United States Patent Office 2,764,844 Patented Oct. 2, 1956

2,764,844

METHOD OF GRAFTING CAMELLIAS AND OTHER TENDER PLANTS

Ray Allen Young, Los Angeles, Calif.

Application January 26, 1953, Serial No. 333,149

1 Claim. (Cl. 47—6)

This invention relates to methods of grafting camellias and other tender plants, and has a its principal object to provide a simple, successful and economical means and method for grafting camellias on to a live branch.

It is known that in order to successfully graft camellias on to another branch, after the cut and connection has been made, the graft must be enclosed in a covering to protect it from bright light and too much air, and at the same time a certain amount of moisture must be provided.

Among the salient objects of my invention are:

To provide a bag, or cup-like member having therein a chamber which can be placed over the graft after the cut and connection has been completed, and which can be tied or closed around the branch on which the graft is made so as to keep the air out, as well as bright light, and also to provide therein an open container with water therein to furnish the needed moisture to the camellia or other delicate plant grafted;

To provide a cup or bag of light material, either opaque or transparent, and which can be placed down over the graft, or up into which said graft can be inserted, with means for closing the open end thereof around the branch, and with an open container with water therein, to furnish the needed moisture. If said bag or cup is of opaque material, it is provided with a window to admit reflected light and which is turned to the north side of the graft for this purpose;

To provide in connection with a graft, a cage-like structure which can be placed over a graft, with the lower ends thereof tied to the branch on which the graft is made, and over which cage-like structure a transparent bag or covering is placed, and over which transparent bag is placed an opaque bag having a window therein which can be placed to the north as it is placed over the transparent bag;

To provide in connection with a graft of the character referred to, a suitable covering to shut out the air and bright light, a small container for water with means for suspending it therein.

In order to explain my invention more in detail, I have shown two embodiments thereof on the accompanying sheet of drawings, which I will now describe:

Figure 1 shows a cup-like covering of opaque material and up into which a graft is extended, with a window, and with an open container for water connected through the bottom of said covering, and with means for supporting said covering on the branch on which the graft is made;

Figure 2 shows a wire cage-like member having the lower ends of its wires tied together around the branch, with an open water container tied to and supported on the graft to supply moisture;

Figure 3 shows the same cage-like member with a transparent bag placed over it and tied around its lower end around the branch; and Figure 4 shows the same thing

with an opaque bag, having a window therein, placed over said transparent bag to shut out the bright light.

Referring now in detail to the drawings, Fig. 1, a branch 5 is shown extending upwardly from a trunk 6, with a graft made in the upper end of said branch, as indicated. This is made by cutting the end of the branch and inserting the camellia stem into said cut and tieing it in the manner indicated, which is the usual method.

In this figure I have shown an inverted cup-like member 7, having a closure 8, up through which said branch 5 is extended in the manner indicated, with any kind of wrapping or sealing means around the branch at the closure to shut out too much air. Also in connection with said closure 8, I have shown an open container or tube 9, connected through said closure 8, in the manner indicated to supply moisture to the chamber in which the graft is protected. A supporting wire, as 10, is connected at one end to the branch, as at 10', with its other end secured to the side of said cup for supporting it in the manner indicated. Any means for supporting said covering for the graft can be used, depending on the nature of the covering article.

Referring now to Figs. 2, 3 and 4, I have shown another means for providing a cheap and practical covering for such grafts. It includes a cage-like member, made of wire sections secured together at their middles and bent or bowed outwardly in the manner indicated with their lower ends tied around the branch on which the graft is made. These wires are designated 11, 11, and their lower tied ends are designated 11'. Over this cage-like member a transparent bag 12 is shown, which is also tied around its lower end around said branch, as at 13, Fig. 3.

In order to shut out the bright light, where a transparent bag is used, I have provided an opaque bag 14 which is placed over said transparent bag, in the manner shown, said opaque bag having a window 14' therein, which is placed to the north side of the graft and so as to admit reflected light into said chamber where the graft is.

As a means for providing moisture in said chamber, I have shown a small bag of water, tied to the graft in the manner indicated, said water bag being designated 15. This could be any kind of suitable container, as an open bottle with water therein, suspended within the chamber in which the graft is covered and protected.

