Aims of the International Camellia Society

To foster the love of camellias throughout the world and maintain and increase their popularity

To undertake historical, scientific and horticultural research in connection with camellias

To co-operate with all national and regional camellia societies and with other horticultural societies

To disseminate information concerning camellias by means of bulletins and other publications

To encourage a friendly exchange between camellia enthusiasts of all nationalities

Major dates in the International Camellia Society calendar

International Camellia Society Congresses

2018 - Nantes, Brittany, France.

2020 - Goto City, Japan.

2022 - Italy

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President’s Message 2016

This is the first time I am writing for the International Camellia Journal as President. My term officially started at the beginning of 2016. It is a great honour as well as a big responsibility for me to be the ICS President. As the first President from a non-English speaking country, I was facing a big challenge and pressure to take over the duty of presidency. I’d like to express my sincere thanks to all the ICS members, to all the ICS officers, especially to the Vice-presidents and the Immediate Past President for all your assistance during the past year!

The biggest event of the ICS in 2016 was the congress held in Dali. The 2016 Dali International Camellia Congress was a very successful congress. We had 197 participants from 14 countries including Australia, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. who attended this congress. We had three academic sections and received 72 high-level scientific papers. There were 33 participants who made excellent presentations. We were very lucky to have the opportunities to visit the Tenth Chinese National Camellia Show and the 26th Chinese National Orchid Show, to visit Zhang’s Garden, the Cangshan Botanic Garden, and to have a field study of the huge wild camellia forest in Baotaishan, Yongping County. All these made for a beautiful and unforgettable memory.

We are delighted to know that the newly built Confucius Temple, the reconstructed Yu’er Park in old Dali Town, and the Camellia Garden in Tuanshan Park that we visited have been kept permanently for the Dali people. These are reminders for the Dali people that there was a successful International Camellia Society Congress held in their beautiful Dali City. The Government of Dali Prefecture, the Government of Dali City and the people of Dali spent eight years in preparation to make the congress a successful one. We would like to express our sincerest thanks to the secretary, the governor, vice-governors, the mayor, deputy-mayors, all officials of the prefecture and city government, all members of the Organizing Committee, volunteers and everyone who made contributions to the success of this congress!

At this congress, for the first time, four prizes were given for the best presentations of the scientific papers, as determined by an Evaluation Committee chaired by Prof. Li Jiyuan with members Mrs. Jennifer Trehane, Prof. Wang Zhonglang, Dr. George Orel Mr. Ron Wolfe, Prof. Takayuki Tanaka and Mrs. Elva Harwood.

Nine gardens applied to become ICS Gardens of Excellence and all were approved. The ICS President’s Medal was awarded to the Australian botanists Dr. George Orel and Anthony Curry, to the Italian professor of computer science Professor Gianmario Motta and to Mr. Wu Guichang, Board Chairman of the Palm Landscape Architecture Co., Ltd. of China for their outstanding contributions to the world of the genus Camellia.

The Directors of the Society took much pleasure in awarding Honorary Life Membership of the International Camellia Society to Pat and Herb Short in appreciation of their outstanding service to the ICS and its Regions. Over many years they have been actively involved as members, serving as Vice-President, President, Journal Editor, Otomo Committee Chairman and...
wherever else was needed. Their friendship, encouragement and advice have been greatly appreciated by members worldwide. This is the first time that the ICS has awarded Honorary Life Membership in its 54 years of history.

The next ICS Congress will be held in Nantes, France from 24 to 29 March 2018. Participants will be able to enjoy camellia shows, local attractions, unique culture and field study tours in the host city and surrounding region of this beautiful part of France.

The sudden death of our Vice-President Mr. Barry Di Salvia was a profound shock and great sorrow to us. Barry had served the ICS for many years and made great contributions to the whole world camellia community. Barry was our dear friend and wise colleague. I can remember very well the happy time we spent together in Dali this year. His passing means a great loss to the Society.

2016 has been a significant year for camellia culture in Australia with the establishment of a new national organization dedicated to conserve Australia’s most rare Theaceae, including Camellia species and hundreds of rare and beautiful cultivars. Named Camellia Ark Australia Inc, the association had its inaugural general meeting in April at CamelliasRUs Nursery.

The year 2016 also has been a productive year in China with over 200 new camellia cultivars having been bred. Most of these new cultivars bloom all the year-round with full blooming in summertime. Some of the cultivars have characteristics of heat tolerance and sun resistance. These achievements have changed our traditional cognition of camellias’ flowering season. These innovations may promote the development of camellia cultivation and also may expand localities of camellia growing in the world. More good news, the Yunnan Camellia Society was officially inaugurated in September 2016, the first provincial camellia society to be established in China.

Thanks to our new web manager Prof. Gianmarino Motta for his great effort, the ICS new website will be completed by the end of 2016.

The American Camellia Society has recently formed a camellia preservation committee. Florence Crowder was elected as the chairperson together with twelve other members from camellia growing areas in the US. The meeting of ICS Working Group for Preservation and Protection of Historic Camellias and New Species will be held from Feb. 12 - Feb. 15, 2017, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. I wish the meeting every success and hope all participants will enjoy their visit in the United States of America.

In April a massive earthquake hit Kumamoto, the hometown of the Higo-camellia and Higo-sasanqua; fortunately members of the Higo-camellia and the Higo-sasanqua Societies managed to save their precious plants.

More news from Japan: students from the Oshima High School presented their activities in the Dali Congress and also competed in the Japanese Forest Society event where they were awarded the Grand Prize.

I knew that there have been many significant events in every region of the ICS this year but it is not possible for me to include everything in this short report, however there is one more piece of news that has taken me completely by surprise. Neville Haydon, camellia breeder of international note and until very recently our Registrar, has made a donation of extraordinary generosity to the Otomo Fund, a donation of £30,000! There are more details in the Otomo Fund report.

May our camellia friends stay happy and healthy and your camellias thrive and bring you beauty!

Guan Kaiyun
ICS President
Web Manager’s Report

I took over the job of web manager in 2016. I analyzed the current website and proposed to the Directors’ Meeting in Dali a renewed website. The current website is nice, but it needs to be a richer source of knowledge with more agile navigation. The website should be an accessible source of knowledge for all of us. Hence, it shall contain all articles published in the past journals and conferences. David Trehane already started that work, and I think we should complete it (thanks David!). In order to increase the knowledge of camellias, we will add a dictionary of camellia species, with a description and a picture, and we will extend the Web Camellia Register by adding reference pictures of varieties, and a list of the Gardens of Excellence, where

Otomo Research Fund Report – 2016

We had just begun to write this report when a letter arrived from Neville Haydon. Neville, who was chairman of the Otomo Fund Advisory Board until 2009 and has recently settled into retirement, had enclosed a cheque made out to the International Camellia Society for £30,000. When we thanked him and told him the amount left us speechless and with writer’s block he said he was glad the cheque gave me “a pleasant surprise, which was the intention” – and that now he “can enjoy watching how you use it”.

We turned the cheque over to ICS Treasurer Clare Million and informed President Guan Kiyun (also see President’s Report). Eventually we will have to work out how we try to get the most benefit at this time when the money world is in such chaos: the pound sterling is at its lowest against the US dollar since 1985 and interest rates are practically non-existent.

Neville’s donation dramatically increases the Fund’s capital, which he had already helped to increase with his steady hand as chairman from the original £2,087 (500,000 Yen) donation by the late Mrs Sachiko Otomo in 1997 to £36,893 by the end of the ICS fiscal year ending 31 May 2009. During that time, research grants totalling £5,553 were made from the £8,613 interest earned by the Fund from 1998 through 2009.

The Fund’s capital has now reached £48,689. That means Neville’s new donation boosts the capital to almost £80,000. Really incredible! Thank you, thank you, thank you, Neville!

However, the interest on the capital during the year ended 31 May 2016 was only £1,801. So, we still have difficulties in trying to help make meaningful grants to worthwhile research projects.

This year we had only one request for funds. It was for a GPS system for locating camellias in a very large garden. Although an interesting idea, it was turned down by the Advisory Board because it did not meet Otomo Fund research requirements.

Max Hansen has agreed to complete Hermann Schoentag’s term on the Advisory Board, ending in 2019. Welcome aboard, Max.

With sadness, we report that Howard Rhodes has decided to stand down after two terms on the Board. Thank you, Howard for ten very helpful years.

Our thanks to all who have contributed to the Fund over the years and we hope that you will continue to do so through your Membership Representative.

Herb Short
Chairman, Otomo Endowment Research Fund Advisory Board
you can find such a variety. With the same aim, Interest Groups such as the Historic Camellias and Conservation Working Group will have their pages. Other interest groups will be welcome. We are working also to ease navigation by buttons.

Another aim is to simplify administration. The member representatives will be able to access information on membership, in order to shorten updates and avoid duplication, misspelling etc. The Camellia Registrar will be informed of new varieties and species through an online form and will be able to check the Web Camellia Register.

The budget for this project has been available since June, because it required a complex legal operation. Now I am working with Tribiq, the company which runs our website, in implementing that design. We have already sketched on paper most pages of the website, and we think we will be ready before Christmas. Of course, we plan also a smart phone version.

Visits and access numbers are similar to last year. The ICS website has 50,000 yearly visits, which peaks in April, with UK & USA as top visitors; in turn, the Web Camellia Register is totaling some 15,000 yearly visits with a high percentage of downloads.

Best wishes to all
Gianmario Motta ICS Web Manager

Editor’s report
Bee Robson

As a result of discussions in Dali, it was agreed that it is desirable to continue with the printed version of the Journal as a tangible and enduring record of the activities of the Society. The Journal draws attention to different areas of activity so that those who have a special interest can pursue this through the ICS website. The work being done by Gianmario Motta is making the website an increasingly valuable resource.

2016 being a Congress year, much of the Journal is devoted to the papers presented in Dali, papers that covered a wide range of subjects from the development of camellia plant extracts for use as insecticides to the breeding of new reticulatas. All of the papers can be found in full on the website, together with the submissions that were not chosen for presentation.

The new Gardens of Excellence are featured and included in this section is one of the highlights of the Congress. A series of three presentations, one by 17-year old schoolboy Remei Hamada, tell the story of the island of Oshima and of the project to regenerate the island through camellias.

A new book, First China Championship of Camellia Photography, contains the best of the entries of a national photographic competition: my thanks go to Qingxing Zhang for giving his permission to use some of the beautiful images.

I also thank all those who have made contributions to the publication this year, and to those who have helped in the editorial process, Mike Robson especially, George Orel, Tony Curry and Matthew Denton-Giles for their help and advice and, as always, those who have so generously undertaken the translations: Karin Jacobs-Gebauer, Joanna Guedes, Shigeo Matsumoto, Mirella Motta, Pilar Vela, Pascal Vieu and Wang Zhonglang.

I hope you enjoy reading the Journal this year.

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2018 公頂 3 月 24 日至 3 月 29 日南特国际山茶花会展

CONGRÈS INTERNATIONAL
DU CAMELLIA — 24 au 29 MARS
NANTES 2018

International Camellia Congress
24 - 29 March

Camellia aux abords du Château des ducs de Bretagne

NANTES

Brief history of the camellia in Nantes (from 1806)
In the 19th century Ferdinand Favre, the then elected Mayor of Nantes, had a great passion for flowers. In 1806 he brought the first camellia seeds - a variety known as the “Japanese rose” to Nantes from England at great expense, and started to grow them.

The camellia was, at that time, an orangery plant, but Ferdinand Favre believed that it would be able to be cultivated outside, given the Nantes weather. So the most resilient strains were chosen and gradually acclimatised to the outdoors. By 1857, after forty years of hard work and single-mindedness on this unusual venture, Nantes had become host to over 250,000 camellia bushes.

At the same time as Ferdinand Favre - the true camellia evangelist - was gifting young bushes to his guests and hosts, many other amateurs and professional botanists started to get involved. The number of cuttings, hybrids and select varieties grew, were submitted and started to win in competitions.

In response to the bubbling enthusiasm of both amateurs and professionals, Ferdinand Favre wanted to give the camellia a worthy home. This marked the start of the first collection in Nantes Botanic Gardens, which has been constantly renewed across the network of Nantes parks and is now a civic major asset, recognised nationally and globally.

The outstanding collections Conservatory of the Nantes’ Specialist Plant Collections.
Numerous collections of plants lay out in the city, with 1200 camellia varieties and 700 different magnolias.

The city with 100 gardens,
A Green Capital pioneering in environmental and sustainable development.

The river Loire runs through the City of Nantes, which is situated 55km inland from the Atlantic Coast. This innovative City boasts high employment rates in creative industries and has become increasingly recognised for its leadership in and commitment to sustainable development. Awarded “European Green Capital 2013” Nantes has become globally renowned for its parks, green spaces and its quality of life.

The 600,000 inhabitants of the city enjoy 3400 hectares of green spaces, a ratio of 57 m² of green spaces per inhabitant.

As a port city, Nantes has a natural, estuary landscape, together with an outstanding botanical heritage. Nantes City arboretum, an exceptionally rich collection of native and horticultural plants, with nationally referenced collections; spaces with exotic, romantic, historic and contemporary themes, therapeutic community gardens and allotments, appealing to all of the five senses.

Nantes collection includes today:

- 75% de Camellia japonica
- 7% de Camellia hybrides
- 5,7% de Camellia x williamssii
- 5% de Camellia sasanqua
- 2,5% de Camellia botaniques
- 1,6% de Camellia reticulata
- 1,2% de Camellia rusticana
- 1,1% de Camellia japonica de Higo
- 1% de Camellia x hiemalis
- 0,5% de Camellia wabisuke
BEFORE CONGRESS

4 days in Brittany
Two days will be dedicated to the visit of the Garden of Excellence ICS in Park ar Brug, outstanding private gardens as well as nurseries. A visit of the National Botanic Conservatory of Brest with over 4,000 species cultivated and Roche-Jagu medieval castle and its 30 hectares garden is also planned.

The delegates will then travel to Chateauneuf du Faou to admire the Conservatory of Camellia breedings from Brittany and Trevarez castle with its 85 hectares park and its remarkable collection of over 650 varieties of camellias, where a Camellias exhibition will be organised by all the associations in Brittany. Visit of Quimper, generally regarded as the cultural heart of Brittany and its ceramic works but also the walled town of Vannes.

CONGRESS

Visits to Nantes outstanding Camellias gardens:
including Nantes Botanic Gardens, Procé Park, Arboretum Park Cemetery and the municipal nursery, etc.

The Congress sessions will cover different themes, which meet the requirements of the range of participants involved in sphere of camellias: tourism, ornamental, nursery field, landscape gardening and scientific sectors, dealing with all aspects related to the camellia plant with horticulture professionals (local, French and international).

POST CONGRESS

3 days in Bordeaux or Normandy and 3 days in Paris
Before spending 3 days in Paris, delegates can decide to visit South West France, including Bordeaux and Cognac castles vineyards and camellia gardens or North West France in Normandy with historical sites (Mont Saint Michel, D-Day landing beaches, the walled port city of Saint-Malo...).

In Paris, the Eiffel Tower, Champs-Élysées, Bateaux-Mouches (river-boats), Versailles Castle as well as Bagatelle and Albert Kahn Gardens...

International Camellia Congress will be held in Nantes, France from 24 to 29 March, 2018
Participants will be able to enjoy camellia shows, local attractions, unique culture, and field study tours available in the host city. The congress is cordially welcoming delegates including ICS members, camellia enthusiasts, scholars, camellia gardeners, camellia nursery managers, policy makers and other relevant practitioners.

The heritage of the camellia through its unique history, conservation and evolution
Scientific advances with its identification, the methods of selection and molecular biology techniques
The culture of camellia, its pests and diseases, new developments in farming techniques
The camellia’s appeal to visitors: its contribution to tourism and enhancement of local gardens

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Historic Working Group
USA visit
Florence Crowder, ICS Director USA

Hello International Camellia Society Conservation Working Group members and friends. I want to welcome you to the annual symposium beginning in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. I was asked some time ago to host the group but was quite hesitant in doing so as I had never taken on such a task. The committee and I present the invitation and information to you. There may be minor changes as we approach the given dates. Forgive us if we have not met with your expectations.

I would like to give you brief information on the places that we will visit. We have chosen historic sites meaningful to our purposes. More information on each site can be found on the Internet.

consists of formal and informal gardens and urban forests. Our interest will be the camellia gardens, one of which is the Vi Stone Garden containing her collections and introductions. Following her death, her collection of some 450 camellias was donated to the LSU facility. To be planted soon is a garden of camellias registered in the United States prior to 1900. The botanic garden is one of the International Camellia Society’s Gardens of Excellence.

The first visit is to be to the LSU AgCenter Botanic Gardens at the Burden Center in Baton Rouge. This facility is on a tract of land in the heart of Baton Rouge. Mr. Burden acquired the property in the mid 19th century, named it Windrush Plantation and installed various plants including camellias. Some years later this property was donated to Louisiana State University for horticulture research and

Burden Centre Orangerie, Baton Rouge

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Joe Holmes, President of the Baton Rouge Camellia Society, Florence Crowder US Membership Representative and member of ICS Conservation Committee and Jim Campbell, President of the American Camellia Society standing in front of C. j. ‘Governor Mouton’ in the Jungle Gardens, Avery Island

Jungle Gardens, the home of Tabasco sauce, on Avery Island is the next visit. Mr. E. A. McIlhenny was born on Avery Island in 1872 on some 3,000 acres. He developed an interest early in life of nature and developed amazing plant collections, including some 750 varieties of camellias, importing over 400 from around the camellia-growing world in the 1930’s. On the site is a bird sanctuary and a number of specialty gardens. Mr. McIlhenny translated the *Nouvelle Iconographie des Camellias* by Verschaffelt from French to English. An archivist is on site to assist in research regarding the island.
The Kosaku Sawada garden, in the Mobile Botanic Garden in Alabama, is also an International Camellia Society Garden of Excellence. This garden is named for one of the outstanding camellia growers in the southern United States, who propagated camellias in 1915 at Overlook Nurseries in Alabama. Many cuttings were obtained from varieties throughout the country. Seeds were brought from his native Japan and many of these varieties are planted here.

Rosedown Plantation was begun in 1834 with gardens being developed shortly after. In 1837 the owners purchased collections of azaleas, camellias, fruits and many ornamentals to add to established plant collections. The mistress of the plantation, Martha Turnbull, began a detailed garden diary in 1836, complete with illustrations that have been recently published.

It will be a joy to welcome you, new friends and old.

The pre-Conference Tour took place in Foshan City, Guangdong Province. Foshan is situated in the Pearl River Delta. Within China, it is a concentrated centre for manufacturing, but horticulture is also important and Foshan has its own Camellia Society and Botanical Gardens with associated research centre. Manufacturing is not new to Foshan, and as a prelude to the Pre-Conference Tour, some registrants visited the Ancient Nanfeng Kiln, dating from the early sixteenth century. There were immense dragon kilns, a surrounding village with medieval-width streets, a museum displaying...
Shiwan ceramics over five millennia, and a contemporary display especially for the Year of the Monkey.

On February 18th we gathered at the Marco Polo Hotel. We watched noodles being made by hand and tried dishes such as fish with sour melon and pork with chestnuts. We were able to select from a variety of mushrooms and greens for instant boiling in stock. Delectable desserts prepared to suit Western palates included blueberry mousse and mango ice cream.

The next day was wet, very wet at first, but that did not interrupt our programme. Fortified by breakfast choices such as turnip cake, steamed pork buns and shrimp-filled rice paper wraps, we departed by bus for the ultra modern Library of Foshan City to view a small camellia show and camellia inspired works of art.

By mid-morning, we arrived at the Foshan Botanical Gardens, at the Forestry Science Institute of Foshan City, in very steady rain. There was a camellia show, and each country represented was able to plant a camellia in the International Friendship Camellia Garden.

Plastic ponchos and new shovels were distributed and camellias were planted with no need at all for watering in. Spirits were not dampened as we strolled through the rows of rare and beautiful camellias, with numerous yellow species.

Lunch was at the restaurant at Chencun Flower World with Chinese and Western food available. We viewed the huge variety of plants including orchids and azaleas in the downstairs covered area, and marvelled at the displays and demonstrations by the Foshan Folk Art Institute. These included the making of intricate paper-cuts and lanterns used for celebrations.

We were then treated to a Kung Fu performance by children and adults, with musical accompaniment.

Our final visit was to the Foshan Ancestral Temple, first built in the 11th century, and rebuilt in the 14th
15th century. At this Taoist temple, the ancient buildings, the pool, sculptured tiles, carved doorways, gilded statues and huge timber beams were most impressive. A colourful and energetic performance of Lion dancing was the finale of the temple visit.

Our evening dinner took place at the Harbour Plaza Restaurant. The house specialty was seafood cooked at the table. We sampled such delicacies as abalone, sea cucumber and fish balls in a convivial atmosphere. We were entertained with live music and Cantonese Opera, with the performers wearing striking makeup and sumptuous costumes.

Weary but well satisfied with our very varied day, we returned to our hotels for as much sleep as possible before our 4.15am departure for Dali.

Photographs: Val Baxter

“Camellias are blooming in China, fragrance is spreading in the sky”
by Stephen Utick, ICS Director for Australia

Participants at the 2016 ICS Pre-Congress tour held in Foshan City, were enchanted by a magnificent exhibition of traditional Chinese painting featuring camellias. The exhibition, staged at the Foshan Library during February 2016, contained a stunning display of free-flowing paintings by a team of Guangdong artists led by Professor Wenyan Zheng. Now something of a Chinese cultural ambassador, Professor Wenyan Zheng has studied and researched traditional Chinese art for over a decade and is a professor at Guangzhou Calligraphy and Painting College.

Wenyan Zheng specialises in painting mountains, waters, birds, worms, fishes and of course flowers - notably camellias. He integrates traditional painting techniques into modern aesthetic standards and merges different elements to create his own natural

Dancing lions at the Foshan Ancestral temple
painting style. He has won numerous awards and has exhibited and lectured across the world.

His paintings have a misty quality about them, and his titles sometimes reflect upon the fragrance of camellias. His camellia blooms are usually depicted on twisted branches and trunks, and in many cases appear very close to resembling peonies, an even more popular flower subject in traditional Chinese art.

One of his most impressive camellia works, named *In the elegant fragrance*, depicts a range of camellia colours and forms. These include the single yellow *Camellia nitidissima* clustered along a trunk – a stylistic rather than natural arrangement - but the effect is magical. In this work, as well as in nearly every one of his paintings, is the traditionalist inclusion of a bird or birds either perched on a bough or flying through camellia blossoms. Birds are clearly a favourite artistic subject for Wenyan Zheng.

Xinger Li, a graduate of Guangzhou Calligraphy and Painting College, has her own impressive style. In her work *The long lasting camellia*, the depiction of camellia foliage is reduced to uncoloured etching in order to highlight by contrast the colour and form of the camellia blossoms themselves. Like Zheng, she features birds consistently in such paintings.

Another graduate of Guangzhou Calligraphy and Painting College, Peihua Zhang, specialises in a form of painting suitable for parchment or paper, demonstrating a more traditional style as seen in her work *Camellia fragrance*.

Camellias have certainly captured the heart and soul of many Guangdong
artists, and ICS visitors were privileged to gaze upon the magic they have created.

ICS Congress in Dali, China, February 2016
Frieda Delvaux

This Congress was the first big event that I had attended, and because of the long distances involved, I took the opportunity to visit Foshan on the Pre-Congress tour. On the morning when we departed to Dali we had to wake-up at 3h45am and gather in the lobby of the hotel, to go to Guangzhou airport to catch our flight. To save time, our breakfast was distributed in the coach. The flight departed shortly after 7am and around noon, we reached the Regent Hotel in Dali, where the Congress was organised.

I was surprised by the huge number of attendees. It was amazing to see how many people from various regions were arriving. After completing the registration, we were overloaded with presents: a collection of books which mainly highlighted the tourist spots in Dali and surroundings with the many camellia gardens, a summary of all the presentations we were going to attend, a very nice Dali handmade jacket with typical local embroidery, beautiful stamps, local specialities and a commemorative medal in a beautiful wooden box. Also very handy was the list of all members joining the event, as well as the daily program. It was much appreciated during the week of our stay in the hotel.

A small post-office was organised to enable us to ship our heavy items separately, as it was impossible to keep everything as hand luggage. Depending on arrival time, the first day allowed some free time and so it was possible to stroll in the streets of the old Dali city and gather a first impression.

Clear water is streaming through an open ditch at one side of the road. The traditional houses of the Bai (local ethnical group) are simple, but elegant. The habitants, rich or poor, traditionally cultivate camellias, rhododendrons and azaleas in the courtyards of their homes.

The first evening in Dali we all joined the Welcome banquet during which we enjoyed the performance of a local folklore group, providing a colourful
and dazzling show.

Next day, on Sunday, February 21st, we all boarded small battery cars, to bring us to the temple of Confucius in the old city of Dali, where the opening ceremony of the Congress took place. After the speeches of our ICS management and some local officials there was a show of traditional dancers and musicians.

Then, there was free time to visit the 10th National Camellia Expo, held in the grounds of the Temple and then the buses brought us back to the hotel for lunch.

We spent the afternoon in Erhai Park, which had an impressive collection of camellias and we noticed the efforts to create nice landscaping. We continued with a visit to the 26th Chinese Orchid Expo, which was held at the Olympic centre and from there we went to the Zhangjia garden, where beside the camellia cultivation, we could also experience some folk culture. The day ended with dinner at the hotel.

Early on Monday, February 22nd we left for the Longshan International Conference centre by bus. This was amazing! If I counted correctly, there were eight coaches forming a queue. At each crossroad, police stopped other traffic to let us pass. People were watching from the side of the road, as a lot of publicity was made about the event and we clearly made quite some impression.

The morning was filled with the first session of lectures, some of them quite academic and others were interesting stories or information.

After lunch at the hotel, we went to the impressive Yu-Er Park, where some camellias were planted as a memorial of the Congress Event. The Chinese Lantern Festival was the background for our evening dinner.

Getting used to waking up early, we left at 7.30 on Tuesday, to go to Mount Baotai, in Yongping county. There we came to an area of untouched natural mountain woodland, where we saw the tallest C. reticulata in the world.

Fourteen small coaches took delegates on the 4-hour trip to Yongping. A police escort led the convoy, an ambulance followed. There
was an enthusiastic welcome of singing, dancing and traditional music, followed by the unveiling of a commemorative stone and the signing of its cloth covering.

Two more ceremonies followed: the first was the official opening of the new building complex and the second was the christening of the spectacular *Camellia reticulata* named (that very day) ‘Bonanhong’.

In the Yunnan Camellia Valley, we made a tour through wild camellias surrounding the Golden Temple, which completed the visits of the day.

On Wednesday morning we began the second day of presentations at the Conference Centre and after lunch, we made a tour of the Three Pagodas Park in Dali, we visited a tie-dye cloth making workshop and tasted the delicious Bai People’s ‘Eight Bowls of Dishes’ in Zhoucheng Village.

On Thursday, 25th we went for the last time to the Congress Centre, for the remaining presentations.

We spent the afternoon at the nursery and gardens of the Yunnan Yuangi Landscape Engineering Co.Ltd.

On Friday morning, Directors of the regions/countries or their delegates attended the ICS Board meeting at the hotel. The afternoon was at leisure for everybody and I used the time for shopping, as many others did. Some even returned with an extra suitcase to carry all the presents.

After an interesting and exciting congress week, I joined the B Post tour. Unfortunately I had to skip the start on Saturday because I developed a terrible cold, so I missed the visit to the village of Xizhou, the Butterfly spring Park and the cruise on Lake Erhai. Thanks to good medication, I could proceed with the tour and next day we boarded a plane, bringing us to Xishuangbanna, where we went to the Wild Elephant Valley. Cable cars brought visitors over the valley where, between the foliage of the rainforest, an elephant could be discerned.

Next day, Monday Feb 29th, started with a visit to a traditional village with wooden houses and then we spent the rest of the day in the Mengla botanical garden and the Xishuangbanna botanical garden.

This concluded an extremely interesting time in China. Everything was well-organised, a perfect balance between lectures and sightseeing and all this thanks to the fantastic organisation of our new president Mr Guan Kaiyun and his team.

To all ICS members, officials and guides in Foshan and Dali who made this event a great success  
MANY THANKS!
Post Congress tour

Kevin Bowden

Commencing at 9am we set off on our Erhai Lake trip, a clear day; snow clearly visible on the top of the mountains. After a very short bus ride our group arrived at the Longkan wharf, saw the small boats and prepared for an intimate boat ride. Arriving early, eight of us set out to explore: arriving back at the point of departure we were greeted by bus after bus, loads of people, queue 100m long. We were on the ‘big’ boat. The lake was calm; we were ushered to our 3rd level private cabin; then onto the performance (refreshing because of the more modern Chinese music). We stopped at a small island and then onto the Marble statue where we disembarked. Joining the ship and concluding the trip, we fought our way through the masses waiting to get onto the ship and onto a late private lunch: everyone else had eaten and moved on.

Our next visit was to the Butterfly Spring.

The story of Butterfly Spring,
Bee Robson

Butterfly Spring used to be known as the Bottomless Pool. It is said that long ago, a beautiful young girl named Wengo lived in the Yangjiao Village at the foot of the Yunnong Peak of Cangshan Mountain. One day, when she was washing clothes in the pool, a lovely deer appeared, gravely wounded with an arrow. A young hunter then ran up to her, saying that the deer was his, but then, seeing her distress, released the deer and healed it. So impressed was Wengo that she gave him an embroidered handkerchief, symbol of her love. The brave and kind young Bai hunter was named Xialang who lived on the Yunnong peak. Wengu and Xialang became happy lovers. However, the prince in the palace was also fascinated by Wengu and wanted her for his concubine. She refused him and so he killed her father and kidnapped her. The deer saw what had happened and went to find Xialang and tugged on his trousers to make him go to the palace. At night, Xialang slipped into the palace and saved Wengu. They ran away to the Bottomless Pool. However, they were besieged by soldiers, Xialang fought with the soldiers bravely, but eventually, he could not beat back the enemy and had to jump into the Bottomless Pool with Wengu. When dawn came with the cockcrow, the sky was filled with sunglow. At this moment, a pair of butterflies flew out of the Bottomless Pool. They flew one after the other and never separated. Countless colourful butterflies then flew out from all directions and they raced and danced with each other. In memory of Xialang and Wengu, the pool was renamed Butterfly Spring. April 15 is the day of the Butterfly Festival, the day Xialang
and Wengu died for love. Ever since then, for thousands of years, young boys and girls of Bai ethnic group go to the Butterfly Spring on this day to celebrate the festival, singing and dancing with the butterflies and buying bright banners with which to make a wish.

On the walk we crossed paths with a bride, dressed in an elaborate red dress, departing for her wedding.

Next day, the trip by cable car up Cangshan Mountain was much more leisurely and, being earlier in the day, we outnumbered the other tourists. Looking from the cable car we saw azaleas, rhododendron and magnolia growing in the wild amongst the trees. Over deep ravines; it was a comfortable leisurely walk across the suspension bridge. Coming from South Australia where the highest point is a mere 710m above sea level the snow-capped Cangshans were real mountains. Still I did not appreciate the height until research revealed that the Dali base was 2000m above sea level. The top is more than six times the height of our Mount Lofty. Having created some spare time, the group enjoyed free shopping in Dali Old Town before departing to the airport and Kunming.

Onto the tour of Xizhou Old Town; the highlight for the whole group was a visit to a silk tapestry work place. It was the best part of the day, watching tapestries being created and spending much time selecting ones to purchase.
The Stone Forest: a fascinating structure; a marvel of nature; measured in square kilometers; unimaginable as to how it came to be. Being early in the day, the Stone Forest was deserted, the men’s room giving an indication of the busy period since it catered for some 40 people at the same time. The rock structures were amazing with many hanging precariously waiting to fall at the next tremor or earthquake.

Flower City: a testament to Chinese creativity; there were pictures made using flowers, thousands of them. Exiting the floral display the information boards attracted my attention:

“In Louis XVI, camellia from China was transported into Europe by a French surgeon…. In the early nineteenth century, Inspector General of British East India Company, Reeves found and was attracted by a special Yunnan camellia in South China. He asked captain Reus of merchant marine to transport this special camellia into England. In 1826 …. blooming in a private garden of England, …..named….. Captain Reus”

(Captain Rawes as we would know it)

Jindian Scenic Spot – Golden Temple (altitude 2100m). Displaying a huge number of well-maintained camellias and incorporating the Kunming research Center on *Camellia reticulata*. I was interested to observe the watering using 10cm (4 inch) hoses. Oh to have so much water!

East Garden of Kunming Botanic Garden (ICS Garden of Excellence). We were given a guided tour: it was the best of the gardens that we had seen and for us it was the highlight of the tour.

Dali Congress 2016
Post tour: recollections of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture
Dr George Orel and Tony Curry

I chose this particular route because I had wanted to visit southern Yunnan for some time and I was aware of the wealth of plant species which are native to this geographical region of China. I hoped to see at least some of these plant species time allowing, in the mountains or if not, in the local gardens.

Our quite large tour group arrived in Xishuangbanna Dai’s capital, Jinghong City, on the 28th of February 2016. The relatively short bus ride from the airport to the Wild Elephant Valley instantly indicated that this city was rather different from other Chinese cities I have seen in the past during my nine visits to this country.

Jinghong City, (City of Dawn), has the exuded the feeling of rich opulence. They reminded me of urban landscape I have seen in some parts of the City of Nanning (Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in southern China), which I have visited on several occasions in the past. The plantings were frequently interspersed with interesting statuary, mostly with stylized drums, elephants,
pineapples and peacocks. The city gave out the feeling of warmth and friendliness.

Almost an hour later we arrived in the Wild Elephant Valley and had an early lunch. We visited the native village and the nearby garden which contained examples of local flora and fauna. The ride in the cable car, high above the tops of the trees, took us over the habitat of wild elephants. Alas, not one elephant was to be seen! The cable car ride lasted some 30 minutes and then we walked down the many steps and found ourselves on the well-constructed and easily negotiable paths. However, still, no elephants! All we saw was the rather numerous heaps of elephant droppings, some elephant food and a brief sighting of a rapidly moving troop of monkeys. Back on the cable car once more, we saw movement in the shrubbery and heard the elephants crashing through the thick vegetation. Again we did not see them, but the people in the cable car behind us saw a small herd making its way up the hill. In the late afternoon the organisers of our tour invited us to see the elephant show which is famous throughout China. The labours of the day were too much for some members of our group and they preferred to go back to the hotel. This was a pity as the show was very spectacular and interesting. There were a number of elephants on display and some of them were quite people friendly. Of course the elephants we saw were not wild. They were well trained and seemed to be happy, co-operative and well fed. After almost two hours we returned to Jinghong City for dinner.

Next morning we visited a nearby Dai village. We met and spoke with some of the friendly inhabitants. The everyday lives of the villagers seemed to be peaceful and unhurried. At the end of our visit we were invited to witness a meeting of local officials which was held in the front garden of a private house.

A whirlwind tour of Xishuangbanna

Tony Curry

Xishuangbanna has the largest tropical botanic garden in China and it is the type of botanic garden I really appreciate. The long, open vistas; mature, large and varied thematic plant collections; large expanse of conserved primary forest and its conservation and research programs justify its high grading as a place for tourists to visit. The quality of the facilities for tourists, as well as visiting scientists, ensures that this botanical garden has something for everyone.
Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden is situated on the outskirts of Menglun in subtropical, southern Yunnan at an altitude of 570m. Professor Cai Xitao (Tsai Hse-Tao eponymous with *Camellia tsaii*) and his team established the garden in 1959 and it is virtually surrounded by Luosuo River a tributary of the Mekong.

The garden is a massive 1125ha in size with 250ha of primary, lowland, tropical rainforest conserved within the confines of the garden. Xishuangbanna also manages a tropical plant collection of over 13,000 endemic and exotic species.

On our approach to the garden my eyes were drawn to the flounces of fairy-floss-pink flowers of the Woolly Congea (*Congea tomentosa*) that defined the garden’s perimeter and entrance. It is a large, scandent, tropical, evergreen vine from South and South East Asia and is native to the mixed and secondary forest of south-western Yunnan including Xishuangbanna. In flower it is a truly stunning plant.

Once we alighted from the tour coaches our tickets were processed and we were then ‘drafted’ onto electric ‘micro-buses’ for our ‘speed-tour’ of the mighty Xishuangbanna. My ‘micro-bus’ had barely gone 500m before the battery was flat. A replacement ‘bus’ was quickly recruited and it eventually delivered us safely to the Shade Plant Garden. Here there was an astonishing collection of epiphytic orchids, both species and cultivars, in an array of colours, forms, sizes and shapes; gingers, a favourite of mine is the Torch Ginger (*Etlingera elatior*); ornamental bananas such as the ornamental Scarlet Banana (*Musa coccinea*) and Flowering Banana (*Musa ornata*); Lobster-claws (*Heliconia* species and cultivars) and a variety of ferns and Amazon Lilies (*Eucharis x grandiflora*) were grown as under-plantings.

Across the road was another highlight of the garden, The Palm Garden. This 5ha palmetum houses 150 species of palms with many grand specimens, e.g. Taraw Palm (*Livistona saribus*), Palmyra Palm (*Borassus flabellifer*), Cuban Royal Palm (*Roystonea regia*) and the Joey Palm (*Johannesteijsmannia altifrons*). We again hurriedly leapt aboard our ‘micro-buses’ for our next stop, The Conifer and Cycad Garden.

Our final stop was the arboretum and lawn area.

In this part of the garden fine specimen shrubs and trees are cultivated and a number of the tropical species were in bloom. In my opinion the most stunning of all was the gnarled, cauliflorous, Flame-of-the-Forest, or Tree Jasmine (*Mayodendron igneum*). This genus was new to me and I was so pleased to see it in flower close-up as part of our accelerated guided tour of Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden.

We walked through the arboretum via an enormous pergola covered in a collection
of eye-catching tropical climbers including, a trumpet-creeper or Garlic Vine (*Mansoa alliacea*) with its white throated, dark lavender flowers that fade paler lavender as they age; Birdwood’s Mucuna (*Mucuna birdwoodiana*) with its brightly coloured flowers and Curtain Ivy (*Cissus verticillata*) whose common name is derived from the long aerial roots that hang freely from the vine’s stems. The group was mustered at the bus-stop and we were all delivered safely back to our coaches.

Our ‘whirlwind tour’ that day lasted less than three hours but it appeared to me as though most of the congress participants were caught up in the Xishuangbanna vortex and I feel sure many of them will return to Xishuangbanna sometime soon.

In the afternoon of the same day we visited a Jinuo Ethnic Group village. The Jinuo are a Tibeto-Burman ethnic group which was recognised as an official National Minority group in 1979. There are about 21,000 Jinuo who live on or around the Jinoshan Mountain. It appears that even now the Jinuo people live in a close relationship with the surrounding subtropical rainforest. We visited a Jinuo village which was purposefully built in order to show the history and the traditional way of life of its inhabitants. The village itself was situated on a steep mountain side, hence the many steps we had to negotiate. We saw examples of Jinuo arts and crafts and we were also told about the Jinuo animistic religion. I found their religious narrative very interesting, as it involves brother and sister ancestors who survived the flood in a large floating drum. These legendary siblings are considered to be the progenitors of the Jinuo race. The Jinuo also worship the Moon Flower, the emblem which was prominent on their clothing and which was repeatedly displayed on their arts and crafts.

The next day, on the 1st of March we briefly visited a large, architecturally interesting Pagoda which we had seen the previous day. The Pagoda was not a solitary building, but an impressive conglomerate of smaller buildings, stairways and viewing platforms.

After the relatively short stop we continued on to see the Primitive Forest. I looked forward to this excursion from the very start of our visit, as I am quite familiar with the jungles of Viet Nam and southern China (Guangdong, Guangxi and Hainan). Alas, the Primitive Forest was anything but ‘virgin’, ‘primeval’ or ‘primitive’. Electric cars, park like walkways, thrill seeking and screaming tourists flying on ropes above our heads, a multitude of food outlets and a horde of holiday making tourists having their picnic dispelled my expectations. Perhaps I was wrong to expect anything else. The forest contained some old and very large and showy trees and small waterfalls. The troop of monkeys was amusing and we spent some time observing them.

