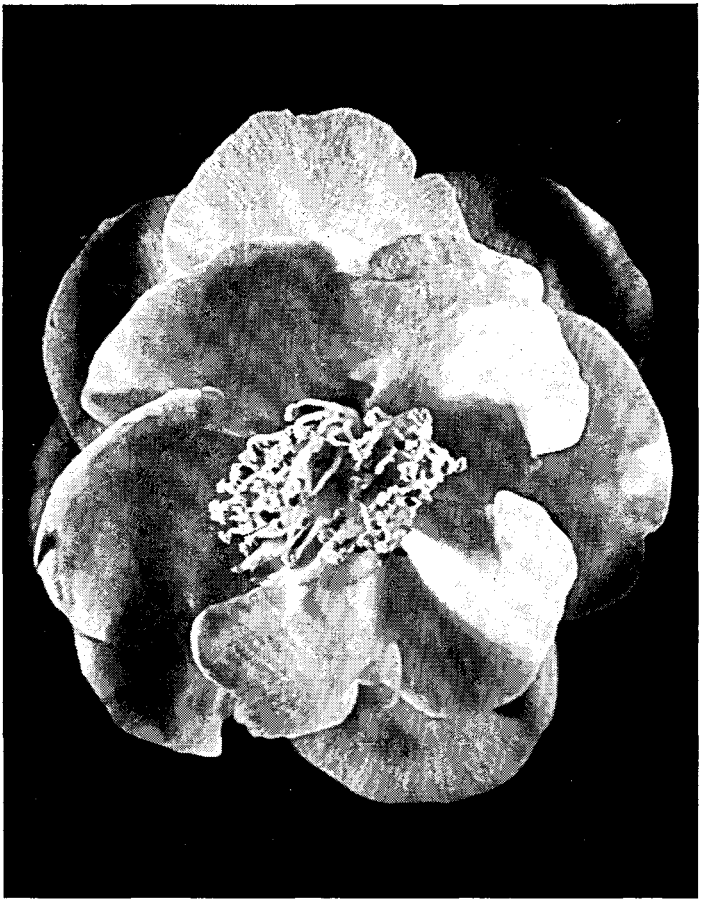

MRS. HOWARD ASPER

(Said to be same as Hana-Fuki.) Very large, cup-shaped semi-double of Lotus form, with glowing light-pink petals. Medium, compact growth.

Courtesy SUNSET Magazine
Photo by Herbert V. Mitchell, Oakland

NORTHEN CALIFORNIA CAMELLIA SOCIETY, INC.

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The Northern California Camellia Society, Inc. is a non-profit organization of camellia fanciers interested in the culture, propagation, and development of camellias. Meetings are held on the first Monday in each month from October to May inclusive, at 8 p.m., at the Chabot School Auditorium, Oakland. Membership is open to all those with a serious interest in the subject. Annual Dues $5.00. Membership application blanks may be obtained from John Paul Edwards, Secretary, 1347 Trestle Glen Road, Oakland.

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THE WILLIAMS KODACHROMES

At the October 2, 1950 meeting of the Northern California Camellia Society, the new and improved slides of Mr. Frank Williams of Beverly Hills, will be shown, covering (1) outstanding camellia varieties, including new introductions and (2) camellia gardens of the Deep South.

Mr. Williams is a celebrated camellia collector and a distinguished photographer, who has originated new photographic techniques now used extensively in the motion picture industry. He has made camellia pilgrimages to the southern states, where he is well known to camellia fanciers. In his collection are numerous kodachromes taken in the private camellia gardens of collectors well known to members of this Society.

RESULTS OF ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1950-51

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CAMELLIA PAGEANT AT LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA TOGETHER WITH DISCUSSION OF PEST CONTROL PROBLEMS

By A. E. Morrison, Agricultural Commissioner, Sacramento County

The subject of my talk this evening was publicized as **Pest Control Problems of Camellias;** however, since I just recently returned from a sojourn to Louisiana where I attended the 1950 annual meeting of the American Camellia Society as well as the celebrated camellia pageant at Lafayette, some 140 miles west of New Orleans, I was requested to show kodachromes taken on this trip and to make pertinent comments. I shall therefore digress from my main topic and begin with my visit to the deep South.

Camellia-Conscious Louisiana

Throughout Louisiana public plantings of flowering shrubs are encouraged. In New Orleans, streetcars and some of the bus lines travel through parkways planted to combinations of camellias, azaleas, rose of Sharon and other plants. I should judge that some thirty or forty miles of such parkways are so planted.

In Lafayette, where the 1950 meeting of the American Camellia Society was held on January 21 and 22, the Southwest Louisiana Institute is located. The entrance to the university grounds has a center strip planted to camellias in combination with azaleas and other plants along the sidewalks on three sides of the campus. They are also used along the sides of the arched walkways between buildings. The outside lanes of the entrance driveway are lined with azaleas. This year the blooming season was early, with camellias being past their peak of bloom the third week in January, while the early varieties of azaleas were at their best.

This is the Evangeline country of bayous and cypress swamps. The water table is quite high and drainage none too good. For this reason it is customary to practice above-ground burials, giving special interest to the cemeteries of this region, which are noted for their exquisite sculpture. This underground water condition is favorable to a crawfish resembling a small lobster, about four inches in lenth. Mud tubes about five inches across and sometimes reaching eight inches in height are common in gardens and fields. They do their feeding

* The above talk, illustrated with colored slides, was given at the March 4, 1950 meeting of the N.C.C.S.

at night, cutting off leaves and plant material close to the ground, which is taken back to their burrows. Apparently they do little damage to camellias. The fine camellia planting of Mr. Frank Godcheaux, Jr., at Abbeville, Louisiana, is situated in an area heavily infested with this pest.