Thus I have provided a very simple, practical and economical means and method of successfully grafting camellias on to a live branch, and by which many grafts can be made on one tree or bush.

The broad idea is the provision of means providing a chamber which can be placed over the graft and closed around the branch on which the graft is made, with means for admitting reflected light, as from the north, into said chamber, and with means for suspending an open water container in said chamber.

I do not limit the invention to the details shown and described for explanatory purposes, except as I may be limited by the hereto appended claim forming a part of this application.

I claim:

In a method of protecting a graft of a tender cion onto a live branch, the steps of suspending from said branch a water container with water therein, placing over said graft a wire cage-like member so that its wires will extend down around said branch, placing a transparent bag over the branch, the cage-like member and the water container, tying said bag and cage-like member around the branch to shut out cold air, and then placing over said transparent bag an opaque bag having a window opening in one side to admit reflected light.

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Oct. 2, 1956 R. A. YOUNG 2,764,844

METHOD OF GRAFTING CAMELLIAS AND OTHER TENDER PLANTS

Filed Jan. 26, 1953

Fig. 1

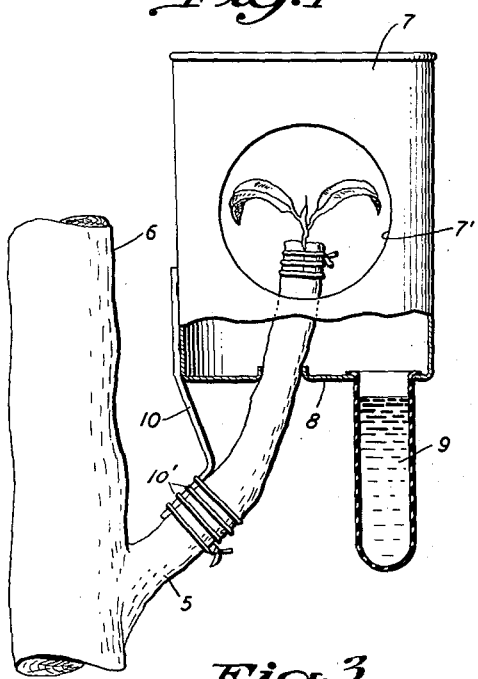


Fig. 2

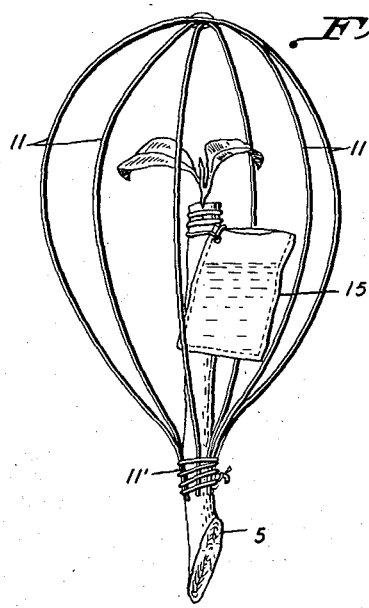


Fig. 3

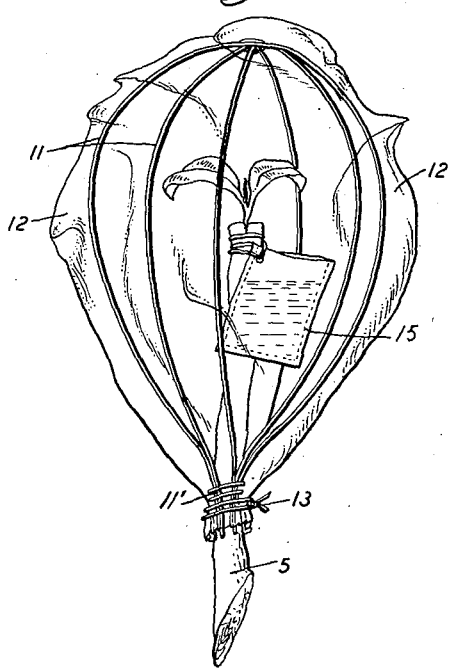
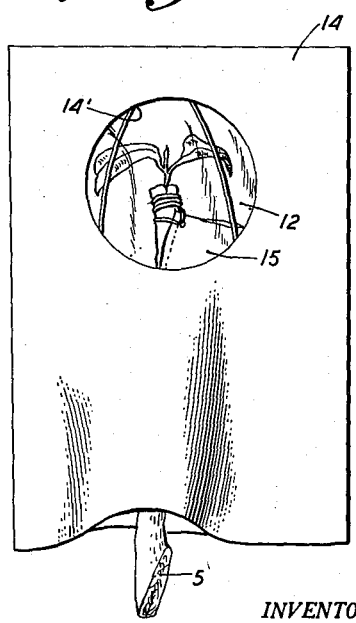


