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Camellias

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EVANS & REEVES NURSERIES

"It's Different"



SYNONYMOUS WITH QUALITY

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A Few Cultural Notes on C A M E L L I A S

Natives of China, Japan and Korea, Camellias were first introduced into England early in the 18th century. For many years thereafter they were sought after and cultivated more than almost any other plant, and a great many hybrids were produced, particularly during the first half of the 19th Century.

The varieties of Camellias are now so numerous that there are forms, sizes and colors to satisfy almost anyone's taste. By careful selection of different varieties the blooming season may extend from October to May.

These plants are very much at home in California, and are especially valuable as they flower during the winter months, when there is a dearth of color on most other subjects. Even when they are not in bloom, their shapely habit and their lustrous evergreen leaves render them plants of unusual character and distinction, and adorned with their lovely regal flowers they light up a dull and somber day.

Their culture is simple. During the spring, summer and autumn months they should be kept well supplied with water by thorough and deep irrigation, and the foliage well hosed off from time to time to keep the plants refreshed and healthy. Of capital importance is good drainage, so that excess water does not stand around their roots; and, preferably shelter from the sun during the hottest hours of the day. They like and should have a soil on the acid side. If the ground is heavy it can be improved by incorporation of leaf mold, cow manure, bean straw, etc. If the soil is very light, peat moss, leaf mold, manure or bean straw should be added. Light applications of fertilizer should be given every thirty days after the plants have finished blooming, until about September.

While it is true that they are (compared with many plants) relatively slow growing, this characteristic is in fact an asset, as they do not rapidly outgrow the situation in which they are placed. As specimen plants for the porch, patio, or lath house, they consequently have no superior. With intelligent treatment, they can be grown in the original pot, tub or box for a long time. **Should you pick the flowers? Yes!** Use them in the house, wear them, and enjoy them to the utmost. Remember only to use care in the picking, taking not more than three or four inches of stem, as Camellia wood replaces itself more slowly than, for example, that of roses.

Over a period of years, careful experimentation and tests have been carried out with the view toward singling out the best and most satisfactory types from among the hundreds of varieties available. The following list represents a conscientious appraisal of many types, and in each case varieties have been chosen for listing because of definite merit on the basis of **color, type of flower, season of bloom, constitution, habit and foliage.**

PINK

DEBUTANTE. A beautiful large flower in delicate shell pink. Guard petals surround a huge center of numerous petaloids. A true peony and one of the choicest of all camellias. Early midseason.

FRANCINE. Enormous peony type double, of light rose, flecked with pink. Early to midseason.

KUMUSAKA. Large loose double flower of deep rose pink. One of the best in its class. Midseason to late.

LADY CLARE (GRANDIFLORA ROSEA). Large deep rose pink, often flecked white. Semi-double with large, fluted petals. Midseason.

PINK PERFECTION. Perfect double flowers of symmetrical petals in a clear shell pink. One of the most popular on the list. Blooms almost continually throughout Camellia season.

PINK STAR. Very large deep mallow pink, semi-double, petals broad and fluted, inner petals in freshly opened bloom forming a star. Late. Very compact.

RETICULATA (A SPECIES). Rarest and perhaps the most gorgeous of all the Camellias. Flowers measure fully 6 inches across. Rosy red petals that are wavy and loosely arranged. Midseason.

SALMON QUEEN. A very lovely soft pink with a slight salmon cast. A fine double of fine texture and size. Midseason.

WHITE

ALBA PLENA. Rich, full double, pure white flowers of symmetrical petaling. Early, Very fine.

AMABILIS. Single white with prominent golden stamens. Midseason.

CAPRICE. A double creamy white with high center and gardenia-like texture, from 4" to 5" in diameter. Midseason.

FINLANDIA. Very choice, large open semi-double flower with prominent yellow stamens. Midseason.

LOTUS. Giant semi-double. One of the finest of all. Midseason to late.

MATHOTIANA ALBA. Large pure white, with an occasional faint pink line, full double, imbricated. Late.

PURITY. Full double of pure white. Very popular. Bushy habit. Midseason.

WHITE PERFECTION. Closely resembles the Pink Perfection in size and form of bloom and is most desirable as a boutonniere type. Late.

VARIEGATED

BELLA ROMANA. Large, loose double. Light pink splashed with crimson. Midseason.

CHANDLERI ELEGANS. Enormous, semi-double flower of the loose peony type. Formation of the blossoms will vary a great deal, as will the color. Usually rose pink with occasional white blotches on the petals. Early to midseason. One of the very finest Camellias grown.

DAIKAGURA. Rose type of flower. Double deep rose with white spots. Very early and very dependable.

DONKLAERI. Large, semi-double, mottled red and white, with a compact cluster of golden stamens in the center. Midseason.

FINLANDIA VARIEGATED (AURORA BOREALIS). A large and artistic semi-double white finely streaked in crimson. Large gardenia textured petals arranged in an unusual undulating form. Late midseason.

GIGANTEA (EMPEROR WILHELM). A very fine large semi-double white and red with former predominating. Similar to Chandleri elegans. A superb variety. Midseason.

GLOIRE DE NANTES (FANNY BOLIS). Very large semi-double flowers of bright red occasionally blotched with white. Conspicuous golden stamens. Late bloomer.

HERME (JORDAN'S PRIDE). Loose semi-double. Color is light rose pink with salmon stripes shading to lighter edge. Very popular. Two flowering seasons, early and late.

NAGASAKI. This very large semi-double is a fresh, glowing rose-red with huge dots and splashes in white. It lies flat when fully open, spectacular stamens. Midseason.

PANACHÉ. Loose, double shell pink, blended with ivory white. Most unusual. Late.

TRICOLOR SEIBOLDI (WAKENOURA VARIEGATA). Its waxy white semi-double flowers, with petals slightly cupped, are vividly streaked in carmine. Midseason.

RED

BLOOD OF CHINA. Very large peony type, double flowers of a deep, velvety, orange red. Late bloomer.

C. M. HOVEY (COLONEL FIREY). Very large full formal double of a firey red color. Late.

COVINA. An informal double rose-red of bright and lasting color. Blooms freely over a long period. Compact. Late midseason.

ELENA NOBILE. Quite unique is this flame-red semi-double camellia opening to show a mass of bright yellow stamens. Late midseason.

IMPERATOR. Dark, almost purple Christmas red. Peony type. Midseason.

MATHOTIANA (JULIA DRAYTON). A giant double rose-red of exceptional beauty. The petals are wide and surround a stiff column of yellow stamens. Midseason.

MRS. CHAS. COBB. A new peony type double in a most unusual dark red-bronze color. Is of informal shape and shows central stamens. Early midseason.

POPE PIUS IX. A large imbricated double vermillion of perfect form. A tree bloomer and one of the finest. Late midseason.

PRINCESS BACCHIOCHI. Large peony type double. Carmine red with brilliant yellow stamens. Midseason. Compact.

PROFESSOR SARGENT. Very large double pom-pom type flower of dark scarlet. Late.

VEDRINE (RUBY GLOW). Large carmine, washed towards the tips with true purple. Double, the petals fluted and irregular. Mid-season.

PRICES

Prices are based on both size and variety; the newer and rarer kinds naturally being higher than the better known varieties.

Plants in gallon containers will range from \$2.00 to \$3.50; grafted plants from \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Plants in 3 and 5 gallon containers will range from \$5.00 to \$10.00. Extra heavy specimens from \$12.00 to \$25.00 and large specimen plants in tubs and boxes from \$25.00 to \$150.00.

All plants are well established!