Mr. Godcheaux has an outstanding camellia collection and one of his hobbies is the grafting of all known types of a variety onto an old plant. This gives him an ideal set-up to make his own comparison of variety strains growing on a single plant. Mr. Godcheaux' father, who lives on an adjacent property, also maintains a large collection of camellias. A seedling, Angels of the Oaks, will bear watching and without doubt will go far as a popular variety. It is a large semi-double, rose red with some white variegation.

The camellia show at Lafayette is held in a large coliseum, and the night before, a camellia pageant is held in the same place. The arena used for setting up the tables is 190 feet long and 110 feet wide. Camellias are used for decoration at the pageant and, this year, included some 3,700 blooms to line the top of the concrete wall encircling the arena. Camellias in containers were placed in the foreground in front of a large stage at one end. The season being late and with very few blooms on the plants, thousands of blossoms were wired in place. The effect was beautiful and looked absolutely natural. About 7500 people were seated in this building enjoying the pageant. A queen is selected for the pageant,; the 1949 selection was Miss Mouton, the granddaughter of Gov. Mouton, for whom the camellia Gov. Mouton was named.

Following the pageant the staging committee of the show, aided by students, clear the arena, set up tables and start receiving camellias for the show by 8 o'clock the next morning. An outstanding feature of the Lafayette show is the beautifully decorated tea table, with young ladies in colorful formals serving tea to the guests.

The area is divided into two parts by a movable screen, and the camellia show occupies one half, while the judging of livestock takes place in the other.

The placement of flowers on the tables is unique. All flowers are classified by variety. Each blossom must show at least one leaf and the blooms are placed on the table according to color. First, second and third awards are used where three or more entries are made, but only honorable mention ribbons are awarded where less than three flowers of a variety are entered.

Woodville Red was selected as the most outstanding flower in the 1950 show. It was a most worthwhile specimen.

Dr. Tinsley is a comparatively new variety, originating in Lafayette, and is in heavy demand in the South. The bud, as well as the flower, is most attractive.

Minerals in the soil cause a purpling in the color of many varieties. Here Purple Dawn has a definite purple color. Purple is also quite strong in the varieties Mrs. Chas. Cobb, Mathotiana Varient, Adolphe Audusson Special, Wm. Penn and Colletti Maculata.

No display in the South would be complete without Laurel Leaf, which shows a cupping of petals in this locality.

The Donckelari is a camellia typical of the area, this being the Griffin strain which does not show so much white as the Tea Garden strain, the original bush of which is located in the Tea Garden in Summerville, South Carolina, where a tea plantation was started during colonial days. At present the Tea Garden lacks care and

(Continued on page 8)

LAKESIDE CAMELLIA GARDEN PLANTING NEARING COMPLETION

By O. E. Hopfer, Past President and Chairman, Lakeside Park Camellia Planting

Today I feel like the office man who decides to overhaul the motor of his car—but can work on it only on week ends. It gets to be a long-drawn-out affair; but when finally that day comes when he cinches up on the head bolts, installs the spark plugs, affixes the wires, he knows that in just a few moments when he steps on the starter, if he hasn't overlooked anything—that job can be considered done. Thereafter it will be only a matter of maintenance to enjoy the effort he has put into it.

When the Northern California Camellia Society, Inc., three years ago, started the Lakeside Park Camellia Garden in cooperation with the Oakland Park Department, headed by William Penn Mott, Jr., it looked like a job that might take years to complete.

Those of us who were willing to donate plants to bring the joy of Camellias to thousands who can never grow them, and those of us who are interested in knowing how the varieties the fans talk about perform under Bay Area conditions when expertly handled, wanted to be sure that the plants we donated serve the purpose intended and would not walk off during the middle of the night as so many things do in public places. So, the first thing the Park Department did was to give us that assurance by surrounding the entire area with a six-foot non-climbable fence to give protection to the plants during the hours when no attendants are on duty.

The ground has been carefully prepared with an abundance of oak and pine leaf mold and peat moss and the levels of the beds have been properly established for good drainage.

After the beds were properly prepared it was the job of the planting committee, consisting of Toichi Domoto, Dr. G. Myron Grismore and myself, to evaluate all of the Camellias which had been delivered to the park and assign them positions which we deemed best, considering such factors as exposure, quality of variety, size of plant, habits of growth. Considerable study and consultation went into the matter of placement. Those of you who know the other two members of this committee will realize that I had excellent assistance, and no one will know how deeply I shall miss the late Dr. Grismore in carrying this project to completion.

The planting is now far enough along that I think it worthwhile for every member of this Society to stop in at Lakeside Park on any day except Saturday and Sunday, when the place is locked up as tight as a bank vault, and see what has been going on. Your appraisal could not, of course, be accurate without your looking at the master plan and knowing what is still to come. You now see only the raised beds planted with Camellias and certain areas of lawn. Without referring to the master plan which was drawn up by a landscape architect, you cannot know just which areas are going to be covered with brick and where the walks are going into make it possible for the public to get close enough to the plants to enjoy the flowers without stepping into the beds. The elevation plan will also show you the lath-covered promenade which will give protection to many of the white and shell-pink Camellias requiring shelter to give their best performance. The Park Department is designing special redwood containers for the delicate varieties.