Fig. 4



INVENTOR.
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United States Patent [19]

Piet

[11] **Patent Number: Plant 5,682**

[45] **Date of Patent: Mar. 4, 1986**

[54] **CAMELLIA CHRYSANTHA OLYMPIC GOLD**

[76] Inventor: **Meyer Piet**, 15430 Proctor Ave., City of Industry, Calif. 91747

[21] Appl. No.: **613,725**

[22] Filed: **May 24, 1984**

[51] **Int. Cl.**[4] **A01H 5/00**

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **Plt./60**

[58] **Field of Search** Plt./60

Primary Examiner—Robert E. Bagwill
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—James E. Brunton

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct type of Camellia Chrysantha raised from a single seed originating in China and having a true yellow-colored flower.

1 Drawing Figure

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a new and distinct type of Camellia chrystantha, which was raised by me from a single seed sent to me from China via Japan. Camellia chrysantha is a true yellow colored camellia species, and the flower which first bloomed for me on Feb. 1, 1984 is the first true yellow color camellia flower to bloom in the United States and possibly Japan.

The 1984 Olympic Games are being held in the Los Angeles area, therefore I am naming by my new seedling "Olympic Gold".

2. Discussion of the Prior Art

The search for a yellow camellia started about 140 years ago. Robert Fortune, renowned botanical collector, tried to obtain a yellow color camellia from China without success (See *Wanderings in China,* published 1847). Later in his travels he found an anemone-formed flower with outer petals of a French White and inner ones of a Primrose Yellow, subsequently, named C. Jaune, from the French word for yellow. The late Ralph Peer, a camellia collector, rediscovered C. Jaune and grew it in the United States of America. I obtained a scion of C. Jaune from the Peer collection and was very disappointed in the flower as there was only a very light yellow cast in the center of the flower. Articles in *Camellia Review* (October 1958, page 14; and February 1977, page 13) make reference to a yellow-flowered seedling "Tutcheria" that Mr. E. C. Tourje bloomed from seed imported from Hong Kong. This plant, which never produced more than 5 flowers, was lost (died) before any seed or additional plants could be established.

Other renowned botanists have continued to obtain material from China, India, Japan, etc., but in every case the flower bloomed white, or white with a very pale yellow cast in the petaloids.

There are several *C. Japonica* that are white with a pale yellow cast, such as Brushfield Yellow, Botanuki (yellow cast, *C. Rusticanna*), and Ki Kirata, a Higo type flower. This group of flowers is very disappointing as the yellow is basically in the base of the petaloids and subsequently is more a reflection of yellow than a true yellow color.

For approximately 12 years I have been corresponding and exchanging plant materials and literature with Yoshiaki Andoh, one of the foremost camellia enthusiasts in Japan. In early 1980 Mr. Andoh let it be known

to me that it could be possible to obtain material of the true yellow Camellia chrysantha from China.

I quote from his various correspondence:

Mar. 3, 1980

"Regarding C. Chrysantha, as my plants have not bloomed yet, I am afraid that I cannot send you pollen of them now. Actually, I recently obtained its scions from the Peoples Republic of China and did only two graftings. When they grow big enough to be cut off scions, I will surely send its scions to you first of all."

"In compensation for it, I am separately sending you today seeds of the following species:"

"1. C. Chrysantha Macrophilla (the largest seed)"

Apr. 10, 1980

"I am pleased to learn that the three species seeds I sent you reached in good condition, and it is my very pleasure to be able to share the hope with you to see beautiful flowers."