On reflection, the 2016 ICS Dali Congress was a success. It was well organised and friendly. During our stay in Yunnan we came into contact with a number of very interesting people and cultures and made some new friends. If time allows I would like to visit again.
The four presentations selected by the committee were:
1. Advances in taxonomy in genus Camellia presented by George Orel and Anthony S. Curry from Australia;
2. Genetic strength of Camellia reticulata and breeding of new reticulata hybrids presented by John Wang from the U.S.A.;
3. Identification and evolutionary analysis of microRNA MIR3633 family in Camellia azalea presented by Yin Hengfu, Zhengqi Fan, Xinlei Li and Jiyuan Li from China;
4. Breeding cluster-flowering camellia cultivars in Shanghai Botanical Garden presented by Zhang Yali, Guo Weizhen, Li Xiangpeng and Feng Shuchen from China.

Excellent Presentations

At this congress, for the first time, four prizes were given for the best presentations of the scientific papers, as determined by an Evaluation Committee chaired by Prof. Li Jiyuan (China) with members Mrs. Jennifer Trehane (UK), Prof. Wang Zhonglang (China), Dr. George Orel (Australia), Mr. Ron Wolfe (USA), Prof. Takayuki Tanaka (Japan), and Mrs. Elva Harwood (New Zealand).

Advances in taxonomy of genus Camellia
George Orel & Anthony S. Curry
(Theaceae Exploration Associates, Sydney, NSW, Australia)

Introduction
Northern Vietnam, traditionally, has been considered the home of most Vietnamese Camellia species. Until recently only a relatively few ‘primitive’ southern Vietnamese species were known to science, arguably the most notable being C. piquetiana (Pierre) Sealy, C. krempfii (Gagnep.) Sealy and C. dormoyana (Pierre) Sealy.

The 2002 re-discovery of the presumed to be ‘extinct’ C. piquetiana (Pierre) Sealy by Australian scientists, gave existing
Australian Camellia research a new impetus. It also helped to formulate a firm rationale for further scientific inquiry. The scientific basis for our research was Orel’s hypothesis, published in Orel & Marchant (2006). This paper proposed a new interpretation of the known facts pertinent to the origin of Theaceae and genus Camellia in particular. Orel & Marchant also proposed that the South Asian phyto-geographic region is not only an important biological refuge, but also the centre of genetic diversity for a ‘large number of endemic species of ancient plants’. This projection was based on the data available at the time and unpublished personal observations.

Consequently, to accommodate the newly discovered large number of South Vietnamese and other endemic species, some 32 new Camellia taxa and 7 new Camellia sections were established. In the light of these new discoveries the authors of this paper modified the taxonomic system of Chang and Bartholomew (1982), which they consider to be the natural continuation of Sealy’s (1958) system for genus Camellia.

Discussion

The establishment and addition of 32 new Camellia species and 7 new sections to the existing Camellia taxonomy presented the authors with a number of questions. Decisions had to be made regarding which of the existing taxonomic systems the new species should be evaluated with. The three currently used taxonomic systems, namely those of Sealy (1958), Chang & Bartholomew (1984) and Ming & Bartholomew (2007) are quite dissimilar and in some cases diametrically disagree with each other.

Some of these disagreements pertain to the identity, or the very existence of taxonomic entity, of individual Camellia species. The morphological descriptors for each species may also vary. The placement of individual Camellia species into particular sections, in some cases, varies greatly from author to author.

Further, sectional descriptors themselves and the contents of each section, i.e. the number and the identity of species

Results

The strictly morphology based taxonomic system of Orel & Curry (2015) is presented and compared to the taxonomic systems of Sealy (1958) and Chang & Bartholomew (1984) below. The new system relies on meticulous observations, comparisons and evaluations of freshly harvested Camellia specimens and the available supporting materials.
As our research progressed it became palpably obvious that some of the new species’ morphology could not be accommodated by the current taxonomic systems. The new species could not simply be subsumed into the already existing *Camellia* species, or added to the already existing *Camellia* sections, as had been the case in the past.

This can be demonstrated by the comparisons of morphological descriptors, for example, of *C. luteocerata* Orel, *C. inusitata* Orel, Curry & Luu, *C. ligustrina* Orel, Curry & Luu, *C. capitata* Orel, Curry & Luu, *C. harlandii* Orel & Curry and *C. cattienensis* Orel.

It appears that *Camellia* species discovered in southern Vietnam possess some morphological traits which are not found in the morphologies of other *Camellia* species. This suggests that southern Vietnamese *Camellia* must have been subjected to different environmental conditions than those experienced by the northern Vietnamese and Chinese species. A divergent evolutionary process, aided by the mechanisms of natural selection, is thus implied.

It should be noted that of the 7 newly established sections, six contain *Camellia* species which are exclusively of South Vietnamese provenance. Section *Dalatia* is the only sect. which contains *Camellia* species with southern and northern provenance. It could be argued that the majority of *Camellia* species which required placing into the newly created sections possess primitive morphological traits which are typical of tropical/sub-tropical, relictual *Camellia* species. These were the species with:

- relatively large leaves and prominent drip tips (to compensate for low light levels and ever humid atmospheric conditions)
- leaves possessing well-developed leaf venation patterns (to facilitate water drainage from the leaf lamina in order to prevent excessive proliferation of pathogens)
- pendulous, soft and pliable juvenile leaves (to prevent mechanical damage caused by the falling of large water drops from the overhead canopy)
- a distichous arrangement of mature leaves
- laterally compressed (flat) branches
- flowers with a spiral or partially spiral sepal and petal arrangement
- flowers which are oblongoid in their lateral section
- relatively small flowers which appear in dense clusters or spike-like arrangements (to present a larger target to pollinating vectors)
- flowers with bright bi-coloured petals (to attract pollinating vectors in low light environments)
- flowers with un-orthodox flower part arrangements (the result of pressures applied by the processes of natural selection)

To elucidate the placement of the newly discovered *Camellia* species into the newly created *Camellia* sects. a comparative study of *Camellia* sects. contained in the works of Sealy 1958, Chang & Bartholomew 1984,
With regard to molecular data, the authors of this work agree with the opinion expressed by some of our colleagues, that we currently do not possess adequate molecular protocols and techniques to be able to develop a complete and viable taxonomic system for genus *Camellia*. Reliable data re the provenance of species *Camellia*, especially if collected from remote forest locations can be obtained. The problem with the identification of *Camellia* materials, namely in reference to unreliably documented accessions from public places, dedicated private collections and nursery raised *Camellia* selections, varieties and cultivars, further compounds the veracity of molecular-based results.

The full version of the paper given at the Dali Congress 2014 including literature cited may be found on the ICS Website

### Genetic strength of *Camellia reticulata* and breeding of new reticulata hybrids

**John Ta Chuang Wang, Orinda, Ca. USA**

We are gathering here on the Yunnan Plateau of China for the International Camellia Congress. The surrounding magnificent landscape of Dali city is also the habitat of beautiful *Camellia reticulata*.

Today I want to focus on exploring many possibilities of *C. reticulata* hybrids. Firstly, since 1950 the United States has been actively working on reticulata hybridization by so many camellia breeders. Many hundreds of F₁ hybrids have been developed and enjoyed by countless camellia-loving people. The F₁ reticulata hybrids possess desired floral appearance, strong growth habit, improved tree appearance. Even
so in the last seventeen years I have been researching how to utilize the superior genetic traits to further camellia breeding. I intend to breed new reticulata hybrids to have more refreshing coloration and more refined appearance.

I do believe that we need to produce many more white or very pale color reticulata hybrids because a vast majority of F1 reticulata hybrids, then and even now, are still red or pink. If we want to breed new reticulata hybrids to have a wide range of colors such as white, ivory, blush, blend of two colors, creamy, purple, with spots and stripes as decoration or a picotee edge, we will have to initiate our breeding work from a white reticulata flower. A white or near white reticulata flower would serve as mother plant with which we might be likely to breed different color variations. There were only a few white F1 reticulata hybrids available about fifteen years ago, such as ‘Lauretta Feathers’, ‘White Reti’, ‘Suzanne Withers’ and ‘Golden Glow’. Therefore, my first six years work on reticulata hybridization was actually trying to breed as many as possible F1 hybrids of near white hybrid flowers. A total of thirty-six near white F1 reticulata hybrids were developed. However, I consider them only as my ‘Bridge Plants’. Most of these bridge seedling plants have been tested to be rather fertile, serving as good mother plants. Now with many bridge plants in hand, I have better chances to produce new F2 reticulata hybrids in different variation.

We have so many beautiful flowers of F1 reticulata hybrids. If we take a very close look at their flower form, size, petal substance, growth habit etc, these reticulata F1 hybrids still maintain a strong resemblance to original C. reticulata because C. reticulata possesses such strong genetic strength. From a fundamental point of view on camellia hybridization, I would like to modify the F1 hybrids to blend and to balance more of the genetic merits of other counterpart camellia species from C. japonica, C. saluenensis etc. Therefore, in order to extend camellia hybridization of C. reticulata, my first approach has been to...
develop F² reticulata hybrids: that was my desire and goal. It took about fifteen years of planning and effort. I have managed to develop many new F² reticulata hybrid seedlings. These new F² reticulata hybrids prove that the results are very promising and that it is possible to improve the flower color, flower form, and plant appearance.

To improve our chances of developing new reticulata hybrids, it is obvious that we can also select many special white F¹ hybrid seedlings to be parent plants. We do not have only to produce white or very pale color reticulata hybrids. To select other F¹ reticulata hybrids such as darker or purplish color, lighter color, bright red, serrated petal, etc. we can arrange further cross pollination of F¹ x F¹ to develop new seedlings of interesting variation, including new color formation.

There are so many other camellia species. These species hold different merits that can enhance reticulata hybrids genetically, such as fragrance, floral appearance, coloration and blooming time. I only have a few very limited seedlings of reticulata hybrids crossed with other camellia species. For example, I have two new reticulata F² hybrid flowers: this one showed pleasant light purple, a cross with C. lapedia. The other one is a cross with C. hunanica, possessing some fragrance. There are many other new seedlings are waiting to bloom. Indeed, there is a sign of encouragement.

There are many new F² reticulata hybrids that would have a wide range of variation including the size, form, petal substance, coloration, growth habit and appearance. I can only point out a few highlights as follows:

A Leaves: many leaves tend to be larger with slightly waxy shine. Some leaves are thicker. We know that the size of the leaves would be also affected by sun light, humidity or other environmental factors. The color can be deeper green.

B Growth habit: Some of my F² hybrids show a bush-type form. Some also have strong growth habit.

C I was told by Mr. Fang of Jinhua, China and Gene Philips, of Georgia in the U.S. that their F² retic hybrids are shown to be rather sun tolerant.

D The petal appearance can be either towards reticulata-like or japonica-like.

E The color F² reticulata hybrid may show a blend of coloration, light, medium or darker color.

F Some of my F² reticulata hybrids are registered with the Chinese Camellia Society and many are still under evaluation at known camellia nurseries in both China and the United States.

G My F² reticulata hybrid seedlings can be single form, medium or very
large flower, different types of semi-double forms, different types of peony forms, light purple color and ivory color, bi-color petals, white coloration, very mild fragrance, deep red, rose form and formal double flowers. I also find that it takes three to four years for a new seedling flower to reach its mature flower form.

The full text of the paper presented at the 2016 Dali Congress can be found on the ICS website.

Identification and evolutionary analysis of microRNA MIR3633 family in Camellia azalea

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Introduction

The plant microRNAs (miRNA) are small non-coding RNAs with diverse regulatory functions through silencing their targeted transcripts (Axtell and Bowman, 2008). Distinct from other double-strand silencing RNAs such as short interfering RNA, miRNAs are primarily transcribed from plant genomes (Axtell and Bartel, 2005). Mature miRNAs are processed from single-stranded precursors with hairpin structures (Axtell, 2013; Axtell and Bartel, 2005). Genome-wide analyses from many plants species have proved that some miRNA gene families were highly conserved in terms of sequences, secondary structures of precursor RNA, and target genes (Cuperus et al., 2011; Meyers et al., 2008), while more miRNA gene families appeared to be lineage-specific and diverse (Cuperus et al., 2011; Nozawa et al., 2012). Several miRNA families including miRNA156, miRNA160, miRNA166 were found from fern to flowering plants and shared conserved miRNA sequences and target genes (Axtell and Bartel, 2005; Axtell et al., 2007; Cuperus et al., 2011). These deeply conserved miRNAs often had critical functions in plant development and likely were under stringent selection pressure (Gu et al., 2012). It was recognized that newly evolved or lineage-specific miRNAs were less selected during evolution (Gu et al., 2012; Voinnet, 2009). With the fast development of next generation sequencing technologies and bioinformatics tools, more and more miRNA genes were identified in a much wider range of plant species presenting a thorough platform for comparative analysis. Moreover, the recent progress in plant genome sequencing enabled a deep understanding of miRNA biogenesis, function and evolution.

The Camellia genus contains many economically important woody species in which C. japonica is a famous ornamental species. There are five major types of double flowers classified based on petal number, arrangement, and shape, and degree of petaloid stamens (Sealy, 1958; Sun et al., 2014b). The generation of excessive petals in different double flower types was the central theme in ornamental flowers, which greatly promoted their aesthetic value. Molecular genetics in several ornamental plants underscored the significance of repression of C class functions in double flower formation (Dubois et al., 2010; Galimba et al., 2012). However, the formation of distinctive double flower types in Camellia appeared to involve certain novel alterations in C class gene expression (Sun et al., 2014a). Therefore, understanding the molecular mechanism of floral organ development in Camellia may
provide insights in genetic engineering of new varieties. The miRNAs emerged as a key regulatory component for modifying gene expression patterns, and also they could serve as an important biotechnology platform for manipulating gene expression. Here we performed extensive analyses of a member of MIR3633, and revealed that this family was specific not only for *Vitis* but also *Camellia*. Targets of MIR3633 were predicted in *Camellia*, and genes encoding NBS_LRR gene and subunit of DNA-directed RNA polymerase II potentially were regulated by the newly evolved miRNA family.

1 Materials and methods

1.1 Plant materials and growth conditions

*Camellia* materials used in this study were grown in the greenhouse of Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry located in Fuyang (Hangzhou city, Zhejiang, China) under natural light conditions. The floral buds of *Camellia azalea* between 12-15mm in length were collected and dissected under a microscope (Leica DFC295, Leica Microsystems, Germany). At this stage floral organs were under maturation and could be distinguished by manual separation. Floral buds were collected from three independent plants and each sample was mixed from more than 6 buds. After sample collecting, the tissues were frozen immediately in liquid nitrogen and stored in -80°C freezers before use. Three biological replicates were collected, and each biological replicate contained samples from at least three plants.

1.2 RNA extraction

Total RNA was extracted from floral buds by using the EASYspin Plant RNA Extraction kit (RN09, Aidlab, Beijing, China) and treated with Column DNA Erasol to avoid DNA contamination. RNA quality and quantity was determined using Nanodrop 1000 spectrophotometer (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Wilmington, DE) and Bioanalyzer RNA nano chip (Agilent Technologies, Singapore). Only the RNA samples with 260/280 ratio between 1.8 to 2.0, 260/230 ratio between 2.0 to 2.5 and RIN (RNA integrity number) more than 8.0, were used for sequencing.

1.3 miRNA identification

The sequencing reads were processed to remove adaptors and cleaned by Q30 value. Reads with over 20% bases less than Q30, and N base more than 10% were filtered. The following reads were further filtered if read length was over 30bp or less than 18bp. The derived reads were mapped to various RNA database including Silva, GtRNAdb, Rfam and Repbase by Bowtie (Langmead et al., 2009) to annotate. The unannotated reads containing small regulatory RNAs were processed for miRNA identification by miRDeep2 (Friedlander et al., 2012).

1.4 Target prediction

The miRNA targets were annotated by standard settings of psRNATarget (Dai and Zhao, 2011) with maximum expectation value 3.0. The primers of candidate genes of miRNA targets were designed by PrimerExpress2.0 with default settings. RNA samples were transcribed and amplified by PrimeScript reagent Kit.

Fig.1 Side and top views of a *Camellia azalea* floral bud after removing perianth at the stage of organ outgrowth.

The arrows indicate the gynoecium with three stigmatic branchlets which were elongated ahead of stamens. Samples of small RNA sequencing were collected at this stage.
(PR037Q, Takara, China) on a QuantStudio 7 Real-Time machine.

2 Results

2.1 Sample separation and collection

To identify genes of different floral organs, we dissected the floral structures at the floral bud outgrowth stage to collect samples of the floral bud of *C. azalea* at the stage of stamen and carpel morphogenesis, as shown in Figure 1. The perianth was removed and collected, and the stamens and carpels were separated under the micro-dissection scope and collected. The total RNA samples were prepared as described before for small RNA sequencing.

2.2 Identification of Caz_mir3633_3p precursor

The genome-wide identification of miRNAs was processed previously. Through a similarity search of conserved miRNA gene family, we found caz_mir3633_3p was a potential member of MIR3633. It was reported that this family was only found in *Vitis* before and suggested it was a *Vitis* specific family (Taylor et al. 2014). We investigated the secondary structure of the precursor sequences, and the Minimal Free Energy (MFE) was calculated to -49.9 which was typical for canonical stem-loop structure of RNA. This result suggested Caz_mir3633_3p was potentially a *bona fide* miRNA gene in *C. azalea*. To further prove that it was an authentic miRNA, short reads were aligned to the precursor, we found the mature miRNA and the complementary area were significantly enriched in short reads.

2.3 Target prediction and functional annotation

To gain the functional properties of Caz_mir3633_3p, we used the de novo transcriptome of *C. azalea* as a reference for miRNA target prediction (Fan et al. 2015). The expectation value of software was set to 3, and 12 putative targets were identified. Among them, two targets with high confidence (expectation value less than 3) were identified as NBS-LRR resistance protein and DNA directed RNA polymerase II subunit.

2.4 Expression analysis of Caz_mir3633_3p in different tissues

The expression of miRNA levels were quantified by alignment of short reads to precursors. The expression level of Caz_mir3633_3p was very abundant, and total number of reads counts was 33929. The distribution of reads among tissue samples was shown. We found the highest expression of Caz_mir3633_3p was in young leaf, and stamen also displayed abundant expression levels.

3 Discussion

*Camellia* species are of great importance to horticulture and their miRNAs could serve as targets of genetic engineering based breeding. In this work, we implemented next-generation sequencing technology to identify conserved and novel lineage-specific miRNAs that may possess critical roles in floral development. The potential application of miRNA based genetic engineering could facilitate the molecular breeding of new ornamental varieties with desired floral forms in camellias. Without a high-quality reference genome in genus *Camellia,* it is challenging to distinguish authentic miRNAs and other small RNAs despite very abundant overall sequencing depth. It is recognized that the ‘young’ or newly evolved miRNA genes were often less abundant (Fahlgren et al., 2007; Fahlgren et al., 2010). From our datasets combining 15 independent sequencing libraries, many potential miRNAs were still lowly expressed. Therefore, further deep sequencing or enrichment approaches might be required to ensure the discrimination of authentic miRNA genes in *Camellia* species before the availability...
of a complete genome. The mirDeep algorithm allowed the discovery of true miRNA gene even under less abundant sequencing depth as tested in Arabidopsis (Breakfield et al., 2012; Li et al., 2012). It employed several characteristic features which allowed accurate identification of canonical miRNA genes, such as a high degree of complementary area, the presence and precision editing of star sequences (Taylor et al., 2014). The new mirDeep 2 software improved the determination of miRNAs to meet the power of next-generation sequencing which could efficiently identify conserved miRNAs and novel non-canonical miRNAs without a reference genome (Breakfield et al., 2012). In this study, we identified a group of lineage specific miRNAs, which were potentially newly evolved in Ericales. Some of these miRNAs were not deeply covered (less than 100 counts), hence further analyses such as genomic loci identification or cloning of mature and precursor sequences might be necessary.

The full text of this prize-winning paper presented at the 2106 Dali Congress can be found on the ICS website
parents and harvested cluster-flowering camellias, such as ‘Candle Glow’, ‘Milky Way’, ‘Captured Enriches’, et al. Hence, we tried five methods to overcome this incompatibility and increase the pollination flowers to more than 100, but we still failed to gain seeds when using species of Sect. *Theopsis* as female parents.

Fortunately, during these six years of distant crossbreeding, we gained about twenty seedlings from more than 10,000 pollination flowers. And now, they are about to flower.

**Adaptive observation and analysis of new cluster-flowering camellias**

The light or heavy alkaline soil is normally believed to be one of the main limiting factors for growing camellias well in Shanghai. Hence, we bred new camellias in Shanghai and observed the soil character and growing status.

When we planted *Camellia* ‘Xiaofenyu’ in different areas, we analysed the physical and chemical characteristics of different soil samples. Results indicated that there was no difference in total porosity and aeration porosity, but other factors were significantly different. We were surprised that they can grow well even in alkaline soil, which promises to allow camellias to grow in more landscapes. Now, five of our protected new cluster-flowering camellias have been growing well in the light alkaline soils during the past two decades, we hope that we can select more alkaline soil resistant camellias in the future. In addition, camellias are normally believed to be best planted in a half shade environment, but these new camellias can tolerate full sun to a certain extent.

**Application of new cluster-flowering camellias**

Camellia application in landscapes can be traced back more than 1800 years. *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata* and *C. sasanqua* and their varieties are the most popular camellias in China. In Shanghai, *C. japonica* and *C. sasanqua* are normally used in courtyards and gardens. As some parts of the soil are light or heavy alkaline, some *C. japonica* cannot grow well in Shanghai. Hence, camellias are normally massive, isolated or linear planted in an half shade environment and acid soils.
These new cluster-flowering camellias have proved astonishingly long-lasting, floriferous and useful landscape plants, not only because of their numerous flowers, but also their winter leaves, tender spring leaves and amazing flowers that follow. Hence, they are suitable for use as spectacular hedges or ground cover plants.

In conclusion, we hope to breed more cluster-flowering camellias with different flower types, colours, and fragrance for landscapes, which also have high resistance to environment and diseases.

*The full text of this prize-winning paper can be found on the ICS website*

The following articles are synopses of papers delivered during the Dali Congress. Full versions can be found on the ICS website

**Camellia Resources and History**

**History of camellia cultivation and research in China**

Guan Kaiyun

China is the distribution center of the genus *Camellia* and was the first country to cultivate wild camellias as ornamental plants. The history of camellia cultivation in China can be traced back to the period of Shu-Han 221-263 AD. Camellias have been cultivated as ornamental flowers for 1800 years and from the Jin period to the Southern and Northern Dynasties (265-589 AD) camellias were important plants for courtyard landscaping, becoming one of the *twenty-four famous flowers* in China. From Sui and Tang Dynasties (581-907 AD), camellias were brought into cultivation in the royal palace and poems and paintings about camellias began to appear. The following excerpt:

“camellia flowers reach their prime,
began researching sexual hybridization, leaf and bud cuttings and grafting of camellias. Meanwhile, camellia enthusiasts Liu Youtang and Sun Dongming from Yunnan made an extensive collection of Yunnan camellia cultivars and some precious cultivars such as ‘Zaomudan’, ‘Dali Diechi’ and ‘Yingchunhong’ were bred. In the 1940s, on the basis of field investigation, Prof. Yü Dejun published the following books on camellia: *Yunnan Camellia and its Horticultural Cultivars*, *Yunnan Camellias* and *A Survey of Yunnan Camellias with Illustrations*. His achievements made an important contribution to camellia research and development in China.

In the 1980s, camellia research and production were greatly developed in China, resulting in publications on taxonomy and, importantly, the introduction of Yunnan camellias to the world. Since 1984, several international camellia conferences and symposia have been held in China and research on camellias in China progressed greatly as a result.

In 1984, the first International Camellia Symposium on Camellias in China was held in Kunming. During the Symposium, an International Camellia Garden of Friendship was established in the Kunming Botanic Garden. A time capsule was planted within the garden. The time capsule will be opened for the first time in 2034 and then finally opened in the year 2084. On 26th March 1987, the Camellia Society of China was established with its headquarters located in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Mr. Cai Fugui (Tsai Fu-Kui) from Taiwan published the book *Collections of Camellias of the World* in 1988. The book *Golden Camellias* edited by Liang Shengye was then published in 1993. The book *Famous and Precious Camellias of the World* edited by Gao Jiyin, Chen Shaoyun and Xu Biyu was published in 1998. At the same
ornamental plants. Among these species, the most widely cultivated are *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. sasanqua* and *C. saluenensis*. In recent decades, the discovery of a number of new camellia species with yellow flowers and the cultivation of new yellow camellia cultivars has resulted in renewed vigour amongst camellia enthusiasts and breeders. The discovery of the species *Camellia amplexicaulis* and *Camellia chuangtsuoensis* with long blooming periods together with the discovery of the species *C. azalea* (*C. changii*) which blooms nearly all year, has generated interest amongst camellia breeders and some new cultivars blooming all the year round have been bred. It is worth mentioning here that more than 200 cultivars which bloom nearly all the year round with peak blooming season in summer have been bred by Guangdong Palm Landscape Architecture Co., Ltd. This landmark achievement will greatly influence the development of our camellias in the horticultural world.

During this period, the commercial production of camellias in China also went through a period of development. Entering the 21st century, many achievements in the fields of research, breeding and the commercial production of camellias have been made and more publications produced. *(The list of these publications will be found in the full version of this presentation on the ICS website)*

In this period China also paid attention to the breeding of new camellia cultivars and some distinctive new cultivars were bred and registered. According to the statistics, there were 108 new camellia cultivars registered in the last ten years. It is worth noting that the Chinese camellia enthusiasts and horticulturists are actively taking part in international camellia activities and exchanges in the new century. Thus, China’s influence on camellia work has greatly increased internationally. In 2003, the International Camellia Society Congress was held in Jinhua, Zhejiang Province in China. This was the first time that the ICS Congress was held in China. Since then, the 2012 Congress was held in Chuxiong, Yunnan Province and now this year, 2016, in Dali, Yunnan Province in China. From this, we can proudly say that the Chinese camellia sector has established close links with the outside world.

Although there are many wild species belonging to the genus *Camellia* and most species are distributed in China, only a few species have been cultivated as ornamental plants. Among these species, the most widely cultivated are *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. sasanqua* and *C. saluenensis*. Although there are many wild species belonging to the genus *Camellia* and most species are distributed in China, only a few species have been cultivated as ornamental plants. Among these species, the most widely cultivated are *C. japonica*, *C. reticulata*, *C. sasanqua* and *C. saluenensis*. In recent decades, the discovery of a number of new camellia species with yellow flowers and the cultivation of new yellow camellia cultivars has resulted in renewed vigour amongst camellia enthusiasts and breeders. The discovery of the species *Camellia amplexicaulis* and *Camellia chuangtsuoensis* with long blooming periods together with the discovery of the species *C. azalea* (*C. changii*) which blooms nearly all year, has generated interest amongst camellia breeders and some new cultivars blooming all the year round have been bred. It is worth mentioning here that more than 200 cultivars which bloom nearly all the year round with peak blooming season in summer have been bred by Guangdong Palm Landscape Architecture Co., Ltd. This landmark achievement will greatly influence the development of our camellias in the horticultural world.

**Investigation and protection of ancient camellia trees in China**

Muxian You

**Camellia Breeding group, Chinese Flower Association, Jinhua, Zhejiang 321017**

Camellias are glamorous trees. Ancient camellias bloom with rich charm. There are about 220 *Camellia* species in all, and China has about 195 species, distributed mainly in southern and southwestern China. People tend to focus on camellia varieties with beautiful flowers but wild camellia trees are worthy of our attention. They are living historical relics and are among the world’s tangible and intangible
cultural heritage. They are very valuable non-renewable resources and it is our duty to ensure their protection for future sustainable development. To better protect wild camellia resources, we need to develop national tourist parks such as Zhujiajian Island. The Dali Prefecture has set up a Commission for the Conservation of Wild Camellia. Its purpose is to organize all social forces to promote national policies and to popularize and promote the camellia community in China. In February 2015, the inaugural meeting of the Wild Plant Conservation Association Commission of Camellia was held in Dali City.

The following pictures were taken on a recent survey:

2009, Mr. Xin Zhaocai, the President of the Dongdu industry company, and I went to visit the island.

C. reticulata in Tengchong Yunnan

In 2007, I went twice into Tengchong, which has natural forest of around 6,000 acres of C. reticulata plantations. Central distribution area is the west side of Yunhua and Shuanglong, 1700-2300 meters above sea level.

C. japonica ‘Naidong’ in Changmengyan island Shangdong

The Changmengyan island has the northernmost distributions of wild C. japonica population. That island probably has the oldest wild C. japonica tree, and richest wild population. On April 12th,
camellia cultivars were illustrated such as Hyakuchinzu, 1633, Momoiro-tsubaki (before 1700) or Chinka-zufu (before 1700).

Export of camellias from Japan

Even though Japan was politically isolated from other countries except China and Holland in the Edo period (1639~1853), many ornamental plants were imported from all over the world including C. reticulata and other species of the genus Camellia. Foreign merchants could sell exotic plants to Japanese people at a high price, because ornamental horticulture was very popular in the peaceful Edo period.

In return, Chinese and Dutch people might have been surprised to learn of the amazing camellia cultivars developed in Japan. In 1711, Chinese merchants brought back 48 pots of camellias and some tree peony cultivars on June 3rd and after that they brought back camellias and other ornamental plants on thirteen occasions from Oct. to Dec. 31, according to records from Dejima, the only foreign trading port in Nagasaki prefecture, Japan.

Almost at the same time, Engelbert Kaempfer, a German naturalist, who came to Japan as a member of the Dutch Trading House in Dejima for two years from 1690 to 1692, introduced 23 camellia cultivars to the European countries in Amoenitatum Exoticatum (1712) and The History of Japan (1727). The first description of Camellia japonica was written in the Botanical Magazine by Carl von Linné in 1753.

Thus the first introduction of camellias to the world from Japan was early in the 18th century. After that, camellias became very popular in the upper class society in Europe who could afford to buy them and keep them outdoors (southern part of Europe) or in greenhouses (northern part of Europe).

They also bred camellia cultivars in

Introduction of Camellia x hortensis from Japan to the world

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Camellia boom in Japan

Japanese people have enjoyed ornamental plants from earliest times. Plants were named in one third of the 4500 poems of the Manyoshu, the oldest collection of Japanese poetry, including nine poems composed for camellias. However the variations or diversity of the camellias was limited in ancient times, such as ‘Shiratama Tsubaki’ (white camellia) or ‘Yae Tsubaki’ (double flower). According to the old book Engishiki written in 927, Japanese emissaries brought camellia oil to China in the Tang dynasty, 733-735 AD. Then Portuguese, Spanish, English and Dutch people came to Japan in 16th or early 17th century but I could not find any record that they brought camellias back to their home countries. Thus the C. japonica was not then famous as an ornamental plant. The reason I guess is that camellias were not so attractive before the 16th century.

The Buddhist priest, Sakuden Anrakuan wrote that a number of amazing camellia cultivars had appeared in Japan by the end of 1615. After that, the first camellia boom occurred in the early Edo period mainly among the upper class society in the Kyoto and Osaka areas. In the 17th century, many beautiful and luxurious picture scrolls of camellia cultivars were illustrated such as Hyakuchinzu, 1633, Momoiro-tsubaki (before 1700) or Chinka-zufu (before 1700).
Europe. Many of these were perfect double, anemone type and peony type cultivars. The author guesses that in European countries where they cultivated only the gorgeous or amazing cultivars that they preferred, excellent cultivars were much more easily bred than in Japan where abundant camellias grew wild. In fact, hundreds of cultivars were released in Europe in the early 19th century.

Japan opened her country in 1853 and took part in the World Fair, an international exposition held in Paris from 1867: this gave rise to Japonism, the influence of Japanese art, fashion and aesthetics on western culture. After the Meiji period (1868-1912), the Yokohama Nursery Co. Ltd. published a catalogue Magnolias, Japanese Camellias and Iris (1890) and exported many ornamental plants from Japan to Western countries.

After World War II, a camellia boom occurred again in Western countries and this boom affected Japanese people. At this time more than 1,024 cultivars of C. x hortensis, 49 cultivars of C. x reticulata, 105 species of the genus Camellia were then introduced to Japan from European countries and some from China. Many of the cultivars of C. x hortensis imported from European countries were released between 1778 and 1900.

In search of camellias in Argentina

Frieda Delvaux (Belgium), Waldemar Max Hansen (Germany)

At the Dali Congress, Frieda told the story of her adventures, together with Waldemar Max Hansen, when they set out last year to search for camellias in Argentina. She recounted their journey: talked about the people who helped in their quest including Dolores Barbosa and Hernán Marquez, owner of a camellia nursery on the Isla de Tigre, who Max had met at the ICS Congress in Pasadena in 2001, and described the camellias that they discovered.

The text of this paper was printed in full in the Journal last year and is also available on the ICS website.

Camellia, a flower for all time historical vignettes project, featuring synthesis of historical information

Stephen Utick
(Member, ICS Working Group on Preservation and Protection of Historic Camellias and New Camellia Species, ICS Director (Australia))

As a result of growing written and other contributions from many camellia enthusiasts within the International Camellia Society, a more comprehensive understanding of the broader horticultural history of genus Camellia L. is slowly but
surely being realised. This panoramic saga is emerging from past obscurity – particularly in relation to the contribution of this genus to flower and ornamental plant production (floriculture); to commodities such as beverage, food and cosmetics; and in other areas such as horticultural aesthetics. It should be noted that the history of tea, the most significant product derived from *Camellia sinensis*, has been more widely appreciated given its status as one of the most important global beverages.

Such matters have been subject to increasing reflection. Herb and Pat Short have researched and provided a wonderful overview of key episodes in the history of camellia with respect to its introduction to the West, and there have been numerous examples from the perspective of individual countries. The history of camellia was also of considerable interest to the late Professor Richard Clough (1921-2014), one of Australia’s foremost landscape architects during the twentieth century. In 2002, Clough devised a timetable of the history of camellia, mostly derived from secondary resources; however, the subsequent document was unpublished.

The horticultural saga of camellias is of course but one extraordinary chapter in floricultural history. Flowers such as roses and chrysanthemums already had ancient histories, long before Zhang Yi’s *Book of Flowers* noted camellia during the third century AD (although camellias had been cultivated as garden plants centuries before, for example in the Wutong Garden of Fuchai at Huiji during the fifth century BC). Since the dawn of civilization, humans have selected plants and their flowers not only for food, beverage and ornamental beauty, but also for their healing properties, for poisons, for altering consciousness, for use in aesthetics and art, and as powerful religious and cultural symbols. Harvested flowers such as those of the lotus, rose, chrysanthemum, orchid, lily, peony, daffodil and the tulip have transcended the status of garden decoration to provide powerful inspiration to the human spirit – although in many different ways. By contrast, the history of the genus *Camellia* with respect to floriculture is very much a history of a cultivated ornamental nursery stock plant. Breeding and clone selection for quality flowers have been essential parts of this process. However, the lack of a long-lasting camellia flower suitable for floristry has so far been a limiting factor for appreciation of camellias among the broader public when compared with the histories of many of these other floricultural crops. Nonetheless, there are many unique and previously unrecognised qualities of camellia floriculture emerging through a deeper understanding of its history.

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‘Camellia, a flower for all time’ (Ester de Boer, Australia, 2015)
At the end of the first phase of this project initiated by the ICS International Working Group on Historic Camellias and New Camellia Species, there is now compiled a sample range of subject material featured as historical sketches or vignettes. Through compilation of such material, a new stream of historical articles may become available not only to the ICS journals and its website, but potentially as subject material for promoting camellia to horticultural schools and colleges globally.

As a personal contribution to this project, the author has commissioned and donated a painted symbol (by Australian illustrator and artist Ester de Boer) entitled ‘Camellia, a flower for all time’ which features camellia flowers springing from the water flowing from an ancient stone water clock and symbolising camellia stories emerging over time. It is available as a promotional piece for the project, if desirable.

The next phase of this project is to seek contributions from across the world using the basic format of the historical vignette already outlined. All contributors would be acknowledged as authors, although the pieces would be subject to adjustment to the uniform format. Contributors would also be expected to observe copyright requirements with respect to photographic images submitted. The author agrees to become moderator for such contributions, particularly with respect to English language clarity and referencing convention; email sutick@grapevine.com.au. I invite all to share historical camellia stories from their own countries, so that camellia may truly be appreciated as a flower for all time.

Thoughts on the conservation of C. changii
Shu-Fen Cheng, Yi-Fu Wang, Shih-Lin Lee
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The conservation of Camellia changii is currently a popular topic. Based on various theories, researchers have adopted different methods to study the population of C. changii, so as to pave the way for its protection and conservation. Since the establishment of the Ehuangzhang Nature Reserve in Hewei Mountain, Yangchun, Guangdong Province, every possible measure of protection and control has been taken to tackle the problems of illegal logging and excessive deforestation. Though excellent results were achieved, little effect could be seen on the growth and expansion of the population of C. changii. So far the Ehuangzhang Nature Reserve remains the only natural habitat of C. changii. In this study we approached the problems and interpreted the data of previous studies from a different angle, and tried to find a way for the protection and conservation of C. changii.

Presumably, all plants of C. changii come from the descendants of the root sprout of the original plant according to the similar habitat of population gene of C. changii. It is similar to horticulture varieties, using budsticks from one single plant for cutting or grafting so as to be spread all over the world. The plants of C. changii around the world all come from one single plant and all of them carry the same genetic sequence.

For the C. changii in Ehuangzhang Nature Reserve, we can reflect from several points of view.

1 Ex-situ conservation. Because the root system of C. changii has evolved
into the root system of an aquatic plant, without understanding its characteristics, transplanting is not possible. Plants with an aquatic root system from the original habitat will not survive when transplanted on land. When transplanting plants from the nursery to Er-cha River bank, the terrestrial root system cannot adapt to the high humidity environment at the riverside. It is understandable if the plant becomes infirm. Besides, transplanting an existing population to a new location cannot change its method of reproduction and improve its diversity. Therefore, any kind of transplanting has its blind spots. The results of earlier attempts have already proved it.

2 In-situ conservation. Compared to 80 years ago (period of 2 cm base diameter), the environment of the Er-cha River habitat of *C. changii* is very different. Especially after the construction of numerous hydropower stations, the environment of the habitat is damaged beyond recovery. With current conditions, in-situ conservation of existing plants in Ehuangzhang Nature Reserve so as to maintain the survival of existing adult trees is possible, but it cannot increase the number of plants. The attempt to recover the root sprout reproduction mechanism of 120 years ago would be impracticable. Besides, root sprout reproduction cannot achieve higher genetic diversity. It is a kind of asexual reproduction, similar to that of cutting and tissue culture. The situation of gene depression is already an obvious situation and the recovery of root sprout reproduction will only further the situation. It is a taboo of species conservation and is something that we should not and could not do.

3 Re-establishment of plant communities in the original habitat.

It is the mission of the Dr. Cecilia Koo Botanic Conservation Center (KBCC) to re-establish the plant communities in the original habitat. However, without the possibility of collecting seeds, there is nothing we can do. Besides, even if we can overcome the difficulties of re-establishing a new population of *C. changii* back in Ehuangzhang Nature Reserve successfully, the new population is no longer the original population with root sprout as its way of reproduction. The new population is an altered and domesticated population with seeds as its way of reproduction, so that it will recover the ability to survive. It is the maximum we can do.

The result that each endangered species will face is identical, but the causes are different. In the last two decades, various studies of the threat of extinction of *C. changii* tend to conclude that more than a hundred years of root sprout reproduction mechanism leads to population gene depression, which in turn results in seed infertility and arrested development. However, Dan-feng Yan reported that the stamen and pistil are fairly active, and Professor Ji-yin Gao’s attempts at crossbreeding have achieved considerable results. Therefore, we have great confidence that we can successfully cultivate the seedlings and then replant them back in Ehuangzhang Nature Reserve.
We are hoping to increase the genetic diversity of C. changii in its original habitat by increased seed seedlings of C. changii without destroying its environment, so that the population can be rebuilt and allowed to grow robust seedlings by itself. This is the only way to conserve C. changii. We hope to have the opportunity further to study C. changii in Ehuangzhang Nature Reserve and we are confident of being able to overcome the difficulties and find a feasible way to protect and conserve C. changii.

50 years of history of the International Camellia Show in Galicia (NW Spain)

Salinero C., Vela P., Barros A., González-García M.
Estacion Fitopatoloxica Areeiro

The camellia has been cultivated in Galicia for more than 200 years and although originally a plant only owned by the nobility and high society, its culture spread and nowadays camellias are present in almost every private or public garden in Galicia.

The provincial government of Pontevedra has been involved in the dissemination and promotion of the camellia since the early 19th century.