In this test garden you will find all types of varieties and sizes of plants, from the very hottest collector's items out of gallon cans to larger specimens

of varieties that might cause you to ask—Wonder why they let that thing in. If the plant has a nice big trunk and a root system that came out of a half-barrel, but the name tag does not convince you of its quality, you know just what is going to happen to this variety. We are now grafting some large Covinas in half-barrels which Jack McDonnell of McDonnell Nursery gave us, and these will be planted out into the garden next year —others will be grafted right in the beds, and they have been positioned with just that in mind.

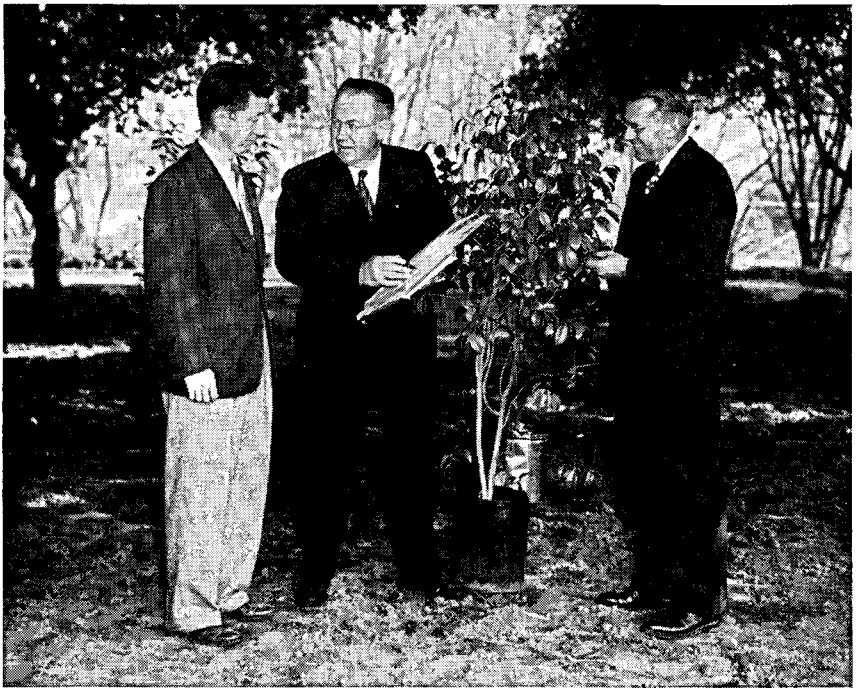
Some of the plants that were grown under lath were burned severely during several hot days last summer; but when the new growth comes out this spring, the appearance of these plants will improve materially.

You may also wonder why, in one of the large beds in the foreground, the Camellias are planted rather closely. Many of these are small plants of recent introduction on which the committee members did not have enough information to make an intelligent placement of the variety, so you might consider this just a nurse bed for small plants. In another year or two, after these Camellias have become established and have had an opportunity to show what they will do, we shall probably remove every other plant in this bed. Those taken out will be placed in other beds or in redwood containers to be grown under the lath-covered promenade if the blooms are of delicate color or the foliage will not withstand full exposure to sunlight.

The Oakland Park Department has assigned one gardener, Bob Ammerman, to this Camellia garden and the plants are "his baby." Every day he walks around the beds with his notebook and makes notes on what varieties are coming into bloom and any other information that catches his eye.

Accurate records are being kept on every Camellia that is donated and if five years hence Mrs. Fisher E. Simmons, the present owner of E. A. McIlhenny's Avery Island nursery, should visit the Bay Area and stop at Lakeside Park and say: "Could I see the plant of Virgin's Blush I sent for planting in this Camellia garden?" Bob Ammerman would refer to his big book and tell her: "Your Virgin's Blush is No. 206 in Bed No. 16. It is now 68" tall, well branched, full of buds, the blooms have been opening into nice flowers, and in the shade of a big oak tree they are holding color quite well. That's what the book says; now let's go out and take a look at it." And when Mrs. Simmons sees that plant with E. A. McIlhenny's name on it, she will feel just like Aunt Emma who returns to Oakland after an absence of five years, looks at her brother's high school left-end who has been getting all his vitamins and comments: "My, how that boy has grown."

If my count is correct, we now have a total of 389 Camellias in Lakeside Park, and we need 61 more to complete the job. Among the varieties we really need more of are Chandleri Elegans, Pope Pius, Donckelarri, Gigantea, Candida Elegantissima (Nagasaki) and Princess Bachiocchi. If any member of this Society has hesitated to give one or more plants to this garden because they are young at the game and their collection contains only small plants—don't let that deter you if you have duplicate plants. And if you have large plants of varieties that no longer catch your fancy—let us have those too. For instance, if you have some large Pink Perfection, I shall even swallow my pride and accept them with open arms. If they perform well in Lakeside Park, no one will be happier than **you** and **I,** and in the event that the big black book shows they haven't done any better in the Camellia garden than at your home, we reserve the right to give them the Stanford treatment which is exemplified by: "Give 'em the ax, the ax, the ax—" They will make satis-



LAKESIDE PARK CAMELLIA PLANTING CAREFULLY SUPERVISED

Lynn Harris, Asst. Superintendent, Oakland Park Department; O. E. Hopfer, Chairman, Lakeside Park Camellia Planting, N.C.C.S.; and William Penn Mott, Jr., Superintendent, Oakland Park Department. Every plant donated to this Camellia Garden is carefully positioned, and accurate and complete records are kept on the performance of each variety.

factory understock for grafting rare and unusual varieties.