"Many people misunderstand that I have plenty of scions or seeds of C. Chrysantha and ask me for them, but actually I recently obtained a few scions as I told you before, and I cannot comply with all of their request. However, if I obtain the pollen of C. Chrysantha or seeds or scions of other rare species, I sill surely send some to you, a camellia magician, first of all."

Jan. 24, 1981

"I would like to help you with hybridizing yellow camellia with pleasure, however, by some reason or other my Chinese friend did not send the pollen of C. chrysantha this time. Now, it is quite hopeless to receive some pollen for you as the flower season of it has over. It really is a pity that you and I have to wait until our own young plants do produce the pollen. The trouble is that too many enthusiasts in all regions of the world make a fuss giving an imputus to Chinese. This must be the reason why they decided to keep the materials from escape in their own land."

Mar. 7, 1981

"Duly received your letter of January 29, I am very sorry for being unable to meet your expectation right away, because your estimate for my collection of recent introduction from China seems to be too over. Speaking the truth, my collection has been so unluck from the start."

"The scion of C. chrysantha being the first material exported from China behind the bamboo curtain and

grafted in September 1979 has received damage during our stay in Kyoto for the International Convention in the late March 1980. Since then the very plant has stopped to grow. The enclosed picture No. 1 shows its present condition. Also in the late January 1980, I succeeded to import some seeds of C. Chrysantha collected from its native forest in Kuanghsi. The seed I sent to you was one of them."

The real cuttings of C. chrysantha obtained from China were lost, and to this date even Mr. Andoh has not bloomed his seedlings of C. chrysantha as the flower buds that appeared for the last two seasons dropped off before blooming. The single seed sent to my by Yoshiaki Andoh was germinated successfully, then allowed to grow for one season. The plant started to look sick and was showing no new growth, so I decided to graft it. I selected Special Camellia understock of Species Granthamiana, C. irrawadiensis, C. Sasanqua and C. Japonica.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The drawing is an actual color photograph of the flower of the plant of my invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

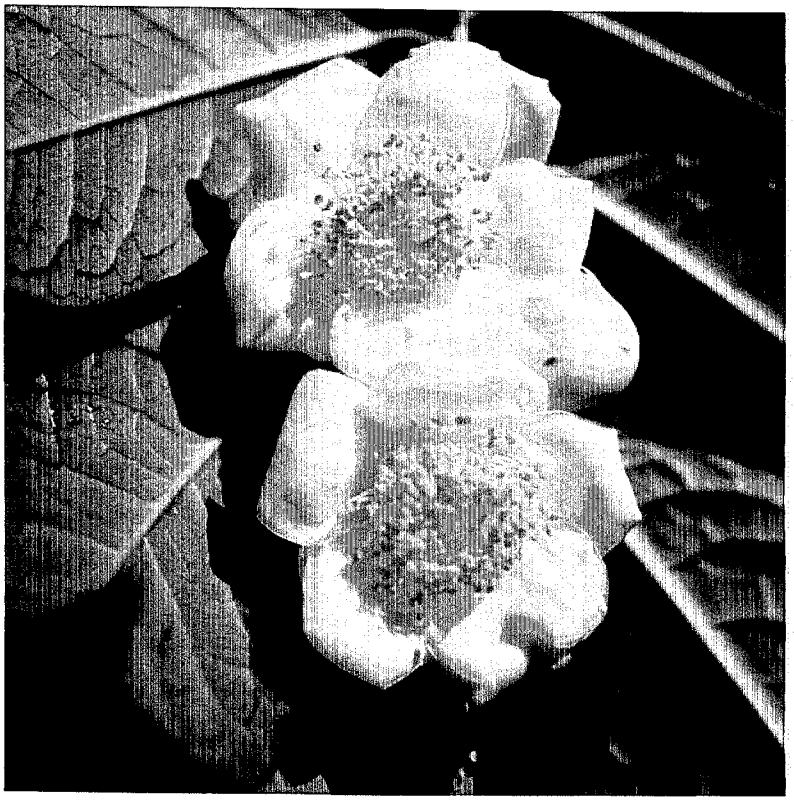
The present plants (3) which have bloomed this season are grafted on Camellia Granthamiana and Sasanqua understock and are approximately 7 feet tall with a total of 14 flowers that have bloomed.