The first camellia show was held in 1965 at the Provincial Palace of Pontevedra. It was attended by provincial and local authorities who were extremely pleased by the warm welcome that surpassed all expectations. The event was also supported by the Councils of the cities of Vilagarcía de Arousa and Vigo, a collaboration that is maintained today.

About 140 exhibits of flowers belonging...
to 40 Spanish and Portuguese participants were presented in this first show. Prizes were given to the best exhibits of white, pink, variegated, best artistic display and fragrant camellias. The prizes were funded by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Information and Tourism. The main prize was the ‘Golden Camellia’, awarded to the best exhibit of flowers, which was given to a display of *Camellia japonica* ‘Mathotiana’ donated by the wife of the head of state at that time, Francisco Franco.

The local newspaper *Faro de Vigo* published a full-page article, beautifully illustrated and written, entitled: “Memoria, viaje y elogio de la camellia” (Memory, journey and tribute to the camellia). In this article Alvaro Cunqueiro wrote his famous sentence, quoted so many times:

“..... It has been proved in the good town of Pontevedra on 26 February 1965 that the Galician people from Rías Baixas, Tuy and O Rosal valley, and others with quiet orchards in ancient cities or parks of 18th century pazos had a secret love: the camellia. And I wonder whether this flower will be our companion...May all Pontevedra scents, forms, colours, softness, valleys, rivers and songs be present inside a camellia”

In 2014 the 50th anniversary of the show was held in Vigo and took place at the same time as the International Camellia Society Congress in Pontevedra.

At the time it was created, the aims of the show were the promotion of the culture and camellia enthusiasm, besides being a meeting place for all camellia lovers. The International Camellia Show contributed to camellia popularization and spread of the knowledge on the species and their cultivars, showing a wide variety of forms and colours.

The International Camellia Show has gone through highs and lows, but nowadays is a reference point for growers and enthusiasts.

Some of the colourful posters, books and brochures produced for the Spanish International Camellia Show are reproduced on the inside covers of this Journal

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**A new species of Camellia Sect. Paracamellia in Taiwan**

**Camellia chinmeii**

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A new species of *Camellia chinmeii* S.L. Lee & T.Y.A, Yang, belonging to *Camellia Sect. Paracamellia* Sealy is described. The new species is a small tree, up to 10 m tall, with a white sessile flower. The new species has approximately the same features as *Paracamellia* Sealy, but the flower pattern is significantly different from *C. brevistyla*. *C. chinmeii* has a greyish white trunk which is different from the rusty-red color of *C. brevistyla*: also it has pointed oval small leaves, almost same as *C. transnokoensis*, with partial leaf circle oval like *C. brevistyla*.

There are about 200 plants between 100 to 300 years old, grouped in an area 100m wide and at an altitude of 2300–2500, high and steep sided. The plants are mixed with *C. transnokoensis*, although they are very much older than *C. transnokoensis*. 
However, their flowering period differs by 3-4 months. Blooming season is from October to December and fruits mature normally 5 months later.

Distribution and ecology: *Camellia chinmeii* mainly occurs in the mountainous area at elevations about 2000-2350m, along the gentle slope and in woods of Mt. Weishang, Nantou County, which is located in the middle and extends to south Taiwan.

Etymology: the specific epithet “chinmeii” is named after Ms. Chin-Mei Hung, wife of the first author in recognition of her first noticing this new taxon and having passed away during a field trip last year.

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**Tea: A Journey from the East to Mid-Atlantic**

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**The Azores**

There are reports by poets and historians about the islands of the Azores as far back as Homer. In 1492 Christopher Columbus stopped at the island of Santa Maria: Vasco da Gama, in 1499, stopped at Terceira Island. This was called ‘The Turn of The Islands’ and all ships carrying valuable, exotic goods stopped at the Azores.

The result was the introduction of spices such as cocoa, and crops such as potatoes, maize, tomato, sugar-cane, tobacco and taro; fruits including the pineapple, cherimoya, passion fruit, avocado, some *Eugenias* like jabuticaba, jambo and pitanga, different cultivars of mango, jackfruit, other exotic shrubs and trees and, of course, the tea plants.

All of the islands are volcanic and the fertility of the soil and the influence of the warm sea current of the Gulf of Mexico allowed for diverse and luxuriant evergreen vegetation. The tea plantations’ altitude ranges from 150 to 350 metres.

Our climate is mild and temperate; temperatures never drop below 0º C. The islands’ relief influences the rain that falls on the slopes of the islands, the highest rainfall being on the shores facing north. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, although it rains less in summer. Humidity is very high all around the year, reaching an annual average of 80%.

Throughout the ages the islands have known an array of different agricultural
with tea in S. Miguel around 1820:

“The tea bush was imported from Rio de Janeiro’s Botanical Garden about 40 years ago after coming back from Brazil where he saw it and had the idea to acclimatize it in this Island.”

José do Canto, while still living in Paris, added another dimension to his plant collecting interest. In a letter of February 1866, he purchases plants to profit from.

“… I found a great number of economical plants:… it would be necessary to undergo experiments using methods differing from those we have been using up to now, in selected and suitable places …”

At that time, he was preparing his return to S. Miguel, where Caldeira Velha would be the home for his tea plantations.

In S. Miguel the 1860’s period seems to have been a turning point in the history of local tea, seeds and seedling coming from Japan, China and England.

Tea Plantations

After having succeeded in growing tea inside greenhouses, as early as 1860, the next step was to plant tea on a much larger scale. José do Canto chose Pico Arde, in Ribeira Grande, where from 1869 on he planted tea, in 1878 he built his first tea factory, and in 1892 he built his second tea factory.

Time to Learn

But, for José do Canto and for other less known local tea growers, making proper tea was still a mystery.

Quoting Supico in 1870’s, ‘… they placed some tender leaves in bottles, and when they were well withered, they made tea. For tasting so greatly sour, they could not drink it.’

So, José do Canto, before going once crops. When the Azores introduced its richest crop, the orange, it gave them the opportunity to build beautiful manor houses and gardens. But all this activity was not pest free, Coccus hesperidium affected the citrus; economic competition became stronger, and the orange trade with England decreased.

The decrease in citrus exports came as a real blow to the islands’ economy but wealthy landlords tried as soon as possible to overcome this crisis. A dynamic new agricultural association, the ‘Sociedade Promotora da Agricultura – SPAM’, created in 1843, tried the introduction of new crops and from this was born alcohol production from the sweet-potato, the industrial production of tobacco, and of course tea.

How did tea – bushes, seedlings and seeds - come to the Azores? From China? Through Brazil? From Japan? From India? As far as we know, it came from all these places at different times brought by different individuals and institutions to different Islands.

Early experiments

Jacinto Bettencourt began experimenting
again to Paris, conceived a plan of action with his brother Ernesto: they needed to bring the local Agricultural Association (SPAM) into this project. No wonder that, a few months later, ‘due to Mr. Ernesto do Canto’s proposal, the Micaelense Promoting Agricultural Society Administration had been empowered to hire an expert to come into the Island to teach the Chinese process of turning tea leaves into articles of trade.’

Lau-a-Pan and Lau-a-Teng, came from Macao and stayed during 1878 and 1879. Chum Sem and Lum Sum arrived in 1891, hired by José do Canto. In 1893, an English technician arrived, hired by José do Canto, and a machine to manufacture tea at his factory in Caldeira Velha.

The tea at the Park of Pena
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Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha became the king-consort Ferdinand II of Portugal after marrying Queen Maria II in 1836. He was a patron of the arts, a keen painter, artist and musician, who became known popularly as the Artist-King.

In 1838, the king consort bought the abandoned Hieronymite monastery of Pena, transformed it and built a new palace. This together with several neighbouring properties became Park of Pena. After the queen’s death in 1853, Ferdinand II met Elise Hensler in 1861 when she was performing the role of Oscar in Verdi’s Un Ballo in Maschera at the Royal Opera House in Lisbon, thus beginning a new chapter in his life. Elise Hensler, born in Neuchâtel (Switzerland), married the king in 1869, becoming Countess of Edla.

Together, they continued the work of landscaping the Park of Pena. The project included a desire to return to nature and enhance the surroundings of the Palace of Pena through the systematic planting of a wide variety of species, originating from all kinds of different terrains and imported from all over the world. The camellia collection was particularly notable. The Park was created as a total work of art resulting in a place where visitors are frequently surprised to find themselves amid scenery so intensely luxuriant and dramatic as to be worthy of a Wagnerian Opera.

Camellias were introduced into the gardens of the Palace of Pena, by king-consort Ferdinand II in the 1840s. They were purchased from the best nurseries in France, Belgium and Italy, and even Chinese
varieties were imported via England. Later these collections were enlarged through the addition of cultivars produced in Portugal, especially in the region around the city of Porto.

In 2015 the restoration project of one of the most special garden areas began - the Tea Hill. This site hosted the first planting of Tea Camellias (Camellia sinensis) in Portugal’s mainland.

The restoration project of the Tea Hill includes work on the building structures: the original network of paths, and the traditional water supply network including the decorative ponds.

The following image shows how the planting was carried out by Chinese peasants. They are carrying bamboo baskets with the tools used to plant tea.

The next step in this work is the implementation of the restoration project, including the planting of hundreds of tea plants following Chinese traditional methods and in the style and spirit of the characteristic Chinese tea landscapes.

Camellia cultivars and early gardening catalogues in Portugal

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In the wake of the maritime discoveries of the 1500s, Portugal formed unique political, economic, diplomatic, religious and cultural bonds with far-east Asian
countries like China and Japan. Considering the ancient camellia trees still found today in historic properties and the strong camellia tradition recorded in travel literature and other documentation, it is highly likely that camellias had been brought to Portugal from far-eastern countries very early. However, the camellia-breeding activity which led to the extensive and diverse collections found today started largely in the 1800s, with the introduction of cultivars imported from European nurseries.

Nursery catalogues provide more or less detailed cultivar descriptions, sometimes complemented by iconographic representations. Studying them, along with brochures, plant orders and related documents, contributes to a more solid knowledge of the cultivars commercially available in a given period/region (number, diversity, origin, supply chains...). This knowledge is obviously useful in the re-creation of plant collections and conservation of historic camellia gardens and may prove invaluable in identification fieldwork, by reducing the cultivar range to be considered in each situation and therefore decreasing the chances of misidentification. In spite of the development of scientific methods based on morphological characters, the identification of cultivars in historic gardens still relies mostly on visual comparison of floral forms with those of reference specimens, duly identified. In addition to being somewhat subjective, this comparison is made very difficult by the sheer quantity of cultivars and similarities between many of them, often resulting in

Figure 1 - Marques Loureiro’s nursery catalogue, published in 1865, in Porto

Figure 2 - George Brown’s nursery catalogue, published in 1858, in Ponta Delgada (S. Miguel)
do Canto ordering camellias directly from suppliers in Belgium and England. Their archives are being systematically examined under this perspective.

Traditional breeding and molecular biology

Management systems for registrations of new camellia varieties and recognition of outstanding oil camellia and tea camellia cultivars in China
Dr Li Jiyuan

Introductions to some economically important camellia species in China
Camellia oleifera (oil camellia)
Camellia oleifera is an evergreen shrub or small-sized tree. It is unique to China and one of the most important woody species producing edible oil in China. It has been cultivated for over 2,300 years. It is regarded as one of the four well-known woody trees together with olive, palm and coconut. Currently, the cultivation area in China is nearly 5,500 acres with an annual output of oil seeds of one million tonnes, producing around 260,000l of edible oil every year and earning around 10 billion RMB on the market. The plantations are mainly south of the Yangtze River valley and distributed in fourteen provinces. During the last decade, central government decided to develop C. oleifera as a way of increasing earnings for farmers in mountainous areas and
government at all levels has invested much money to both plant new high-yielding C. oleifera plantations and transform the low-yielding plantations into high quality ones.

Camellia sinensis (tea)

Tea, coffee and cocoa are the world’s three main plant beverage crops. As a cultivated crop in China, tea has a history of over 3000 years. The origin of tea in Yunnan and its natural distribution areas include southwest China, South China and the northern part of Southeast Asia. Tea has been introduced into more than 50 countries and regions in four continents. The world’s tea plantation area has reached 2,561 million hectares, with a total output of 3,419,000 tons and direct trade amounted to over 40 billion dollars in 2005. It was envisaged to establish tea plantation areas in China of 952,500 hectares and for production to reach 940,500 tons, accounting for 27.51% of world production.

Ornamental camellias

Ornamental camellias usually refer to the species and varieties, including all the widely used camellia plants. In the narrow sense, it refers to several economically important species and all ornamental cultivars. Traditional ornamental cultivar species include C. japonica, C. reticulata, C. saluenensis, C. sasanqua, C. chekiangoleosa and over 800 derivative cultivars.

Production area for ornamental camellias has reached 10 million mu. The main products are: large camellias suitable for gardens, parks, schools, offices and residential zones: the second is sasanqua-based hedging plants: the third is potted camellias for the Chinese traditional festivals such as the Spring Festival: the fourth is bonsai camellias for high quality private gardens.

Management system for outstanding oil camellia and tea cultivars

Outstanding C. oleifera cultivars

Since 2002 China started to recognise outstanding C. oleifera cultivars at national and provincial level. To date, more than 100 oil cultivars have been recognised as outstanding by provincial management departments.

Elite tea varieties

Before 2002, it was mandatory for national elite tea cultivars to be recognised by the Variety Approval Committee and subject to test and review before being allowed to extend into other regions. After 2002, the national management started to implement a voluntary recognition system of elite tea varieties. Up to 2000, Chinese central management approved 77 varieties and at the provincial level 119 were approved. In fact there were 367 tea varieties registered at provincial departments. During the period 1969-2005, there were 37 institutions breeding 67 elite camellias.

Registration of new camellia varieties and management of new variety rights

New cultivar registration

In November 1984, China set up the China Flower association. This committee is responsible for the registration of new camellia varieties in China. As of November 2015 there are 202 varieties of camellias registered by the China Camellia Nomenclature and Registration Committee.

Management for Camellia Plant Variety Rights

The office for the New Plant Variety Rights in State Administration of Forestry (SAF) is responsible for new variety rights for ornamental camellias and oil camellias of genus Camellia. The office for the new plant variety rights under the Chinese Ministry
of Agriculture (CMA) is responsible for tea under genus *Camellia*. By the end of 2015, the SAF had recognised new plant varieties for 60 camellias, including 12 tea varieties, 6 oil camellia varieties and 42 ornamental camellias.

**Technical standards for recognizing new camellia varieties**

In 2011 China issued the standard *Conduct guidelines for test of distinctness, uniformity and stability for camellias* developed by Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry of Chinese Academy of Forestry. The standard is used to recognize new camellia varieties, including ornamental and oil production cultivars. There have been 49 major morphological characteristics adopted in this standard. Along with development of more new varieties of Sect. *Theopsis*, more new morphological characteristics will be adopted in the revised standard in the future.

The Chinese Tea Institute under the Ministry of Agriculture has developed the standard *Conduct guidelines for test of distinctness, uniformity and stability for tea*.

The Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry under Chinese Academy of Forestry of the State Forestry Administration is developing a forest standard, *Conduct guidelines for test of distinctness, uniformity and stability for oil Camellia*.

**International technical protocol of DUS testing guidelines for new camellia varieties**

The International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants, established in 1961, is an inter-government organization following the new plant variety protection convention. By the end of 2014, 72 countries had joined the international organization, including South Africa, Australia, Belgium, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Kenya, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Great Britain, the United States and Vietnam.

In 2011, China developed the *Conduct guidelines for test of distinctness, uniformity and stability for camellias, excluding tea*.

**Conclusion**

Genus *Camellia* is one of the most economically important plant groups in China.

China has established a relatively complete technical system for registration, recognition and management for new camellia variety rights for genus *Camellia* plants. These new cultivars have played an important role in the beverage, edible oil and ornamental industries.

China has developed guidelines for new tea and ornamental camellia varieties and has made positive contributions to the development of camellias in the world.

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**A summary of ten years’ camellia breeding by the Palm Landscape Company and promotional plans of new generation hybrids**

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After ten years of unremitting effort since 2006, the Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd., one of the most famous companies of garden design and construction in China, has achieved a
break-through in the creation of new camellia varieties, especially hybrids that bloom year-round. The book, *Illustrations of the New Camellia Hybrids that Bloom Year-round* to be published at the end of 2015 is a summary of the company’s breeding programme. Here, we introduce the hybrids’ common characteristics which are very different from ordinary camellias, the genetic expression tendencies of hybrids and the promotional plans of the new generation hybrids.

We used *Camellia azalea* (*Camellia changii*), which originates in China: the leaves are dark-green and it has strong resistance to diseases. Seventy cross-combinations have been made. Of these, fifty-two cross-combinations were successful, a success rate of 72.9% and more than 3,000 hybrid seedlings have been obtained.

The common characteristics of the hybrids from *C. azalea* are:

A Most of the hybrids start to bloom from mid-summer, then fully bloom from autumn to winter and bloom sparsely in spring.

B The colors, forms and sizes of flowers and flowering density of these hybrids are more varied, more beautiful and denser than *C. azalea*.

C The leaves of the hybrids are dense, dark green above, pale green beneath, coriaceous, elliptic and with shallow and sparse margin serrations.

D The plants of the hybrids grow very vigorously, they can grow and bloom well under full sun in summer temperatures of 38˚ and also can grow normally in winter with air temperature of -0 to -5˚.

E The hybrids are disease-resistant to some degree. No flower blight disease has yet been found in the hybrids at present.

**Genetic expression tendencies of the hybrids from *C. azalea***

In theory, the hybrids of *C. azalea* should have 50% genes from *C. azalea*. Therefore, some super characters of *C. azalea*, such as year-round blooming and dark green leaves, should be expressed in the hybrids. At the same time, the other 50% of genes of the hybrids should be from ordinary camellias. Therefore, some super characters of ordinary camellias, such as multi-colors, multi-flower forms, strong cold-hardiness and so on, should also be expressed in the hybrids. The relationship of character expression between the hybrids and their cross-parents, is very important for the breeding of year-round blooming camellias in the future. The conclusions of genetic expression tendencies in this kind of hybrid are described as follows here:

**Genetic expression tendencies of the hybrids on blooming period**

No matter whether *C. azalea* is used as female or male parent, most of the hybrids usually bloom about 3 months later than *C. azalea*, and from summer to winter, even the following spring. This trait is roughly similar to *C. azalea*. So, it may be proven that the genes controlling year-round blooming in *C. azalea* have been successfully transferred into the hybrids through crossing and the genes are dominant over ordinary camellia parents, which resulted in the year-round blooming traits being expressed in the hybrid.

**Genetic expression tendencies of the hybrids on flower characteristics.***

1 Flower color: The flower color of *C. azalea* is red. In hybridization, no matter whether *C. azalea* was the female or male parent, flower colors of hybrids
usually tend to the deeper ones.

2. Flower form: The flower form of *C. azalea* is single. If another parent is also single, almost all of hybrids will be single form. If another parent is semi-double, anemone or peony, its hybrids will have different forms, such as single, semi-double, anemone, peony, rose-double and formal double.

3. Flower size: Flower size of hybrids depends upon the other parent in a cross-combination with *C. azalea*. In general, the larger the size of the other parent’s flowers, the larger the hybrid’s flowers will be.

4. Fragrance: In cross-combinations of *C. azalea*, if the other parent has the fragrance trait, the hybrids, in most cases, would express the fragrance trait.

Genetic expression tendencies of the hybrids on leaf characteristics are inherited mainly from *C. azalea*.

Genetic expression tendencies of the hybrids on growth vigor.

The results of annual shoot growth showed that the annual growth of hybrids was significantly higher than both parents, which indicated that heterosis of the hybrids is very strong in growth.

Genetic expression tendencies of the hybrids on resistance.

The cold resistance of the hybrids from *C. azalea* mainly depends upon the cold resistance of other cross-parent in a cross-combination. The following three points have been confirmed:

1. The hybrids grew well under full sunlight with 38˚ air temperature in summer, which makes them suitable for culturing in hot areas.

2. The hybrids grew normally and no damage occurred under air temperature of 0˚ to -5˚ in winter, so the hybrids are suitable for culturing in cool areas.

3. Flower blight disease, which can infect ordinary camellias, has not been found in *C. azalea* yet.

In conclusion, the hybrids of *C. azalea* have the advantages of both *C. azalea* and ordinary camellias. They consistently tend towards the *C. azalea* on blooming period, leaf traits and growth vigor, and most of them resemble ordinary camellias on flower characteristics. To make the hybrids have more of the super characteristics of *C. azalea*, back-crossing between the hybrids and *C. azalea* should be continued, which produces back-crossed hybrids with 75% *C. azalea* genes. For expression of other traits such as white flowers, back-crossing to ordinary camellias may be necessary and this would reduce the *C. azalea* genes to 25% in the back-crossed hybrids. We are sure that as long as more extensive crossing of *C. azalea* is continued, numbers of new satisfying and novel camellia varieties will increase.

Promotional plans for the new generation hybrids

Promotional plans in China. The eastern, central southern, southern and southwestern China are the major areas to promote the new camellia hybrids. The companies or nurseries, which are given permission to produce the hybrids, must be large, famous, credible and careful of intellectual property. The prices of the new camellia hybrids within agreed product quantity must be reasonable.

Promotional plans in other countries

We intend to cooperate with camellia nurseries or companies which are large and famous to develop the new camellia hybrids in the United States, Canada, some countries of Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and some countries of south-eastern Asia.
together. Only one cooperator will be sought in each country. The cooperators or companies must be credible and assist our company to apply for patent rights of the new camellia hybrids imported. After the authorizations are obtained from our company, the cooperative companies would propagate and produce the hybrids commercially in their countries. The royalties obtained from the patent hybrids can be shared with the cooperators according to a scale. Anyway, an official agreement must be signed before the cooperation. Your company or nurseries are welcome to cooperate with our company to develop the new generation camellia hybrids. Please contact on lxk1000@163.com.

Transcriptome analysis identifies candidate genes related to triacylglycerol and pigment biosynthesis and photoperiodic flowering in Camellia reticulata (Theaceae), a well-known ornamental and oil-producing plant in China

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Camellia reticulata is one of the most economically important Camellia species, well-known for its beautiful flowers and high quality seed oil. C. reticulata is native to Southwest China and plays important roles in horticulture, the oil industry and tourism. Unfortunately, little genomic information has led to poor knowledge of functional genes related to oil production, flower coloration and flowering time control. This situation has also hampered the exploitation of abundant molecular markers and novel gene resources towards modern breeding efforts of this economic plant. For the first time, we employed the Illumina technology to sequence the transcriptome of C. reticulata.

The obtained transcriptome has considerably increased the number of sequences deposited in the public databases for C. reticulata. This large dataset has provided a good opportunity to develop EST-SSRs and explore the candidate genes involved in TAGBS, photoperiodic flowering, FlaBS and CrtBS pathways. The datasets and results reported here will contribute to further basic and applied researches on this economically important Camellia plant.

Cloning CPI from Camellia azalea and overexpressing of tobacco enhance insect tolerance

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Most ornamental camellias are cultivated in greenhouses, but pests and diseases are likely to occur in the very hot-moist environment, which leads to detrimental effects on ornamental and economic value. On the basis of homologous sequences of Camellia japonica, a Cysteine proteinase inhibitor (CPI) gene was isolated from the
tender leaf in *C. azalea* by the 3’, 5’-RACE technology named CaCPI to improve the resistance of plants to insect pests. The full-length cDNA of CaCPI is 579 bp, containing a 306 bp ORF which encodes 101 amino acids. The relative molecular weight of CaCPI protein is 11.078 KDa, and its isoelectric point (pI) is 6.72. Expressions of CaCPI in root, stem and leaf of camellias were analyzed by fluorescent quantitative real-time PCR. The results showed that the expression level of CaCPI in leaf was the highest, medium in stem and the lowest in root. It was also found that compared with stem and root, the expression level in leaf was about 1.53-fold and 1.61-fold, respectively. Furthermore, the expression levels of CaCPI in transgenic plants increased up to 55.84-174.83. In addition, overexpression of CaCPI enhanced insect tolerance in transgenic plants. Two genotype plants were inoculated with aphids and after 5 days indicated that overexpression of CaCPI gene significantly increased insect resistant to *Homoptera Myzus persicae*, cumulative mortality rate of aphids in transgenic tobacco plants was up to 90.75% and about 5.14-fold compared with wild type plants.

Abiotic stresses have important effects on the growth of agricultural and forestry plants, and pest stress is an important factor leading to decreased production of agricultural and forestry crops. Previous statistics showed that the economic losses of the agricultural and forestry crops under pest stress were up to 30% (Hou et al., 2000). In the whole period of cultivation, camellias also suffered with many pests and diseases, which mainly included *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera* and *Homoptera* pests. These pests mainly harmed the tender shoots, leaf buds, leaves and flower buds, which led to detrimental effects on ornamental and sometimes even caused death (Bind et al., 2004). Therefore, breeding new varieties of camellias with insect resistance through molecular biology techniques is becoming one of the major trends in the breeding of camellias.

Cysteine proteinase inhibitors (CPI) in plants might protect the cells from inappropriate endogenous or external proteolysis and/or could be involved in the control mechanism responsible for intracellular or extracellular protein breakdown (Turk et al., 1991). Prophase research showed that many *Coleoptera* and *Lepidoptera* pests and *Homoptera* aphids were based on the cysteine as the primary digestive enzyme (Ryan, 1990; Rahbe et al., 2003; Campan et al., 2005). Previous studies on the effects of both natural and synthetic cysteine proteinase inhibitors have shown that they may inhibit digestive cysteine proteinases, thus limiting the availability of amino-acids for insect growth and development (Murdock et al., 1987; Ryan, 1990). The first cDNA clone for a CPI was isolated from rice (Abe et al., 1987) and then CPI has been found in many monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants, including rice, wheat and maize of Poaceae, and modal plant *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and sunflower, carnation (Abe et al., 1985; Kuroda et al., 2001; Abe et al., 1988; Belenghi et al., 2003; Kouzuma et al., 2000; Kim et al., 1999). Overexpression of CPI in the plants effectively inhibited *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera* and *Homoptera* pests, and also inhibited digestive enzyme in nematodes, thereby enhanced insect resistance in transgenic plants (Hong et al., 2008). However, research on the camellia CPI has not been reported yet.

In the study, with the aim of certifying the potential of CPI in *C. azalea* (CaCPI),
we cloned CPI from C. azalea Linn. and investigated its expression pattern in different tissues of C. azalea by qRT-PCR approach. In addition, we studied the effect of overexpression of CaCPI to increase insect resistance to Homoptera Myzus persicae in transgenic tobacco plants, and to lay a foundation for molecular breeding of insect resistance in camellias.

We have first cloned and identified a CPI from C. azalea, and suggested that a protein was encoded by CaCPI was a cysteine protease inhibitor. Transcript levels of CaCPI were expressed differently in all examined camellia tissues, where the expression level of CaCPI in leaf was the highest, medium in stem and the lowest in root. In addition, we demonstrated the overexpression of the exogenous CaCPI in tobacco, and found that the expression level of CaCPI was significantly increased in the transgenic plants, which have strong insect resistance to M. persicae. Genetic transformation system of C. japonica is being established in the Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Tree Breeding and has obtained some results at present. In further research, CaCPI will be transferred into camellias and we hope to cultivate new species with insect resistance.

SSR, EST-SSR sequence analysis of genus Camellia

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The authors use a standard molecular technique to compare Camellia species and devise a phylogenetic tree.

The camellia is one of China’s top ten flowers, mainly distributed in China’s west and southwest. Yunnan camellia has earned a reputation of finest in the world for its large flower, bright color and tall trees. Camellias have great ornamental value. Their leaves are thick and shiny, and glossy all year round; they have plenty of variations in colors with red, white and pink being the most common; flower forms vary from single to double petals. It has great ecological value. Tea is one of the most valuable non-alcoholic beverages, which makes tea tree a major economic-benefiting tree species in rural China. It has extensive development prospects due to its human health benefits. Moreover, Camellia is of great medicinal value: the leaves, stems and flowers can be used as medicine: they contain many medicinal components such as anthocyanins and leuco-anthocyanin that can be used to soothe stagnation and swelling, and for hemostasis and blood cooling. Camellia oleifera, a newly developed eco-woody oil crop, also has great prospects for development.

EST-SSR is a simple sequence repeat (SSR) marker derived from expressed sequence tags (ST), an exon outside the DNA Coding region, about 150-500bp. EST-SSR Marker, as a new type molecular marker, has many favorable traits such as high polymorphism, codominant inheritance, abundancy, suitability for PCR tests, even distribution in genome, it does not require tedious and costly library construction and screening processes as does the conventional method. The advantages are low cost, good versatility among species, and easy statistics, a particular notable feature is being from transcribed genome region, so the flanking sequences are
generally highly conserved among species, relating to regulation of gene expression. Due to its good versatility among species, EST-SSR Marker has become an important tool for the analysis of genetic relationship.

Distinguishing *Camellia* species by morphological characteristics not only depends on the environment, but also the classifier’s stock of knowledge and subjective judgment. That is when the morphological studies of genetic variation meets its limitation. To address varietal complexity and develop new varieties, molecular marker technology becomes necessary. This study uses SSR and EST-SSR markers for sequence cloning and analysis of 179 varieties of genus *Camellia*, and aims to provide molecular biology basis for *Camellia* cross breeding, species identification and classification.

EST-SSR is a type of molecular marker technology. It presents good amplification performance, is easy to operate and has good repeatability, it is suitable for analyzing the genetic relationship among germplasm resources. Based on the genetic analysis results using EST-SSR markers, molecular marker classification is basically consistent with Chang Hung Ta’s morphological classification, except that Zens tumor fruit tea was clustered with two species of Sect. *Camellia*, this may be related to the genetic background of Zens tumor fruit tea, or related to the EST-SSR maker that chosen for this study. With molecular marker, we can tell the genetic relationship of genus *Camellia* through their genetic distances, which can contribute to the accuracy of *Camellia* classification. It is recommended to adopt molecular marker in *Camellia* classification and new variety breeding.

### Cultivation, propagation, diseases and pests

#### The effect of gibberellin on flowering in camellia cultivars

Li-huan Chen
Member of Hsinchu City Camellia Society for Horticultural Research

The cultivation of camellias in Taiwan compared to the mainland, Europe, American and Japan, is on a smaller scale and with a shorter history. However, we are proud of our collections of varieties and of our cultivation techniques. Cultivated camellias in Taiwan include *Camellia japonica*, and some *C. sasanqua*, higo camellias and the hiemalis group which prevails in Japan. In order to introduce and popularize camellias by enthusiasts and owners, there are plenty of varieties of great beauty and the recent promotion of camellia shows has successfully encouraged the fashion for camellias.

*C. japonica* is of great ornamental value in winter and spring seasons. It flowers from early August till March or April the following year. For other species and horticultural varieties the blooming time varies and is greatly affected by climate. Changes of temperature often precipitate concentrated blooming or bud burst. Camellia exhibitions are generally held before the Spring Festival: this means that late flowering cultivars are not suitable for flower exhibitions and this has a detrimental effect on the sales of potted plants. So regulation of flowering time is necessary.

Camellia flowering is mostly regulated
Results varied between cultivars used but increased size of flower buds, brighter flower colour and an advancement of flowering time of 3-4 weeks were recorded.

**Conclusions**

GA (gibberellic acid) treatments may break dormancy and promote flower bud development in camellias. It suggests that GA treatments are both effective and practical for regulation of flowering time. The results of this study showed that GA treatment are really effective in promoting early flowering in some varieties but not all.

We would thank Dr. Meng Xia Qi, Taiwan University and Liao Ren Jie from Park Street Lighting Project Management Office for their assistance.

Materials used included the cultivars ‘Lizhicha’, ‘Shibaxueshi’, ‘Jiuqu’ and others and gibberellic acid diluted in distilled water.

Five trees of each variety were selected and four replicates are carried out in each tree (including control treatment). The treatment was repeated ten times.

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With temperature and chemical treatments. Temperature treatments, by regulating ambient temperature in a greenhouse, can delay or advance camellia flowering. Chemical treatments, mainly using gibberellic acid treatment, increase flower bud size and promote early flowering. This study used different concentrations of gibberellic acid to treat three traditional varieties of camellias and defined the optimum concentration.

Injection of GA3 solution into flower buds of *C. japonica* L. in the field

Flowering phase of *C. japonica* L. ‘Shiba Xueshi’ (A) colored flower bud, (B) flowering, and (C) full bloom

Effect of GA3 on *C. japonica* L. ‘Shiba Xueshi’, flower diameter increased by 2-3 cm with brighter color (right) than that of the control (left)
The forcing of culture to make *Camellia rosthorniana* ‘Tianshanfen’ flower during the holiday period plays important roles in developing vigorously the national flower industry and achieving good economic benefits. Understanding the relationships between flower organs differentiation processes, obvious morphological characteristics and corresponding dates will pave the way for forcing culture research and production practices of *C. rosthorniana*.

**Flower development and gibberellic acid application on flowering of *Camellia rosthorniana* ‘Tianshanfen’**

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_Camelia rosthorniana_ Hand-Mazz. which originated from China, is an evergreen shrub with many excellent characteristics, such as compact plant type, small and elegant leaves and fragrance. Based on its pink flowers, fragrance, elegant round tree shape and high resistance to diseases, the ornamental variety ‘Tianshanfen’ was selected from domesticated wild plants of _C. rosthorniana_ by the use of seedling selection.

China has an ancient custom of purchasing potted flowers during Chinese Spring Festival that takes place from January to February and is also called Chinese New Year. The color of flowers in New Year is usually red or purple, indicating happiness and good luck. ‘Tianshanfen’ is one of the potential flower species for Chinese New Year. However, ‘Tianshanfen’ blossoms naturally from late February to late March, thus missing the New Year’s Day and Chinese Spring Festival.

The objective was to make *Camellia rosthorniana* ‘Tianshanfen’ blossom during the New Year’s Day celebrations, and researches on flower development and gibberellic acid (GA<sub>3</sub>) application to ‘Tianshanfen’ were conducted. The results indicated that flower buds of ‘Tianshanfen’ morphological differentiation finished during late October and early November.

There are 13 sections, 49 species and 4 varieties of *Camellia* genus distributed in Guizhou Province. There is also one endemic sect. _Luteoflora_ Chang and 20 endemic species, with the endemic species ratio of 37.74%. Guizhou is the origin and distribution center of sect. _Tuberculata_ Chang. Wild *Camellia* species in Guizhou Province are mostly grown in a narrow distribution area, and classified into a group of rare and endangered species. Based on the investigation of the *Camellia* species and their distribution areas, we investigated and evaluated their endangered status, resources protection and utilization status, and proposed suggestions regarding the effective protection and development of *Camellia* resources in Guizhou.

**Evaluation and utilization of rare and endangered *Camellia* L. resources in Guizhou**

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1) The survey showed that 94.34% of Guizhou camellia species diversity is conserved in-situ in various types of nature reserve.

2) Guizhou Botanical Gardens have conserved 13 endemic and endangered species, each of them with 10 or plants. The survival rate of introduction and cultivation of wild species ranged from 75.00 to 90.16%, wild seeds produced a seedling rate of 78.15% - 90.56%.

3) We selected five endemic camellia species suitable for landscape purpose in Guizhou, i.e. *Camellia luteoflora*, *C. delicata*, *C. longistyla*, *C. kneichouensis* and *C. rhytidophylla*, and propagated 50,000 individuals used for landscaping in Guiyang city. Sowing propagation seedling rate was achieved at 82.85%-91.35%, and a cutting propagation seedling rate of 80.35%-92.35%. Seedling cultivation survival rate by seedlings was 85.86%-93.69%, and 83.23%-86.77% by cutting propagation. These results will play important practical roles on the protection and development of new varieties of rare and endangered *Camellia* resources in Guizhou.

### Gardens and tourism

**A new application using augmented reality to show the camellia collection of the Pazo Quinteiro da Cruz Botanical Garden in Pontevedra, Galicia, Spain**

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Pazo Quinteiro da Cruz is a private estate owned by the Piñeiro Lago family. It is situated in the Salnés valley in Ribadumia, Pontevedra, Galicia, Spain, and is open to
Augmented Reality (AR) is the term used to define an image produced using a technological device, directly or indirectly, in a real-world setting whose elements are overlaid or combined with virtual elements in order to create a mixed reality in real-time.

Introducing augmented reality into the camellia collection allows Pazo Quinteiro de Cruz to show the user its botanical diversity by creating learning experiences of the world of the camellia and the botanical world, enabling the camellia blooms to be enjoyed all year round. It is a cost-free application based on studies of the Pazo Quinteiro de Cruz Botanical Garden.

The user of Camellia AR simply has to point their device at the QR codes in the garden to download the application (there are 4 points where this can be done), and from then on the user navigates with the smartphone through the natural and ornamental universe within the botanical garden. A video of the garden at the height of the camellia flowering season is also available to download and enjoy at the same points. Thirty-two camellias have been selected for their importance or uniqueness, including C. nitidissima because we have the first specimen of C. nitidissima that came to Europe from Vietnam, its place of origin. We also have a tea plantation of C. sinensis and are the first producers of Galician tea, allowing us not only to offer Albariño wine tastings but also green tea tasting sessions. The application is available in three languages: Spanish, English, and Galician.

The steps to obtain the information about each camellia are as follows:
The augmented reality application is a commitment to leading edge technology, using one of the currently most attractive trends found in museums. It allows the user to explore in depth the resources of the Camellia collection through interactive information that appears on the mobile as it focuses on the different labels found along the Quinteiro da Cruz Botanical Garden trail.

Pazo Quinteiro da Cruz. It has the first collection of camellias with augmented reality (AR), a project that creates learning experiences of the world of the camellia, of botany and of nature through evocation, magic and mystery and that allows the camellia blooms to be enjoyed all year round. It generates a virtual classroom where Nature itself teaches you in a garden with the spirit of a museum, the Pazo Quinteiro da Cruz botanical garden. A technological experience you can enjoy when you visit the garden.

Acknowledgements: to Victoriano Piñeiro Acosta and María del Carmen Lago Paulos for being the true creators of the Camellia collection of the Pazo Quinteiro da Cruz Botanical Garden.

Translation: Manda Denton.

Utilization

Efficacy of *Camellia japonica* seed residue after oil extraction in pest insects: first results

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1 Introduction

Intensive agricultural and forestry practices have led to negative environmental consequences, such as water pollution, losses of biodiversity among others. The intensive use of pesticides and fertilizers has had significant implications in the environment. Thus, in recent decades cross-disciplinary studies on natural ingredients have been developed.

Essential oil compounds and their derivatives are considered to be an alternative means of controlling many harmful insects and their rapid degradation in the environment have increased specificity that favors beneficial insects (Tripathi et al., 2009). In general, plant essential oils have
been recognized as an important natural source of pesticides because they interfere with basic metabolic, biochemical and physiological and behavioral functions of insects (Tripathi et al., 2009).

Camellia oil is a good raw material for industrial uses and is used to manufacture soap, margarine, lubricants, paint, among others (Ruter, 2002). Camellia oil has been proven to have its place in all emulsions used in cosmetics and pharmacy. In China, Camellia oleifera seed residue after the oil extraction is reputed to protect crops from certain aphids, scales, leafhoppers, beetles and caterpillars, but a literature search found no published efficacy data for such usage (Potter et al. 2010). Therefore, these products may be used to obtain biologically-based pesticides.

Eucalyptus is a forest species of high economic importance in the northwest of the Iberian Peninsula. In this area, the Eucalyptus snout beetle, Gonipterus platensis Marelli (Coleoptera, Curculionidae), is a significant pest that reduces wood production. Both adults and larvae feed on leaves (mostly newly formed adult leaves) buds and shoots (Tooke 1955). High population densities may lead to complete defoliation of terminal branches, resulting in a strong decrease of growth. Additionally, trees consecutively defoliated may become vulnerable to attacks from other biotic agents (Branco, 2011).

This beetle has been established in Galicia since 1991 (Mansilla 1992). Following the introduction of Anaphes nitens Girault (Hymenoptera Mymaridae), an egg parasitoid (Mansilla Vázquez & Pérez Otero, 1996), G. platensis population has been reduced. However, the parasitoid has not proven to be effective in the control of the pest, given the large density of beetles widespread in the region.

Citrus Psylla, Trioza erytreae Del Guercio, was first reported in Galicia in 2014 (Pérez-Otero et al., 2015). Leaves infested by the insect are distorted and often characterized by local chlorosis where the nymphs develop (Van den Berg, 1990). Trioza erytreae is a quarantine pest for the EPPO region since this Psylloidea is one of two vectors of greening disease or Huanglongbing (HLB), the most a destructive disease of citrus.