So, if you want to make a contribution to this planting which will bring joy and knowledge of Camellias to Mr. John Q. Public for many years to come, let me know of your intentions NOW, and follow that by delivering your plants to Bob Ammerman at the park nursery; or if the plants are so large that your car is not adequate, we will gladly make arrangements for a truck to call for them. Although we are nearing the wind-up, you will have hte opportunity to place one or more of YOUR CAMELLIAS in this beautiful garden. So don't put it off until we are "chuck ablock" with Camellias and have to tell you: "Sorry, there isn't a single vacancy in any bed in the garden." That time is approaching, believe me.

Following is a list of the Camellia fans, individual members and commercial growers, who have donated plants, together with the names and size of varieties they have given:

FLOYD R. BOURLIER, Oakland
Daikagura gal.
Elena Nobile 60"
Lotus gal.
Marquis d'Exeter gal.

MAUREICE CLIFFORD, San Leandro
Te Deum 60"

(Continued on page 14)

Photo by Harold Winder, Oakland

Typical injury to privet leaves by adult of Brachyrhinus sulcatus.

Courtesy State Department of Agriculture

CAMELLIA PAGEANT —

(Continued from page 4)

abounds in thousands of tea and camellia seedlings.

Eloquence of Camellia Foliage

The leaves of a camellia are quite eloquent if one attempts to study their language, which is really not too complex. Often a variety may be determined by the shape of a leaf. Compare the foliage on Emperor Wilhelm, Candida Elegantissima, Bella Romana, Mathotiana, Climax, C. M. Hovey, Fimbriata, Gov. Mouton, Alba Plena, Purity, Pink Perfection, Victor Emanuel, Cheerful, Kuro Tsubaka and John Laing.

Through a mottling effect, camellia leaves indicate a nutritional disturbance; either a lack of or an excess of a mineral element may cause various forms of chlorotic conditions. Care must be exercised in the use of corrective materials for when some elements and fertilizers are used in excess or applied too strong the leaves give a warning that should be heeded. Damage to roots from fertilizers and similar elements causes a brown discoloration along the margins and often at the tip of the leaf. Such foliage usually drops, and unless the toxic material is washed from the roots, a casualty may result. I have also observed a similar condition caused by the sun's rays striking a camellia in a five-gallon can. The feeding roots, close to the hot metal, were so burned

as to show a reaction in the foliage. Excessive salts often cause a yellow- to a reddish-brown color in the leaves, while sunburn is indicated by greyish spots which penetrate through the leaf. Strong whipping winds cause a deformed, twisted appearance.

The camellia is an evergreen, but like all plants will shed its leaves as they become old and have served their purpose. These yellowish to brown leaves may be confused with an alkali condition but will be found scattered throughout the plant and are not confined to specific branches or limbs.

A bronzing of the foliage, both above and below, is an indication of the presence of mites. These are Camellia Rust Mites and are too small to be seen wtihout the aid of a high-powered lens. They are not to be confused with Red Spiders or Spider Mites which are not often found on camellias. A related mite can be found beneath the guard petals and between the petals of unopened camellias. Damage from this group is seldom of sufficient importance to warrant control. If control should be desired, a spray made of 1 to 1½% of a good summer-type oil spray may be used. Benzine Hexachloride would also be useful. No control for the bud mite can be offered.

Scale nisects are more readily seen. The Florida Red Scale feeds on the leaves as does the Camellia Scale, **Lepidosaphes camelliae** and the Tea Scale. These three species are common pests of camellias in the South, and the application of control measures there is practically a must. The **Lepidosaphes camelliae** and the Tea Scale are not common on the Pacific Coast. We do have the Camellia Scale, **Parlatoria camelliae,** which we list as the Camellia parlatoria to avoid confusion with the Camellia Scale of the South. The Yellow Scale has been taken on camellias. The greedy scale which bears some resemblance to the Yellow Scale is quite common and is one of the important scales of camellias on the West Coast. We classify these scales as armored scales because of the protecting shield which shelters the delicate insect body beneath. The term Soft Scale is applied to another group which have a shell formed through the hardening of the outer part of their body. Scales secrete a sweet substance which attracts ants in large numbers.

ADULT BLACK VINE WEEVIL

(Brachyrhinus sulcatus) greatly enlarged. Small figure about normal size.

Courtesy State Department of Agriculture

Environment in Pest Control

Camellias, during the early years of their prominence, were considered "Stove Plants" and the insects associated with them were of the type still common in hot-houses, such as Spider Mites, Thrip, Aphis and certain Scale.

Growing camellias under hot-house conditions, crowding them together or in proximity to other plants, tends

to create a humid atmosphere, presenting an ideal situation for the development of scale and other insects, as well as plant diseases which thrive under hot, humid conditions.