1. Parentage: Chance seedling of Camellia chrysantha.
2. Propagation: Hold its distinguishing characteristics through succeeding propagations by grafting.
3. Blooming habits: New buds can be seen as early as July or August. these slowly grow larger, blooming occurred on February 1 and flowers continued to bloom until the end of March.
4. Bud:
   - A. *Size.*—Swells to approximately ¾ inch (19 mm) before opening.
   - B. *Form.*—Almost true round in shape, opening in a cup shape.
   - C. *Color.*—Empire yellow #603 with a blush red in center of the back petals.
   - D. *Sepals.*—Usually 3 petaloids, very smooth, triangular form just before opening.
   - E. *Calyx.*—Round, color as noted above, relatively smooth, no sign of brown color or a hard shell.
5. Bloom:
   - A. *Size.*—When fully open 1¾ to 2¼ inches in diameter (4.4 to 5.7 CM).
   - B. *Borne.*—Singly, along the stem adjacent to a leaf, not on the branch terminals. Usually protrude approximately ½ inch (12.7 MM) similar to species *C. irrawadiensis* and *C. sinenis.*
   - C. *Form.*—When first petal opens, cup or bell form, when fully open, semi-double, 2 rows of approximately 10 petals.
   - D. *Color.*—Does not vary, remains yellow, Empire Yellow #601/1, when opening and thereafter. Does not show any signs of white.
   - E. *Bloom.*—Falls in one piece from the plant.
6. Petals:
   - A. *Texture.*—Thick, soft, inside and outside, satiny texture, outside of petals look like they have been heavily waxed.
   - B. *Shape.*—Circular or slightly elliptical in shape.
   - C. *Arrangement.*—Semi-double, two rows of approximately 5 petals in each row overlapping.
   - D. *Lasting qualities.*—Excellent, on plant 5 to 6 days. Spent flower drops in one piece, ovary, styles and stigmas remain on the plant with the calyx, which then closes when pollenated.
7. Reproductive organs:
   - A. *Stamens.*—Small, basically "X" shape, large quantity for flower size, yellow in color.
   - B. *Anthers.*—Approximately ⅜ to ½ inches long (9.5 to 12.7 MM), yellow in color.
   - C. *Pollen.*—Yellow in color.
   - D. *Styles.*—3 or 4 grouped together in center of flower.
   - E. *Ovaries.*—All enclosed in Calyx.
8. Fruit:
   - A. *Has not seeded yet.*—Probably due to the young age and first flowering of the plant.
   - B. *Original seed.*—3 Cotyledons, which is very unusual as all other Camellia have 2 cotyledons.
9. Plant:
   - A. *Form.*—Very tall, very bushy, all branches upright.
   - B. *Growth.*—Vigorous new growth, 3 or 4 cycles per year.
   - C. *Foliage.*—(1) Size — Large, 4 to 6 inches long (10.2 to 15.2 CM) 2 to 2¾ inches wide (5.1 to 7.0 CM). (2) Quality — Extremely abundant. (3) Color — New foliage — a beautiful black-red color when it opens. Old foliage, an excellent rich dark green, lower surface of leaves lighter green than the upper surface. (4) Lanceolate, terminating to a point at the end. (5) Veins — Very prominent similar to foliage of species *C. Granthamiana.* (6) Edge — Finely serrated.
   - D. *Wood.*—Light gray color.

I claim:

1. A new and distinct species of camellia plant as shown and described, characterized particularly by its unique flower which has a true yellow color.

* * * * *



US 20150257319P1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Plant Patent Application Publication**

Nuccio et al.

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2015/0257319 P1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Sep. 10, 2015**

(54) **CAMELLIA PLANT NAMED 'JULIUS NUCCIO'**

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/544,825**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 24, 2015**

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/966,513, filed on Feb. 25, 2014.

Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **PLT/243**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Camellia* plant named 'Julius Nuccio', characterized by its sturdy upright plant habit; freely branching habit, dense and bushy appearance; leathery emerald green-colored leaves; freely flowering habit; large semi-double flowers with bright crimson-colored petals; flowers face upright to outwardly on strong peduncles; and good garden performance

BOTANICAL DESIGNATION

[0001] *Camellia japonica*

CULTIVAR DENOMINATION

[0002] 'JULIUS NUCCIO'

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The present Invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of *Camellia* plant, botanically known as *Camellia japonica,* and hereinafter referred to by the name 'Julius Nuccio'.