A single pesticide, acetamiprid, is currently labeled for the control of Gonipterus platensis in Spain, whereas thiamethoxan is the only insecticide authorized to be used against Tryoza erytreae. Both insecticides are broad-spectrum synthetic neonicotinoids and are highly effective against several insect pests. Nevertheless, they also kill non target insects and, among them, the biological control agents. Thus, it is necessary to search for an alternative substance to manage these pests.

The aim of this work was to test the efficacy of camellia seed residue after oil extraction on first and second instar larvae (L1 and L2, respectively) of G. platensis and on T. erytreae colonies.

2 Materials and Methods

Activity of Camellia japonica seed residue was evaluated in a laboratory bioassay. Oil was extracted using a press KT23-100 (Sanseiki). Cakes obtained from this process were broken in small pieces and mixed with distilled water. This mixture was macerated for 48 hours and then filtered.

Two different macerates (50 g and 100 g of residue in 200 ml and 250 ml of water, respectively) were prepared so as to determine dose response. G. platensis larvae
were obtained from a laboratory rearing. To evaluate direct toxicity, five larvae per stage were placed into a 9-cm-diameter glass Petri dishes. Two milliliter aliquots of the product were applied using a Potter spray tower (Burkard Manufacturing Co Ltd) at 55 kPa. The same procedure was followed for *T. erytreae*, but using lemon leaves with colonies (50 nymphs per leaf) collected in a citrus orchard. Toxicity by ingestion (only against *G. platensis* larvae) was tested using *Eucalyptus globulus* leaves, which were immersed for 2 seconds in the solution, air-dried on a filter paper and placed into glass Petri dishes. All treatments were replicated four times.

After treatment application, *G. platensis* larvae were placed into glass Petri dishes and colonies of *T. erytreae* into 500 cc plastic cages with small holes so as to allow ventilation. For both species, treated and control insects were kept in laboratory at 22 (±2) °C, 65(±10) % RH, and 14:10 h light: dark photoperiod.

The effect of treatments on mortality was evaluated at 24, 48 and 72 h after treatment by counting dead insects.

### 3 Results and Discussion

Camellia seed residue of oil extraction seemed to have a significant effect on L1 of *G. platensis*. Contact toxicity varied between 40 and 60% 24 h after treatment and reached 80-100% 48 and 72 h after application. The impact of the residue by residual toxicity was greater, because all larvae died at 48 h after treatment application. There were no significant differences between the two concentrations employed, so, according to these results, differences were not observed among doses.

On L2 the camellia seed residue showed minor percentage of mortality: 24 h after contact application many larvae were dying; after 48 h the mortality rate did not exceed 40% and three days after treatment some larvae were alive. As regards the toxicity residual bioassay, mortality of larvae occurred more rapidly, with 40-60% of dead larvae and 80-100% three days after application.

Results of treatment application on *T. erytreae* colonies were not as clear as those obtained against L1 of *G. platensis* or even on L2, since 24 hours after treatment application, no significant changes were observed as compared to the control, two days after very few nymphs had died and at the end of the assay mortality rates were still very low.

No scientific studies have been found on the efficiency of the *Camellia japonica* residue obtained from oil extraction for the control of related insects. Kim et al. (2005) report a slight repellent activity against
*Tetranychus urticae* in 24 hours after treatment, although this effect becomes minor in 72 hours. Potter et al. (2010) report the efficiency of the residue of *C. oleifera* as a vermicide against earthworm casts (Oligochaeta: Lumbricidae) in turfgrass. So, some web sites include information on its properties against several types of organisms (snails, molluscs or soil pests). Our bioassay proved no good efficacy (of *Camellia* seed residue) on *Tryoa erytreae* colonies, but results obtained against *Gonipterus platensis* larvae, and those of other authors, open the possibility for further studies with this bioproduct.

Our bioassay proved no good efficacy (of *Camellia* seed residue) on *Tryoa erytreae* colonies, but results obtained against *Gonipterus platensis* larvae, and those of other authors, open the possibility for further studies with this bioproduct.

Effect of the application on L2 of Gonipterus (left, contact; right, ingestion)

The aroma component of flowers of Sect. *Theopsis* in genus *Camellia*

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Floral scent is a mixture of chemical compounds emitted by plant tissues, which plays crucial roles in flower-animal communications (Piechulla and Effmert, 2010; Schiestl, 2010). The floral scent in ornamental species has a great economic impact in terms of the aesthetic significance, and the genetic engineering strategy has been proposed to enhance the floral scent bouquet in several species (Pichersky and Dudareva, 2007; Dudareva and Pichersky, 2008). However, lack of knowledge about the biosynthesis pathway and diversity of volatiles makes it challenging work. Recently, more and more studies on identification of volatile compounds have enriched our understanding on the diversity of floral scent, although the overall complexity of floral volatiles remains elusive regarding their diverse biological functions. Therefore, to characterize the complexity of volatiles among different species helps to provide insights about the regulation of underlying biosynthesis processes.

In this study, we collected 22 species from genus *Camellia* with different degrees of aromatic effects and analyzed the floral scent compositions. In total, we have identified 223 volatile chemicals including benzenoids, phenyl propanoids, terpenes, and other components. We showed that stamens produced more volatiles than petals, and the emission of floral volatiles reached the maximum at the stage of half-opening. Among species with strong and moderate scent effects, monoterpenes and benzenoids were frequently identified, indicating important contributions of these compounds to the floral bouquets. Our work has not only provided the baseline information of floral scent compositions across species within genus *Camellia*, but also suggested the underlying biosynthesis pathways toward genetic modification in future.
The bioactivity of anthocyanins in lowering blood lipids from *Camellia reticulata* Lind.

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This research project looks at the efficiency of anti-oxidation, anti-radical and lowering blood lipid of cyanidin extracts isolated from petals of *Camellia reticulata*.

Anthocyanin is a kind of flavonoid, which is a water-soluble plant pigment, and is one of the main pigments for producing colors of petals and fruits. Anthocyanins are found in the flowers of angiosperm of 27 Families and 73 Genus. The content of anthocyanins is high in blackberries, blueberries, grapes, cranberries, strawberries, mulberry, black beans, red cabbage, purple sweet potato, etc.

*Camellia reticulata* Lind., also known as ‘Yunnan camellia’, is a world-famous woody flower. It is one of the top-ten traditional famous flowers in China, and has been cultivated for over 1,300 years in Yunnan. *C. reticulata* is an evergreen tree with height of 10 m, having many characteristics such as large flowers, gorgeous color, spring flowering, long flowering period, and long life, well-known in world horticultural. *C. reticulata* is not only famous for its flowers and oil, but also as having high medicinal value, used for the treatment of bowel conditions, cough, vomiting, vaginal bleeding, dysentery, vaginal discharge, burns and bruises, etc. in folk medicine. However, its edible value and medicinal value have not been really developed.

Anthocyanins in the petals of *C. reticulata* have been studied widely. Yokoi first studied anthocyanins in the petals of *C. reticulata* in 1975. Sakata has studied the composition of anthocyanins in the petals in 1981. Recently, Li has isolated and identified 14 anthocyanins in the petals of *C. reticulata*.

Many researches have shown that anthocyanin extracts from plants have many bioactivities, such as an antioxidant, anti-tumor, anti-inflammatory, lowering blood pressure and other functions, but reports about antioxidant and hypolipidemic effect of anthocyanin were rare. Bioactivity of anthocyanin from *C. reticulata* has not been reported.

The results of this research showed that anthocyanins from *C. reticulata* have a strong capability for anti-oxidation and reducing blood lipids.

Anthocyanins from camellias and effect of intracellular environment of petals on floral color of *Camellia reticulata* Lind.


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Introduction

Camellias are world-famous woody flowering plants. Flower color is the most important metric index for evaluating
Different flower color types of *C. reticulata*. There are many influencing factors that affect flower color, but anthocyanins in the petals is the direct internal cause of the production of petals with a rich color. Li has isolated and identified chemical structures of 25 anthocyanins from red camellia flowers and revealed the chemical structure mechanism. Petals of *C. reticulata* occur in several colors with from white to red. Xue studied the relationship between floral color and intracellular environment of *C. reticulata*.

Anthocyanins in petals and the relationship between diversity of color and environment in cells of *C. reticulata* are summarized in this paper. These results will provide the reference for breeding *Camellia* varieties with new color in the future.

**Diversity colors and anthocyanins of *C. reticulata***

We collected 19 groups with different colors from Tengchong, Dali, Chuxiong, Songming and CAS Kunming Institute of Botany. The color and composition and content of anthocyanins of petals were determined. The result was that the 19 group were divided into four color types: white, pale pink, pink and red. There are three groups in white type *C. reticulata* and in each there is the same composition and content of anthocyanins. Also, there is the same constitution of anthocyanins in pale pink (5 groups), pink (5 groups) and red (6 groups) respectively. There is a different constitution of anthocyanins between the four type colors. The composition and content of anthocyanins were increased with the deepening of red color of *C. reticulata*.

**Relationship between color and cell internal environment of *C. reticulata***

Anthocyanin is synthesized in the...
cytoplasm of plant petals, and stored in the cell wall. Flower colors were affected by pH and cell contents such as soluble sugar in petals.

Results indicated that the pH, soluble sugar and soluble protein were different in 19 groups of *C. reticulata*. With the change of color from pale pink to red, the pH and content of soluble protein declined, but the soluble sugar was increased. Generally, anthocyanin showed red and stable with low pH. It also affected the synthesis and copigmentation of anthocyanins. Soluble sugar is one of the important components to synthesize anthocyanins, and is also a signal molecule to regulate anthocyanin synthesis.

**Discussion and outlook**

There are 30 *Camellia* species and more than 200 horticultural varieties. The color of most camellias is red, yellow less so, blue and purple not at all.

Anthocyanins have many bioactivities such as anti-oxidation, anti-cancer, anti-virus, anti-inflammatory, can reduce UV irradiation damage, improve vision, etc. Red camellias are gorgeous with large petals and flowers. The component and content of anthocyanins is very rich in the petals of red camellias. The camellia has utilization value and development prospect, and will be used widely in the spheres of industry, food, medicine.

**Gardens of Excellence 2016**

Nine gardens applied to become ICS Gardens of Excellence. All were approved. One garden, Chinese Camellia Cultural Park applied for reassessment and it was also approved. The new gardens are: Château de Trévérez, France: Jardin des Plantes, Nantes, France: Camellietum Compitese, Italy: Camellia Garden of Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park, Japan: Oshima High School, Japan: Tsubaki-hana Garden, Oshima, Japan: Kunming Golden Temple Park, China: Wanzhou Xishan Park, China: Yu’er Park, China.

**Camellietum Compitese**

**Gianmario Motta**

The Camellietum (Arboretum of Camellias) is located in Sant’Andrea di Compito, in the county of Capannori, Province of Lucca, on the slope of Pisani mountains, on acid soil, in a lateral valley crossed by a creek named Rio di Botia. The Camellietum, with an area of about one hectare, hosts...
The Camellietum

some 1,000 camellia trees, includes four terraces, and it is operated by the Centro Culturale del Compitese (Culture Center of the Compitese District)

Every year, during the show Antiche Camelie della Lucchesia (Ancient Camellia of Lucca Region), the Camellietum is visited by many people from Europe, mainly from Germany and Austria. The show is open on the first 3 March weekends, in the boroughs of Pieve di Compito and Sant’Andrea di Compito.

The Camellietum was inaugurated by Greg Davis, President of ICS, during the 2005 ICS congress. In 2011, Pat Short (President of International Camellia Society) visited the Camellietum.

History of Camellietum

Tuscany has an ancient tradition of growing and conserving camellias. With the same conservation objective, an arboretum for ancient camellia varieties was laid down and eventually inaugurated in 2005, with the support of the Capannori municipality.

2005

On March 2005, in the presence of the local authorities, ICS President Greg Davis, and of Kotaro Tanimoto, the Camellietum is officially inaugurated. In the initial layout, varieties with simple flowers are placed at the entrance, while the semi-double and double flowers are planted in the upper three terraces.

2008

In March 2008 there are 250 trees of 200 varieties (including the ancient and endangered ‘Stella Polare’ and ‘Stella di Compito’). Thanks to a fund of Capannori Municipality, the collection of ancient camellias of Mario Ponzanelli is acquired. It includes 800 trees of 650 varieties, mostly not labelled.

2015

The Camellietum has grown: from 2,000 to 7,250 square meters, from 120 to 750 varieties, 200 of which have been identified.

In the future the Camellietum will be enclosed and gradually all varieties will be identified. Capannori Municipality has planned a reception area, accessible toilets, electric lighting and a space for cultural events. Additionally, the Centro Culturale is evaluating the development of an App which can guide the visitors and display a complete description of each variety, based on the Web Camellia Register.

Criteria

The Camellietum was established in 2005. The estate is owned by Capannori Municipality; the Camellietum is managed by the Centro Culturale del Compitese (CCC), which is legally a social co-op ONLUS (i.e. a non-profit organization), with Augusto Orsi as president. C has a formal contract (called “Convenzione”) with Capannori Municipality. The Camellietum is a key element of the annual camellia show, which Capannori Municipality and CCC organize from over 25 years. Such a permanent organization, thanks to the public funding, does ensure a stable and sustainable operation in the future years.

The garden is open throughout the year. It is easily reached by car or walking from both Sant’Andrea and Pieve di Compito.

The entrance is currently free.
However, Capannori Municipality is looking to introduce a ticket to contribute to maintenance and development costs of Camellietum.

The Camellietum is entirely dedicated to camellias especially to the ancient Italian varieties; it has around 1,000 trees, with over 200 identified varieties. The Camellietum is located within a natural area, with large trees and autochthonous flora.

The Camellietum maintains a catalogue of all trees, both identified and unidentified. The catalogue mentions the position, the identification number, and the species / variety. Additionally, at the entrance, a display illustrates the layout and the position of varieties. Altogether, the Camellietum is divided into 11 areas, 10 dedicated to Tuscan and 1 to German music writers.

Identified varieties are described on an aluminum label. All trees, identified and unidentified, are labeled by an ID.

Overall information is on http://www.camelielucchesia.it. Displays in Camellietum provide, in Italian and English, information on camellia cultivation and reproduction, on the characteristics of camellia species, on related cultural events.

The President and the staff of Centro Culturale Compitese (that manages the Camellietum) are members of International Camellia Society. The Center commits to giving all the information needed for contacting International Camellia Society.

The Centro Culturale Compitese owns a copy of the International Camellia Register with supplements, available to visitors. Additionally, the library of the Centro has various books in Italian and English, which visitors can consult.

The Center collaborates with Sant’Anna School of Advanced Studies (Pisa) on the genetic profile of ancient camellias in the Lucca region, as published in “Antiche camelie della Lucchesia”.

During February, March and April workshops on flower photography are offered, and shows inside the Camellietum are given. The key event is the show Antiche Camelie della Lucchesia, which attracts a growing number of visitors, namely 10,000 in 2011, 16,400 in 2015.

The Centro Culturale Compitese gives education on camellia propagation and cultivation.

So far, the Camellietum has focused on Spring Camellias, especially japonica. However, given the growing popularity of sasanqua camellias and other winter flowering camellias, a special area is envisaged in the future.

Kunming Golden Temple Park

Zhang Rongmei

Kunming Golden Temple Park (KGTP) is an historic National 4A Grade Scenic Spot covering an area of 118 hectares. In 2016, KGTP was recognized by the International Camellia Society as a Garden of Excellence.

KGTP has been tightly bound to the camellia in its long history. It was clearly recorded that as early as the 30th Wanli Year of the Ming Dynasty (1602), there were many beautiful camellias planted in the KGTP area (the Mingfeng Mountain). Among these camellias, three are the most famous camellias since the Ming Dynasty. The most famous camellia plant was planted in the back garden of the Forbidden City in Taihe Palace, now called ‘Houye Diechi’ (*Camellia reticulata* ‘Houye Diechi’). The other two plants, known as ‘Shizitou’ were planted in the front of the Copper Palace. The latter two camellia plants are still
blooming with numerous flowers in the flowering season. Many people come to enjoy these historic and beautiful camellias which have been blooming for more than 400 years.

The camellia garden in KGTP which covers an area of 2.7 hectares was officially established in 1989. The Second Chinese Camellia Show was successfully held in the park in the same year. The area of the camellia garden has been gradually enlarged and is now 13 hectares. The camellia garden has become the most popular garden among the 12 specialized gardens in KGTP. During the Chinese Spring Festival, admiring the beauty of camellias in KGTP has become a local custom for the residents of Kunming City and also it has turned into an important attraction for visitors around the world. Since 1989, KGTP has organized more than 28 camellia shows at different levels, two of which were at the national level, namely the 2nd National Camellia Exhibition in 1991 and the 9th National Camellia Expo in 2015. KGTP is the only park that has hosted two National-level Camellia shows in China.

In recent years, the Kunming Municipal Government invested a large amount of money to improve the landscape of KGTP. Not only have they enlarged the area of the Camellia Garden to 15 hectares, but also they have established more than 20 new scenic areas planted with camellias. KGTP thus has become a veritable camellia theme park, integrated with excellent facilities, reasonable layout, a comprehensive set of travel and entertainment activities, research on new cultivars, public education, germplasm protection, production practices, sales and other developments. So far, as a whole, KGTP has an area of over 67 hectares with camellias collection of 1215 taxa numbering many thousands of individual camellia plants.

“Camellias fill in the whole park” and “All paths are lined with camellias” are the best two phrases to describe the landscape in KGTP now in which various camellias are planted throughout. Under the dense canopy of the oil-fir (Keteleeria fortunei) forest, the soft shady light and moist air provide a favored natural environment for all kinds of camellias to grow, and the area becomes a natural classroom for the public to learn about plants in Theaceae family. In addition, the park also organizes education and training courses on camellia cultivation, management, as well as pest and disease control, providing advisory and technical services, to give camellia lovers access to professional expertise in both theory and practice of camellia cultivation,
and to get the latest research achievements on camellias both at home and abroad.

In order scientifically to manage and monitor various kinds of camellias in this park, all camellia varieties have been registered with detailed planting maps marked with the locations of camellias, and many plants are labelled with both Chinese and Scientific Latin names, which makes it easy for the public to access the basic information about the plants. Meanwhile, every year the park introduces a certain number of camellia varieties from other places in China to enrich camellia resources and expand the plant team in the family of Camellia reticulata ‘Mingfeng Qilin’

Camellia reticulata ‘Mingfeng Wangxia’

KGTP pays great attention to the development of the international camellia industry and research trends, and has collected some important books compiled by the International Camellia Society, such as The International Camellia Register (Volumes I and II) and their two supplements. Meanwhile, in order to enrich the collection of our library, we also regularly collect various literature and books on camellias and other plants. These collections are open to the professional technicians, and are also exhibited to the public in activities to popularize scientific knowledge.

The KGTP now holds the leading position of camellia collections and cultivation in China. In the planned next step, KGTP will build a Camellia History Culture Garden.

Jardin Des Plantes in Nantes

Magali Brunelli

The city of Nantes, located between the Atlantic Ocean and the Loire valley, has 1,050 hectares of publicly-owned green space, of which its 100 parks and squares alone cover 232 hectares. Together these 100 spaces, spread across the whole city, guarantee that every resident lives less than 300m from a green space. Amongst these spaces, ten gardens stand out for their historic significance, the specific nature of their collection, the unique nature of their landscape or the quality of their ecological management.

The Jardin des Plantes (Botanic Garden) in Nantes, with its 7 hectares of green space right in the town centre, contains more than 10,000 living species, 800 square meters of Camellia reticulata 'Mingfeng Qilin'
greenhouses and more than 50,000 flowers are planted each season. The garden holds the Remarkable Garden label, and features in the top four botanical gardens in France.

Created by Louis XIV during the 17th century, it was developed during the 18th century by Louis XV, who demanded that all ships’ captains bring back to Nantes seeds and plants from their voyages overseas. However, the garden that we know today was designed from 1823 by Antoine Noisette and then from 1836 was restyled and landscaped by Jean-Marie Ecorchard. The garden was opened to the public in 1865, remaining a place for botanical research.

The Botanic Garden, which is both a scientific and a pleasure garden, has become a world reference, especially for its unique camellia collection in France, for the culture of epiphytic plants in a semi-natural setting and for its ongoing concern for the re-introduction of rare species. Its great beauty in all seasons and its remarkable specimens (Hecott’s Magnolia, American tulip tree and more recently a Wollemi pine...) make the Botanic Garden a major tourist attraction in Nantes, visited every year by more than 2 million visitors, an increase of 1 million visitors in four years.

It was recognized as an International Camellia Society Garden of Excellence at the Dali Congress in 2016. Camellias frame almost the entire garden along its outer walk.

Since the beginning of the 19th century, Nantes has been committed to the cultivation and creation of various varieties of Camellia. Ferdinand Favre, Mayor of Nantes, discovered the camellia in Gand. He immediately loved it and gave it the name the Rose of Japan and, in 1806, he spared no expense in bringing the first seeds from England, sowing them and growing 7,000 plants in his property located close to Nantes. In Paris as elsewhere, the camellia was grown in warm glasshouses, but Ferdinand Favre thought that the Nantes climate should allow the plant to develop in the open air and in open beds, if it were acclimatised and the most resilient subjects were chosen. For forty years, Favre committed himself assiduously to growing camellias, and, in the spirit of a true missionary, distributed his cultivars to his friends and colleagues. Everyone became hooked into the game, the selections and the hybrid varieties multiplied, resulting in the creation of many different varieties chosen for competition, including those belonging to the mayor himself, C. j. ‘Henri Favre’ in 1841 and C. j. ‘Miss Marie Barrat’ in 1862. In 1857, the Nantes Horticultural Society recorded more than 250,000 camellias in the city with an annual production of 60,000 plants. Thanks to the railways, the flowers of C. japonica ‘Nobilissima’, picked by hand in Nantes, were immediately prepared as buttonholes and transported the same evening to Paris for the evening theatre shows. Ferdinand Favre could not
have dreamt of a better showcase than the Botanic Gardens to host a collection of camellias.

Jean-Marie Ecorchard, botanist and director of the Jardin des Plantes de Nantes (1809-1882) exhibited the first outdoor collection of camellias; a collection still visible at the botanical garden.

For the last two centuries, the city of Nantes has developed its camellia collections in the Jardin des Plantes, as well as in other parks and gardens of the city including Procé Park, Gaudinière Park, Cimetery Park and the Grand Blottereau plant nursery. Constantly enriched, this collection is one of Nantes most well-known assets, and a national treasure, now totaling 1200 varieties over five sites.

The Jardin des Plantes still continues to cultivate the scientific spirit by developing other botanic collections like succulent plants, cactus, epiphytic plants, medicinal and wild plants, exotic shrubs and trees.

With its many exhibitions and concerts, Nantes Botanic Garden is also a space for culture and offers a wide range of tourist facilities and services.

A smaller historic glasshouse was also bought and placed on the small palm island. It aims to create a subtropical atmosphere every afternoon where the public can read, eat, work or simply relax.

Most successful, with both children and adults, is a co-operation with author and painter Claude Ponti called *Creation or Metamorphosis - Platviews on Plantlife*. Each year, small-scale installations highlight selected plants and elements in the park and tell stories about them and about Nantes’ history and add some fiction too.

Children love the figures they know form Ponti’s books too, such as the plant-based Slumberonds (created by sea turtles) and the Sleeping Chick and its bed. Much is done with small garden pots and an impressive amount of benches, such the Great Bench (crossing a main path), the Processionary Benches (growing in size), the Toboggans (or sledges) as another wild growing species and a series of benches that bend to enable to best views, either in the garden or of the people passing by. The story behind each installation can be found in the park, in a book and - very detailed and funny - on a website.

At the top end of the garden, the Orangerie Cafe is established as a charming restaurant with an outdoor patio overlooking the park.

The park reaches out into the city as well: camellias are planted on private and public ground between the park and the new extension of the art museum and the park stocks some of the gourmet stations to be found in the city, offering not only picnic places, but also fruits and some vegetables for free use.

Smaller glasshouse situated on the palm island.
Domaine de Trévarez
Pascal Vieu

In 1845, the family *Monjaret de Kerjégu* bought the Trévarez domain, which is located in central Brittany (therefore colder than the coast). The 2000 hectares of the rural domain originated in the 16th century. Fifty years later their heir, James, began the building of the castle and the creation of a 85 hectares park. Unfortunately he died the year after the end of the construction. His daughter Françoise and her husband, Henri Ferron de la Ferronays, lived near Nantes, but they frequently stayed in their huge country house with their guests.

At that time the pink castle, one of the very last ones built in France, was the most modern building in Finistère. The brick, quite unusual in Brittany, is merely an ornamental covering, with an Eiffel style iron structure beneath, which supports the castle. The park also reflected the James’ modernism. Camellias, rhododendrons and hydrangeas bordered the main alleys. Initially they were not a botanical collection but fulfilled various architectural functions. 160 century old camellias can still be found in the park, but, because of the domain’s history and lack of inventory and labels, most of the names have been lost.

The castle was bombed by the RAF in 1944, and the park went through a period of rest, until it was sold to the Finistère Department in 1968. As the castle was ruined it was decided to work on the park and improve the plant collections. This period marked the beginning of Breton horticulture. Very few local cultivars were available in the trade, and the managers imported most of the plants from Great Britain.

In 1987 a violent storm struck Brittany and destroyed most of the forest in Trévarez. The park was then completely redesigned and divided in four areas, one for each season and a major collection for each season. Of course camellias feature in the winter collection, in the area stretching from the entrance to the castle.

The collection was also divided in
thematic areas. The biggest one is called the camellia woodland, which is devoted to the history of *Camellia* in Europe. Beginning in 1800, the visitor travels in time: Italian *perfections*, French *boutonnières*, the end of the cut-flower market and rise of the gardens, the first hybrids, the scented ones and so on. The journey ends about the year 2000, with a small glimpse of the current diversity of the genus.

Of course there are also areas devoted to botanic groups, such as species, autumn flowering varieties, etc. The collection keeps on expanding, notably thanks to the partnership with the Société Bretonne du Camellia. Now about 850 different camellia varieties grow in the park.

Most of them are located in the Winter area, of course, but some are also located in the gardens. These are small areas where all the major collections, as well as other plants, are combined for aesthetic and thematic purposes. As an example, the mildest conditions can be found in the former kitchen garden, close to the walls, as well as an unheated greenhouse. There grow some frost-sensitive varieties (*C. amplexicaulis*, *C. granthamiana*, *Maddenia* and *Azaleastrum* rhododendrons, etc.).

But I won’t tell more about Trévarez for now: I have to keep some surprises for your visit during the 2018 pre-congress tour!

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**Xishan Park (West Park)**  
**Wanzhou**  
**Chongqing Municipality**  
**China**  
**John Fildew**

Wanzhou has a long history. The name Wanzhou, was given in 634 during the Tang Dynasty, means the place of ten thousand rivers and ten thousand merchants (wan means ten thousand in English), which indicates that it has long been one of the busiest ports on the Yangtze River.

Wanzhou is located on the Yangtze River above the three gorges dam which means the old part of the city is now 200-300 metres below the reservoir. It has a subtropical monsoon wet climate with four distinct seasons, foggy warm winter, dry hot summer, early spring and a long rainy autumn.

I arrived at Wanzhou airport, which is on the top of a mountain, and was met by Mr Xiang Yinhong who is Director of Wanzhou Administration of Gardens and Parks and some of his staff. On the drive down the mountain he said that Wanzhou was a migration city where workers have moved east to Shenzhen and Shanghai for work. I think that in the next ten years rich Chinese will move back because Wanzhou is covered with beautiful scenery, precious history and a great expanse of water. Ideal for recreational use, it has been called the Hong Kong of the North West.

The park, like most things in Wanzhou, is on the side of a hill so the garden is terraced. It is a long narrow natural slope that is 650 metres long from east to west and 250 metres long north to south with many different kinds of plants. The ancient
Camellia garden is the most famous scenic spot. It has about 29 different kinds of camellias totalling about 207 plants. The oldest camellia is *C. japonica* ‘Zijingguan’ which is about 350 years old. There are 29 camellia plants, which are over 200 years old with a further 114, which are over 100 years old.

Xishan Park is the earliest park in Chongqing, founded in 1925. It is called this because of the Foundation of the Xishan Taoist Temple in the Ming Dynasty. In 1999 Xishan Park was rated as a Chinese Garden by the Chinese Park Association. The park is in the city and is very different from a rural park because it has to be more compact. It is very widely used, like other parks, by walkers, joggers, dancers and people just seeking a place to relax in the heart of the city. After the planting and signing are in place it will continue to enrich its botanical value through the purchase of new species.

Nowadays in this park area of nearly 10 hectares, from south to north there are five landscape areas: these are Xishan Bell tower, Ancient Tea Garden, Wuzhou Pool, Wetland and Serene Garden, all of which are diversified but integrated to form a green-toned space with co-dependent natural ecology.

Here, ancient prominent trees are a feast for eyes, and there are more than 90 families of plants, 160 genera, 320 kinds of ornamental plants, and contains the largest Euonymus, Camellias, Chinese palm-trees and Semperflorens in Chongqing. Amongst these is the garden treasure, which is a tea tree of 350 years old, called ‘Purple Gold Cap’. This ancient tree is 5 metres in height with 35.2cm diameter, which is very rare.

For nearly a century the park has been playing a harmonious melody between human and nature within the arms of green mountains and blue waters.

Each morning with the bell ringing across Wanzhou, the whole city awakes to this rhythmic symphony. Citizens start their morning exercises boxing, waving swords, dancing and jogging.

Numerous tourists will walk and admire the view, drink tea and chat, happy faces are all across the park.

The Camellia is the city flower of Chongqing, and due to the beautiful scenery and moist air, Wanzhou is a very suitable place to cultivate camellias.

Since 2012, the park has successively introduced 500 types of camellias on a large scale and the total now reaches over 6000.

Every year when the weather gets warmer, the camellia flowering will start in Xishan Park with all kinds of camellias in full bloom, striking different poses with
various faces, attracting huge numbers of citizens to indulge themselves into the beautiful sea of flowers, too delighted to leave.

Such scenery is delicate and exquisite, and combines modern civilization and historical significance.

I recommend Xishan Park in Wanzhou to be a garden of excellence at the 2016 congress.

inherit and promote the unique traditional culture of Dali, the Dali Municipal People’s Government decided to build a park named Yu’er that combines traditional culture with characteristics of the times. One year later, the park, which combines the essences of Bai People’s architectures with the style of Dali traditional gardens, was completed and opened to the public. Yu’er Park is characterized by numerous elements of Bai people like gatehouse with upturned eaves, delicate mirror walls surrounded by houses, and residences with colored paintings.

All the elements above suggest the theme of the park is returning to nature. Meanwhile, owing to 62 species of 240 luxuriant and very old trees inside, the park is always embraced by fresh and moist air. All in all, Yu’er Park is an extraordinary park that boasts attractive scenes and is deeply admired by Dali citizens.

Thanks to the relentless efforts by the government at all levels, the 2016 Dali International Camellia Society Congress was held right here in Yu’er Park. Making the best use of the international platform, the congress was seen as a great chance to accelerate the development of the Dali flower industry. In addition, the occasion highlighted Chinese characteristics and the special features of Dali as well.

Yu’er Park already boasted abundant plant species and a high degree of green coverage; however, it lacked a formal road system, clear tourist facilities and defined functional areas. In order to meet the

Yu’er Park, Dali

Written by the staff at Yu’er Park

Covering an area of 19,000 square meters, Yu’er Park is located in the north side of the middle section of Yu’er Road. The original site used to be Dali Agricultural and Forestry Experimental Farm during the early period of the Republic of China (1912-1925), Zhizhou Park during the Anti-Japanese war (1937-1945), and the fruit nursery garden of the forestry department after Liberation (1949- ). In 1994, in order to
demands of the Congress, the Ancient Town Conservation and Management Bureau of Dali carried out the project of rebuilding and upgrading Yu’er Park. This project cost 18.3 million RMB yuan and redeveloped an area of 19,000 square meters. It was started on June 25, 2015.

To greet the 2016 Dali International Camellia Congress, Yu’er Park was rebuilt and upgraded during 2015, the work covering many aspects including houses, flower beds, hard landscaping, flower ponds, green belts, water ways, water-supply system, lighting and ancient trees: it opened to the public on New Year’s Day 2016.

Specifically, the whole project includes five parts:

1) To make the best use of the traffic in the park and ensure the park can be fully enjoyed, the tourist facilities were rebuilt, and to make the park’s functional area more defined, the fitness zone, leisure zone and camellia exhibition zone were separated by roads and landscapes.

2) Artificial waterfalls and landscape walls were established in the square, silhouetted against those ancient trees, thus becoming the landmark at the main entrance. At the same time, to make it a convenient place for tourists, landscape stones and camellia bonsais were placed here too.

3) Camellia planting zones were separated into foreign cultivar zone, Yunnan camellia zone, competitive camellia cultivar zone, Camellia japonica cultivar zone and Camellia sasanqua cultivar zone. The original camellias numbered 234, while the number of newly introduced ones is 497, making a total of 731 including 304 cultivars. In particular, there is a Camellia

![Camellia reticulata 'Hedinghong' or 'Early red headed crane'](

ICS Congress visitors mingle in the Yu’er Garden

![Li Xin, Deputy Mayor of Dali receiving the Garden of Excellence Certificate, Dali 2016, together with Mirella Motta of Italy, and Pascal Vieu and Jacques Soignon of France](

The arched bridge over the water at Yu’er
reticulata tree named as ‘King of Camellias’ in the competitive camellia cultivar zone.

During the process of planting, based on the differences of the growing habits and characteristics of camellias, the gardeners made flowerbeds of different sizes and shapes to form the irregular camellia groups and camellia islands. These camellia beds, laid with cobblestone paths, enable visitors to move easily between the varied scenery.

4) To allow visitors closer access to the water, the arch bridge has been retained and the water area has been enlarged with natural embankments.

5) Waterproofing the roots has meant that the tall trees along the pool side or in the pool have remained. In this way, waterscapes, arch bridges and trees together make Yu’er Park a favorable place for recreation and visiting.

After being upgraded and rebuilt, Yu’er Park not only satisfies the demands of the 2016 Dali International Camellia Society Congress, but has become a recreational place for visiting, entertainment and fitness as well. In addition, it has become a large camellia garden with a very great number of camellia cultivars.

Yu’er Park became an ICS Garden of Excellence at the Dali Congress 2016.

The story of Oshima

There were three papers given on Oshima at the Dali Congress. The first was on the activities undertaken by the Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park to become an ICS Garden of Excellence. The second outlined the historical relationship between camellias in Izu Oshima and future development and the third was a presentation of their activities by the students of Oshima High School.

These three papers emphasised different aspects of the camellia culture of Oshima and together, give a composite picture of the past, present and future of the development of camellias on the Island.

It is a fascinating story, full of passion, innovation and a driving ambition to develop the potential of this most beautiful island. It is a remarkable story of the impact that the determination to become Gardens of Excellence has had in uniting the people of Oshima.

Included in this section is an article on the Tsubaki-hana garden, the third of the three Oshima garden to achieve Garden of Excellence status, together with the story of Oshima’s fossil camellia.

Each of the papers and accompanying articles can be found printed in full on the ICS website.

Camellia Garden of Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park

Foreword by Shizuo Yoshino, Curator

Our Park is composed of a camellia garden, started about 1940, a zoological garden, a botanical garden, campsites and a seaside promenade. It is one of the largest camellia gardens in Japan and contains
about 3,200 camellias of 1000 cultivars and species and over 5000 wild native Camellia japonica plants. Every spring, we hold a Camellia Festival in the Camellia Plaza, with market stalls selling camellia products, and with displays of traditional dancing.

The refurbished Camellia Pavilion opened in 2011. Among its many attractions are the replicas of famous picture scrolls from the Edo period, together with fine arts, craft and camellia products.

We are determined to pass on the traditions of the camellias of Izu Oshima to future generations and to introduce the elegance of those camellias to the world.

Camellia Garden of Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park’s activities for the application for International Camellia Garden of Excellence

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The mountain of Mihara has erupted several times in recorded history and the coarse volcanic ash accumulated by the eruptions provide excellent soil with good drainage and appropriate acidity. Moreover, the climate of the island is temperate with the annual precipitation of 2,500 to 3,000mm. It is really a paradise for camellias.

Oshima has been a camellia island since ancient times. In modern times, the seeds of wild japonicas have been used for camellia oil and the wood for excellent charcoal. Bushes of wild japonicas were also planted to serve as wind breaks against salt breezes. In coppices, wild japonicas have intentionally been left uncut so that the total number of wild japonicas on the island is considered to be more than 3,000,000 individuals.

Early wild japonicas start blooming from September and the late japonicas continue blooming until May in Izu Oshima. Camellia flowers can be observed on the island almost all year around except in summer. Thus camellias play an important role in the cultural climate and the daily life of the local people on the island.

Camellia Garden of Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park occupies the center of Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park which is located on the eastern coast of Izu Oshima Island. The precursor park was established in 1935 and was succeeded by Metropolis Tokyo. Then the present Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park was re-opened in 1938 and the collection of camellia cultivars was started from around 1940. It is one of the largest camellia collections in Japan.

In the flowering season of camellias, more than 40,000 guests visit our marvelous camellia garden not only from all over Japan but also from foreign countries. In 1989, Camellia Pavilion, a camellia museum, was opened in the Garden. There, various kinds of information on camellias is also provided to the visitors including replicas of famous picture scrolls from the Edo period, fine arts, folk craft articles, and others related to camellias.
Furthermore, fossils of camellias discovered in Oshima are also exhibited (see separate article).

In October 2013 in Izu Oshima there was a massive landslide disaster caused by heavy rain from a typhoon. Thirty-six residents were killed and three people remain missing.

We, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, had just learned about the International Camellia Society (ICS) and their certification for International Camellia Garden of Excellence (ICGoE) when we were thinking about what we could do for residents and for Oshima to recover from this disaster.

We thought it would be a good opportunity for recovery because, if our garden applied for ICS GoE recognition and received it, the wonderful news would make islanders cheerful again. Moreover, the island itself would recover and regain vitality through visitors from all over the world coming to see Oshima and our gardens.

This paper shows you how we solved the three problems that became apparent when preparing our application. First, our garden registers of camellias and their locations were insufficient. To solve this problem, we introduced GNSS Handheld Data collectors to measure each bush’s coordinate data by a world geodetic system, and we also made new registers of camellias and a camellia location map. Moreover, we built new management system using ScanSurvey software. Second, we did not have identifying labels for all the camellias. As this was insufficient for recognition, we had to improve our identifying labels. So we introduced four color labels. We believe that this has been very useful for our garden’s visitors. Third, the number of visitors to our garden has been decreasing. To solve this problem, we made the English and Japanese contents for a website to introduce camellias, and we developed a new explanation system using QR code. So we expect that the number of visitors will increase in future.

The labels show its Japanese name in Japanese characters, its pronunciation in Japanese characters and the English alphabet, and show its scientific name in the lower right corner in italics. As a result, anyone can easily understand where the bush comes from. We believe that this has been very useful for our garden’s visitors.

In order to further increase the appeal of camellia to the visitors, we have decided to utilize the website and
scan the QR codes that are displayed on wooden posts at the place, so that we can introduce the system where the visitors can see what kind of flowers will bloom, even if the flowers are not in bloom at the time.

Based on these approaches, we will make efforts in the hope that our garden will be introduced to other customers by frequent visitors and by word of mouth, while enhancing the degree of satisfaction for all the visitors. We hope that more and more visitors come to see our marvelous garden.

I truly hope that these initiatives will spread across the world and contribute to the development of world camellia gardens and the ICS.

The historical relationship between camellias and Izu Oshima and future global information transmission

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When and how camellias came to Izu-Oshima has not been discovered yet. Did birds bring camellias to Oshima? Were camellias carried by the ocean? Was it because the island was connected to mainland in the ancient times? Or did ancient people bring camellias by ship? However, the fact that a japonica leaf was found as a fossil in a 10,000 year old rock stratum shows that camellias have surely been growing in Oshima for a very long time.

Camellia trees have grown wild since ancient times, and if they had not been able to survive the struggle for existence, Oshima could not have become the island of camellias. Additionally, if camellias had not been useful in people’s daily lives, they would likely have been cut down.

Throughout the process of applying for recognition as Gardens of Excellence for the three Oshima gardens, we learned a lot about Oshima as a marvelous camellia island and discussed how to make full use of the potential of the camellia.