The camellia is a plant that likes the wide-open places. It is a native of forest or woody country of clean air and rains. Its liking for a slight acidity of the soil and its compact fibrous roots point to such an origin. It has been adapted to other conditions and does particularly well in our Sacramento gardens even where no care or attention has been given. Some of our specimens are nearly 100 years old and have never been sprayed with insecticides or treated with fertilizers. Neither have soil-correcting materials been used. These old plants remain healthy without any apparent injury from insects even though some scale may be found after examination. The point I hope to make here is that **the environment under which some plants are growing and the fertilizing programs used often tend to produce a succulent plant, making conditions favorable to the development of insects and diseases.**

Under ideal growing conditions artificial control need not be applied. **Where sprays are necessary, the timing of the application is most important.** The most satisfactory time is when the scale is in the crawler stage, usually about the middle to the latter part of May. The crawlers are minute insects about pinpoint size which may be seen by careful examination and noticed slowly moving about. At this time almost any spray will give control; even a thorough washing with a strong force of water two or three times a week can hold them in check. If a more potent material is desired, the oil-pyrethrum mixtures are still good. New materials such as Parathion, Benzine Hexachloride and Lindane may be used. These are sold under various trade names and **manufacturer's directions must be followed, particularly any precautionary warnings as some of these new materials are strongly toxic to humans.** Never use the spray any stronger than the directions call for and, if you feel like experimenting, do so on some undesirable plant.

Leaf-Feeding Insects

Leaf-feeding insects of different kinds are always with us but mainly in limited numbers. For the most part, they are worms or caterpillars which are the larvae of moths. In most instances the worm which caused the damage has left the plant long before its wor kis noticed. This is particularly true of the Celery Leaf Tier which is a small worm which feeds in the folds of leaves forming new growth. By the time new leaves have unfolded, revealing deformed eaten foliage, the worm is in pupation, soon to turn into a moth and fly away. Pansies are a favorite host and they can easily be one of the sources of infestation when growing near camellias.

The plant may have been visited by caterpillars, leaf rollers, grasshoppers and even slugs. Such large eaten places are unsightly but rarely occur in any numbers. Some of the culprits are night feeders, hence avoid detection. Most of the damage is old and the cause has left the plant before we observe the work.

Small holes in the leaves indicate the work of flea beetles, a very small insect somewhat hard to see because of its size, its habit of dropping to the ground when disturbed, and its custom of night or dull-day feeding. But it should not be considered important as a pest.

Evidence of the presence of weevil or snout beetles is indicated by the peculiar feeding indentations along the margin of the leaf. This is the work of the Fullers Rose Weevil. Another example is the work of the Black Vine Weevil, **Brachyrhinus sulcatus.** An adult beetle straddles the leaf while feeding, which accounts for the manner in which the foliage is damaged. The work of the adult, other than being unsightly, is not serious.

This, however, is only part of the story as the larvae of **Brachyrhinus sulcatus** feed on the roots underground. Even such feeding might be overlooked if it were not for the fact that very often larvae may turn their attention to the stalk of the plant just below the surface of the ground—and another camellia is doomed! This insect is a general feeder and has a large list of host plants. They find soils of high humus content particularly to their liking, the type generally used for camellias. Girdling may be discouraged by keeping the soil level as low as possible, particularly in containers, so the fibrous roots are close to the surface of the ground. This sometimes prevents the insect from having an unobstructed bit of trunk underground to work on. Injured plants may strive to replace damaged bark, but few recoveries are to be expected. Adult weevil may be controlled through the use of sprays containing Benzine Hexachloride, Lindane, Parathion or Chlordane. But again, **be certain to follow packaged instruction as to strength.**

Treatment of the soil is necessary to destroy the larvae. It has been suggested that ¼ oz. of 5% Benzine Hexachloride be applied to the surface of a one-gallon container and watered in. Chlordane should also give control. The old treatment is to mix arsenate of lead with the soil mixture when potting the plants.

It should be kept in mind that these sprays are still new; we must not forget some of the unpredicted occurrences of damage attributed to D.D.T. Also that all plants in the yard should be treated, not just the camellias alone, as reinfestation from a nearby plant may take place following the dissipation of the sprays used.

Aphis are attracted to the tender, new-growing shoots and the unopened flower buds. I, personally, like a pyrethrum-oil combination, although some of the new chemicals may be used.

Flower buds may be injured by canker worms eating holes in the unopened buds, ruining the flower. These worms are sometimes referred to as Measuring and Inch Worms. The western Parsley Caterpillar may pay your plant a visit but it is not too common.

All of these leaf-feeding insects can be destroyed by the use of the same material suggested for the Black Vine Weevil. Usually handpicking is less trouble than mixing up a spray unless you are unable to find the insect and the damage continues to occur.

On my visit to Lafayette, I found Black Yellow Jackets cutting off the stamens in the open flowers of several varieties of camellias. Only a portion of the center is removed, making the flowers unattractive. The variety Dr. Tinsley seemed to be commonly visited by this bee.

Plants subjected to fumigation without proper preparation or by the releasing of the gas is indicated by burning of the foliage.

Discoloration Due to Low Temperature

The past two seasons have proven to us that camellias can stand low temperatures and are not permanently damaged even when coated with ice. The foliage, where exposed to the sun's rays following low temperatures, may discolor. This discoloration is on the upper surface only, and the leaves or portions of leaves protected from the sun remain green. This discoloration is not permanent and gradually disappears. Opened or partially-opened flowers turn brown and, when temperatures become too low, the complete flower is discolored.

Camellia Blossom Rot

The browning of a camellia bloom due to Camellia Blossom Rot is different from the browning caused by low temperatures or to wilting. Where blossom rot is present, and that is about everywhere in California, all flowers including the petals should be kept off the ground to prevent the

sclerotia or dormant form of the disease from forming, as it is necessary to have flower parts present to make it possible for the disease to develop. This calls for sanitation. The sclerotia are activated in late winter with warm rains. Small toadstools with upturned edges develop and millions of tiny spoors scatter far and wide. Wherever they lodge on a partially-opened or fully-opened flower, under proper conditions, the rot develops.