[0004] The new *Camellia* plant originated from an open-pollination in Altadena, Calif. of an unnamed selection of *Camellia japonica,* not patented, as the female, or seed, parent with an unknown selection of *Camellia japonica* as the male, or pollen, parent. The new *Camellia* plant was discovered and selected by the Inventors as a single plant from within the progeny of the stated open-pollination in a controlled environment in Altadena, Calif. in 2005.

[0005] Asexual reproduction of the new *Camellia* plant by terminal cuttings taken in a controlled greenhouse environment in Altadena, Calif. since 2005, has shown that the unique features of this new *Camellia* plant are stable and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] Plants of the new *Camellia* have not been observed under all possible combinations of environmental conditions and cultural practices. The phenotype may vary somewhat with variations in environment such as temperature and light intensity without, however, any variance in genotype.

[0007] The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are determined to be the unique characteristics of 'Julius Nuccio'. These characteristics in combination distinguish 'Julius Nuccio' as a new and distinct cultivar of *Camellia:*

[0008] 1. Sturdy upright plant habit.

[0009] 2. Freely branching habit, dense and bushy appearance.

[0010] 3. Leathery emerald green-colored leaves.

[0011] 4. Freely flowering habit.

[0012] 5. Large semi-double flowers with bright crimson-colored petals.

[0013] 6. Flowers face upright to outwardly on strong peduncles.

[0014] 7. Good garden performance.

[0015] Plants of the new *Camellia* differ from plants of the female parent primarily in flower form and flower size as flowers of plants of the new *Camellia* are larger and have more petals than flowers of the female parent selection.

[0016] Plants of the new *Camellia* can be compared to the plants of *Camellia japonica* 'Tom Knudsen', not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Altadena, Calif., plants of the new *Camellia* differed from plants of the 'Tom Knudsen' in the following characteristics:

[0017] 1. Plants of the new *Camellia* were denser and bushier than plants of 'Tom Knudsen'.

[0018] 2. Plants of the new *Camellia* had larger flowers than plants of 'Tom Knudsen'.

[0019] 3. Flowers of plants of the new *Camellia* faced outwardly whereas flowers plants of 'Tom Knudsen' were drooping.

[0020] Plants of the new *Camellia* can also be compared to the plants of *Camellia japonica* 'Colonel Firey', not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Altadena, Calif., plants of the new *Camellia* differed from plants of the 'Colonel Firey' in the following characteristics:

[0021] 1. Plants of the new *Camellia* were denser and bushier than plants of 'Colonel Firey'.

[0022] 2. Plants of the new *Camellia* flowered earlier than plants of 'Colonel Firey'.

[0023] 3. With development, flowers of plants of the new *Camellia* maintained form and color whereas flowers of plants of 'Colonel Firey' reflexed and faded.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPHS

[0024] The accompanying colored photographs illustrate the overall appearance of the new *Camellia* plant showing the colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored reproductions of this type. Colors in the photographs may differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed botanical description, which accurately describe the colors of the new *Camellia* plant. The photograph at the top of the sheet

comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Julius Nuccio' grown in a container. The photograph at the bottom of the sheet is a close-up view of a typical flowering plant of 'Julius Nuccio'.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

[0025] The aforementioned photographs and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in Altadena, Calif. in five-gallon containers in a polypropylene-covered shadehouse during the winter under cultural practices typical of commercial *Camellia* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures averaged 21° C. and night temperatures averaged 10° C. Plants were four years old when the photographs and description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2007, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

[0026] Botanical classification: *Camellia japonica* 'Julius Nuccio'.

[0027] Parentage:

[0028] *Female, or seed, parent.*—Unnamed selection of *Camellia japonica,* not patented.

[0029] *Male, or pollen, parent.*—Unknown selection of *Camellia japonica,* not patented.

[0030] Propagation:

[0031] *Type.*—By terminal cuttings.

[0032] *Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.*—About three months at air temperatures ranging from 21° C. to 32° C.

[0033] *Root description.*—Medium in thickness; off-white in color.

[0034] *Rooting habit.*—Moderate branching; moderately dense.