Industrial use of japonicas in Oshima

Oshima is a camellia island not only because it has numerous japonicas but also because japonicas have been used in many industrial ways. I will also discuss the efforts being made by the Oshima Society of Industry and Commerce for their conservation.
Production of camellia oils and the experience of extracting oils

Camellia oil has been used since before the 9th century AD. It appeared on a list of gifts from Japan to the Chinese Emperor at that time. This oil was used for lighting.

Camellia oil production flourishes in Oshima. The amount of camellia oil production was 31kl/year at peak periods. Production is currently at 25kl/year. Now, the main uses of camellia oil are for cosmetic products and cooking.

The traditional way to produce camellia oil is unique. First of all, the camellia seeds are gathered by farmers. Next, they are sun-dried. Then, the camellia seeds are brought to an oil maker. The seeds are then washed, cracked, steamed, and pressed. When the pressing is over, those who gathered the seeds would receive half of the oil that came from them. For example, if we get 3.6l of camellia oil from 10kg of seeds, half goes to the person who picked them and the other half goes to the oil factory. This system has lasted for a long time.

We have five oil makers in Oshima and they all have unique products of their own. So we hope many people will try them. Furthermore, visitors can experience the extraction of camellia oils in Oshima.

Handicrafts made using camellias

Many handicrafts are made using camellia seeds and trees. For example, accessories and key chains are made using camellia seeds, dolls are made from camellia wood, dyed textiles are made using the camellia petals, and pottery is made using glaze made from camellia ashes.

Preserved Flowers

Until recently, it was difficult to make preserved camellia flowers because their petals are really thick and processing them is very difficult. However, a group in Oshima succeeded in making preserved camellia flowers for the first time in the world. Thanks to this success, we can see beautiful camellias any time, even in the off-season. We used them as a corsage when the welcome party was held for judges who came to Oshima to evaluate our gardens for ICS GoE recognition. The beauty of the corsage suited the aesthetic of the evening perfectly.

Izuoshima Tsubaki Renaissance (Camellia Restoring) Project

As explained before, there are three million *Camellia japonica* trees on this island. However, nowadays camellias are not widely maintained for harvesting because the structure of our economy and agriculture has changed. So the Izu Oshima Tsubaki Renaissance...
(Camellia Restoring) Project was started by the Oshima Society of Industry and Commerce. In 2008, they began thinning, logging and weeding this area. They received subsidies from the Tokyo Metropolitan Government for three years. After that, as a continuation of the program, they started some maintenance such as weeding and they also started to maintain pathways: these maintenance programmes are continuing. In addition, the Project holds several events to gain people’s interest. For example, they have a camellia seed picking event in autumn. Tourists are given some opportunities to experience picking camellia seeds. People who collect a lot of camellia seeds are given products made from camellias.

Also, students from the Oshima High School make camellia oil and chili pepper camellia oil from the camellia seeds that they pick themselves. They received the highest award for this oil in the Agricultural High School Harvest Festival (held in Daimaru Department at Tokyo station) on November 14th and 15th.

We have great esteem for these young local students because they realize the potential of camellias and they are active in a variety of activities.

One of the great benefits of all three gardens applying at the same time was that we could make a total list of the varieties in the gardens. We counted the number of cultivars and we found that there are 1455 cultivars in the three gardens. Throughout the world, there are few gardens that can match this number.

The most important result of our cooperation has come from our continuous discussions about camellias and Oshima itself. Through the discussions, the curator of Tsubaki-Hana-garden, who had once thought of his own retirement, found a new way to utilize his knowledge and experience for the island and the next generations. The students of Oshima High School came to realize the significance of their activities more clearly, and could set their next target. Furthermore, many ideas for local policies came out from our discussions. The largest group of the town assembly was so interested in our ideas that they are now trying to establish a strategy for the revitalization of the island using camellias.

To tell the truth, although these three gardens represent industry, academia and government, we had never collaborated until now. Though each of us did our best, activities were not expanded to their potential. However, it is different now. Our three gardens are cooperating with each other. We now exchange cultivation information and share garden maintenance know-how. We also plan to start collaborating to attract tourists.

The movement to utilize the island’s camellias has enlivened the community. The news that our three gardens applied for ICGoE recognition is being welcomed by islanders with positive feelings. Furthermore, if our three gardens receive this recognition at the same time, it will be the best news in Oshima’s history.

However, recognition is not our goal. Japan has negative population growth,
a decreasing birthrate and an aging population. These are also Oshima’s issues. Moreover, visitor numbers are decreasing; many young people leave the island, few ever return. The industry is shouldered mainly by the old people who cannot invest for the future. The decline of the island stops people from expecting a good future.

But now, the trial to revitalize the island using camellias is about to start. For example, Oshima Senior High School used to permit only the students from the island to enrol, but from now on students from outside the island are able to enrol. We expect that more students who are interested in camellias will come from all around Tokyo. They will be able to learn about camellias in depth, then they will be able to get a job related to the camellia industry in Oshima.

We think it our duty to propagate knowledge about camellias and to promote interest in camellias now that we are trying to become Gardens of Excellence.

Since last September, we have placed a camellia column on our website, mainly for the people in Oshima to learn about our plan and the process of getting recognition for our three gardens. Now we have almost finished translating them into English. You can read them at the site below.


Now more and more members have come to join or to cooperate with our team, such as the local government of Oshima, oil makers, a shipping company, the tourism association, the society of industry and commerce and so on.

Now the shipping company, Tokaikisen, is preparing to offer a tour to take the visitors to all three gardens. We had no such tours before. We are improving our information system about camellia varieties utilizing QR codes, but we have only just started our efforts to make this island more active and invite many visitors to spread information about the excellence of Oshima’s camellias all over the world.

Moreover, we hope eagerly that the members of camellia societies in many countries will visit Oshima and help us think through what the camellias in this island can do for camellia enthusiasts all over the world. We would like all of them to know how strongly we are hoping to contribute to the global camellia culture.

Ms. Trehane wrote to us in her e-mail “There are not many flowers that unite people all over the world. The camellia certainly does that.” We will do our best for the camellias to unite the people in two ways: to halt the decline of Oshima and to unite us with people all over the world so that our activities will help the development of other camellia gardens.

Oshima High School

Foreword
Yu Keneko and Heimei Hamada

The announcement flowed through the reception hall, and I perked up on the stage. It was the very moment that an educational institution became an International Camellia Garden of
Excellence for the first time ever.

I heard “International Camellia Gardens of Excellence” for the first time in February of my first year of high school. Our school camellia garden applied for this honour because we wanted to revitalize Izu-Oshima. The preparations for this recognition began in my 2nd year. It took a lot of special work in addition to the usual management such as weeding, pruning, and fertilizing. All of the Agriculture and Forestry Program’s students worked very hard, even after school hours, to list of all of our camellias, to make new nameplates, and construct more Yotsumegaki (traditional Japanese fences). Quite a lot of the summer vacation was devoted to this work. Also explanations in English were required for the inspection. We are not good at English, but we practiced very hard for the Island, for our school, and for ourselves.

The inspection day was blessed with good weather as we welcomed Ms. Jennifer Trehane, an ICS director from the UK, to assess the three gardens. I acted as a guide. I had been greatly looking forward to this great opportunity to show her the results of our endeavours, but was worrying about my English. Then, she said “It is excellent!” After Jennifer-san’s words, I realized how good it was that we all worked so hard for this.

I had one more thing to do. I had a duty to give a presentation as a representative of our school at a congress of the ICS. I participated in the 2016 Dali International Camellia Congress in China. Whenever I had free time, I repeated and corrected my presentation over and over again. On the day of the presentation, I was very nervous because there were nearly 300 spectators there. The participants were not only from English speaking countries, so I kept in mind to speak slowly. When my presentation was over, during a break, the Director, Jennifer-san, said to me “good presentation!” I received a lot of praise from many others as well.

The next day at the director’s meeting, the three gardens of Izu-Oshima were recognized as International Camellia Gardens of Excellence and a certificate was given to each garden by the president during the closing ceremony. At that moment, I felt the greatest sense of accomplishment of my life.

Upon my return to Japan, when I was reunited with my father, I shed tears of thanks for him permitting me to have this precious experience. It was for those who had been expecting and longing for our success that I gave a report about our certification as an International Camellia Garden of Excellence with my best thanks. Moving forward, I shall keep on trying, with an unchanging gratitude, to contribute to them and to the Island that raised me.

Now, at Oshima High School I coach younger students in the methods of management for the continuation of our status as an International Camellia Garden of Excellence. In addition, the theme of camellia garden management is featured in the studies of our 3rd year
students everyday. I have a dream that I can one day play an important role in linking Japan and rest of the world. This experience has helped me advance toward that dream.

Every step of the process to gain recognition as an International Camellia Garden of Excellence provided us with a precious experience. Especially, it helped our students grow to be better able to carry on Oshima’s camellia culture in future. We will continue managing our camellia garden as a place where more and more people can come to enjoy camellias and where a refined education on camellias can be provided for future generations.

Action to make use of the locally treasured camellias in Oshima High School

Reimei Hamada, Yu Kaneko

Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima High School is located in Izu-Oshima, a remote island near Tokyo. Our school is not very large and only has about 120 students. However, we have an Academic Program, an Agriculture and Forestry Program, and a Home Economics Program. Also, we are proud to have the largest campus among Tokyo Metropolitan high schools.

We also have a camellia garden in our farm. It is the symbol of our school, and is a place of learning as well as a place where we can enjoy many types of camellias.

Camellia Oil

The oil of camellia trees is traditionally a special product of Izu-Oshima. There are many camellias in our school, and so we also make camellia oil. In September, we gather all the students together and collect the seeds from our camellias. The seeds we collect are pressed for oil after washing, sorting, and drying. Tsubaki Co., Ltd. is our partner in this and we entrust the pressing to them. We put a special label on our containers to mark them as Camellia oil produced by Oshima Senior High School. Our oil won the highest award at the harvest festival held in Tokyo last autumn. Our success is important because we believe that a revival of the camellia industry will lead a revitalization of the island itself.

The camellia garden of our school is maintained by the students and teachers of the Agriculture and Forestry Program. Besides managerial work, students give gardening classes and act as guides for visitors to our camellia garden. This is very popular among both local inhabitants and tourists.
During these interactions, our garden becomes a place of learning. We received a good evaluation from Director Jennifer Trehane, Mr. Tanaka, and former director Mr. Matsumoto, and that gave us great confidence. Ours is the world’s first International Camellia Society Garden of Excellence managed by a school. The students of the Agriculture and Forestry program are not many, but we will gain a great deal of support from this authorization. We are very heartened by this. We strongly believe that we can continue to improve in our endeavor.

Izu-Oshima was struck by a landslide disaster two years ago. Our school suffered much damage. We want to cheer up and revitalize Izu-Oshima by utilizing the camellias that are treasured by the island. Furthermore, the cooperation of the three gardens from Izu-Oshima in applying for this certification will help spread the splendor of the camellia all over the world. For that reason, we will endeavor to protect them and will take great pride in Izu-Oshima’s treasured camellias forever.

**Tsubaki-hana Garden, the third Oshima Garden of Excellence**

**Entrusting my dreams to camellias**

Takashi Yamashita, Curator

Hello, camellia lovers all over the world! I am Takashi Yamashita, curator and owner of Izu Oshima’s Tsubaki-hana Garden.

My garden is among the few private camellia garden to receive ICS Garden of Excellence recognition. It received this recognition along with Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park and Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima High School at the ICS Congress in Dali, China in February 2016.

I really, really appreciate the support I received from many ICS members in getting this recognition.

My garden has some distinct features. The first is that the garden is designed and maintained by myself alone. The second is that it is highly regarded because visitors can appreciate Japanese aesthetics and beauty, like camellias, together with views of Mt.
Fuji. It is important to me to make use of the surrounding landscape in the design of my garden so that visitors can enjoy a great view of Mt. Fuji from the hilltop of the garden. There are many camellia gardens designed as exhibition gardens in Japan, but I am aiming to maintain my camellia garden as a true garden. My ideal garden is one that is kept beautiful, even when flowers are not in bloom, by carefully maintaining the foliage of the trees, their trunks, and shapes.

The total area of Tsubaki-hana Garden is one hundred seventy five thousand square meters. The planting area is around forty thousand square meters and has around two thousand camellias including *Camellia japonicas* as well as more than 450 other species and cultivars.

The final distinct feature of my garden is its early flowering camellias. The Oshima Select Early Flowering Camellias start blooming at the beginning of September and come into full bloom in the middle of October. They are planted around the hill from which Mt. Fuji can be seen. It is said that camellias in Oshima generally bloom earlier than in any other area because of the climate.

It was twenty years ago that I began to see early flowering camellias as a potential attraction for Oshima in the autumn. I started making cuttings in order to find the earliest flowering camellia in Oshima. I transplanted the cuttings again and again. It was a long process and it was just recently that my garden got a reputation for having the earliest flowering camellias in Japan, which bloom in October.

The main blooming season for camellias in Oshima is around February and March when the Izu Oshima Camellia Festival is held. However, by increasing the planting number of early flowering camellias, I am fighting and dreaming that many tourists will visit Oshima, my beloved home, in autumn. With the arrivals of *Camellia changii* and its hybrids, I think we will be able to enjoy camellias throughout the year in the near future.

The garden also has other flowers besides camellias. From March to April, visitors can see beautiful Oshima cherry blossoms (*Cerasus speciosa*) and
Atsuba-sumire (*Viola mandshurica var. boninensis*), which cover the hill from which Mt. Fuji can be seen. In May, the view of the pendulous flower ‘Ooba-egonoki’ (*Strax japonica var. jippes-kawamura*) is romantic – like falling snow. In June, the Hydrangea Festival is held in our garden and it becomes crowded with many visitors. In July, the garden is wrapped in the scent of Sakuyuri, also called Tametomo-yuri (*Lilium auratum var. platyphyllum*). And in August, visitors can enjoy the Mihara-kokonoe-tamaajisai (Mihara ninefold *Hydrangea involucrata*), which originated in Oshima.

There are all kinds of camellias in Oshima, such as camellias for tourism, camellias for industry, and camellias for education. Our slogan is:

*Thoroughly improve the things and attractions, which exist only here in Oshima.*

I think camellias are the pillars of this slogan. We are planning and putting in efforts to develop Oshima into the motherland of camellias. A new effort is being developed in which the younger generations will play an important role in Oshima and will be able to have hopes and dreams through our camellias.

With the support and advice of you, camellia lovers around the world, I will do my best to help Oshima develop as the *motherland of camellias* and to help many people learn of the camellia’s beauty. I do not know how helpful I can be, but I would be happy if I could be of any help for the prosperity of camellia industries, the Japan Camellia Society, and the International Camellia Society.

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**Story of the camellia fossil of Oshima Island**

Yoshihiro Akagi

Former senior director of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Oshima Branch Office

Shizuo Yosino,
The present senior director of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Oshima Branch Office

Tokyo Metropolitan Oshima Park curator

Mitsumasa Yamada,
Izu Oshima Geopark Promotion Committee

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This is a story about small camellia leaves on a small island in Japan. But this story is also related to the long and global journey of *Camellia japonica*. The name of this island is Izu-Oshima. The heroine of the story is a fossil of the leaves of *Camellia japonica*. She is now lying still in the Camellia Museum in Izu-Oshima and you can meet her anytime you visit there.

Izu-Oshima is a small island located 120km south from Tokyo. It has a population of about 8,000, but it is estimated to have about three million camellia trees. Indeed, it is a marvellous camellia island where almost everything concerning camellias can be found, such as three ICS Gardens of Excellence, vast forests of wild camellias (*Camellia*
camellia orchards for the oil industry, a gigantic japonica tree which is estimated to be between 300 and 400 years old and a long tradition of utilizing camellias.

The camellia fossil was discovered on this island. A newspaper dated April 11, 1978, reported briefly on the discovery of the camellia fossil. According to the article, two residents of Izu-Oshima discovered it in the collapsed soil under the cliff in the Shimotakabora area after a big earthquake.

The earthquake mentioned in the article occurred on January 14th, 1978. The magnitude was 6.0 and the maximum seismic intensity of the earthquake was 5. More than 150 people were killed or injured and over 500 buildings were destroyed on the Izu Peninsula, although no-one was killed or injured on the island.

We asked an officer of the Oshima Town Government, who had been involved with this discovery, how it was found. He told us an interesting story.

“Many relics such as earthenware fragments were found in the collapsed soil from a landslides in Shimotakabora. The fossil was discovered by Mr. Kano, a camellia enthusiast and Mr. Suzuki who was an amateur alchemist. Many people interested in local history went to the cliff looking for the relics and Mr. Suzuki might have been one of them. It is very probable that Mr. Suzuki showed the fossil he found in Shimotakabora to Mr. Kano and was made aware of the importance of the fossil.

I was then a clerk for the educational committee of the Oshima town government. I remember Mr. Kano came to our office and asked us to exhibit the fossil for the residents of Oshima and handed it over to us, and so the fossil of camellia leaves is now exhibited in the Camellia Pavilion of Oshima Park.

Izu-Oshima and its volcanoes and strata

Many characteristic landscapes formed by volcanic activities can be seen all around the island, which evoke strong interest among geologists and therefore it was recognized as a Japanese Geopark in 2010.

Since then, the residents of Izu-Oshima have conducted in-depth studies to investigate the fascinating natural history, animals and plants, together with the lifestyle of the people of Izu-Oshima.

The formation process of Izu-Oshima has resulted in three kinds of strata: those of the three old volcanoes, the older structure of the Oshima Volcano and newer ones. Ninety-five layers (one for every major eruption) are identified in the Senba Stratum. The fossil camellia was found in the oldest layer of the Shimotakabora site.

As the camellia fossil was discovered in soil from the landslide, we cannot identify the exact stratum in which the fossil had lain, but we can estimate how old this fossil is, according to some clues. First, the landslide occurred in the higher part of the stratum. So it is obvious that the fossil had not lain in the layers of the bottom part, which are supposed to be about 8,000 years old. Next, the fossil was found with the earthenware fragments. According to the radiocarbon analysis, most of
the earthenware fragments found in Shimotakabora area are supposed to be four to five thousand years old. So it is probable that the camellia fossil is older than 4,000 years. However, a few fragments, which can be dated to about 1,000 years ago, were also found there, and so we cannot determine the age of the fossil with certainty.

Further analyses, such as radiocarbon dating, pollen grains, algae tests and silicate tests of the fossil should reveal the ancient history of the camellia in Izu-Oshima.

It is fantastic to imagine that the flowers of C. japonica with its small red single petals have been watching almost all of human history from a small island in Japan. Even when pharaohs in Egypt built the pyramids, when Achilles ran across the battlefield of Troy, and when Huang Ti started the Chinese Dynasties, camellia flowers might have been smiling under the winter sun. They might feel their recent modern history of globalization, diversification and prosperity to be only a moment’s daydream compared with their extremely long history.

Gardens of Excellence updates

Camellia Collection, Dunedin Botanic Garden, New Zealand
Marianne Groothuis

Camellias in New Zealand
Lying almost hidden in the bottom corner of the world, geographically remote New Zealand is made up of two main islands; it is long, narrow and surrounded by many smaller islands. The country is strongly influenced by the Pacific Ocean and Tasman Sea. Most camellias grow extremely well throughout New Zealand from the sub-tropical northern tip to the cooler climate of the far south.

In the warm, lush environment of the North Island’s Waikato Valley is New Zealand’s only tea plantation. It was established in 1996 after the owner noted flourishing local camellias. Now the plantation has over 1 million tea plants. https://zealong.com

Camellias in Dunedin

Dunedin is built around the Otago Harbour, the remnants of an ancient volcano. The city lies on New Zealand’s east coast, just below latitude 45° south, halfway between the equator and the South Pole. Most camellias thrive in the temperate climate of Dunedin.

In Dunedin Botanic Garden’s camellia collection there are approximately 580 camellia plants which are regularly assessed. Every plant is checked for flowering (rate and timing), health, vigour, pest and diseases, confirmation of identification and more recently susceptibility to petal blight. Any camellias which do not perform well
are considered for removal unless they are scarce, of special interest or a species.

**Camellia Species in Dunedin**

Of the different species growing in the collection, many are excellent garden specimens in their own right. Suitable camellia species are planted within groups of their related cultivars and hybrids. Other species are grouped within the botanical sections of Professor Chang Hungta.

**Section Theopsis**

*Camellia transnokoensis* is not resistant to blight but with masses of delicate, slightly perfumed, self-cleansing flowers, great natural shape and fine lacy foliage it is an excellent garden plant. The pink blushed buds open to miniature single white flowers. It flowers from winter to spring and on its best year was recorded to flower for 21 weeks. This is also one of the most easily obtainable species in New Zealand.

*Camellia tsaii* is not resistant either but with so many small white, perfumed, self-cleansing flowers and shapely habit, it is another first-rate plant. The slightly longer pendulous leaves with undulate edges create a very attractive effect. It does not flower as long as *C. transnokoensis*, beginning late winter and flowering into spring.

*Camellia cuspidata* is not resistant to blight but the self-cleansing habit keeps it clean. This variable species has sometimes white and sometimes blush pink flowers, with a graceful weeping habit and fine, delicate foliage. It is very similar to its cultivar ‘Cornish Snow’ and quite pretty.

*Camellia crassipes* is self-cleansing so the blight is not as obvious. The flowers may be too small for some tastes, though it is a small-leaved, very pretty shrub with small brown fruits which often result in seedlings under the bush.

*Camellia forrestii* is a gorgeous slow-growing plant with miniature leaves and flowers. This species would be perfect for the smaller garden. They are reasonably hardy and the tiny flowers are self-cleansing therefore show no symptoms of blight.

*Camellia lutchuensis* var. *minutiflora* with masses of tiny pink buds opening to blush flowers may not be resistant but it always appears clean and is very pretty, making it an excellent garden plant.

**Section Protocamellia**

*Camellia yunnanensis* seems to be partially resistant. It is one of the best performing species in the collection flowering for three months from winter through to spring. The foliage is small and finely textured. This floriferous shrub looks amazing just before flowering, covered with the globular white flower buds. Medium-sized open single flowers with masses of bright yellow stamens and pollen develop into beautiful ornamental fruit, purplish-red on the sunny side and contrasting green on the shady underside. In addition the bark is smooth and cinnamon coloured. *C. yunnanensis* is a superb and decorative garden plant for many months of the year.

**Section Camellia**

*Camellia japonica* is represented by several plants, with about half sourced from wild collected seed. They are variable in leaf quality and flower colour with some being a vibrant bright red, others are a paler pinkish red.
Camellia saluenensis is the seed parent of all the C. × williamsii hybrids. It is not resistant to blight but the self-cleansing habit keeps it 95% clean. Our specimen is a clear pink, though flowers can be variable from white to pink. It begins flowering during the winter well before C. japonica. This excellent garden plant also produces a lot of medium light brown fruit capsules and often has seedlings underneath.

Camellia hongkongensis is not resistant but self-cleanses and is a fantastic looking plant, very floriferous with rich red wine coloured flowers, similar in form to C. japonica. It has dark green foliage. This is a highly recommended, choice garden plant.

Section Thea

Camellia sinensis or tea plant grows well but slowly in Dunedin and requires a good warm summer to produce the small strawberry-like flowers. There are several tea plants in the collection coming from a few different sources. We have recently obtained a pink flowered type which will be of interest to trial. It has reddish stems and a reddish hue to the foliage. Tea is not a very aesthetically pleasing plant but of great interest and significance in the collection.

Section Paracamellia

Camellia brevistyla var. microphylla produces an abundance of tiny white-flushed, pink flowers for four months, from autumn into winter. The slightly weeping form and flowers are very attractive. It has the smallest foliage of all the camellias in Section Paracamellia.

The Dunedin Botanic Garden became an ICS Garden of Excellence in 2012. After many years of expansion and transplanting into botanical groupings, the camellia collection has now reached its physical limits. Recent work has focussed on increasing the quality of the collection, annual pruning, data collection and evaluation, identification of un-named specimens and developing extensive under-plantings to enhance the collection throughout the year.

The garden is open 365 days per year and there is no charge for admission. On the occasion of any camellia enthusiasts visiting Dunedin please contact Marianne Groothuis, mgroothu@dcc.govt.nz and she will be most pleased to give you a tour of
the camellia collection and Botanic Garden.
Marianne Groothuis has been the camellia and themes collection curator at the Dunedin Botanic Garden since 1993.
www.dunedinbotanicgarden.co.nz/collections/camellia-collection

Flora Cologne Botanic Garden
Dr Stephan Anhalt

Garden overview
The Flora combines elements of French baroque, Italian renaissance and English landscape gardens. Here you can find more than 12,000 plant species on 30 acres. The Arboretum, the Alpine, Cottage and Iris gardens attract more than 1.3 million visitors per year. In four greenhouses outstanding collections of cacti, cycads, tree ferns and palms are cultivated. The tropical and desert houses are closed until 2020 due to complete reconstruction of the complex. The subtropical house with the camellias stays open during these activities.

The garden is a member of the European Garden Heritage Network (EGHN), the Botanic Garden Conservation International (BGCI) as well as the German Association of Botanical Gardens (VBG)
Our camellias
The collection consists of 650 cultivars and 40 species and comprises many old Italian and Japanese cultivars, including Higos. Other focal points are modern reticulata-hybrids and yellow flowering camellias. In the Tropical garden the autumn-flowering cultivars create an exotic ambiance beside the giant waterlily and lotus flowers.

News
Another very mild winter 2015/16 was very good for our camellias, as was the humid and cloudy spring. Therefore the 15th Camellia Exhibition from the end of January to mid April attracted 80,000 visitors.

A very sunny late summer and a mild autumn has encouraged the C. sasanqua varieties and C. oleifera hybrids to flower extensively this year in the greenhouse. The camellia collection is on the way to being complemented by collecting more Higo varieties.

The project, German camellia breeding, together with the DeKG is being continued as well.

The city council decided in 2015 positively and with overwhelming majority to build a new greenhouse complex as a replacement for the old one from the 1950s. All tropical and desert plants were transferred in 2016 to substitute greenhouses. Now the deconstruction and rebuilding starts. The new greenhouses will...
Higo variety ‘Mikuni-no-homare’ A mutation of ‘Higo-kyō-nishiki’ (Yoshimura, 1961; ICS register). A donation to the Flora by ICS member Gisela Decker (Photo by Hedi Grube, Köln)

be opened in 2020. These will comprise three climate zones with an entry area with useful tropical plants, a main tropical house displaying the diversity of plant life, and a desert house showing the richness of evolutionary adaptions.

The new greenhouse complex will be built on the original site and will be connected to the subtropical and camellia greenhouse by an orangery. This will hold camellias and potted plants, and exhibitions around the year as well as being used as an extension of the camellia shows.

During the construction time from 2017 to 2020 the camellia exhibition will be continued.

The 16th Camellia Exhibition will be opened on January 22th and last until April 19th 2017.

Kurume Camellia Garden
Toshinori Narahara, Mayor of Kurume City

Kurume Camellia Garden was opened in March, 2008. Originally the site had been a seed tree nursery of flowering trees developed during the Meiji era, more than one century ago. The area of the site is about three hectares, furnished with a parking lot, toilets, a plaza and arbors. More than 500 camellia cultivars and species and 200 azalea cultivars are planted. Wild Camellia japonicas from all over Japan donated by Kyushu University and various species camellias donated by Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology are being grown here, together with Japanese apricots, maples, rhododendrons and cherries, so that visitors can enjoy displays all the year round.

In March, 2010, Kurume City hosted an ICS Congress, and Kurume Camellia Garden and Ishibashi Cultural Center were recognized as ICS Gardens of Excellence at that time. Taking that opportunity, Kurume Camellia Fair is held in the flowering period of camellias every year. During the Kurume Camellia Fair, various meetings and events are held, including, guided camellia walks, visiting some noted places for camellias and camellia viewing in the evening. A camellia seminar entitled Kurume camellias and the World’s Camellia Hall was also held with Dr. Naotoshi Hakoda, the President of
the Japan Camellia Society, as the lecturer. Many general guests and professional camellia growers attended the seminar.

Kurume City is determined to continue holding the Kurume Camellia Fair and to disseminate the information associated with Kurume Camellia Garden not only in Japan but also widely all over the world.

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E. G. Waterhouse National Camellia Gardens, Caringbah, NSW Australia (ICS Camellia Garden of Excellence 2014)

Dr Stephen Utick, ICS Director for Australia (2016-18)

A major focus of work this year has been the finalisation of public signage for the Gardens, a task which has taken more than a few years, and which was finally approved by the Sutherland Shire’s Significant Parks and Landmarks Committee, of which I am a member. The signage (in two panels each 700mm wide by 2800mm high) will feature the history of the Camellia Gardens, including photos of Professor E.G. Waterhouse (first President of the ICS), details of the ICS Camellia Garden of Excellence Award including the logo, access details for the Register of Collection, and colour plates of camellia blooms featured in the Gardens. There will be two sets of the panels, with the first erected to the right of the rear entry point just adjacent to the Tait Gates where most of the public arrive from the Yowie Bay carpark. This is one of the best locations for public information on the grounds.

With the assistance of head gardener Maxine Groves and her staff, I have continued the task of identifying and labelling further camellia cultivars. Whatley’s Trophies of North Caringbah have also continued their excellent service of label engraving for us. Even given the occasional plant loss, the recorded collection has now grown to approximately 460 cultivars (up from the original 400 cultivars I was able to complete identifications on in 2014). That said, sorting many of these latter has been a painstaking process, and I have had to delay updating the Register of Collection until next year due to the magnitude of the detail. Further, certain cultivars have been hidden among the ledges despite their size; for example, I have only just uncovered a large Camellia japonica ‘Margarete Hertrich’ after six years of searching!

There have been some unusual or rare Camellia japonica cultivars that have come to light in the past twelve months: a 19th century Australian metallic red formal double gem ‘Metallica’ named by Guilfoyle and released by Melbourne’s Taylor and Sangster nursery in 1877: the large white semi-double ‘Coronation’ (US, 1954), and the historical 19th century white double ‘Welbankiana’ (UK, 1819). Perhaps the most interesting was the re-discovery of a rare McCaskill cultivar ‘Wishing Star’ (US, 1960), an attractive light pink semi-double to anemone form with star shaped outer petals and twisted petaloids.

Guided tours of the Gardens continue during our winter season (June to August). In June this year, I was privileged to escort
a group of over 50 primary schoolchildren from a local Catholic school, Our Lady of Fatima, Caringbah. It was truly a delight to give these very young children their first glimpse of some wonderful camellia flowers.

Four additional camellia curios for our Register of Collection:

**Camellia japonica**

‘Metallica’

‘Coronation’

‘Welbankiana’

‘Wishing Star’

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**Hall of Fame**

**ICS President’s Medal**

Awarded for the first time in 2016

George Orel and Anthony Curry have specialized in the discovery, classification and taxonomy of the camellias of Vietnam. Their exhaustive work, “In Pursuit of Hidden Camellias: 32 new Camellia species from Vietnam and China”, opens the botanical world to this wealth of newly discovered – or rediscovered – species. These new species may bring important new traits into future hybridization projects, enriching international camellia cultivation.

Gianmario Motta, professor of computer engineering at Italy’s University of Pavia, saw the potential in an on-line edition of The International Camellia Register, compiled by the ICS. He took on the challenge to turn that vision into reality, developing the Web Camellia Register into a highly popular, indispensable resource freely available to camellia researchers and enthusiasts around the world. He has now taken up the new challenge of re-designing the ICS Website, www.internationalcamellia.org, into a tool
that can serve the entire Society and all its regions.

Wu Guichang, Board Chairman of the Palm Landscape Architecture Co., Ltd. established a camellia breeding garden in 2006. Through ten years of concentrated effort using *Camellia azalea* and other camellias as breeding materials, he and his team have successfully achieved 323 new camellia cultivars. Most of these new cultivars bloom all the year-round with full blooming in summertime. Some of the cultivars have characteristics of heat tolerance and sun resistance. These achievements have changed our traditional cognition of camellias’ flowering season. These innovations may promote the development of camellia cultivation and also may expand localities of camellia growing in the world.

**Honorary Life Membership**

The Directors of the Society took much pleasure in awarding Honorary Life Membership in the International Camellia Society to Pat and Herb Short in appreciation of their outstanding service to the ICS and its Regions. Over many years they have been actively involved as Members, serving as Vice-President, President, Journal Editor, Otomo Committee Chairman and wherever else needed. Their friendship, encouragement and advice have been greatly appreciated by members worldwide. This is the first time that the ICS has awarded Honorary Life Membership in its fifty-four years of history.

**Congratulations, Neville Haydon QSM**

Ross Ferguson

Neville Haydon was awarded the Queen’s Service Medal in the Queen’s Birthday Honours for 2016 for his services to horticulture.

Neville Haydon is a camellia horticulturist of truly international standing, both through his breeding and cultural activities, his contribution of material and knowledge to the New Zealand Camellia Society, and his service to horticultural societies at all levels, local, national and international. He is one of New Zealand’s most distinguished horticulturists and is currently our most eminent expert on camellias: more than that, his expertise and his dedication to camellias are recognised internationally in the world of camellias. He has brought distinction to New Zealand and his standing is acknowledged by the numerous awards that he has received, including being elected as Patron, New Zealand Camellia Society, a Life Member of the Friends, Auckland Botanic Gardens and
an Associate of Honour of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture.

Early in life, Neville was associated with the Mt Wellington Association Football Club. In 1959 he was named Auckland’s Association Football Sportsman of the Year, in 1963 he was elected a Life member of the Club and has been Patron of the Club for many years. To be patron of both a football club and a horticultural society is exceptional.

For many years he owned the best specialist camellia nursery in the country and introduced many valuable species and cultivars from overseas. He bred some of the most outstanding camellia cultivars, particularly camellias that were suitable for smaller gardens. He has had remarkable success in breeding new cultivars, placing particular value on plant form, leaf shape and colour, plant size, flower characters and number of flowers. Some of his earlier success were acknowledged by the award of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture (RNZIH) Plant Raiser’s Award in 1991 for ‘Baby Bear’, an outstanding miniature camellia plant, ‘Takanini’ which has a deep red flower and a particularly long flowering season, ‘Baby Willow’ and ‘Sun Song’. Amongst his other later introductions that have proved most popular are ‘Transpink’, ‘Dr Colin Crisp’ and ‘Peggy Burton’. He has developed very good relations with botanists in China, home of the genus Camellia, has introduced many Camellia species into New Zealand, and has ensured that the material is preserved here in botanic gardens.

He has been a member of the NZ Camellia Society for a remarkable 56 years as well as the Australian, American, Southern Californian and International Camellia Societies for 55 years. He was an active committee member of the Auckland Branch, Auckland Camellia Society for 35 years, was Treasurer of the Branch for 13 years and Chairman for 7 years. At each local branch meeting he generously donated plant material for raffling, thereby contributing over the years many thousands of dollars to the Branch funds. He has been an accredited national Camellia judge for more than 30 years, judging at both national and local shows, and he assisted with the organisation of at least four of the national camellia shows held in Auckland. He has contributed numerous articles to the Society’s publications.

He served as Director and membership representative for the ICS New Zealand region and then as treasurer for another 13 years. He has contributed numerous research articles at the Society’s conferences. In 2010, Neville received one of the two inaugural President’s Medals for outstanding service to the International Camellia Society, an award for those who make extraordinary contributions to the world of camellias. This was recognition by the international camellia world.

The ICS is recognised by the International Society for Horticultural Science as the Registration Authority for camellias. Neville was appointed Camellia Registrar by the ICS from 1990 to 2015 and completed the monumental tasks of preparing the second supplement (480 pages) and transferring the existing International Camellia Register to digital form and adding newly registered cultivars. This was a major contribution to the international world of camellias, and the task was undoubtedly aided by his standing as the internationally recognised expert.

Perhaps Neville’s unique contribution has been his encouragement of research
into camellias. For many years he was a trustee of the New Zealand Memorial Camellia Trust, the most significant funder of camellia research in the world. His expert advice was freely given, as were large amounts of plant material. He was also the inaugural chairman of the Otomo Fund, the research arm of the International Camellia Society, and continued in this position until 2010. More recently, the Auckland branch of the New Zealand Camellia Society and the Friends of Auckland Botanic Gardens have each contributed $10,000 to establish a fund, named in his honour, to encourage and support research into combatting petal blight, the most serious disease of camellias. He is participating fully in the design of the research programme and is assisting with experimental work.

His activities have not been restricted to camellias. Using his professional skills as an accountant, he has also served as Treasurer of two trusts of the Royal New Zealand Institute of Horticulture, the RNZIH Gardens Trust and the RNZIH Education Trust.

He has also been a keen supporter of the Auckland Botanic Gardens. He has provided hundreds of camellia plants, particularly Camellia species, which have resulted in the Gardens being named as one of 27 ICS Gardens of Excellence: he has provided much advice and guidance on the plantings in the camellia garden; he has donated valuable books to the Gardens Library and he was Treasurer of the Friends, Auckland Botanic Gardens for more than ten years.

Neville has received many honours from horticultural societies. It is fitting that his many contributions now receive recognition by the Crown. Congratulations!

Articles

The Manila shawl: part of the Spanish culture

Jesús Izco & Carmen Salinero

The Manila shawl comes from the East and was introduced by the Spanish into the Western world. It did not originate in Manila, but in China, where the raw material was obtained. There is evidence that Chinese women have worn this garment since the 17th century.

In the early 19th century some poor quality or defective fabrics, although embroidered with pleasant scenes of Chinese society, were introduced into Spain, often wrapping packages of tobacco arriving from the Philippines. In Seville, women who produced cigars, popularly known as cigarreras, used these silks as an ornament.

Due to the high demand for those first pieces of silk, they started to be created in Spain, and adapted to Spanish taste. The
compositions became denser and more colorful, Chinese motifs disappeared and new flowers were incorporated (carnation, rose), which were part of the identity of the people of Andalusia. At that time camellias were still embroidered, but sporadically. Other flowers, such as lilies, sunflowers or rosemary were also incorporated.

Fringes are also a Spanish contribution. First fringes were sown to the edge of the shawl and later they became part of the body of the shawl itself, as a frayed edge. In time, fringes got longer and longer, sometimes being half of the size of the whole shawl. This addition gives the shawl a new life. With a shawl over female shoulders, the fringes move when the wearer walks and dances, bringing gracefulness and charm, and attracting attention. For this reason the Manila shawl became part of traditional Spanish dances and is now indispensable.

Shawl production began in Spain in the outskirts of Seville. The Manila shawl we know today is based on models dating from the first quarter of the 19th century, although nowadays there are a wide variety of types of shawls. The most similar to the ancient shawls that arrived from Manila is called chinesco (Chinese), and has scenes with genuine Chinese motifs. Closer to the Spanish taste is the shawl known as cigarreras style, characterized by their large embroidered roses or camellias. This type of shawl is like the first ones produced in Spain in the manner of those early pieces of silk that wrapped cigarette packages arriving in Seville and that the cigarreras adapted for personal use.

The fashion of humble origin became popular and spread throughout Spain as well as Latin America. In the beginning it was a daily item of clothing but later it started to be worn only for local festivals or family celebrations; weddings, baptisms or birthdays. It was present in the festivals of many Spanish regions, as part of the traditional female dress in patronal feasts. Despite their ancient origin the shawl became very popular in the 19th century, popularity that, after a decline, has recovered in recent years in many Spanish regions.

Among all the feast day celebrations, one of the most colorful, popular and best known, is the festival held in Granada. In this festival people gather in the streets and in the courtyards of their homes around a large central cross made of flowers, placed on an altar and accompanied by a profuse floral decorations, decorated plates, vases with all kinds of plants, and Manila shawls hanging from the balconies of the upper floor.

Among the several popular events held in northwestern Spain where the shawl is especially relevant, is the Dance of San Sebastián in the parish of Aldán (Cangas, Pontevedra). The festival has been documented since the late 17th century. The dress of the female participants is usually the traditional Galician dress, together with a Manila shawl covered by large necklaces, colorful ribbons and rhinestones. The
Cruz de Mayo celebrations, Manila shawls hanging from the balconies of the upper floor. (Courtesy of Carmen Merino)

presence of Manila shawls in Galicia can be linked to its seafaring tradition. Fisherman, after spending months away from home returned with gifts, which were often shawls. So often in the houses near the coast there are one or several precious shawls, as a present from the head of the family to the wife or to the women of the house.

Since the initial use by the cigarreras, the Manila shawl eventually replaced other shawls and scarves commonly used by the female population. Later, with the production of luxury shawls, this piece of clothing made a leap from the popular classes, and was used by all social classes. Pérez Galdós said, “It is a garment which is at the same time exclusive and popular, worn both by the great lady and the gipsy. Wrapping yourself up in a shawl is like wearing a painting. Modern industry won’t be able to invent anything that could be compared to the naïve poetry of the shawl.”