A spray made up of one pound of Fermate to 100 gallons of water, applied to the ground under the plants has controlled blossom rot. It is effective for only a short time and repeated applications at two-week intervals during the rainy season in February and early March are necessary.

Hot north winds occurring during the blooming period will also cause a brown coloring, but the browning has a dry appearance as compared with the wet or moist appearance of blossom rot.

Wilting of Top of Plant

A wilting of the top of a camellia plant indicates a break in the proper supply of moisture somewhere bebetween the roots and the wilted part. This can be caused by an insect girdle described above, or by a die-back such as occurs in the deep South and occasionally in California, or by crown rot. Crown rot may be the result of one of the common soil fungus diseases such as rhizoctonia, phytophthora or even fusarium. Diseases of this type, as well as the die-back attributed to a species of phomophis, are quite common throughout the nation and occur on many plants.

Camellias may be injured when weakened from some condition unfavorable to their proper needs. Planting too deep; excessive watering; growing in a garden spot where shade and moisture are combined to hold a semi-wet environment over lon gperiods. Die-back may enter the crown as shown by a discoloration under the bark. In this case the entire plant is killed. In cases where only a limb or a branch is invaded, the damaged portion may be removed and the rest of the plant saved.

Camellias are somewhat resistant to nematodes, but occasionally a plant can be seriously injured by this pest. Avoid the use of soil that has a nematode history, particularly those that have been used for the growing of vegetable crops. They are most serious in light, sandy-type soils. Circular leaf spots sometimes occur in foliage. This indicates the presence of some disease, but I have been unable to obtain information on its specific cause. It usually appears on the older leaves.

Browning of Buds

Some varieties, particularly Warratah, have buds with a brown color noticeable in the late fall and winter. This causes some concern to inexperienced gardeners who are under the impression that they are dead. This, however, is merely a varietal characteristic and the flowers open normally.

Longevity of Camellias

Camellias live indefinitely and their death is usually caused by something we are responsible for. In large cities where camellias were planted many years ago, business expansion may encroach and absorb residence property. In Sacramento these old trees are rescued by boxing and moving to city, county or state property and parks. Heavy equipment is necessary to move specimens weighing five tons or more.

Capital Park provides a home for a number of these old specimens, some of which are almost a hundred years old. They have been saved for the continued enjoyment of this and future generations. We should plant camellias now for future generations to enjoy, for with little care and attention our descendants will reap the harvest of our efforts, just as we at present benefit because of the foresight of the pioneers who first planted camellias in California in 1852, ninety-eight years ago.

A WARNING!

By Gordon W. Richmond, M.D., President

Insecticides containing Tetraethyl Pyrophosphate (TEPP) are on the market and are recommended for the control of scale. Since I knew that oil Volck may cause burning of camellias at this time of year (late spring), I decided to try TEPP. But the results were disastrous!

TEPP was used before new growth appeared, with no apparent effect upon either plants or scale. Then on May 6 the plants were again sprayed according to directions. No trouble was noted until the following day when the sun's rays hit the camellias; then many small brown spots appeared on new leaves. The affected foliage gradually became brown between the veins or the brown spots increased in size. Some of the leaves curled and some which showed little visible damage dropped from the plant.

While this was not a controlled experiment with replications, there is some indication that there is a definite varietal response to TEPP. Some varieties which were heavily infested with scale and received a heavy drenching, showed no damage, while others receiving only a light spray showed most damage.

The observations tabulated below were made one week after TEPP was used. It is possible that some further damage may be noted later to varieties listed under C and D. It appears that some small plants will be completely defoliated and possibly killed.

From the listing of varieties it will be noted that most of the pure whites and dark reds escaped with little or no damage.

Tuberous begonias, chrysanthemums and aquilegia (columbine), which were growing in close proximity to the camellias and for that reason received considerable spray, were completely unaffected. **Kalmia Latigolia** was damaged. Azaleas and rhododendrons apparently escaped.

On the basis of this tragedy, it would seem that this product should be used with extreme caution near camellias, at least until further experimental work can be carried out.

A—SEVERE DAMAGE: Valtavareda, Ecstasy, Derbiana, Kumasaka, Marchioness of Exeter, Capt. Martin's Favorite, Star Dust, Strawberry Blonde, Marquis d'Exeter, Milady, June, Queen Bessie, Coletti Maculata, Daikagura Vgt. (new graft), Mathotiana Alba, Argentinita, Kellingtonia, Gloire de Nantes, Monjisu Vgt., Adolph Audusson, Woodville Red, Pink Star, Cleopatra, Ella Drayton, Guilfolius Heleana, Elizabeth Arden, Otome Pink, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Lindsay Neill, Emperor Wilhelm, Chandleri Elegans, Uncle Sam, Princess Bachanachi, Kasuga Shibori, Mrs. Luerman, Adolphe Audusson Vgt., La Peppermint, Gov. Mouton, Reine de Fleurs, Rosary F.N., Sweeti Vera, Empress of India, Emperor of Russia.