[0035] Plant description:

[0036] *Plant form and growth habit.*—Perennial evergreen shrub; sturdy upright plant habit; vigorous growth habit.

[0037] *Branching habit.*—Freely branching habit; about 14 primary lateral branches develop per plant; dense and bushy appearance.

[0038] *Plant height.*—About 88 cm.

[0039] *Plant diameter, area of spread.*—About 46 cm.

[0040] *Lateral branch description.*—Length: About 69 cm. Diameter: About 8 mm. Internode length: About 2.7 cm to 4.5 cm. Strength: Strong. Aspect: Upright to outwardly. Texture: Smooth, glabrous; woody with development. Color, young stems: Close to N199C. Color, older stems: Close to 199A.

[0041] *Leaf description.*—Arrangement: Alternate, single. Length: About 12.5 cm. Width: About 5.3 cm. Shape: Elliptical. Apex: Acute. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Serrate. Venation pattern: Pinnate, arcuate. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; leathery. Luster, upper surface: Glossy. Luster, lower surface: Matte. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to N137A. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137B. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137A; venation, close to 146B. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 146A; venation, close to 146C.

[0042] *Petioles.*—Length: About 8 mm. Diameter: About 3 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper surface: Close to 145A. Color, lower surface: Close to 146C.

[0043] Flower description:

[0044] *Flower arrangement and appearance.*—Semi-double rotate flowers, flowers terminal and axillary; freely flowering habit with usually about 14 to 15 flowers and flower buds developing per lateral branch; flowers face upright to outwardly.

[0045] *Natural flowering season.*—Plants of the new *Camellia* flower continuously during February and March in California.

[0046] *Postproduction longevity.*—Plants maintain good flower substance for about seven to ten days on the plant; flowers not persistent.

[0047] *Fragrance.*—None detected.

[0048] *Flower diameter.*—Large, about 12.5 cm.

[0049] *Flower depth.*—About 5.8 cm.

[0050] *Flower buds.*—Length: About 4.4 cm. Diameter: About 2.5 cm. Shape: Ovoid. Color: Close to 185A.

[0051] *Petals.*—Arrangement: Semi-double flower form; about 16 petals arranged in about four whorls. Length: About 6.5 cm. Width: About 4.8 cm. Shape: Obovate. Apex: Rounded and slightly sinuate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous; satiny. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 185A. When opening, lower surface: Close to 183A to 183B. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 53A; color does not fade with development. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 185A; color does not fade with development.

[0052] *Sepals.*—Arrangement: About nine fused in 2.5 whorls; shallow cup-shaped calyx. Length: About 2.2 cm. Width: About 2 cm. Shape: Elliptical. Apex: Broadly acute. Base: Truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper surface: Smooth, glabrous. Texture, lower surface: Pubescent. Color, upper surface: Close to 145C to 145D. Color, lower surface: Close to 145B to 145D.

[0053] *Peduncles.*—Length: About 6 mm. Diameter: About 4 mm. Aspect: About 20° to 45° from stem axis. Strength: Strong. Texture: Smooth, glabrous. Color: Close to 146B.

[0054] *Reproductive organs.*—Androecium: Quantity per flower: About 98. Filament length: About 3.8 cm. Filament color: Close to 48A. Anther shape: Lanceolate. Anther length: About 3 mm. Anther color: Close to 161A. Pollen amount: Moderate. Pollen color: Close to 15A. Gynoecium: Quantity of pistils per flower: One. Pistil length: About 3.5 cm. Style length: About 2.6 cm. Style color: Close to 36D. Stigma shape: Three-parted. Stigma color: Close to 145B. Ovary color: Close to 150D.

[0055] *Fruits and seeds.*—Fruit and seed production have not been observed on plants of the new *Camellia.*

[0056] Garden performance: Plants of the new *Camellia* have been observed have good garden performance and to be tolerant to rain and wind and to tolerate temperatures from about −9° C. to about 46° C.

[0057] Disease & pest resistant: Plants of the new *Camellia* have not been observed to be resistant to pathogens and pests common to *Camellia* plants.

It is claimed:

1. A new and distinct cultivar of *Camellia* plant named 'Julius Nuccio' as illustrated and described.

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