In flamenco, the shawl plays a crucial role. To perform this dance the shawl must be of a size that allows the dancer to hold the two ends of the shawl diagonally, forming a triangle. In this way the figure of the dancer is clearly seen and allows her to move freely. The fringes are also important. Long fringes increase the sense of movement and charm in slow steps.

Finally, the Manila shawl walked straight into the heart of haute couture in the early 20th century, as part of the Art Deco school, and became famous in Paris as well as in other European capitals.

As a representation of the local customs and manners, the manila shawl was also present in music. It is part of the famous opera Carmen by Georges Bizet, based on the novel of the same title, by Prosper Mérimée. Released in 1875, it represents the story of Carmen, a gipsy woman from Seville, of indomitable spirit who lost her life in her search for love.

A garment belonging to the Spanish tradition that was accepted by all social classes of the past and present, the shawl became the image of a postage stamp. The Spanish Post Office, in its collection of stamps ‘Clothing’, issued, in 2004, a sheet of stamps of four different prices. These four stamps reproduced fragments of different paintings by the artist Soledad Fernández, with shawl motifs. Another stamp, issued in 2009 for international mail, harmonizes two characteristic elements of Spain, the fan and the shawl.

Manila shawl is an important garment of traditional Galician dresses
Oldest camellias in England?
Herb Short

On a Saturday in late spring, we visited Osterley Park, the National Trust property in Isleworth on the western border of London, with Scott Waldon, an architect friend. We wanted to see two old camellias that had caught his eye while he was researching the architectural design work of Robert Adam, who had remodelled the house in the 1760s. We never expected to find what might be the oldest single red (*C. japonica* ‘Rubra’), along with what may be the oldest ‘Alba Plena’, in England.

The single red is tucked in behind the right staircase at the rear entrance of Osterley House and it reaches to the top of the windows of the first floor of the house. Seemingly almost as an afterthought, the ‘Alba Plena’ is growing tight against it, but is only about half the height.

Andy Eddy, the head gardener, explained – almost apologetically – that they hard prune the camellias because people working in the house behind the windows complain that the camellias block the light. Indeed, several photos on the Osterley House web sites show the single red at various heights against the windows.

Scott had been with us on an architectural tour of Chiswick House in London a number of years ago. He had well remembered the tour of the old camellias in the conservatory and he wondered how the old camellias at Osterley Park compared with the oldest camellias at Chiswick dating from the 1820s.

The only thing Osterley House archivist Franchesca Wyatt had been able to find was a photo in the files dated 1885. At that time, both the single red and the ‘Alba Plena’ were about the same height and reached above the tops of the windows on Osterley Park in 1885 has three camellias to right of staircase: the small one next to the staircase no longer exists; the central plant, the historic single red, already has reached the base of the first-floor windows.
that the Chiswick camellias have been grown indoors and suffered a long period of neglect during the 1980s and 1990s when they were near death from an infestation of mealybug. Or that the Osterley camellias, although in the shelter of the large house, have been subjected to the vagaries of outdoor weather, which was in the grip of what was called “the little ice age” in the early 1800s.

But if the planting dates are considered reasonably accurate, it would give a good indication of the choice of camellias that were available at the time. The single red C. japonica species was the only camellia available until after ‘Alba Plena’ and ‘Variegata’ were brought in from China in 1792 by Gilbert Slater of Knots Green, near Leyton (now a part of London). Sir Robert Preston, who lived at Woodford, Essex, imported ‘Rubra Plena’ in 1794. It was then ten years until the next arrival, ‘Middlemist’s Red’, was brought in by John Middlemist for Kew. ‘Incarnata’ (‘Lady Hume’s Blush’) arrived in 1806 at about the same time as ‘Anemoniflora', the variety used for Chandler’s 1819 pollinations.

If the Osterley camellias were planted in 1800, only the single red, ‘Alba Plena’, ‘Variegata’ and ‘Rubra Plena’ might have been available from some nurseries at that time. And records show that John Stevens of Hoboken, New Jersey in the USA, imported the single red from England in 1797 or 1798, and ‘Alba Plena’ in 1800.
If the camellias were planted in 1800, Osterley would have been the property of Lady Sarah Sophia Fane. She was the 15-year-old granddaughter of Robert Child, who had placed his vast holdings, including Osterley, in trust for her before he died. But why wasn’t ‘Variegata’ planted along with ‘Alba Plena’? Perhaps it was, but died? And why were the single red and ‘Alba Plena’ planted so close together? Because no one at that time realized how large camellias could grow?

Or if they were planted a bit later, perhaps George Villiers might have been involved. He married Lady Sarah in 1804, just one year before he became the 5th Earl of Jersey. And might it have been a romantic planting? The two camellias very close together, tucked away behind the stairs at the back of the house.

We probably will never know. But we owe Scott Waldon a big “Thank You for the find”.

References


Photos by Scott Waldon and Patricia Short

The tallest *Camellia* tree in the world grows in the Botanic Garden of Lourizán (Pontevedra, Spain)

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The Botanic Garden of Lourizán, about 3 km southwest of Pontevedra, is located in the heart of *Rías Baixas*, an area widely known for the abundance and vigour of the camellia trees (Salinero and González-García, 2006). The current appearance of this garden dates from the late 19th century, as it is shown in the map drawn by Fernández-Soler in 1887, which is kept in the main building of the Centro de Investigación Forestal de Lourizán (Forestry Research Centre of Lourizán). In this garden more than 850 taxons, mainly trees, have been catalogued so far (cf. Silva-Pando, 2011), most of them planted from 1950 onwards. In fact, some of these outstanding specimens are included in the *Catálogo Galego de Árbores Senlleiras* (Galician Monumental Tree Catalogue) (Consellería de Medio Ambiente Desenvolvemento Sostible, 2007). There is an important collection of camellias (*Camellia japonica* L.) (EFA-CIF, 2010; Salinero et al., 2016) growing in different areas of the garden, most of them...
are found in open places (EFA-CIF, 2010), isolated or next to other specimens of this species.

In the area known as Park of the Rías there are several trees of considerable size, such as southern magnolias (*Magnolia grandiflora* L.), wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare* L.), a Japanese cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica* (L. f.) D. Don) and London planes (*Platanus × hispanica* Mill. ex Münchh.), the latter exceeding 50 m in height. Among the specimens of *Camellia japonica* L. growing in this area, there is one that stands out for its height. This camellia is hardly visible because of the trees that surround it. From a single trunk (45 cm in height and 28 cm by 40 cm in diameter) three main stems grow upwards, the highest one reaching 20.5 m height and 18 cm in diameter, and the secondary stems are shorter than 18 m. It was noted that the tips of the shoots are broken because of the contact with nearby trees, but new twigs have started to emerge. The height of this tree may be related to competition for light with higher trees growing around.

This tree dates from the late 19th century. The map drawn by Fernández-Soler in 1887 divided the area known as Park of the Rías into two distinctive zones, namely Park of the Roses and Park of Diana. The map clearly shows in the first park two buildings used as tool sheds, which still exist today, next to some symbols representing shrubs, which may correspond to our camellia. López-Otero (1900:64) includes a description of our garden: *Paths bordered by camellias and fruit trees paths meet at the park, which is a wide meadow with some chestnut trees, where streams meander; they either murmur in a foamy manner, or become waves that break into foam against the rocks, and cascades (…)”.

The chestnut and fruit trees quoted in his work are no longer planted in this garden, but the camellias still exist today.

According to the literature reviewed, the tallest camellia specimen recorded is planted beside the Taoist temple Ling Guan de Wei, in the Wei Bao Shan Mountain, in China, and is 18.8 metres high and has an estimated age of 400 years (dating from the Ming Dynasty), according to the information provided by Zhang Maoyun, engineer and secretary of the Camellia Association of Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture and Li Duowen, engineer and secretary of the Camellia Association of (Wei Shan) Yi Autonomous Prefecture and Wei Shan Tourism Department, who reported that the specimen is still growing quite fast. In 25 years it has grown from 17.5 meters to 18.88 meters from 1984 to 2009, adding 1.38 meters to its height (Absolute China Tours, date of reference: 25-IX-2016). In addition, on February 23th 2008, Gregory Davis, then president of the International Camellia Society, and other researchers proved that this ancient tree was the tallest camellia in the world (Absolute China Tours, date of reference: 25-IX-2016).

Thibault (2001) states that specimens of *Camellia reticulata* Lindl. can reach 50 feet in height (15.25 m), which coincides with the information provided by Salinero and Vela (2005) who report a similar height, while Sargent (1894:17) indicates that in Japanese mesophytic forests the camellias can become 40 feet tall (12.2 m). When studying the camellias in Finca de Buçaco, in Portugal, Cordeiro (2014) found a specimen of *Camellia japonica* ‘Fimbriata’ that is 13.81 metres tall and with a trunk girth measured at chest height of 96 cm (30.55 cm in diameter).

In Rías Baixas, where the camellias thrive
extraordinarily well, after having measured more than 1,000 camellia specimens growing in several gardens, a specimen was found in Torre Agrelo (Redondela, Pontevedra) that was 13 m in height; in Lens (Ames, A Coruña) there is a specimen 12.3 m in height and 3.40 m of tree girth and in the Botanic Garden of Lourizán there are several specimens 11.5-12 m in height and an age similar to the trees previously reported.

In conclusion, the specimen growing in the Botanic Garden of Lourizán in the area known as Ría of the Roses is the tallest camellia tree in the world (20.5 m) recorded to date, and has an estimated age of about 130 years.

Acknowledgements: we thank Javier Vilar Gavieiro and María González García for the translation of this paper.

Specimen of Lourizán being 130 years old and 20.5m in height

The Birth of Camellia Ark Australia Inc.
Dr Stephen Utick,
ICS Director for Australia (2016-18)

A significant year
The year 2016 has been a significant one for camellia culture in Australia with the establishment of a new national organisation dedicated to conserving for Australia its rarest Theaceae, including Camellia species and hundreds of rare and beautiful cultivars. Named Camellia Ark Australia Inc, the association had its inaugural general meeting at CamelliasRUs Nursery, Harrisons Lane, Glenorie NSW on Sunday 17 April.

The reasons for such an initiative are first, the strict but necessary quarantine regulations that make it extremely difficult to import further camellias into Australia, particularly cultivars that need to be propagated as clones; and second, the contraction of supply from specialist nurseries (a challenge not limited to camellias). The association’s momentum has been assisted by the earlier conservation work undertaken by the Camellia Ark Project initiated by the E. G. Waterhouse National Camellia Gardens at Caringbah – now an ICS Camellia Garden of Excellence - and CamelliasRUs (an article summarising this was published in the 2012 edition of the International Camellia Journal, pp.58-60). That initial project, which operated during 2009-14, managed to conserve over 100 rare cultivars or species of Camellia, which now are available to the new association for further propagation.

Objectives of Camellia Ark Australia
Camellia Ark Australia has four objectives, the first of which is of high relevance to the International Camellia
• To conserve for Australian gardens, rare and endangered species and cultivars of the Genus Camellia, and other plants of the Family Theaceae, while promoting the horticultural, cultural and multicultural significance of Camellia as a global symbol of friendship particularly with China, Japan and other countries in the Asian Region;

• To work with other associations, to help Australian gardens conserve rarer cultivars of camellias and other ornamental plants and nursery stock, particularly those that are clones requiring grafting for propagation, and to support future plant breeding;

• To promote a supply of rarer camellias to the Australian nursery industry; and

• For the purposes of conservation, identify individual specimen camellia trees of relevance to Australian garden history, maintain a national register of these and seek their heritage protection.

In short, Camellia Ark Australia will use multicultural, aesthetic, historical or heritage, and ethical considerations as well as horticultural aspects, to conserve and promote conservation of Australia’s rarest camellias. There is simply no reason why Australia should lose a wonderful horticultural treasury of camellias.

**Growth and Consolidation**

Since establishment, the membership of Camellia Ark Australia has grown to over eighty members across Australia after only a few months. Under its constitution, the new association can work with a wide range of public gardens particularly those already featuring camellias by donating rare cultivars to build a new, or to supplement an existing, collection. These include Australia’s four ICS Camellia Gardens of Excellence and in August the association was delighted receive the support of Professor Tim Entwisle, Director and Chief Executive of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Melbourne (itself one of these Camellia Gardens of Excellence) agreeing to support and join Camellia Ark Australia. This will enable the association to set up a promotional base in Victoria as well as NSW, meaning a consolidation of activities at a national level.

The association is also building a network of associated propagators who can expand propagation of a wider and more diverse range of cultivars in different regions. Currently CamelliasRU's (Bill Parker) is the chief propagator and others have expressed interest including Peter Teese of Yamina Rare Plants, Monbulk, Victoria. Yamina Rare Plants is well known for being one of the top nursery suppliers of rare ornamental trees and shrubs in Australia.

**First Activities and Harper’s Mansion**

During our winter camellia-flowering season, Camellia Ark Australia has already commenced with a range of exciting activities, with stands and displays at the Ravenswood Camellia Show in Gordon (9-10 July) and a display and guided tour at Lisgar Gardens Camellia Gala Day.
mid and late nineteenth century, Australian gardens now contain a growing number of ‘ancient’ or centenarian camellia trees, particularly in earlier European settlement areas.

On 5 August 2016, a Camellia Ark research team visited the gardens of Sydney’s famous Vaucluse House in the prestigious harbourside suburb of Vaucluse. The original property dates back to 1805, and from 1827 it became the home of William Charles Wentworth (1790-1872) a famous colonial journalist, barrister, politician, explorer and entrepreneur. It was Wentworth who had constructed the impressive mansion that today is now managed by Sydney Living Museums.

The first significant plantings in the gardens at Vaucluse House would have begun about the 1840s. Camellias would have been first planted there by about the same time. Perhaps the most significant of these events was the first of these, on 3 July, with the inauguration of a 19th century camellia heritage garden at Harper’s Mansion, a National Trust property located at the NSW southern highlands historic town of Berrima. The mansion itself dates back to 1835. The local National Trust management team led by Eric Savage were delighted to establish such a camellia heritage garden in keeping with the historic surrounds, and Camellia Ark Australia donated plants of *C. japonica* ‘William Bull’ (Australia, 1878) and *C. japonica* ‘Spinola Alba’ (Italy, 1855-56) to add to Harper’s Mansion’s collection of 19th century cultivars. The day was a huge success with over 60 members or visitors attending.

The Harpers Mansion event also featured the debut of the charming little wooden ‘Ark’ coin box used to promote and receive donations for camellia bloom identifications. Designed and embellished by Wendy Sadler-Moyes, a committee member, it has since proven to be a hit at subsequent events (particularly with young children!)

**Heritage Camellia Trees and Vaucluse House, Sydney**

Registering and promoting conservation of historic camellia trees will be one of the most significant activities undertaken by Camellia Ark Australia. Given so many plantings of camellias, including Australian colonial cultivars, carried out during the...
middle of the nineteenth century, many sourced from William Macarthur’s Camden Park estate and Michael Guilfoyle’s Double Bay Nursery (the latter once located on New South Head Road), although there have been successive plantings of camellias from the late nineteenth to the mid twentieth centuries as well. There are impressive specimens of *C. japonica* ‘Blanda’ (1826, UK) and *C. japonica* ‘Anemoniflora’ (1812, UK from China) among the earlier nineteenth century gems. Yet the most significant find has been *C. sasanqua* ‘Rosea’, represented by a magnificent old tree that still flourishes beside the mansion’s stately colonial back verandah.

This is also an important find of significance to the International Camellia Society, given that this is the earliest known record of *C. sasanqua* ‘Rosea’, sourced as it was from the Michael Guilfoyle and Sons Nursery. Guilfoyle listed *sasanqua rosea* (No. 73 for camellias) in his nursery’s *Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs* published as early as 1866. This predates any previous record of a sasanqua rosea currently listed in the International Camellia Register. The Register could now incorporate this newly discovered record into its listings.

The Camellia Ark research team, assisted by Vaucluse House garden staff, undertook GPS readings of significant trees and recorded dimensional information using Leica laser instrumentation.

**International Interest Welcome**

Camellia Ark Australia Inc welcomes any interest from international camellia friends who may have an interest in these diverse conservation activities. For general enquiries contact myself on sutick@grapevine.com.au or for membership enquiries contact Kate Stanley on pandkstan@gmail.com. Membership is inexpensive (Aust$30 for three year

subscription if you join before the end of 2016) and you might be surprised at some of the lost camellia treasures the association discovers.
Camellia ninhii – a new yellow Camellia species from Vietnam

Luong Van Dung, Le Nguyet Hai Ninh

Vietnam is considered a major centre of diversity of Camellia L. (Theaceae). Not only that, Vietnam also possesses numerous endemic yellow Camellia species. Previous researches suggest that climate of northern Vietnam is consistent with the development of yellow Camellia as evidenced by many species that have been found in that area. However, when the surveys have been expanded to the south, the number of new discovered species still keeps on rising. This suggests new assumptions about the distribution area of yellow Camellia species. Some yellow Camellia species newly published recently in southern Vietnam with some of our contributions include: Camellia dalatensis Luong, Tran & Hakoda (2012), Camellia dilinhensis Tran & Luong (2013), Camellia sonthaiensis Luu, Luong, Q.D.Nguyen & T.Q.T.Nguyen (2014).

With such positive results, we have enhanced our surveys in the southern area in Vietnam. During a field study in Cat Tien district, Province of Lam Dong in March 2015, we obtained some Camellia samples bearing fruits. By 10 December 2015, when returning to that area, we found individuals with yellow flowers. After analyzing and comparing morphological characteristics with other species, we assert that this is a new species, named as Camellia ninhii Luong & Le.

This species was found in evergreen broadleaved forest of Cat Tien district (Lam Dong province), at altitudes of 500-600m.

Due to its transitional taxonomic placement, Camellia ninhii share some characteristics with Camellia species that belong to section Corallina Sealy. For examples, Camellia ninhii and Camellia fleuryi all have very short pedicel with undifferented bracts and sepals, androecium glabrous, styles 3, free, glabrous, wall of capsule furfuraceous. However, Camellia ninhii is well distinguished from Camellia fleuryi by larger leaves, young branches pubescent, ovary pubescent (Camellia fleuryi has leaves only 7-11 cm. long, young branches glabrous, ovary glabrous).

In this paper, we give priority to the views given in Chang & Bartholomew (1984) for comparison and ordering. The views around Camellia classification issue still have many differences. The unstable nature of the exiting infrageneric classification of Camellia needs further supporting evidence.

This is an extract from the paper submitted to the Dali Congress but not presented. The full text can be found on the ICS website.

Figure 1. Flower (left) and fruit (right) of Camellia ninhii Luong & Le (Photo by Luong Van Dung)
Supplementing Effective Scientific Publication Conditions For Four *Camellia* Species (Theaceae) Of Vietnam

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Abstract: Invalid publication of four species in the genus *Camellia* L. (Theaceae), including *Camellia hirsuta*, *Camellia phanii*, *Camellia thanxaensa*, and *Camellia yokdonensis* will be handled to become effective in this article. The Latin descriptions are supplemented for these species to meet criteria for validly published names of new taxa according to International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.

Keywords: Theaceae, *Camellia*, Botanical Nomenclature.

Introduction

*Camellia* L. (Theaceae) has distribution center in southern China and northern Vietnam (Chang & Bartholomew, 1984) [1]. Approximately 119-350 species have been recorded so far within this genus according to different classification views of each author (Sealy, 1958; Chang & Bartholomew, 1984; Gao Jiyin et al. 2005; Ming Tien Lu, 2000, 2007) [1,2,4,5,6,8].

The first species in *Camellia* L. genus discovered in Vietnam were *Thea dormoyana* Pierre ex Lanessan and *Thea piquetiana* Pierre ex Lanessan in 1886 [3]. Their samples were collected respectively by L. Pierre in March 1873 at “Tri Huyen, Bien Hoa Province” and March 3 1877 at “Chiao Xhan à 60 km environ du fl. Dongnai dans la région septentriionale de la province de Bien Hoa”. So far, Vietnam has been recognized as the distribution location of more than 50 species of the genus *Camellia* L. [9]

In 2007, four new *Camellia* species published and described in *The International Camellia Journal* [7] under the title “New species of Genus *Camellia* in Vietnam”. They are *Camellia phanii* Hakoda et Ninh, *Camellia hirsuta* Hakoda et Ninh, *Camellia thanxaensa* Hakoda et Kirino, and *Camellia yokdonensis* Dung et Hakoda. The article provided detailed descriptions in English with colorful pictures. However, we now have learned that the names of these species have not been accepted in all International Plant name indices because they lacked descriptions in Latin [10]. The information is fulfilled within the framework of this paper.

Materials

Specimens of four *Camellia* species preserved at the Museum of Biology, Department of Biology, Hanoi University of Science, Vietnam National University (VNU).

Result

According to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature adopted by the Seventeenth International Botanical Congress Vienna, Austria, July 2005 (hereafter referred to as the Vienna Code), Chapter IV -- Effective and valid publication - *Section 2. Conditions and dates of valid publication of names* - *Article 36.1* – stated the following:

“*Article 36.1. On or after 1 January 1935 a name of a new taxon (algal and all fossil taxa excepted) must, in order to be validly published, be accompanied by a Latin description or diagnosis or by a reference to*
a previously and effectively published Latin description or diagnosis” [13]

The Melbourne Code, adopted by the Eighteenth International Botanical Congress Melbourne, Australia, July 2011, in Chapter V -- Valid publication of names - Section 2. Names of new taxa - Article 39.1, adjusted the above article in the Vienna Code as follows:

“Article 39.1. In order to be validly published, a name of a new taxon (algae and fossils excepted) published between 1 January 1935 and 31 December 2011, inclusive, must be accompanied by a Latin description or diagnosis or by a reference to a previously and effectively published Latin description or diagnosis.” [12]

These four Camellia species had been published once in 2007 but lacking descriptions in Latin. Thus their publication was not effective and their scientific names were still under the state of “nomen invalidum” [10, 11]. To make these scientific names effective and valuable, we suggest the required Latin descriptions for these species.

Camellia hirsuta Hakoda & Ninh (Figure 1)

Int. Camellia J. 39: 55. 2007

Arbor parva, 5-6 m. alta, ramulus laete brunneis vel griseo-brunneis, glabris. Folia caligo et coriacea, oblonga vel oblongo-ovatis, 13-21 cm. longa, 6-10 cm. lata, apice acuta, basi cuneata vel late cuneata, supra intense viridia, nitida, subtus pallidiora, utrinque glabra, nervis lateribus 8-10-jugis, supra impressis, subtus prominens elevata, margine serrulata; petiolis 10-12 mm. longis, glabris. Flores profunda-flavis, circ. 4-6 cm. diametro, solitarii vel interdum geminate, terminals vel axillares; pedicellis 10-15 mm. longis, glabris; petalis 16-18, utrinque pubescentibus; staminibus numerosis, filamentis 15-23 mm. longis, basi pubescentibus, filamentis exterioris basi 10-15 mm. connatis, basi petalis 5-10 mm. adnatis; ovariis 3-locularibus, dense villosis; stylis 3, liberris, 2-2.5 mm. longis, glabris. Capsula circ. 2.5-4.2 cm. diametro, pericarpium 2-3 mm. crassus.

Also, we propose to edit what seemed to be text errors in the original description in two details about the size of filament and style as follows: “filamentis 2-2.5 cm. longis” (instead of 2-2.5 mm.), and “stylis 2-2.5 cm. longis” (instead of 2-2.5 mm.). The recommended editing derived from the logic of the description and the specific reference on the type specimen TN 04-02-07 (VNU).

Distribution: Dai Tu, a district of Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam.


Camellia phanii Hakoda & Ninh

Int. Camellia J. 39: 54. 2007

Arbor parva, 4-5 m. alta, ramulus laete brunneis vel griseo-brunneis, glabris. Folia viridia, dense hirsutus. Folia coriacea, oblonga vel angusta oblongis, 18-20 cm. longa, 5-7 cm. lata, apice acuta, basi rotundata, supra viridia aut flavo-viridia, nitida, subtus pallidiora et magis minusve brunneae glandulosae-punctatae, nervis lateribus 10-12-jugis, supra impressi, subtus prominense elevata, margine serrulata; petiolis 5-7 mm. longis, dense hirsutus. Flores leviter galbinus, 4-5 cm. diametro, terminales; pedicellis 4-6 mm. longis; bracteolis 5-6, sepalis 5, petalis 6; staminibus numerosis, circiter 250 staminas, filamentis 2-2.5 mm. longis, basi pubescentibus, filamentis exterioris basi 10-15 mm. connatis, basi petalis 5-10 mm. adnatis; ovariis 3-locularibus, dense villosis; stylis 3, liberris, 2-2.5 mm. longis. Capsula globosa, circ. 5.5-6 cm. diametro.

Distribution: Dai Tu, a district of Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam.
Research samples: TN 04-02-05 (Holotypus: VNU), TN 30910, TN 30911, TN 30912, TN 31006, TN 04206, TN 04207 (VNU).

**Camellia thanxaensa** Hakoda & Kirino (Figure 2)

*Int. Camellia J.* 39: 55. 2007

**Arbor parva, 4-5 m. altus, ramulus brunneo, glabris. Folia caligo et coriacea, oblonga vel oblong-elliptica, 17-21 cm. longa, 8-9.5 cm. lata, apice acuta, basi cuneata vel late cuneata, supra intense viridia, nitida, subtus pallidiora et magis minusve brunneo glanduloso-punctatus, utrinque glabra, nervis lateribus 9-10-jugis, supra impressis, subtus prominense elevata, margine serrulata; petiolis 10-20 mm. longis, glabris. Flores profunda-flavis, circ. 3.5-5 cm. diametro, terminales, pedicellis 7-8 mm. longis; bracteis 6-7; sepalis 5, petalis 12-14; staminibus circ. 307-420, glabras, filamentis exterioris 20-25 mm. longis, basi circ. 15 mm. connatis, basi petalis 5-8 mm. adnatis; ovariiis 3-locularibus, glabris; stylis 3, libere, 12-20 mm. longis. Capsula et semina ignota.

**Distribution:** Vo Nhai, a district of Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam.


**Camellia yokdonensis** Dung et Hakoda

*Int. Camellia J.* 39: 56. 2007

**Arbor parva, 3-5 m. altus; ramis juvenilis brunneo-griseus, pubescente; ramis veteribus griseo-brunneo, glabris. Folia crassiuscula et coriacea, oblonga, 15-20 cm. longa, 5.5-6 cm. lata, apice acuta, basi cuneata vel obtusa, supra intense viridia, nitida, subtus laete virida et magis
minusve brunneo glanduloso-punctatus, utrinque glabra, nervis lateribus 7-8-jugis,
supra impressis, subtus prominense elevata, margine serrulata; petiolo 8-10 mm. longo, 
pubescente. Flores subsessiles, aurantiaco-
rosea, circ. 3-4.3 cm. diameetro, terminals, 
perula 6-8, petala 7-10. Staminibus circ. 170, 
filamentis circ. 20 mm longis, filamentis 
seriei exterioris basi circ. 5-7 mm. connatis, 
filamentis basi petala affixa. Ovariis 
3-locularibus, stylis 3, 10-13 mm. longis, 
apeice trifidis circ. 5-6 mm. longis, flavis, 
glabris. Capsula et semina ignota.

Distribution: Yok Don National Park, 
Dak Lak province, Vietnam. 

Research samples: TN 05-1-20 
(Holotypus: VNU), HN 012014 (VNU).

Conclusion
The supplemented descriptions in 
Latin on four Camellia species would 
ensure the publication becomes effective in accordance with the International Code 
of Botanical Nomenclature, contributing to an increasing number of Vietnamese 
Camellia species validly listed.

In addition, we supplement the drawings for two of four species in order to provide 
additional data for the identification of these species.

Acknowledgements
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Camellias and quilts entwined in Elva Harwood’s life

This article was written by Elva M. Harwood, past president of the New Zealand Camellia Society. Both camellias and quilts are firmly entwined and overlapping in my life. I’ve sewed all my life, teaching it at one stage, and I began quilting in the 1980’s. My passion for camellias began in 1970 when as a young bride in Golden Bay, New Zealand, I reorganized the garden and happened to plant three. Not that I had the remotest idea about camellias then, but they were soon flourishing, mostly on neglect because of a busy life farming and raising three young children.

A few years later I was given six plants of show bloom quality; the showing bug hit and I was heading for my first National Show. Two of my blooms, ‘Arcadia’ and ‘Howard Asper’, were selected from the Novice class for the Honours Table, and I also picked up the trophy for three Reticulatas with ‘Emma Gaeta’ in the Open class.

I was on my way but found that if I was going to compete I needed more camellias. That was the start of the courier arriving with cartons of plants each year, my husband calling out the window: “Don’t bring those things in here”, and the poor courier stuttering that it was just his job. David dug many a hole for me, and after replanting a plant three times, he would say to me, “That’s it, Elva, the wheels have fallen off and there it will stay forever”. I listened, I obeyed!

I eventually had about 250 camellias, all planted outside, all ruthlessly pruned, and all recovering too quickly. My fascination with these flowers grew alongside my thankfulness for the ideal conditions of plentiful water from both the sky, 80 to 100 inches (2 to 2.5 metres) per year, and from deep inside a marble mountain. No acidity in the water to upset the camellias. Cheap (farm-sourced) fertilizer and good camellia friendly soils also helped. After the garden fence had been shifted further out three times I was informed I could take over the whole 2,000 acres. I decided I had enough plants.

Travelling to camellia shows meant a four hour journey to the ferry to cross to the North Island, a three hour sail, and then about six hours travel after that. I quickly learned how to pick and pack my delights and to get them benched, sometimes four days after being picked.

This pink camellia quilt was raffled at the International Camellia Society’s Cornwall Congress and was won by a German member. Photograph by Gerry Draper.
I often get asked about my favourite bloom but I really can’t answer that. Every week a new bush would be at its peak, looking gorgeous because of the gray light or the clear sunshine, sparkling with dew in the early morning, or glowing in the dusk.

Alongside camellias was my growing fascination with quilting. While touring Italy with the International Congress group, Pat Short suggested I make a quilt to be raffled for the Cornwall Congress. What an ask! What a task! By the time the tour finished I was heading home to think about a wall hanging.

As luck would have it, Ruth B. McDowell from Boston was due in New Zealand to teach a Masters Quilt class, so off I went to make the most of my chance to work in her style and create a credible camellia quilt. Along I went with a picture of a white camellia and proceeded to put it together. I couldn’t bear to part with this first camellia quilt, so I made another with pink camellias, which was won by a delighted member from Germany.

I recently made the Quilt ‘Night Rider’ for raffling at our National Camellia Show. ‘Night Rider’ is a New Zealand bred camellia from Oz Blumhardt, and just as I was getting a bit desperate looking for a pattern for the quilt The Camellia Journal arrived with ‘Night Rider’ on the cover. I quickly drew a pattern from the picture and proceeded to stitch 75 ‘Night Riders’ in some of the blocks and leaves in the other blocks. I’m still unsure if the ‘Night Riders’ are floating or galloping over the quilt!

Growing camellias or stitching quilts - both are integral and deeply satisfying aspects of my life which overlap and entwine beautifully. I wouldn’t like to have to make a choice.

Reproduced by kind permission of the American Camellia Society.

Display forms of camellia flowers Zhou Li
Chongqing Nanshan Arboretum Management Office

Most camellias can be used for flower display. A variety of art forms brings floral character and charm and highlights the color and unique beauty of the flowers.

Choose flowers with robust stems, no pests; pure color, perfect petals, rust free, beginning to fully blossom (80-100%). Wash the dust off the branches and leaves with sterile water before picking. Insert flower stems into 5% salt water for 2-3 hours, insert into florists’ oasis in packing box. Due to the large and heavy camellia flowers, fleshy flower petals are easy to damage: flowers should be spaced out so as not to squeeze petals. Flowers can also be flat on the packing box, flowers upwards, use adhesive tape to fix the flowers to ensure they do not touch. Wrap the cut branches with cotton to keep in moisture.

Make sure the packed camellias are not squeezed during transportation. Ice packs need to be put into the packing box, to lower the temperature, and retain moisture. During transport and display, preservative can be used to keep flowers fresh and extend viewing time.

This paper was submitted to the Dali Congress and can be found on the ICS website.
News from the regions

U.K.

Photos supplied by Pat Short

Chiswick House

A new plaque at London’s Chiswick House conservatory honours the three ICS members who for years cared for the historic camellia collection until full care was taken over by the Chiswick House & Gardens Trust. At the unveiling of the plaque, Herb Short represented the ICS, as one of the three ‘caretakers’. It was a bittersweet event: Marigold Assinder, a former ICS U.K. Region director, passed away in 2009, and Jane Callander, a Chiswick resident who had called ICS attention to the parlous state of the collection, has dementia and can no longer participate in events.

Exbury day

The Region’s Hampshire & Dorset group organiser Jill Totty arranged a day visit to Exbury in April. The Rothschild garden – an ICS Garden of Excellence – luxuriates in camellias, rhododendrons and azaleas. The group – about 20 ICS members and guests – were met by Head Gardener John Anderson.

Membership representative Tara Holland Prior recalls, “The weather was amazing, it was a clear crisp day and we were met by John Anderson and his archivist who led us into the garden and down the magnificent drive towards the house. We first stopped to the rear of the house and looked past the haha and the cattle and towards The Isle of Wight, which we could see – just! The camellias were in full flower and magnificent. The number of varieties that Exbury has is breathtaking and to have enjoyed the day without other people milling around was lovely. I think the real coup was John, he has such a gentle manner and a desire to participate and to teach. Subsequently, we learned that in June, John left Exbury to take up a post as head gardener at Windsor Great Park, in the Royal Parks system.

An interesting point for Tara was the thousands of gallons of water that the garden staff uses every day in order to keep the gardens looking lush – “it was Jane Callander died in October this year: her obituary appears on page 142
amazing,” she said. “I have been back since our visit in April and I found the garden to have a wealth of secret passages lush with moss and hidden gems as well as beautiful expansive spaces. It was a wonderful day.”

Ros Rawling won the ICS Marigold Assinder Challenge Cup for the best novice bloom. Pat Short presented her with her trophy.

Pat herself was awarded the David Trehane Cup for her work in fostering a strong relationship between the ICS and the RHS Rhododendron, Camellia and Magnolia Group.

In April a camellia weekend was organized in the Hortus Botanicus of the University in Leiden, commemorating the famous German doctor Philip von Siebold, who passed away 150 years ago. Von Siebold served in the Dutch army and spent six years from 1823 to 1829 at the trading post of Deshima in Japan. He collected numerous bulbs, plants and shrubs and introduced them into Western Europe. When he returned to Leiden in 1830 his seven camellias, including ‘Masayoshi’, ‘Ochroleuca’, ‘Candidissima’ and ‘Ezo-Nishiki’ happened to arrive in Belgium and stayed there. During the camellia weekend, more than 200 flowers and 80 plants were on display, lectures were given and the Belgian ambassador to the Netherlands officially planted a new ‘Masayoshi’. More than 2000 visitors were recorded.

The plant sale in spring and the autumn meeting of the ICS Benelux took place in Het Leen, our International Camellia Society Garden of Excellence. These
are lively events, giving an opportunity to extend one’s camellia collection and increase one’s knowledge and skills.

Het Leen participated in the Floraliën in Ghent, Belgium from April 22 to May 1st. This is quite late in our camellia season, so the large containers and camellias had to be kept cool for a long time. You can imagine that Jean-Paul van Parys and his team were overjoyed at winning the first prize in the category of public institutions. Despite the very bad weather more than 130,000 people visited the floral exposition. The next Floraliën in Ghent will take place in 2020.

Spain

Carmen Salinero

In 2016 a new record has been set, with twenty-seven exhibitions of flowers and several of painting and photography. The extraordinary work of the exhibitors has helped to increase the number of amateur growers that, exhibition after exhibition and year after year, display their beautiful flowers making the camellia a topic of conversation among the people that were not aware of this plant.

Throughout this period of events, many articles have been published featuring camellias as a key element. Gradually, both local and provincial councils are becoming aware of the number of people that are interested in our hobby. In addition, the number of visits to the camellia gardens and the camellia tourism in general are increasing.

52nd International Camellia Exhibition Pontevedra

The exhibition was organised by the Provincial Council of Pontevedra and took place in the Exhibition Centre of Pontevedra. It was designated *The senses of the camellia* and during the weekend of 19 and 20 March more than seven thousand visitors were welcomed. At times, it was necessary to close the entrance because of the large number of visitors inside the building.

Eva Vilaverde, the representative of the Provincial Council that was in charge of the organisation, noted that the intention of the Provincial Council of Pontevedra with this year’s exhibition was to make every economic potential of the camellia public; not only focusing on the beauty of the flower and its attractiveness to tourists but also on the viability of camellia growing for
commercialisation of different products. “You cannot waste the wealth that the camellia can give us because the Rías Baixas is one of the places in the world where the camellia thrives best”.

The exhibition *The senses of the camellia* was divided in five different spaces. The first one was dedicated to the sense of sight, where visitors could contemplate the flowers of fifty-four exhibitors from different places in Galicia. Then, in the area set aside for the sense of hearing, performances of storytellers took place bringing together tens of children that interacted with the members of Polo Correo do Vento with the story *A fada das camellias*. In the area of the sense of touch, the visitors were allowed to touch the plants and products obtained from the camellia such as leaves, wood, seeds and also teas and oils. The visitors rubbed their hands with these oils seeing for themselves their moisturising as well as antibacterial properties and their uses within the world of cosmetics. In the area of the sense of smell, the attendees could smell fragrances, perfumes, creams, oils, teas and also fragrant camellia flowers.

The area of the sense of taste stands out as a novelty within the exhibition, where live cooking demonstrations preformed by members of Iñaki Bretal of Grupo Nove (association of 20 renowned Galician chefs) and the Centro de Hostelería (Catering School) Carlos Oroza were a complete success. The tasting of the cooked dishes was very well received by the visitors. They became convinced that the camellia can be used as an ingredient in any dish cooked at home. Other cooks of the Grupo Nove participated by cooking recipes using camellia petals, leaves, tea or oil.

A lot of people went out of the exhibition asking where they could buy creams, oils, jams, camellia plants and even wanting to go to restaurants in order to try camellia desserts. Just for that reason the work was worthwhile, said Vilaverde. She insisted that “apart from that, the most important thing is that all these products can be produced here in Galicia and we have the best conditions; this must be a complete success”.

The president of the Provincial Council of Pontevedra, Carmela Silva, emphasized the role that the camellia plays in both the culture of Spain and the province of Pontevedra. She also highlighted the new exhibition concept that is being used for the first time during this edition in Pontevedra. The president made a start by saying “today we are going to open up all our senses before a flower that is much more than just a flower, it is magic and passion”. She assured that “the camellia is a part of our Galician land, when we talk about the camellia we talk about ourselves, both Galician women and men”. Carmela Silva encouraged the individuals to visit every single area of the exhibition dedicated to the five senses and “to allow themselves to be surprised, to allow themselves to be carried along by what we have inside this building”.

The jury accomplished a difficult task in order to distribute 21 awards within 11 categories. The Golden Camellia, which is the highest award in this contest, went to Manuela Couso. The special award of the
Spanish Camellia Society, given to the most prominent novice exhibitor, went to Clara Abalo.

**Practical educational activity about camellias**

CIFP Carlos Oroza is a school located in Pontevedra (Spain) where different studies and degrees such as Touristic Guide or Kitchen Management and Gastronomy are run.

In April 2016 this school organized a practical and educational activity called *A Camelia, tan curiosa como saborosa* (*Camellia, as curious as tasty*) where first year students learnt about different features of the camellia and its importance in both tourism and gastronomy.

In three locations within the city, information points were set up and featured topics on culinary preparations related to camellias (green and black tea, cakes, etc.), different cosmetic products and souvenirs, all of them based on or made out of camellias. Students and teachers were on hand to assist the public, the city authorities and the press.

Carman Salinero, Director ICS Spain, provided all of the photographs in this article.

The Route of the Camellias at the RHS Hampton Court Flower Show, London.

The garden presented by Turgalicia was Silver Gilt Medal winner in World Garden category, in the RHS Hampton Court Palace Flower Show 2016, last July.

The theme was Galicia - The Route of the Camellia, and was designed by Rose McMonigall, built by Bowood Landscapes Ltd and sponsored by Turismo de Galicia.