B—MODERATE DAMAGE: Herme, Rosita, C. M. Wilson, Catherine Cathcart, Rubra Plena, Brooklyana, White Pine Cone, Grandiflora Rosea (Lady Clare), Mrs. Freeman Weiss, Wakanoura Vgt., Eleanor of Fairoaks, Nobilissima, Bella Romana, Brown's Red, White Chandler, Aspacia, Harlequin, St. Andre, Marchioness of Salisbury.

C—SLIGHT DAMAGE: Mrs. John Laing, Enrico Bettoni, Duncan Bell, Flame, Biho Pink, Lady Jane Grey, Eleanor Hagood, Sen. Duncan Fletcher, Pink Shell, High Hat, Daikagura, Anita, Lallarook, Fimbriata, Nagasaki, G. W. Towle, King Lear, Black Prince, Lotus, Debutante, Mrs. Charles Cobb, Goshoguruma, Gov. Earl Warren, Mme. Hovey, Vedrine, Arajishi, Ville de Nantes, Cardinal Richeliue, H. A. Downing, Princess Bacciochi, Pink Ball, Beali Rosea.

D—NO DAMAGE: Pax, Col. Firey, Lady Campbell, Eureka Vgt., Haku Tsuru, Aurora Borealis, Soshi Arai,

Sierra Spring, Scarlett O'Hara, Molly Moore Davis, Rose Dawn, Rasen Zome, Virgin's Blush, Lady Mary Cromartie, Yohei Shiro, Hishi Karaito, Lady Charlotte, Donckelari, Prof. Sargent, K. Sawada, Warratah, Reticulata, White Empress, Mrs. Wm. Beckman, Alba Plena, Te Deum, Kuru Tsubaki, Magnoliaflora Pink, Sara Frost (root stock, 1-year cuttings), Glen 40, Rosea Superba, Blood of China, Fimbriata Superba, Countess of Orkney, Flame Vgt., Semi-Double Blush, Matsukasa, Purity, Kiyo Kanoko Vgt., Surprise, Shin-Shioko, Iwani Shibori, Dorothea Blanche (Cho-No-Hanagata), Giant de Batailles, Finlandia, Covina, Alba Superba.

May 12, 1950.

LAKESIDE CAMELLIA GARDEN —

(Continued from page 7)

DR. ROBERT K. CUTTER, Berkeley
- 2 Blood of China 36", 30"
- 6 Emperor of Russia 36", 36", 36", 40", 40", 66"
- 6 H. A. Downing 80", 50", 40", 40", 36", 30"
- 4 Daikagura 40", 30", 30", 30"
- 4 Warratah Red 48", 40", 36", 30"
- 4 Akebono 52", 40", 40", 30"
- Peoniflora 72"
- Star Dust 36"
- Salmon Queen 40"
- Pink Ball 65"
- Princess Bachiocchi 36"
- Imperator 36"
- Rainy Sun 40"
- Snow White 40"

B. F. ENOS, San Leandro
- Ella Drayton 62"
- Opelousas Peony 60"
- Caprice 56"
- Baron de Bleichroeder 54"
- K. Sawada 36"
- Sarah Frost 53"
- Mrs. Chas. Cobb 36"
- Biho White 78"
- Mathotiana Alba 40"

MRS. B. M. EUBANKS, Piedmont
- Coletti Maculata 36"

D. L. FEATHERS, Lafayette
- Enrico Bettoni 66"
- Gigantea 60"
- Emperor of Russia 40"
- Alba Fimbriata 36"
- Supresse Nobilissima 72"
- Laurel Leaf 36"
- Governor Mouton gal.

DR. G. MYRON GRISMORE, Oakland
- Alba Plena 36"

BARLOW W. S. HOLLINGSHEAD, Orinda
- California 30"
- Mrs. Chas. Cobb 30"
- Pink Lady 28"

O. E. HOPFER, Oakland
- Sierra Belle 42"
- Princess Bachiocchi 42"
- Sarah Frost 42"
- Pope Pius 42"
- Grandiflora Rosea 48"
- Montironi 42"
- Duncan Bell 66"
- Sarasa 42"
- Elena Nobile 48"
- Gloire de Nantes 48"
- Candida Elegantissima 30"
- Calico Queen 32"
- Duchess of Sutherland 48"
- Campbelli 36"
- 5 Alba Plena 22"
- Emperor of Russia 36"
- 5 Adolphe Audusson 36"
- John G. Drayton 36"
- White Perfection 42"
- Alba Superba 42"
- Burkhardt's Vgt. 42"
- Blood of China 32"
- Nobilissima 42"
- 144 Co. Firey gal.
- Cliviana gal.
- Variabilis 36"
- Alba Fimbriata 30"
- Julia Drayton gal.
- Tycoon gal.
- Salmon Pink gal.
- Valtavareda gal.
- Opelousa's Peony 36"
- 10 Flame gal.
- 6 Enrico Bettoni gal.