“A path of scallop shells leads through a mystical garden, drawing the visitor in on a journey symbolic of that taken by the pilgrims on the camellia-lined route to Santiago de Compostela.

The landscape is mist-drenched and blanketed with moss. As the pilgrim wanders through the wild and romantic garden, he nears the shrine to the Virgin Mary. Here the ground is strewn with crushed pink shells of St James of Santiago de Compostela, symbolising the long-gone carpets of camellia petals, which represent the magic of this tantalisingly undiscovered corner of Spain”.

Camellias, as curious and they are tasty

The Golden Camellia award won by Manuela Couso
Switzerland
Rolf Stockmann,
Director ICS Switzerland

In the courtyard garden of the Hermann Hesse museum at Montagnola in southern Switzerland, *Camellia japonica* ‘Hermann Hesse’ has been growing for the last six years. This camellia was bred by the late Peter Fischer from Wingst in Germany, who passed away 2012.

The plant shows charming flowers of medium size, white with rose stripes and anemone form.

In March and April, the blooming season, nearly all the visitors to the museum paused in the garden to admire the beautiful plant, which is marked with a detailed label.

Australia
Solving the “Red Waratah” Mystery
Kevin Bowden

Since 2013 I have been on the trail of a camellia cultivar growing at Stangate under the name “Red Waratah”. It is a truly spectacular camellia with numerous red blooms, equaling or even bettering *C. japonica* ‘Roger Hall’.

Having disproved that ‘Red Waratah’ was just another name for *C. japonica* ‘Mariana’ (see previous article, ICJ 2015 p104), I regained enthusiasm and renewed my research of Australian newspapers. The searchable pdf files created by the National Library of Australia returned some 70 references.

The ‘Red Waratah’ at Vaucluse was propagated c1850, about the same time William Macarthur of Camden, NSW, wrote to Loddiges and Sons, England, indicating that 400-500 camellias had been grown from *Camellia japonica* ‘Anemoniflora’ seeds (also referred to as ‘The Waratah’; sometimes erroneously referred to as ‘Red Waratah’). By the 1930’s *C. j.* ‘Red Waratah’ was to be found in Victoria. Also in Victoria, the McMinn Nursery and Stangate Camellia Garden has camellias ‘Erica McMinn’ and ‘Robyn McMinn’.

Conclusion – Stangate’s *C. j.* ‘Red Waratah’ is a Macarthur seedling sourced by Maisie Chettle from McMinn nursery of Melbourne.
New Registrations

European Registrations

*C. japonica* ‘Annette Riddle’


*C. japonica* ‘Christine Hammond’


*C. saluenensis* ‘Isadora’


‘Maria do Sameiro’ *(C. japonica)*, Reg. No. 121. Sport of *C. japonica* ‘Augusto Leal Gouveia Pinto’, originated in Portugal by António Assunção, Candoso, St. Tiago, Guimarães. First observed in 2003; first propagated from grafts in 2006. Growth is slow, spreading and open. Blooming is late season. A medium-sized rose-form double of 35 to 45 petals; white with occasional red streaks. Leaves dark green, slightly curled and serrated. Named for Maria do Sameiro, widow of Jose Gil, the first director of the ICS Portugal Region, and the mother of Clara Gil, who succeeded him as director of the region; the name was chosen by Clara Gil.

**Japanese Registrations**

Hôshunhaku (Hôshun’s White). *(C. japonica).* Originated by Hôshun Yano.

Akane-botan (Madder-red Peony). *(C. japonica).* Originated by Atsushi Itô.

Tamahime (Tashiro’s Tamahime). (Princess Tama). (C. japonica). Found and raised by Zenji Tashiro.


Ai-Nobuyoshi (Nobuyoshi’s Indigo Blue). (C. japonica). Found by Nobuyoshi Yasuhara

Kokyô-no-hana (Flower of Home Town). (C. japonica). Originated by Hôshun Yano.

Ikkôzan (Ikkôzan Temple). (C. japonica). Originated by Toshi Kawanabe.
Uzumibi (Banked Fire). \((C. \text{ japonica})\). Originated by Naoki Hirose.

Sanjózan (Sanjózan Temple). \((C. \text{ japonica})\). Registered by Manzaburô Izuka.

Hirai Hirai (family name). \((C. \text{ japonica})\). Registered by Sôshin Hirai.

Kônan-no-niji (Rainbow in Jiangnan). \((C. \text{ hybrid})\). Registered by Sôshin Hirai.

Hanakazari (Flower Decoration). \((C. \text{ japonica})\). Registered by Hiroshi Okado, named by Sôsen Isshiki.

Mariko-no-yume (Dream from Mariko, Shizuoka). \((C. \text{ japonica})\). Found by Niroku Muramatsu registered by Satoshi Yamaguchi.
Harukurenai (Spring Crimson). *(C. japonica)*. Registered by Hôshun Yano.

Tôkô-no-hikari (Glory of Lord Itô). *(C. japonica)*. Registered by Hôshun Yano.

Tsukafuji (Place name). *(C. japonica)*. Registered by Hôshun Yano.

Bunka-no-hi (Culture Day). *(C. japonica)*. Registered by Zenji Tashiro.

Ayatohime (Queen of Ayato). *(C. japonica)*. Registered by Ichiro Kanatuki and named by Kiyoko Murakami.

Iwano-komachi (Beauty from Iwano). *(C. japonica)*. Registered by Yukio Yamamoto.
demonstration of the transfer of genetic traits; crosses such those made between C. amplexicaulis and C. j. ‘Tama Beauty’ or ‘Ville de Nantes’, or C. azalea and ‘Bob Hope’ or ‘Dr Clifford Parks’. Such crosses have produced progeny of extraordinary beauty. This is truly fascinating, the range of shapes and colours quite astonishing.

To complete the book, there are sections on new cultivars from what are described as ‘ordinary camellias’ and the final chapter; ‘wider sowing and meagre harvest’ features some of the excellent flowers that have been selected from chance seedlings from natural hybrid seeds.

This book, written in Chinese and translated into clear and readable English, describes the processes and techniques involved in the breeding of new cultivars. It discusses the basic morphological characteristics, the selection of parents and the methods of pollination for cross breeding. Each step is clearly illustrated with photographs. C. azalea and C. amplexicaulis, two of the most influential camellia species now being used as parents, are described in detail and the most desirable characteristics of each are identified; these include flowering periods, cold and heat resistance, colour and shape, both of flowers and leaves.

Then follows a series of photographs which trace some of the crosses made and the resulting cultivars, ie a pictorial demonstration of the transfer of genetic traits; crosses such those made between C. amplexicaulis and C. j. ‘Tama Beauty’ or ‘Ville de Nantes’, or C. azalea and ‘Bob Hope’ or ‘Dr Clifford Parks’. Such crosses have produced progeny of extraordinary beauty. This is truly fascinating, the range of shapes and colours quite astonishing.

To complete the book, there are sections on new cultivars from what are described as ‘ordinary camellias’ and the final chapter; ‘wider sowing and meagre harvest’ features some of the excellent flowers that have been selected from chance seedlings from natural hybrid seeds.

The chief editor of the book, Professor Gao Jiyin, has been working with camellias for fifty years. After retirement in 2005, Gao Jiyin has worked on camellia breeding and has obtained outstanding achievements in research of oil camellias, the collection of camellia species, the introduction of exotic camellia cultivars and breeding of new generation camellia varieties.

Zhejiang Science and Technology Publishing House
ISBN 978-7-5341-7009-6
Die Deutschen Kamelien und Ihre Geschickte
(The German Camellias and their history)
Luc Dhaeze-Van Ryssel

Following his books on Belgian camellias (2008), the horticulturist Louis Van Houtte (2010) and the nursery family Verschaffelt (2013), Belgian author Luc Dhaeze-Van Ryssel has now completed a new work on German camellias.

Written in German, the new work covers the history and the collections of German historical and modern camellias.

The book begins with the early German plant explorers, such as Andreas Cleyer, George Meister, Engelbert Kämpfer and Philipp von Siebold, and the Czech pharmacist Jiri Josef Kamel, through the noted German gardeners such as the Seidel family from Dresden, Grüneberg and Jacob Rinz from Frankfurt, the late Peter Fischer from Wingst, and others.

There are chapters on the historical site of Pillnitz, near Dresden, home of one of the oldest camellias in Europe and the Botanical Garden of Cologne (the only German ICS Garden of Excellence). Also included are descriptions of the books used to research this volume, books by Lorenzo Berlèse, Alexander and Ambroise Verschaffelt, Carl and Napoléon Baumann and G. Fontaine, among others.

A second part of this book, Kamelien wie Aristokraten im Garten (Camellias, the Aristocrats of the Garden), lists and describes a total of 159 camellias. Some descriptions are illustrated by lithographs from historic books, such as that for the historic camellia ‘Francofurtensis’. This lithograph is reproduced from a rare book, one of the few existing copies of which belongs to the University Library Johann Christian Senckenberg, in Frankfurt am Main. Other descriptions, particularly the modern cultivars, are illustrated with photographs.

Title: Die Deutschen Kamelien und Ihre Geschichte.
Editing: Deutsche Kameliengesellschaft e.V.
Hard cover; 140 pages.
ISBN: 978-3-00-048330-1.
Contact details for the book, available by e-mail: eisen1943@web.de
First China Championship of Camellia Photography

Qingxing Zhang

(Zhanqun International Camellia Park, Jinhua, Zhejiang, China
e-mail: wonsky@qq.com)

The first China Championship of Camellia Photography was held from December 28 2015 to May 8, 2016 in Zhanqun International Camellia Park in Jinhua. The aim of the championship was to introduce camellias to more people in China and bring camellia fans together to communicate and enjoy camellias and camellia culture.

With the support of the International Camellia Society, local government and the camellia community, this event drew more than 100,000 camellia and photography lovers to participate. More than 5 million people were able to enjoy the beauty of camellia through online social networks, internet and television programs. More than 11,000 photos of camellia were received, among which 136 were voted as winners by a professional judging team of camellia and photography experts. All winners shared the 200,000 RMB prize. Many camellia posters were printed during the event and fine camellia teapots were distributed to participators and guests. Ten famous Chinese artists were invited to create camellia paintings and calligraphy on site.

After the event, the best photos were exhibited in the city hall, in libraries and shopping centers. Television programs and online voting contests were held to promote future events. A nice book presenting award-winning photos and artists’ works was published. The ICS president Guan Kaiyun kindly wrote a preface for the book.

We believe such events are necessary to promote camellias in China and we will organize this event with ICS in the future, hoping to increase the popularity of the camellia in China.
Obituaries

Barry Walter Di Salvia

Approximately 20 years ago the Hume Camellia Society participated in the Garden Festival held annually in Wagga Wagga, in October. Despite being late in the camellia season, they managed to present an excellent display of hundreds of camellias inside their small marquee.

This was my first experience of the huge variety of camellias that are available and I was well and truly bitten by the ‘Camellia Bug’. It was also the first time that I had met Barry.

Maureen and I joined the Hume Camellia Society in 1996, and since that first meeting our friendship with Barry evolved beyond just co-members of our group.

Barry was the type of person who through his own hard work inspired others to do the same. Throughout the 20 years Barry filled numerous roles within the many organisations in which he was involved. In that time he was the Hume President for at least three terms. He filled the role of Show Secretary for the Narrandera Garden Club Camellia Show and the Hume annual show in Albury every year. This work included organising and/or printing all items necessary for a show, like schedules, flyers, place cards and so on.

Barry was a member of our registration committee, a national councillor and gave support, with Denise, to the other shows in our district, like Young, Wagga and Canberra, which usually meant bringing a van full of blooms to ensure a bumper show. He was also an accredited Judge, and participated in our informal training of novice Judges.

At the National level, and not long after we joined Hume, Barry was awarded...
the coveted Walter Hazlewood Medal for service to camellias. In part his citation read:

“At the 1998 National Council Meeting in Albury, The Walter Hazlewood Medal was awarded to Barry Di Salvia. It is given in recognition of exceptional service to the society in the development of community regard for camellias, in the fields of administration, and the creation, distribution and recording of publications.

Since he moved to Narrandera in 1967, Barry has devoted a large amount of his time to the promotion of camellias.

He has been largely responsible for Riverina Tourism adopting the camellia as the logo for their publicity on Riverina Gardens, which is distributed throughout Australia at tourist information centres. He also organised a camellia leaflet for distribution at the 1997 Riverina Tourist Display at the Melbourne Garden Festival. At the international level, he has developed contacts with the Chinese Embassy in Canberra, whose members regularly attend the Narrandera Camellia Shows. He was responsible for permission being granted for an International Camellia Society Group to visit the Chinese Embassy while in the area in 1997.”

Barry was the Albury Congress Convenor in 1998, and part of our sub-committee for the Narrandera Congress in 2007, and for Canberra in 2014. His Judging duties took him to the NSWCRS Shows, Illawarra Shows and recently the Berry Spring Flower and Camellia Shows. He and Denise were also frequent visitors to other Affiliate meetings, in particular Victoria.

At the National level Barry took the 9 year journey as Vice President from 2003, to President from 2006 and to Immediate Past-President from 2009. He regularly filled the role of Hume councillor, and in 2009 became the Society’s 3rd Registrar after Mr A.W. Jessep (1952-1986) and Mr Ray Garnet (1986 to 2009).

Barry and Denise were also members of the International Camellia Society (ICS) and attended most of the bi-annual congresses across the world during the 20 years I have known them. Venues included China (3 times), United Kingdom and Spain. Barry resisted management activities with the ICS for quite a while, but his usual need to participate got the better of him and he became the Australian membership Secretary (2010), then a Director representing Australia (2013), and more recently the Regional Vice-President representing Australasia (2016). Nearly nine years ago I inherited the National Editor’s task from Marj Mansfield. The role in some instances required knowledge of camellias and society members far beyond my capabilities. Once again, working behind the scenes as my proof-reader, Barry kept us on an even keel; his input in this role will be greatly missed.

Barry had strong Christian beliefs, which he kept quite private, or in other words he was just a very kind man, willing to assist anyone in need without forcing his opinions. But he still found time to act as Secretary for the Ministers’ Fraternal in the Narrandera district.

A devoted family man, Barry is survived by his wife Denise, two children, Luke and Lauren, daughter-in-law Shastyn, grandchildren Emely and Max, and sister Lynette and her family. Also, at last count, the seven cats!

I, along with many others, will miss this man of distinction, my friend, my mentor, my tutor. It has been a great privilege to have known him over these last 20 years.

Charles Lee, Hume Camellia Society Editor, Camellia News
In memory of our dear member Mrs. Mary Caroni

Remembering Mrs. Mary is certainly not a simple task: I have sat down in front of the keyboard many times without finding the courage to start writing; so much to say and, at the same time, the fear of offending the soul of a person who was always careful not to trespass on the family intimacy. This is why I cannot say much about her life before our first encounter.

I do instead know what happened to my life after I first met her, around the end of the past century. Mrs. Mary immediately became part of the loyal camelliaphiles of the Locarno region, first by sharing her experience and knowledge in the nearby Italian Society, later by inspiring and supporting the foundation of the Swiss Camellia Society in 1999, together with Manfred Walder, first president, Thomi Gnehm, Claudia Respini, Verena Pedrotta, Gianni Caminada, Luca Martinelli, Andrea Branca, myself, and with Otto Eisenhut’s precious advice.

Only a few years after the foundation of the Swiss Society, thanks to her international contacts, first of all with the former president of the Italian Society, Mr. Antonio Sevesi, many new members joined the International Camellia Society (ICS). Mrs. Mary, the new director of the ICS, brought the then president of the ICS, Mrs. Pat Macdonald, to Locarno. Through the support offered by her contacts we were able to organize a World Congress in Locarno in 2005. More importantly, the congress led to the creation of Locarno’s Camellia Park, a project that was possible thanks to initiative of the former head gardener of the city of Locarno, Mr. Remo Ferriolli. In a second phase, I carried on the project with enthusiasm. The park has been recognized internationally.

It is also because of Mary’s contacts that we have had the pleasure to meet exquisite people and thus broaden our horizons internationally. Firstly, we met the people in charge of the ICS: after Mrs. Pat Macdonald, Mr. Greg Davis and, up to last year, Mrs. Patricia Short and her husband Herb. I want to add the late Mr. Peter Fischer, active in Wingst, Germany, and our friends in Dresden: Mr. Gottfried Lang with Matthias Riedel, Wolfang Friebel and Waldemar Max Hansen. Not forgetting our Italian friends, the Coggi family with Andrea Corneo, current president of the SIC, and Mr. Gianmario Motta, vice-president of the ICS, and his wife Mirella. All of them were and are always enthusiastic when visiting us in Locarno. Without Mary we would not have had all of these opportunities. Many times she generously invited us to unforgettable dinners together with our friends from all over the world. In the past few years Dr. Rolf Stockmann has capably taken
over these international responsibilities as director of ICS for Switzerland. It is once again thanks to Mary that we were able to find such a competent successor.

Thank you Mary for having had the privilege to know you.

Daniele Marcacci; and the S.S.d.C committee

Prof. Zhang Hongda (Hungta Chang)

Chang was born in October 1914 in Jiexi County of Guangdong Province, PR China. Chang died on 20 January 2016 at the age of 102. He graduated from the Biology Department of Sun Yat-sen University in 1939, and stayed as an academic in the same University after that. He was a Botany Professor and Head of the Department. He was the President of the Ecological Society of Guangdong Province and the Botanical Society of Guangdong Province. The standard author abbreviation Hung T. Chang is used to indicate this individual as the author when citing a botanical name, but his Chinese name in Pinyin is Zhang Hongda, which has been widely used since 1980s. He contributed to 4 volumes of the *Flora Republicae Popularis Sinicae*, which was later translated into English as the *Flora of China*. The monograph series received the very prestigious China State Natural Science First Class Award in 2009, and he was one of the ten awardees.

Chang was among the first group of professors qualified as Supervisors of PhD students in China. He supervised over 100 masters, PhD students and postdoctoral fellows. He was the leader of Botany Research at Sun Yat-sen University after 1954. He established a Germany cooperation project and established a Rainforest Research Station in Bawangling, Hainan Province in 1987; and a Ministry of Education Tropical Subtropical Forest Ecosystem Experiment Station at Heishiding in Guangdong in the same year.

He travelled to mountains all over China, including Guangdong, Guangxi, Hunan, Sichuan, and Yunnan Provinces. In plant taxonomy, he discovered 7 new plant genera and nearly 500 new plant species, including 206 new camellia species or varieties. He published 27 monographs and textbooks, and over 300 scientific papers. He was a famous taxonomist in Theaceae and Hamamelidaceae. Chang’s major contribution to botanical theory was the Cathaysian origin of flowering plants, which was published in 1980 in the journal of Sun Yat-sen University. His theory has been cited throughout the world. In 1986, he proposed a classification system of seed plants, spermatophytes, and divided the Spermatophyta into 10 subdivisions, including the flowering plants Phanerogamophytina.

Wang Zhonglang sent this message

I would like to tell you some sad news: the famous camellia taxonomist, Prof. Zhang Hongda (H.T. Chang) passed away at 16:30 on 20 January 2016 in Guangzhou of China: he was 102 years old. His funeral will be held at 15:00 on 25 Jan. 2016 (tomorrow) in Guangzhou.

In the past recent days, the whole of China has been very cold, with heavy snow in many places. China has a saying that when an important person dies, the heavens will move, that is why the sky also cries at his death. The weather forecast said the temperature will change to become warmer after the 25th.

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**Jane Callander**

Jane, along with the late Marigold Assinder and me, led the battle that saved the historic camellias at Chiswick House in London. She called their plight to the attention of London area members of the ICS at a meeting in March 1994. The story about our early fight with neglect and mealybug appeared in the 1995 *International Camellia Journal*.

Our program of spraying and general care throughout the seasons lasted for more than 10 years. And Jane continued give her time as a gardening volunteer at Chiswick House until the onset of Alzheimer’s Disease. She died in October.

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**Herb Short**
## Treasurer’s report

### INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

### MOVEMENT IN DESIGNATED FUNDS - YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

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<th>Fund</th>
<th>31 May 2016</th>
<th>31 May 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Movements</td>
<td>Balance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>during year</td>
<td>£stg</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Register Fund</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Balance as at 1 June 2015</td>
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<td>16,777</td>
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<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Add: interest transferred from available funds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: transfers to available funds - print/mailing costs</td>
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<td><strong>Balance as at 31 May 2016</strong></td>
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<td><strong>16,841</strong></td>
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**Life Membership Fund**

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Movements</td>
<td>Balance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>during year</td>
<td>£stg</td>
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<td>Add: interest transferred from available funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Less: transfer to available funds - current year</td>
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<td>(508)</td>
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<td><strong>Balance as at 31 May 2016</strong></td>
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<td><strong>7,088</strong></td>
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**Otomo Research Fund**

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<td></td>
<td>Movements</td>
<td>Balance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>during year</td>
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<td>Add: interest/dividends transferred from available funds</td>
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<td>(122)</td>
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**Net transfers to available funds**

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<tr>
<td><strong>Total carried forward - see balance sheet</strong></td>
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**Total carried forward - see balance sheet**

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<th>31 May 2015</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td><strong>72,078</strong></td>
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# INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

## RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MAY 2016

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<tbody>
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<td>Net subscriptions current year</td>
<td>15,062</td>
<td>12,969</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sales of registers and supplements</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales of journals</td>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations - Otomo Research Fund</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations - other</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal advertising</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest - bank account</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest - bonds investment</td>
<td>1,762</td>
<td>2,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend - bonds investment</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realised gain on investment</td>
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<td>2,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>19,040</td>
<td>18,022</td>
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| **Operating Payments**  |             |             |
| Journal printing        | 6,012       | 7,799       |
| Journal mail out        | 4,754       | 5,309       |
| Website design and support | 4,548      | 3,924       |
| Membership booklet printing | 0         | 769         |
| Otomo Research Fund - grants | 1,368      | 122         |
| Miscellaneous expenses  | 149         | 320         |
| Investment management fee | 137        | 114         |
| **Total Payments**      | 16,968      | 18,357      |

| **Net Receipts/(Payments) for the year** | 2,072 | (333) |

**Available Funds - Reconciliation**

Less - Net Transfers to designated funds | (379) | (4,258) |
Add - Exchange gain on bond investment (USA) | 3,193 | 6,325  |
Add - balance b/fwd at 1 June 2015 | 6,502 | 4,770  |

**Available funds balance c/fwd at 31 May 2016** | 11,388 | 6,502 |
## INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA SOCIETY

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MAY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£stg 2016</th>
<th>£stg 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank (Lloyds Bank)</td>
<td>4,210</td>
<td>2,214</td>
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<tr>
<td>PayPal account</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>440</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subscriptions receivable</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>11,797</td>
<td>4,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscriptions received in advance</td>
<td>(1,848)</td>
<td>(1,924)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued costs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(577)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>(1,848)</td>
<td>(2,501)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Current Assets</strong></td>
<td>9,949</td>
<td>1,733</td>
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<td><strong>Term Assets</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bond Investment (USA)</td>
<td>73,896</td>
<td>76,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Assets</strong></td>
<td>83,845</td>
<td>78,580</td>
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</table>

**Represented by:**

**Designated Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>£stg 2016</th>
<th>£stg 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Register Fund</td>
<td>17,138</td>
<td>16,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership Fund</td>
<td>6,630</td>
<td>7,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Otomo Research Fund</td>
<td>48,689</td>
<td>48,149</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Designated Funds</strong></td>
<td>72,457</td>
<td>72,078</td>
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</table>

**Available Funds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>£stg 2016</th>
<th>£stg 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11,388</td>
<td>6,502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funds</strong></td>
<td>83,845</td>
<td>78,580</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We the officers of the International Camellia Society acknowledge our responsibilities for:

1) preparing the financial statements set out on pages 1 to 5 inclusive, on a consistent basis from year to year
2) ensuring that the Society keeps proper accounting records to enable the preparation of the attached financial statements.

The financial statements were approved on 15 September 2016 on behalf of the officers of the International Camellia Society and were signed on its behalf by:

President - Dr and Professor Guan Kaiyun

Treasurer - Mrs C Million
International Camellia Society Officers 2016-2018

President
Guan Kaiyun, Kunming Institute of Botany, 132 Lanhei Road, Heilongtan, Kunming, Yunnan, 650204, China
Email: guanky@mail.kib.ac.cn

Treasurer
Clare Million, 38 Galveston Road, London, SW15 2SA, U.K.
Email: claremillion@gmail.com

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Email: joanwynjones@hotmail.com

Membership Registrar
Li Jiyuan, Research Institute of Subtropical Forestry, 73 Daqiao Road, Fuchun Street, Fuyang City, Zhejiang, 311400, China
Email: jiyuan_li@126.com

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Email: patricia-short@btconnect.com

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Web Manager
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## ICS Regional Officers 2016-2018

### Africa

**Director**  
Keith Kirsten, P.O. Box 1458, Fourways, Gauteng, 2055, South Africa  
Email: keith@keithkirsten.com

**Mem. Rep**  
Keith Kirsten, as above  
Subscription: R60/70

### Australia

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Subscription: CHF27/33

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Subscription: £18/20.50

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Ron Wolfe, 2019 Old Dominion, Albany, Georgia, 31721, U.S.A.  
Email: wolfe_er@bellsouth.net  
Mem. Rep  
Florence Crowder, 1149 Cockerham Road, Denham Springs, LA 70726, U.S.A.  
Email: florence.crowder@cox.net  
Subscription: $17/20
## Membership report

ICS members’ subscription rates current in 2016. Yearly subscriptions should be paid promptly every January, to the membership Representatives listed below:

Calculation of subscription rates for Life Membership. In the case of Double Life Membership the age of the younger of the two members should be used:

- Less than 50 years of age, 30 times the annual subscription rate.
- Between 50 and 65 years of age, 20 times the annual subscription rate.
- More than 65 years of age, 15 times the annual subscription rate.

### 2016 ICS Membership

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Double</th>
<th>Single</th>
<th>Double</th>
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</tr>
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</table>

1) Excludes members registered from Vietnam (1)
2) Excludes members registered from Argentina (1); France (17)
3) Excludes members registered from Denmark (1); UK (1)
4) Excludes members registered from Benelux (1); Vietnam (2)
5) Excludes members registered from Benelux (2); France (2); Italy (2)
6) Excludes members registered from Spain (1)
7) No report 2016
8) Excludes members registered from Panama (2)
9) Excludes members registered from Channel Island (1); Croatia (1); Hungary (1); Ireland (5); Norway (8); Sweden (2); Switzerland (1); Vietnam (2)  *data 2015
Membership Changes 2016

Argentina
New Member
BARBOSA, Mrs Dolores. Carlos Gardel 50, San Isidro,1609, Argentina
Total new member=1, Single=1

Australia
New Members
BOWDEN, Mr K. & Mrs A..14 Keith Road, Blackwood, SA 5051
CROKER, Mr & Mrs R.. 9 Bluestone Lane, “The Arbour”, Berry, NSW 2535
SMITH, Mr & Mrs B..123 Bland Street. Kiama, NSW 2533
VIARELLA, Mr D & Mrs T.34 Annesley Avenue, Stanwell Tops, NSW 2508
Total New Members=8, Double=4

Change
DI SALVIA, Mrs B. 61 Twynam Street, Narrandera, NSW 2700.changes from double to single.

Benelux
New Members
-Belgium
ARBORETUM KALMTHOUT, Heuvel 8, Kalmthout, 2920, Belgium.
D’HOOGHE, Dhr Konstantijn. Waterstraat 34, Gijzegem (Aalst), 9308, Belgium.
MATHELIER, Mme Dominique. Rue de Berloz 75, Boelhe, 4250, Belgium.
-Netherland
Total New Members=4, Single=4

Channel Islands
Change
BERRY, Mrs J. 2 Glenmore Cottages, Gorey Village main Road, Grouville, JE4 9EP, Jersey, C.I.
TOUZEL, Mrs O.K. Le Jardin de la Chasse, La Rue du Bouillon, St John, JE3 4FG, Jersey, C.I.
Changes from Life Double to Life Single.

China
New Members
CHEN, Min, Linlong Flower Horticultural Farm, No 2 Fuyang Road, Fuli Village, Yongfu Town, Zhangping City, Fujian Province,364401, China. Tel 0597-7886499.
CHEN, Qing. Fuli Village, Yongfu Town, Zhangping City, Fujian Province, 364401, China. Tel 15159004520.
CHEN, Shangchong. Chonghui Flowers & Tree Seedling Farm, No 15 Jingzhong Beilu Road,Yongfu Town, Zhangping City, Fujian Province, 364401, China. Tel 0597-7881605.
DONG, Cuiying. Dali Bureau of Finance, No 2,Cangshanlu Road, Xiaguan District, Dali, Yunnan Province, 671000, China. Tel 13988536098.
FAN, Zhengqi. Research Inst. of Subtropical Forestry, No 73 Daqiao Road, Fuyang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 311400, China.
FENG, Baojun. Kunming Inst. of Botany, No 132 Lanhei Road, Panlong District, Kunming, Yunnan Province, 650201, China.
FENG, Wenzhi. Guangdong Guichayuan Eco-Agricultural Development Co.Ltd, No 9 Xinnandong Road, Wenhai, Shizhou Village, Chencun Town, Shunde District, Foshan, Guangdong Province, 528311, China. Tel 13516639368.

GAOZHOU City Camellia Association, HU, Longhua. Anliangpucun Village, Caojiang Town, Gaozhou City, Maoming, Guangdong, 525243, China. Tel 1362659994.

GU, Shunxiang. Bureau of Agriculture & Forestry, Qionglai City, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, 611530, China. Tel 13558628156.

GUANGDONG ApoLu Eco-Agricultural Development Co. Ltd, attn: Mr HOU,Wenqing. Room B06, Second Floor, LufuYuan Garden (Food Mall, Jianhainanlu Road, Daliang Street), Shunde District, Foshan, Guangdong, 528300, China. Tel 13702435167.

GUANGDONG Guichayuan Eco-Agricultural Development Co. Ltd. attn: Mr MAI, Jielang. Zone C, Juhuawan Agricultural Farm, Exit Malong, Foshan First Round Road (Part of Longcong First Round Road), Foshan, Guangdong, 528311, China. Tel 1392328741.

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HONG, Yongfa. Zhaoqing Lufeng Garden and Landscape Engineering Co. Ltd, Room 2203, Building 14,Dongshenmingyuan Garden, Donggang Road, Duanzhou District, Zhaoqing City, Guangdong Province, 562060, China. Tel 13902361800.

HOU, Wenqin. Guangdong ApoLu Eco-Agricultural Development Co. Ltd, Room B06, Second Floor, LufuYuan Garden (Food Mall, Jianhainanlu Road, Daliang Street), Shunde District, Foshan, Guangdong, 528300, China. Tel 13702435167.

HU, Jinjun. Taiwan Antique Camellia Garden Co. Ltd, No 9, Fanghua Ave., Flower World, Chencun Town, Shunde District, Foshan, Guangdong, 528313, China. Tel 1538755186.

HUANG, Qingqiu. Meixian Yannanfei Chatian Co. Ltd, Jianying Park, Meixian County, Meizhou, Guangdong Province, 514759, China. Tel 13823805234.

HUANG, Shuzeng. Flower Inst.of Dali Academy of Agriculture, No 28, Longxi Road, Xiaguans District,Dali, Yunnan Province, 671000, China. Tel 13608829996.

LI, Xiangpeng. Shanghai Botanical Garden, No 1111, Longwu Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai 200231, China.

LI, Liancai. Li-liancai Seedling Farm, Lizhuang Village, Yongfu Town, Zhangping City, Fujian Province, 364401, China. Tel 13950815620.

LI, Xinlei. Research Inst. of Subtropical Forestry, No 73 Daqiao Road, Fuyang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 311400, China.

LI, Kewe. Baihe Camellia Garden, No 141 Xiyizhenlu Road, Linqiong Town, Qionglai City, Chengdu, Sichuan Province, 611530, China. Tel 15881007124.

LIANG, Zhan. Hai’er Information Science Co. Ltd., Chuangpai Buidingbei 702A, No 1, Hai’er Road, Laoshan District, Qingdao, Shandong Province, 266000, China. Tel 0532-88937803.


LIANG, Weijie. Meixian Yannanfei Chatian Co. Ltd, Changjiao Village, Yanyang Town, Meixian County, Meizhou, Guangdong Province, 514759, China. Tel 13823811111.

LIU, Xiaowu. Huzhaoshan Forest Farm, Sunqiao Town, Jingshan County, Hubei Province, 431815, China. Tel 0724-7409126.

LIU, Haiyan. Guizhou Botanical Garden, No 86, Luchongguan Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, 550004, China.

LIU, Xinkai. Palm Valley, Palm Eco-Town Development Co. Ltd. Liucun Village, Huilong Town, Gaoyao District, Zhaqoing, Guangdong, 526112, China. Tel 13929891021.
MAI, Shiyao. Guangdong Guichayuan Eco-Agricultural Development Co. Ltd, Zone C, Juhuawan Agricultural Farm, Shunde District, Foshan, Guangdong Province, 528311, China. Tel 13923282741.

QIU, Yi. Yiyixiang Horticultural Farm, Nanya, Zhulong Street, Fangcun Town, Liwan District, Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, 510300, China. Tel 13928281971.

SHEN, Yunguang. Kunming Inst.of Botany, No 132 Lanhei Road, Panlong District, Kunming, Yunnan Province, 650201, China.

SONG, Yao. Shanghai Botanical Garden, No 1111, Longwu Road, Xuhui District, Shanghai 200231, China.

WANG, Xiangnan. Hunan Academy of Forestry, No 658 S. Shaoshan Road, Changsha, Hunan Province, 410004, China.

WU, Zhanfeng. Shude Yunxiang Camellia Garden, Crossroad (Huahui Ave., & Xianyong, Wendeng Rd) Huahui Ave., Chencun Town, Shunde District, Foshan, Guangdong, 528313, China. Tel 13702266774.

WU, Mingyu. Meixian Yannanfei Chatian Co. Ltd, Changjiaocun Village, Meixian County, Meizhou, Guangdong Province, 514759, China. Tel 15812926127.

XIAO, Lirong. Gaozhou Camellia Association, No 19, Hengxiang, Park Road, Gaozhou City, Guangdong, 525299, China. Tel 13927582189.

XU, Guoxing. Foshan Mantuo Horticultural Farm, No 12 Mutan Road, Flower World, Chencun Town, Shunde District, Foshan, Guangdong Province, 528313, China. Tel 13902831966.

YE, Chuanxin. Meixian Yannanfei Chatian Co. Ltd, Changjiaocun Village, Meixian County, Meizhou, Guangdong Province, 514759, China. Tel 13823863418.

YIN, Hongfu. Research Inst. of Subtropical Forestry, No 73 Daqiao Road, Fuyang District, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 311400, China.

YU, Jinliang. Hangzhou Botanical Garden, No 1 Taoyuanling Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 310013, China.

YU, Wei. Hangzhou Botanical Garden, No 1 Taoyuanling Road, Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, 310013, China.

ZHENG, Jiansheng. Jinhua Lvshun Flower and Tree Seedling Association, Fangxiadian Village, Zhuma Township, Wucheng District, Jinhua, Zhejiang Province, 321000, China. Tel 13857982835.

ZHOU, Xingwen. Room 605, Building BA, East Campus, Yulin Normal University, No 1303, N. Jiaoyudonglu Rd., Yulin, Guangxi, 537000, China.

ZHOU, Minshun. Zhaqing Palm Valley Huayuan Co., Ltd, Liucun Village, Huilong Town, Gaoyao District, Zhaqing, Guangdong, 526112, China. Tel 13929891021.
ZOU, Tiancai. Guizhou Academy of Science, No 40,N.Yan’anlu Road, Guiyang, Guizhou Province, 550001, China. Total New Members=52,Life Group=1; Single=45;Group=6

France
New Members
ALLEGRE, Mr. Georges. 27, rue des Ecoles, 29890, Brignogan Plages, France
ASSOCIATION BREIZH CAMELLIAS, POST, Mr & Mme YVERT Christian. Kerbesquerrien, Cléden-Cap-Sizun, 29770, France
CARIOU, Mme. Anne-Marie. Kergoat, 29520, Chateauneuf Du Faou, France
HELIAS, Mme Danielle & M. Jean-Noël. Kergonan, 29100, Pouldergat, France
JOLIVET, Mr. Pierre. Village de keresquer 7, Mahalon, 29790, France
JOURNAUX, Mme. Chantal. 37, rue d’Auteuil, 75016, Paris, France
JULLIEN, Mr. Maxime. rue Pardessu 5, Blois, 41000, France
LE LANN, Mr. Jacques & Mme. Nicole. Kerivoal, 29460, St Eloy, France
LE LETTY, Mr & Mme Alain-Maryvonne. Route de kereval huella route d’audierne, Pluguffan, 29700, France
LEMAITRE, Mr. Joël & Mme. Patricia. La Favière, 44470, Carquefou, France
LOZACHMEUR, Mr & Mme Felix-Anne Marie. route de pouldreuzic 19, Pluguffan, 29700, France
TANNEAU, Mme Anne Marie. Menez keresquer 7, Mahalon, 29790, France
YVERT, Mr & Mme Christian-Josiane. Kerbesquerrien, Cléden-cap-sizun, 29770, France
Total New Members=22, Single=6, Double=8

Change
ASSOCIATION CAMELLIA, at Mr. Jean Lelay. 20, place Saint-Michel, 22200, Guingamp, France
FREOUR, Mme. Geneviève & Mr. Joseph. 24, rue des Courtils, Le Courtil Danet, 44260, Prinquiau, France
LECAM, Mr. Joseph & Mme. Armelle. 37, rue désiré Le Bonnicc, Pabu, 22200, Guingamp, France
LE CŒUR, Mr René & Mme. Rolande. 4, Hent Ruminalo, 22820, Plougrescant, France
LE NECHET, Mme. Janine. 157, avenue Daumesnil, 75012. Paris, France
MADEC, Mr. Jean-Michel & Mme. Denise. 40, rue du Moulin du Chat Le Fret, 29160, Crozon, France
MARECHAL, Mr. Alain & Mme. Françoise. 13, avenue du Coteau Fleuri la Californie, 83320, Carqueiranne, France
MAYMOU, Mr. Yann. 28, allée de Haou, 64100, Bayonne, France
PEPINIERES ROUE, Mr. Jean Yves ROUE. Kérangoué, 29610, Plouigneau, France

Germany
New Members
FLICK, Hanjörg Rebmannshalde, 577654, Offenburg
GREINER, Gabriele, In der Bül 15,91080 Uttenreuth
HARNISCH, Gernot, Ostheimer Weg 13,99867 Gotha
HEITKAM, Tony & BECKER Sascha, Augsburger Straße 77,01277, Dresden
KRAHEBERGER, Heinrich, Heideweg 17,90513, Zirndorf
Total New Members=5, Single=5
Change
FELDT, Manfred Häger Straße 8, 27321, Thedinghausen
GONSIOR, Dipl.-Ing Lucian, Horster Allee 12-22 /App. 013, 40721, Hilden
HÄRIG, Helmut, Birkenweg 1, 27801, Dötlingen
JOST, Michael, Schulstraße 25A, 67826, Hallgarten
MEIßNER, Gisela, Bernhardsbr. 65,01187, Dresden
PARG, Jürgen Bachstr., 864853, Otzberg

Italy
New members
BENATI, Franca. 20122, Milano
CAVESTRI, Enrico Norman. via de Amicis 44, 28887, Omegna
CONRAD GALBO, Margherita . piazza Cristoforo Bonavino 2b,16156, Genova Pegli
WILLIAMSON, Kate. via de Amicis 44, 28887, Omegna
LAI, Bruna. 20129, Milano
Total new members=5, Single=5

Japan
New Members
INOYUSI, Mr. Akihiro,6-3-3,101 Tougou, Munakata-shi, Fukuoka-ken, 811-3436, Japan
KARATO, Mr.Tadashi,5-9-9 Kitamachi, Nerima-ku, Tokyo, 179-0081, Japan
KARATO, Ms.Suzanne,5-9-9 Kitamachi, Nerima-ku, Tokyo, 179-0081, Japan
NAKAGAWA, Mr.Mamoru, 2-397 Irie, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken, 921-8011, Japan
NAKAMURA, Mr.Shinichi, 19 Miyab-mach, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken, 920-0006, Japan
OSHIMA, Mr.Sousui,493 ban-tyo,Iked-mach Kanazawa-shi Ishikawa-ken, 920-0985 Japan
Takahashi, Mr. Eiji,3-2108 Kamizawa , Midori-ku Nagoya-shi Aichi-ken 458-0014 Japan
UDA, Ms.Seisa, 4-2 Nagasakadai, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken, 921-8115, Japan
UEMURA, Mr.Akihide,19-3 Zaimoku-cho, Kanazawa-shi, Ishikawa-ken, 920-0921, Japan
Yoneyama, Mr.Kenji,923-10 Otsuka-cho, Izumo-shi ,Shimane-ken, 693-0063, Japan
Total New Members=10, Single=10

New Zealand
New Members
PHILLIPS, Mr G,210 Bruce Road, Levin, 5510
SWAN, Helen, 9 B Scotson Drive Witherlea, Blenheim
ALLEN, Jocelyn, 40 Waipapa Road,Whangarei, 1076
JURY, Mark & Abbie, 589 Otararoa Road, R.D.43, Waitara, 4383
Total New Members=5, Single=3, Double=1

Change
CAMERON-GAVIN, Mrs D, Apartment 633, Selwyn Heights Village, 42  Herd Road,
Hillsborough, Auckland, 1042
GORDON, Mrs E, 31 A White Street, Taradale, Napier, 4112
HAYDON, Mr N G, Room 67, Takanini Lodge, 9-11 Taka Street, Takanini,
Auckland, 2112
WILSON, Mrs P, 3A Ambler Avenue, Glen Eden, Auckland, 0602
NEALL, Dr & Mrs V E, 18 Hughes Avenue, Palmerston North, 4410
Portugal
New Members
LENCASTRE, Maria Vitória Albuquerque Vasconcelos. Casa de vila Boa - Vila Boa de Quires, Marco de Canavezes, 4630, Portugal
PIMENTEL (Quinta de S.Caetano), Luís Godofredo de Amaral. Rua de São Caetano nº38, Ponta Delgada – Açores, 9500-613, Portugal. Email:info@quintascaetano.com.pt
SAMPAIO, Maria Manuela Lello Brito. Quinta das Botas - Rua Cimo de Vila n745, Penacova – Felgueiras,4610-0513, Portugal
SKYPER, Andrew David. Quinta da Soalheiro Cidadelhe Cinfães,Cinfães,4690-021, PORTUGAL. Email:familyskipper@gmail.com
Total New Members=6, Single=2, Double=2

Change
COSTA, Isabel Dias. R. António Nobre nº239, Vila Nova de Famalicão,4760-868, Portugal. Email:i.dcosta@hotmail.com

Spain
New Members
ABUIN LAMAS, Javier, Benito Corbal, 42 - 7ºB,36001, Pontevedra, Spain. fjabuin@lagardenia.com
MORAIME, Jesús, Rafael Calvo, 42, 28010, Madrid, Spain. jesus@moraime.com
Total New Members=2, Single=2

Switzerland
New Members
PHILIP e Veronica,van Harreveld, La Strada da Piazzögna 6,6574,Vira Gambarogno
Total New Members=2, Double=1

United Kingdom
New Member
CLARK, Mr. Colin, 3 Galmpton Glade ,Galmpton, Brixham, TQ5 0LU. colin.clark3@btinternet.com
GEORGE, Alison & David BROWN, 17 Doulton Road, St. Austell, PL25 8JA. alison.george@live.co.uk
HALE, Angela & Kevin, 27 Yew Tree Road, Witley, Godalming, Surrey, GU8 5RQ. k.g.hale@btinternet.com
PETHERICK, Martin, Porthpean House, Porthpean, St. Austell, Cornwall, PL26 6AX. martinpetherick@hotmail.com
REED, Dr. Giles, 22A Charlton Road, Aynho, Banbury, OX17 8AD
RIDGWAY, Sir Andrew & Lady Valerie, Lower Winnard, Church Road, Bishopsteignton, TQ14 9QH
SCHMIDT, Kim-Nora & Robert, Greencoome, Porlock, Somerset, TA24 8NU. greencoome@btinternet.com
STUBBINGTON, Juliet, 52 Beverley Gardens, Ashburton, Newton, Abbott, TQ13 7BN.
TOMLIN, Colin & Penny, Crown Point Nursery, Igtham, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN15 0HB.
WATTERS, Dr. David G., 27 Higher Ranscombe Road, Brixham, TQ5 9HF. dgwatters@gmx.com
Total New Members=15, Single=5; Double=5
Change
HOLLAND PRIOR, Miss Tara. The Homestead, Crawley, Winchester, SO21 2PR. tarashark@hotmail.com. transferred from C.I.