DR. NOBLE H. LOGAN, Oakland
- Prof. Chas. Sargent 60"

LOUIS J. MACCHIA, San Carlos
- Duches de Cases 56"
- TK Red 52"
- 3 Sasanquas

HERBERT V. MITCHELL, Oakland
- Henningham Smith 40"
- Margarete Hertrich 40"

HAROLD L. PAIGE, Oakland
- Lady Clare 48"
- Debutante 48"
- Pink Chandleri 48"
- Pink Star 36"
- Daikagura 36"
- Queen Bessie 42"
- Laurel Leaf 42"

W. L. STOECKLE, Concord
- Peoniflora gal.

MRS. R. L. TUCKEY, Kentfield
- Elena Nobile 36"

BERKELEY HORTICULTURAL NURSERY, Berkeley
- Victor Emanuel 48"
- Empress of India 48"
- Amabilis 48"
- Emperor Wilhelm 48"
- Derbyana 48"
- Arajishi 48"

CAMELLIA HALL, Sacramento
- William Penn 36"

DOMOTO NURSERY, Hayward
- 6 Flame 36"

EAST BAY NURSERY, Berkeley
- Lindsay Neill 42"
- Davis Rose Dawn 36"
- Southern Donckelari 40"
- Margaret Higdon 42"
- Mrs. Chas. Cobb 42"
- Fimbriata Superba 36"
- Glenn 40 36"
- Pink Beauty 40"
- Fink Lady 42"
- Sen. Duncan U. Fletcher 46"
- General Eisenhower 42"
- Capt. Martin's Favorite 42"
- Ville de Nantes 40"

JAMES RARE PLANT NURSERY, Campbell
- Lotus 33"
- Florence Stratton 24"
- Empress Vgt. 30"
- Duc d'Orleans 43"
- Apple Blossom 36"
- Arnaldia de Brescia 60"
- Alexander Nowlen 23"
- Georgia Donckelari 36"
- Tea Garden Donckelari 16"
- Cleopatra 24"
- Marion Mitchell 30"
- Monjisu 30"
- Marchioness of Salisbury 30"
- Lady Nancy Adare 36"
- Marguerita Caleoni 24"
- Pierrette 12"
- Kumasaka Vgt. 32"
- King Lear 18"
- Jessica 24"
- J. J. Pringle Smith 9"
- Pink Glory Vgt. 18"
- Rose Queen Vgt. 20"
- Rio Rita 21"
- Harlequin 30"
- Star Dust 30"
- Sea Shell 32"
- Scarlet O'Hara 30"
- Tinsie 12"
- Ville de Nantes 10"
- Eastern Sun 20"
- Ethrington White 27"
- Frizzle White 24"
- Elizabeth Boardman 20"
- Imura 18"
- Magnolia Flora Alba 15"
- Madge Miller 22"
- Bessie McArthur 18"
- Crepe Rosette 17"
- White Queen 13"
- White Empress 24"
- Haku Tsura (Refugee) 13"
- Pride of Descanso 13"
- Pax 36"
- Otome White 28"
- Mrs. Wm. Thompson 30"
- Dorothea Blanche (Cho-No-Hanagata) 24"
- Delight 18"
- Reticulata 32"
- Eleanor Hagood 17"
- Pink Glory 12"
- General Patton 48"
- High Hat 36"
- Josephine Heath 20"
- Judith 20"
- Martha Brice 28"
- Mariana Gaete 24"
- Mary Charlotte 21"
- Lady Charlotte 21"
- Louise McClay 18"
- Mrs. K. Sawada 20"
- Rubra Virginalis 15"
- Rev. John Bennett 36"
- Rosea Superba 21"
- Anne Lindberg 24"
- Blood of China 24"
- Campbell Ashley 18"
- California 30"
- Emperor of Russia 48"
- Mrs. Roe's Favorite 25"
- John Illges 17"
- Hashino Hikari 36"
- Mathotiana Vgt. 66"
- Prof. Chas. Sargent 48"
- Pride of Greenville 21"
- Gypsy 31"
- Robert E. Lee 24"
- Rose Hill Rubra (St. Andre) 15"
- Tiara 12"
- Flame 30"
- Firebrand 38"
- Victory 18"
- Goshogoruma 25"
- Sen. Duncan U. Fletcher 16"
- Woodville Red 20"
- C. M. Wilson 12"
- Finlandia 30"
- Baron Bleichroeder 48"
- Aurora Borealis 24"

McDONNELL NURSERY, Oakland
- Covina understock, large, in half-barrels

E. A. McILHENNY, Avery Island, Louisiana
- Virgin's Blush 40"

SARATOGA CAMELLIA NURSERY, Saratoga
- Akebono 84"
- Vanity Fair 60"
- Elena Nobile 96"
- Mathotiana Vgt. 60"
- Purity 60"
- Lotus 48"
- Wakanouri Red 72"
- Pink Ball 60"
- Pax 22"
- Gypsy 40"

ADMIRING A SPECIMEN CAMELLIA PLANT

The late Roy Wilmot, Secretary and Editor, American Camellia Society; Mrs. Barlow Hollingshead, Editor, Northern California Camellia Society, Inc.

ROY J. WILMOT PASSES

Mr. Roy J. Wilmot, Secretary and Editor of the American Camellia Society, passed away May 7, 1950 after a brief illness.

Mr. Wilmot was one of the most outstanding figures in the camellia world. For four years he edited the **Year Book** of the American Camellia Society, which is known nationally and internationally for its high standard of quality. These four books are highly prized by every camellia collector today and no doubt will be considered an invaluable part of camellia literature for generations to come. Mr. Wilmot also edited the American Camellia Society **News-Letter.**

For some years Mr. Wilmot had been a member of the horticultural staff of the University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, where he was in charge of the camellia test garden of the American Camellia Society.

Mr. Wilmot contributed much toward the clarification of camellia flower classification, explaining the Hume method, based on botanical considerations, and pointing out its advantages over other systems.

He is also noted for his extensive research in connection with camellia nomenclature.

Photo by Herbert V. Mitchell, Oakland