United States
New Members
ARMSTRONG, J. J., 107 N. Central Ave. Belmont, NC 28012
BRADLEY, Elizabeth & Michael, 3564 Hartford Village Way, Mt. Pleasant, SC 29466
BURNETT, James B. & Jr, 140 Burnett Gardens Rd., DeRidder, LA 70634. Inkman140@gmail.org
GRAVES, Karin. 1062 Peralta Ave. Albany, CA 94706. karingraves@gmail.com
GREEN, Bobby, Green Nurseries, 415 N. Greeno Rd., Fairhope, AL 36532
HOOVER, Arthur. 10155 Highland Road, Baton Rouge, LA 70810.
LEE, Marshall, 1423 Jefferson Ave., New Orleans, LA 70115
MCKENNA, Toni & Fred, 3740 Battlefield Blvd, S. Chesapeake, VA 23322 tmckenna@cox.net
PHILLIPS, Gene, 8706 Whitfield Ave., Savannah, GA 31406. hep1198@gmail.com
PAMELA, Francisco Codina. 10155 Highland Road, Baton Rouge, LA 70810.
PRICE, Thomas, 2004 Golf Course Blvd, Bayside, CA 95524. tdprice@suddenlink.net
ROY, Linda & Roger, 38060 Hwy 16, PO Box 177, Watson, LA 70786-0177
SNOOKS, E. C. 6114 LaJolla Blvd. LaJolla, CA 92037. crichard@americancamellias.org
WEEKS, Thomas, 11281 Jake Pearson Rd, Conroe, TX 77304. tommyweeks@consolidated.net
WILLIAMS, Sandra & David, PO Box 67, Roberta, GA 31078. dscm@pstel.net
Total New Members=20, Life Single=1; Single=9; Double=5

Change
MILLER, Elizabeth Miller, Library, University of Washington, P O Box 354115, Seattle, WA 98195

Vietnam
TRAN, Hiep Anh, 33 Dong Da, Da Lat 10000, Vietnam. kimhoatra7080@yahoo.com
Deceased 2016

AUSTRALIA
Mr Barry Di SALVIA

CHANNEL ISLANDS
Mr M J TOUZEL
Mrs J P STEVENS

GERMANY
Mr Günter CHAMIER

JAPAN
Mr Satoru KIMURA
Mr Teruo SATO

NEW ZEALAND
Mr Rod BIELESKI

UNITED KINGDOM
Mr Malcolm NASH
Miss Joan B LORRAINE
Miss Dorothy Ruth TURNER
Mr Alan W. SMITH
Mrs Jane O. STANLEY
Miss Shirley Jean SPARROW
Mr Patrick LOHAN
Mr Jack BENSON
Mr Peter CHAPPELL
Mr John RAWLING
Mrs Moira MOLLOY
Miss Jane CALLANDER

United States
Mrs Lillian GORDY
Mrs Kai Mei PARKS
Mr William C. WYATT
这是我作为主席首次为《国际山茶杂志》写的致辞。我的任期从 2016 年初正式开始。对我来说，成为协会主席，既是无上的荣誉，同时肩负着很大的责任。作为来自非英语国家的第一位主席，接任主席的职责面临很大的挑战和压力。在此，我要衷心感谢国际茶花协会的全体成员及所有官员，特别是副主席和刚刚离职的主席，感谢你们在过去的一年提供的协助！

2016 年国际茶花协会最重大的事件是大理举办的大会。2016 国际茶花大会是非常成功的大会。来自澳大利亚、比利时、中国、法国、德国、意大利、日本、荷兰、新西兰、葡萄牙、西班牙、瑞士、英国和美国等 14 个国家的 197 位代表参加了本次大会。大会分三个专题，共收到 72 篇高水平的科学论文。有 33 位做了精彩的学术报告。我们也非常荣幸地参加第十届中国茶花博览会和第二十六届全国兰花博览会，参观了张家花园、苍山植物园，并实地考察了永平县宝台山的巨大的野生山茶林。所有这些都给我们留下了美丽且难以忘却的记忆。

此外，我们还高兴地参观了位于大理古城的新建成的文庙、新改造的洱海公园，位于团山公园的茶花园，这些园地永久地留给了大理人民。这些园地时刻提醒大理人民，在他们美丽的大理市曾经举办过一届成功的国际茶花大会。大理州政府、大理市政府和大理人民花了八年时间准备，使之成为圆满成功的一届大会。我们谨对大会秘书处、州长、副州长、市长、副市长及大理州和大理市的所有政府官员，所有组委会成员、志愿者及为大会成功举办贡献力量的每一位表示衷心的感谢！

本届大会首次有四项报告获得了由评审委员会评选出的最佳科学论文奖，该委员会由李纪元教授担任主席，成员有詹妮佛▪特雷汉，女士，王仲朗，教授，乔治▪奥雷尔，博士，龙▪沃尔夫，先，田中孝幸，教授及艾娃▪哈伍德，女士。

有 9 座花园申请成为国际杰出茶花园并且全部获得通过。澳大利亚植物学家乔治▪奥雷尔（George Orel）博士和安东尼▪克里，意大利计算机科学教授吉安马里奥▪奥塔，先生，棕榈园林有限公司董事长吴桂昌，先生等 4 人获得了国际茶花协会主席勋章，以表彰他们在世界山茶属方面做出的突出贡献。

该协会理事会也很荣幸地授予帕特和赫伯▪肖国际茶花协会的荣誉终身会员，以表彰他们在服务国家茶花协会及其所在区域做出的突出贡献。在过去的几十年里他们一直活跃在需要他们的地方，先后成为国际茶花协会会员、副主席、主席、《国际山茶杂志》主编，奥托姆基金会主席等。他们的友谊、鼓励和建议都受到世界范围的广泛赞誉。这是国际茶花协会 54 年历史上首次授予荣誉终身会员。

下一届国际茶花大会将于 2018 年 3 月 24-29 日在法国南特市（Nantes）举办。各位代表将能欣赏到法国美丽的主办城市及其周边地区的茶花展、当地吸睛亮点、独特的文化和野外考察旅行。

国际茶花协会副主席巴里▪迪▪萨尔维亚先生的突然辞世让我们极其震惊和深感悲痛。巴里曾为国际茶花协会服务多年，并且给世界茶花界做出了巨大的贡献。巴里是我们的亲密朋
2016 年是澳大利亚茶花文化极其重要的一年，建立了新的全国性组织，致力于保护澳大利亚山茶科最珍稀的物种，包括山茶属的野生种和数以百计的珍稀美丽的品种。称为澳大利亚茶花方舟组织（Camellia Ark Australia Inc），该组织于今年 4 月在 Camellias R Us 苗圃正式成立了。

2016 年是中国茶花界多产的一年，培育了超过 200 个新的茶花品种。这些新品种的大多数都一年四季开花，且盛花期在夏季。有些品种有良好的抗高温和耐旱性质。这些成就让我们改变了山茶花开花季的传统观念。这些创新将会促进茶花栽培的发展及扩展茶花在世界上的栽培区域。

更多的好消息，云南省茶花协会于 2016 年 9 月正式成立了。这是中国建立的第一个省级茶花协会。

也特别感谢我们的官网新管理员吉安马里奥·莫塔（Gianmario Motta）教授。国际茶花协会的新的网站将于 2016 年底完成。

最近，美国茶花协会成立了茶花保护委员会。佛罗伦斯·克劳德（Florence Crowder）女士被选为委员会主席，成员还有来自美国茶花各产地的 12 位委员。国际茶花协会历史茶花和新品种保护专业委员会将于 2017 年 2 月 12-15 日在路易斯安那州的巴吞鲁日（Baton Rouge）召开年度会议。我祝愿该会取得成功，并希望所有的参会人员在美国的访问愉快。

今年 4 月，肥厚山茶和肥厚茶梅的故乡，日本熊本县遭受到强烈地震，幸运的是肥厚茶花协会拯救了他们的珍贵植物。

更多的好消息来自日本：大岛高等学校的学生们在大理茶花大会上报告了他们的活动，也参加了日本森林协会的比赛并获得了大奖。

我知道今年国际茶花协会各个区域还有不少重要的事件，但在简短的致辞中很难包括每一件事。然而，在即将结尾的时候还是有一则带来惊喜的消息，国际茶花著名的育种家内维尔海顿先生，也是刚离任的国际茶花品种登录官，极其慷慨大方地捐献了三万英镑给奥托姆基金会！更多详情请参见奥托姆基金会的报告。

our camellia friends stay happy and healthy and your camellias thrive and bring you beauty！

祝愿我们的茶花朋友们快乐和健康，茶花茁壮成长并给你们带来美丽。

国际茶花协会主席 管开云
Otomo Research Fund Report  2016
2016 年奥托姆基金会报告

当我们正准备写这份报告的时候，就收到了内维尔•海顿的一封信。直到 2009 年内维尔一直是奥托姆基金咨询委员会主席，最近完全退休了。他随信附上了一张三万英镑的支票。

当我们感谢他并告诉他这金额让我们像个木头人作者用言语都无法表达了，他说他很高兴这张支票给了我“一份愉快的惊喜，这是有意而为之的”---现在他“能高兴地看你怎么用它了”。

我们把这张支票转交给国际茶花协会的财务主管克莱尔•米伦（Clare Million）并告诉了管开云主席（参见主席致辞）。最终我们将设法在世界金融市场如此动荡的时候获得更多利息：英镑迎来了自 1985 年以来兑美元的最低时刻，利息率实际上也几乎无存。

内维尔的捐赠极大地增加了基金的本金，他作为主席已经帮助基金从已故的大伴幸子女士于 1997 年最初捐献的 2087 英镑（50 万日元），至 2009 年 5 月 31 日增长到 36893 英镑。在那期间，从 1998 年至 2009 年基金获得了 8613 英镑利息，资助的研究基金达到了 5553 英镑。

如今基金的本金已上升到 48689 英镑。这意味着内维尔新的捐款使本金数增加到近 8 万英镑。确实难以置信！谢谢你，谢谢你，谢谢你，内维尔！

然而，至 2016 年 3 月 31 日财年结算才有年息 1801 英镑。所以，我们仍然有困难对值得研究的项目进行更有意义的资助。

今年我们仅收到一个申请项目。这是一个在非常大的花园用 GPS 系统定位茶花的项目。虽然这是一个有趣的想法，但是咨询委员会认为它不符合奥托姆基金会研究的目标而被否决了。

马科斯•汉森，同意继任赫曼•斯科苔，在咨询委员会的任期至 2019 年底。欢迎到委员会，马科斯。

有些悲伤的是，霍华德•罗德斯（Howard Rhodes）在经历 2 个任期后决定退出委员会。谢谢你，霍华德，非常有帮助的在任十年。

非常感谢所有对本基金有贡献的人们，同时我们希望你能通过你的会员代表继续这样做。

奥托姆研究基金会咨询委员会主席 赫伯•肖特
Web Manager’s Report 2016
2016网站管理员报告

我于2016年接任了网站管理员。我分析了目前网站并在大理会议期间理事会上建议对该网站更新。当前的网站总体是好的，但是需要更丰富的知识来源和更灵便的导航界面。

这个网站应该让我们所有人都可以访问的知识来源。因此，它应包含以往期刊和大会上发表的所有文章。大卫•特雷汉（David Trehane）已经开始了这项工作，而且我认为我们应当继续完成它（感谢大卫！）。为了增加山茶花的知识，我们将添加一个茶花物种词典，包含一段描述和一张图片，我们将为网络茶花登录（Web Camellia Register）添加品种的参考图片及杰出茶花园的名录，在那里你可以找到每一个品种。怀着同样的目的，兴趣小组如历史茶花和保护工作组将有他们专门的网页。其他兴趣小组也欢迎建立相应的网页。我们还努力通过按钮设计使导航更加方便。

另一个目的是简化管理。会员代表将能够访问会员的信息，以缩短更新时间并避免重复、拼写错误等。国际茶花品种登录官通过在线表格了解新品种和物种，并将能够随时检查网络茶花登录。

此项目的预算直到6月份才下来，因为它需要经历一个复杂的法律程序。现在我正与现在管理我们网站的公司Tribiq一起工作，正推行网站设计。我们已经在纸上速写了网站的大多数页面，我们认为会在今年圣诞前完成。当然，我们也计划推出智能手机版本。

访问者和访问数目与去年相当。国际茶花协会网站共有50,000个年度访问(平均每天150个)，高峰期出现在4月，来自英国与美国的访问最多。网络茶花登录网站有15000的年度访问量(平均每天40个)，下载量比例较高。

祝福各位！
Gianmario Motta
ICS Web Manager

国际茶花协会网站管理员 吉安马里奥•莫塔
Editor’s report 2016
2016 年编辑报告
大理讨论的结果，同意继续制作本刊的印刷版本，以作为有形的和持久的协会活动记录，这是大家的共同期望。本刊可吸引关注到不同的活动领域，那些特别有兴趣的人则可以通过国际茶花协会网站追踪到相应的内容。吉安马里奥•莫塔的工作使官网日益增加有价值的信息资源。

2016 年是一个大会举办年，本期的大部分文章都忠实于大理发表的内容，文章涵盖宽泛的主题：从山茶提取物用于杀虫剂到培育新的云南山茶品种。所有的文章都可在官网上看到全文，包括那些未在大理茶花大会上做报告的文章。

新认证的国际杰出茶花园是有特色的，收录在该章节中，也是本次大会的亮点之一。有三个系列报告，其中一个是 17 岁的中学生滨田黎明（Remei Hamada）做的，他介绍了日本的大岛和通过茶花使该岛屿获得新生的故事。

新书《中国首届茶花摄影邀请赛作品集》登载了国家级摄影比赛的作品，感谢张庆兴，允许本刊使用其中一些美丽的图像。

我感谢对今年出版做出贡献的人们和那些在编辑过程中提供帮助的人们，特别是麦克，也感谢乔治、托尼、马修的帮助和建议。更感谢一如既往提供慷慨无私翻译帮助的以下各位：卡琳、乔安娜、松本重雄、米雷拉、皮拉尔、帕斯卡，和王仲朗。
我希望你喜欢阅读今年本刊的内容。
碧•罗伯森
Informe del presidente 2016-11-04

Esta es la primera vez que escribo como presidente para el *International Camellia Journal*. Mi mandato empezó oficialmente a principios de 2016. Es un gran honor, a la vez que una gran responsabilidad para mí, ser el presidente de la ICS. Como primer presidente de un país de habla no inglesa, me enfrento a un gran desafío y presión al asumir la presidencia. Quiero expresar mi más sincero agradecimiento a todos los miembros de la ICS, a todos sus oficiales, especialmente a los vicepresidentes y a la presidenta anterior, por toda su ayuda durante este último año!


Además, estamos encantados de saber que el recién construido Templo de Confucio, la reconstrucción del Parque Yu’er en la ciudad antigua de Dali, y el jardín de Camelias en el Parque Tuanshan, que visitamos durante el congreso, se mantienen permanentemente para el pueblo de Dali. El Gobierno de la Prefectura de Dali, el Gobierno de la ciudad de Dali y el pueblo de Dali emplearon ocho años en los preparativos para conseguir que el congreso fuese un éxito. Nos gustaría expresar nuestro más sincero agradecimiento al secretario, al gobernador, a los vicegobernadores, al alcalde, a los alcaldes adjuntos, a todos los funcionarios de la prefectura y del gobierno municipal, a todos los miembros del Comité Organizador, a los voluntarios ya todos los que contribuyeron al éxito de este congreso!

Por primera vez, durante este congreso se entregaron cuatro premios a las mejores presentaciones de los artículos científicos, según lo determinado por el Comité de Evaluación presidido por el Prof. Li Jiyuan y formado por la Dña. Jennifer Trehane, el Profesor Wang Zhonglang, el Dr. George Orel, el Sr. Ron Wolfe, el Prof. Takayuki Tanaka y Dña. Elva Harwood. Nueve jardines presentaron su solicitud como Jardines de Excelencia de la ICS y todos ellos fueron aprobados. Se concedió la Medalla del Presidente a los botánicos australianos, el Dr. George Orel y Anthony Curry, al profesor italiano de ciencias informáticas Gianmario Motta y a Wu Guichang, Director de Palm Landscape Architecture Co. Ltd. de China, por sus amplias contribuciones al mundo del género *Camellia*.

Los directores de la Sociedad tuvieron el honor de conceder el título de Miembro Honorario Vitalicio de la ICS a Pat y Herb Short, en agradecimiento a su excelente servicio a esta sociedad y sus regiones. Durante muchos años estuvieron activamente involucrados como socios, sirviendo como Vice-presidente, Presidente, editor del Journal, Presidente del Comité Otomo y cualquier otra cosa que fuese necesario. Su amistad, aliento y consejos han sido muy apreciados por socios de todo el mundo. Esta es la primera vez que la ICS nombra un Miembro Honorario Vitalicio en sus 54 años de historia.

El próximo Congreso Internacional de Camelia se celebrará en Nantes, Francia, del 24 al 29 de marzo de 2018. Los participantes podrán disfrutar de exhibiciones de camelia, atracciones locales, una cultura única y estudios de campo en la ciudad anfitriona y la región circundante de esta hermosa parte de Francia.

La repentina muerte de nuestro presidente, D. Barry Di Salvia, fue un profundo golpe y un gran pesar para nosotros. Barry sirvió a la ICS durante muchos años e hizo grandes contribuciones a la comunidad de camelia del mundo entero. Barry fue nuestro amigo y sabio colega. Puedo recordar muy bien los felices momentos que pasamos juntos este año, en el congreso de Dali. Su fallecimiento es una gran pérdida para la sociedad.
2016 ha sido un año importante para la cultura de la camelia en Australia con el establecimiento de una nueva organización nacional dedicada a conservar las *Theaceae* más raras de Australia, incluyendo especies de *Camellia* y cientos de raros y hermosos cultivares. Esta asociación, llamada Camellia Ark Australia Inc., celebró su reunión inaugural en abril en el vivero Camellias R Us. El año 2016 también ha sido un año productivo en China, con más de 200 nuevos cultivares creados. La mayoría de estos cultivares florecen todo el año y tienen su plena floración durante el verano. Algunos presentan características de tolerancia al calor y resistencia al sol. Estos éxitos han cambiado nuestra visión tradicional de la estación de floración de las camelias. Estas innovaciones pueden promover el desarrollo del cultivo de camelia y extender su cultivo por todo el mundo. Más nuevas noticias, la Sociedad de Camelia de Yunnan fue inaugurada oficialmente en septiembre de 2016; la primera sociedad provincial de camelia que se establece en China. Gracias a nuestro director de la web, el Prof. Gianmario Motta, por su gran esfuerzo. La nueva web de la ICS estará terminada a finales de 2016. La Sociedad Americana de la Camelia ha formado, recientemente, un comité para la preservación de la camelia. Florence Crowder fue elegida como presidenta, con otros doce miembros de áreas de cultivo de EEUU. La reunión del Grupo de Trabajo para la Preservación y Protección de Camelias Históricas y Nuevas Especies de la ICS se celebrará en Batton Rouge, Luisiana, del 12 al 15 de febrero de 2017. Deseo que esta reunión sea un éxito y espero que los participantes disfruten de su visita a los EEUU. En abril, un enorme terremoto golpeó Kumamoto, la ciudad natal de las camelias Higo y de las sasanquas Higo. Afortunadamente, los miembros de las sociedades de camelias Higo y de sasanquas Higo lograron salvar sus preciosas plantas. Más noticias de Japón: los estudiantes de la Escuela Secundaria de Oshima, que presentaron sus trabajos en el congreso de Dali, compitieron en el evento de Sociedad Forestal Japonesa y fueron galardonados con el Grand Prize (Gran Premio). Sé que ha habido muchos acontecimientos significativos en todas las regiones de la ICS este año, pero me resulta imposible incluir todo en este breve informe, sin embargo, hay una noticia más que me ha cogido por sorpresa. Neville Hayden, cultivador de camelia y hasta hace poco nuestro Registrador, ha demostrado una generosidad extraordinaria al donar al Fondo Otomo 30 mil £! Los detalles se recogen en el informe del Fondo Otomo. ¡Que nuestros amigos de la camelia permanezcan felices y sanos y que sus camelias se desarrollen bien y nos traigan su belleza! Guan Kaiyun Presidente de la ICS

Informe del Fondo Otomo 2016
Acabábamos de empezar a escribir el informe cuando llegó una carta de Neville Haydon. Neville, que fue presidente del Consejo Asesor del Fondo Otomo hasta 2009, y que se ha retirado recientemente, adjuntaba un cheque a nombre de la Sociedad Internacional de Camelia por 30 mil libras esterlinas. Cuando le dimos las gracias y le dijimos que la cantidad nos había dejado sin palabras y con el “bloqueo del escritor”, el nos dijo que se alegraba de que el cheque me diera ‘una agradable sorpresa, ya que esa era la intención’ y que ahora él podía ‘disfrutar viendo cómo lo utilizas’. Entregamos el cheque a la tesorera de la ICS, Clare Million e informamos al presidente Guan Kaiyun (ver también el Informe del Presidente). Finalmente, tenemos que averiguar cómo obtener el máximo beneficio en estos momentos en que hay tal caos en el mundo financiero: la libra esterlina está en su nivel más bajo frente al dólar desde 1985, y las tasas de interés son prácticamente inexistentes. Con su donación, Neville aumenta radicalmente el capital del Fondo, que ya había ayudado a incrementar con su mano firme como presidente, desde la cantidad inicial de 2.087 £ (500.000 yenes) donadas por Dña. Sachiki Otomo en 1997, a 36.893 £ el 31 de mayo de 2009, final del año fiscal de la ICS. Durante ese periodo, se financiaron investigaciones por un total de 5.553 £, de los intereses de las 8.613 £ de intereses devengados por el fondo entre 1998 y 2009.
El capital del Fondo está ahora alrededor de 48.689 £. Esto significa que la donación de Neville aumenta el capital a casi 80.000 £. Realmente increíble! Gracias, gracias, gracias, Neville. Sin embargo, los intereses sobre el capital del año terminado el 31 de mayo de 2016 fueron solamente de 1.801 £. Por lo tanto, todavía tenemos dificultades tratando de hacer donaciones significativas a proyectos de investigación valiosos. Este año sólo tuvimos una solicitud de fondos. Fue para un sistema de localización de camelias por GPS en un jardín muy grande. Aunque era una idea interesante, fue rechazada por la Junta Asesora al no cumplir los requisitos de investigación del Fondo Otomo. Max Hansen ha aceptado completar el mandato de Hermann Schoentag en el Consejo Asesor, que finalizará en 2019. Bienvenido a bordo, Max. Informamos con tristeza que Howard Rhodes, tras dos mandatos en la Junta, ha decidido retirarse. Gracias Howard, por diez años muy provechosos. Nuestras gracias a todos los que han contribuido al Fondo a lo largo de los años, y esperamos que continúeis haciéndolo a través de vuestro Representante de los Socios.

Herb Short
Presidente del Consejo Asesor del Otomo Endowment Research Fund

Informe del administrador de la web 2016
Empecé en el cargo de administrador de la web en 2016. Analicé la web actual y propuse, en la reunión de directores de Dalí, una web renovada. La página web actual es agradable, pero debe ser una fuente rica en conocimiento con una navegación más ágil. La web debe ser una fuente accesible de conocimiento para todos nosotros. Así pues, debe contener todos los artículos publicados en las pasadas revistas y conferencias. David Trehane empezó este trabajo, y creo que debemos terminarlo (¡gracias David!). Con el fin de incrementar el conocimiento de camelias, incluiremos un diccionario de especies de camelia, con una descripción y una foto, y extenderemos la web del Registro de Camelia con imágenes de las variedades de camelia, y una lista de los Jardines de Excelencia, donde poder encontrar cada variedad. Con el mismo objetivo, tendrán sus páginas los grupos de interés, como el Grupo de Trabajo de conservación de Camelias Históricas. Otros grupos de interés serán bienvenidos. También estamos trabajando para facilitar la navegación mediante botones. Otro objetivo es simplificar la administración. Los representantes de los socios podrán tener acceso a la información de los socios, con el fin de simplificar las actualizaciones y evitar duplicados, errores de ortografía, etc. El Registrador de Camelias será consciente de las nuevas variedades y especies a través de un formulario en línea, y se podrá consultar la web del Registro de Camelia. El presupuesto para este proyecto solo está disponible desde junio, ya que requiere una operación legal compleja. Ahora estoy trabajando con Tribiq, la compañía que dirige nuestra actual web, en la implementación del diseño. Ya hemos esbozado en papel la mayoría de las páginas de la web, y pensamos que estaremos listos antes de Navidad. Por supuesto, también planeamos una versión para Smartphone. Los números de visitas y accesos a la web son similares a los del año pasado. La web de la ICS tiene unas 50.000 visitas anuales (150 al día), que alcanzan su punto máximo en abril, con Reino Unido y EEUU como principales visitantes. A su vez, la web del Registro de Camelia tiene un total de 15.000 visitas al año (40 diarias) con un alto porcentaje de descargas. Mis mejores deseos para todos,
Gianmario Motta
Administrador de la web de la ICS
Informe de la editora
Bee Robson
Como resultado de una discusión en Dali, se acordó que era conveniente continuar con la versión impresa de esta Revista, como registro tangible y duradero de las actividades de la Sociedad. El *journal* llama la atención sobre las diferentes áreas de actividad para que, aquellos que tienen un interés especial puedan seguirlo a través de la web de la ICS. El trabajo realizado por Gianmario Motta está facilitando que esta web sea un recurso cada vez más valioso. Al ser 2016 año de congreso, gran parte de la revista se dedica a los trabajos presentados en Dali, artículos que abarcan un amplio rango de temas, desde el desarrollo de extractos de plantas de camelia para uso insecticida, hasta el cultivo de nuevas reticulatas. Todos los artículos pueden encontrarse completos en la web, además de los trabajos que no fueron seleccionados para su presentación oral.

Los nuevos Jardines de Excelencia presentados y aceptados fueron uno de los momentos destacados del Congreso. Una serie de tres presentaciones, una de ellas realizada por el estudiante de 17 años Remei Hamada, cuenta la historia de la isla de Oshima y su proyecto para regenerar la isla mediante las camelias.

Un nuevo libro, *First China Championship of Camellia Photography* (Primer Concurso de China de Fotografía de Camelia), contiene lo mejor de las entradas del concurso fotográfico nacional: mi agradecimiento a Qingxing Zhang por darnos permiso para utilizar algunas de las hermosas imágenes.

Agradezco a todos aquellos que este año han contribuido a esta publicación, y a aquellos que han colaborado en el proceso editorial, especialmente a Mike Robson, George Orel, Tony Curry y Matthew Denton-Giles por su ayuda, y como siempre, a quienes han realizado las traducciones tan generosamente: Karin Jacobs-Gebauer, Joanna Guedes, Shigeo Matsumoto, Mirella Motta, Pilar Vela, Pascal Vieu y Wang Zhonglang.

Espero que disfrutéis leyendo la Revista este año.

**French translated by Pascal Vieu**

Rapport du président 2016

J’écris pour le Journal International du Camellia pour la première fois en tant que président. Mon mandat a débuté officiellement début 2016. C’est pour moi un grand honneur, autant qu’une lourde responsabilité, que d’être le président de l’ICS. En tant que premier président issu d’un pays non-anglophone, j’ai été sollicité et fortement incité à accepter cette charge. J’aimerais exprimer mes sincères remerciements à tous les membres de l’ICS, aux membres du bureau, et particulièrement aux vice-présidents et à la présidente sortante pour toute leur aide au cours de l’année écoulée !

Pour l’ICS le principal événement de 2016 a été le Congrès International du Camellia qui s’est déroulé à Dali. Il a été un franc succès. Nous avons reçu 197 participants qui ont participé à ce congrès issus de 14 pays, dont l’Allemagne, l’Australie, la Belgique, la Chine, l’Espagne, la France, l’Italie, le Japon, la Nouvelle-Zélande, les Pays-Bas, le Portugal, le Royaume-Uni, la Suisse et les USA. Nous avons eu 3 sessions académiques et reçu 72 publications d’un haut niveau scientifique. Les 33 participants ont réalisé d’excellentes présentations. Nous avons eu la chance de pouvoir visiter le 10e Festival National Chinois du Camellia et le 26e Festival National Chinois de l’Orchidée, ainsi que le jardin Zhang et le Jardin Botanique de Cangshan ainsi que de voir sur le terrain la grande forêt de camellias sauvages des Baotaishan, dans le district de Yongping. Tout cela nous laisse un merveilleux et inoubliable souvenir.

De plus nous sommes ravis d’apprendre que le temple de Confucius, récemment construit, le parc Yu’er, reconstruit dans la vieille ville de Dali, et le jardin des camellias du parc de Tuanshan, que nous avons visités, ont été pérennisés pour l’usage des habitants de Dali. Ils rappelleront aux habitants qu’un Congrès International du Camellia s’est tenu avec succès dans leur belle ville de Dali. Le gouvernement de la préfecture de Dali, la municipalité de Dali et la population de Dali
ont passé 8 ans à préparer la réussite de ce congrès. Nous souhaitons exprimer nos remerciements sincères au secrétaire, au gouverneur, aux vice-gouverneurs, au maire et ses adjoints, à tous les officiels de la préfecture et de la municipalité de Dali, à tous les membres du Comité d’Organisation, aux volontaires et à tous ceux qui ont contribué au succès de ce congrès!

Lors de ce congrès et pour la première fois, les meilleures présentations de publications scientifiques ont été récompensées par quatre prix attribués par un comité d’évaluation présidé par Pr Li Jiyuan assisté de Mme Jennifer Trehane, Pr Zhonglang Wang, Dr George Orel, M. Ron Wolfe, Pr Takayuki Tanaka, et Mme Elva Harwood.

Les candidatures de neuf jardins au label Jardin d’Excellence ont été approuvées. La médaille du président de l’ICS a été accordée à deux botanistes australiens, le Dr George Orel et Anthony Curry, au professeur italien de sciences informatiques le Pr Gianmario Motta, et à M. Wiu Guichang, président du conseil d’administration de la Palm Landscape Architecture Co, Ltd. de Chine, pour leur contribution exceptionnelle au monde du genre Camellia.


Le prochain congrès aura lieu à Nantes, en France, du 24 au 29 mars 2018. Les participants pourront apprécier des expositions de camellias, des attractions locales, une culture unique et des visites d’étude dans la ville hôte et dans les alentours de cette belle région française.

La mort soudaine de notre vice-président Barry Di Salvia a été un choc profond pour nous, ainsi qu’une tristesse immense. Barry a servi l’ICS pendant de nombreuses années et apporté d’importantes contributions à la communauté du camellia du monde entier. Barry était un ami très cher et un collègue avisé. Je me souviens très bien des moments heureux que nous avons partagés au congrès de Dali cette année. Sa disparition est une perte immense pour la Société.

2016 a été une année importante pour la culture du camellia en Australie, avec la création d’une nouvelle société nationale consacrée à la conservation des Theaceae les plus rares d’Australie, ce qui inclut des espèces de Camellia ainsi que des centaines de cultivars aussi beaux que rares. Nommé Camellia Ark Australia Inc., l’association a eu sa réunion inaugurale en avril à la pépinière Camellias R Us.

L’année 2016 a également été productive en Chine, avec l’obtention de plus de 200 nouveaux cultivars de camellias. La plupart de ces cultivars fleurit toute l’année, avec un pic en été. Certains de ces cultivars portent également des caractères de résistance à la chaleur ou au soleil. Ces résultats ont changé la vision traditionnelle de la période de floraison des camellias. Ces innovations pourraient permettre l’accroissement de la culture du camellia et l’extension des zones de culture du camellia dans le monde.


Merci à notre nouveau web-manager le Pr Gianmario Motta pour ses grands efforts. Le nouveau site internet d’ICS sera terminé à la fin 2016.

La Société Américaine du Camellia a récemment créé un comité pour la conservation du Camellia. Florence Crowder a été élue à sa présidence ; elle est assistée de douze autres membres issus des principales régions de culture du camellia aux USA. La rencontre du groupe ICS pour la conservation et la protection des camellias historiques et des espèces nouvelles (HCCG) aura lieu du 12 février au 15 février 2017 à Bâton-Rouge en Louisiane. Je souhaite le succès à cette rencontre, et j’espère que tous les participants apprécieront leur visite aux USA.

En avril un tremblement de terre majeur a frappé la région de Kumamoto, ville natale des camellias de Higo et des sasanquas de Higo ; heureusement les membres des sociétés spécialisées sont parvenus à sauver leurs précieuses plantes.

Autres nouvelles du Japon : les étudiants du lycée d’Oshima ont présenté leurs activités lors
du Congrès de Dali et ont participé au concours de la Société de la Forêt du Japon où ils ont remporté le premier prix.

Je sais que cette année il y a eu de nombreux événements importants dans chaque région ICS, mais il n’est pas possible de tout inclure dans ce bref rapport. Cependant il reste une dernière nouvelle, qui m’a pris par surprise. Neville Haydon, obtenteur de camellias de renommée internationale et jusqu’à très récemment Registrar de la Société, a effectué une donation d’une générosité extraordinaire au fonds Otomo, une donation de 30 000£ ! Vous trouverez de plus amples détails dans le rapport du fonds Otomo.

Que tous nos amis du camellia reçoivent santé et bonheur, et que vos camellias prospèrent et vous apporte la beauté !

Guan Kaiyun
Président de l’ICS

Rapport du fonds de recherche Otomo 2016

Nous avions tout juste commencé la rédaction de ce rapport lorsqu’est arrivée une lettre de Neville Haydon. Neville, qui a présidé le Comité Consultatif du fonds Otomo jusqu’en 2009 et s’est récemment retiré de ses fonctions, y avait inclus un chèque adressé à l’ICS pour un montant de 30 000£.

Lorsque nous l’avons remercié et que nous lui avons dit que le montant nous laissait sans voix, il répondit qu’il était heureux que le chèque m’ait donné « une surprise agréable, ce qui était l’objectif », et que maintenant il « pourrait apprécier de voir comment il serait utilisé ».

Nous avons envoyé le chèque à la trésorière de l’ICS, Claire Million, et informé le président Guan Kaiyun (voir le rapport du président). Maintenant nous allons devoir trouver de quelle manière essayer d’en tirer le meilleur parti, en cette période où le monde de l’argent est en plein chaos : la livre est au plus bas face au dollar depuis 1985 et les intérêts sont quasi-nuls.

La donation de Neville a augmenté le capital de manière drastique, qu’il avait déjà aidé à augmenter de sa main ferme de président à partir des 2 087£ de la donation originelle (500 000 ¥) de feu Mme Sahiko Otomo en 1997 jusqu’à 36 893£ à la fin de l’exercice fiscal du 31 mai 2009. Au cours de cette période 5 553£ ont été attribués pour la recherche à partir des 8 613£ d’intérêts obtenus par le fonds de 1997 à 2009.

Le capital actuel était de 46 689£. Cela signifie que la donation de Neville porte le capital à près de 80 000£. Vraiment incroyable ! Merci, merci, merci Neville !

Cependant les intérêts sur le capital à la fin de l’exercice fiscal du 31 mai 2016 se sont élevés à 1 801£ à peine. Par conséquent nous avons toujours des difficultés pour accorder des dotations de recherche significatives pour des projets de recherches intéressants.

Cette année nous avons eu une seule demande de fonds, afin de financer l’acquisition d’un GPS pour localiser les camellias dans un très grand jardin. Bien que cette idée soit intéressante, elle a été écartée par le Comité Consultatif car elle ne correspond pas aux exigences du fonds de recherche Otomo.

Max Hansen a accepté de terminer le mandat d’Hermann Schoentag au sein du Comité Consultatif jusqu’en 2019. Bienvenue à bord, Max.

Nous annonçons avec tristesse que Howard Rhodes a décidé de se retirer après deux mandats au sein du Comité. Merci Howard pour ces dix années d’aide.

Nos remerciements vont à tous ceux qui ont contribué au Fonds au cours des années, et nous espérons que vous continuerez à le faire à travers vos Représentants des Membres.

Herb Short,
Président du Comité Consultatif au Fonds de Dotation pour la Recherche Otomo
Rapport du web-manager 2016

J’ai repris le travail de web-manager en 2016. J’ai analysé le site internet actuel et proposé au conseil d’administration de Dali un renouvellement du site. Le site actuel est agréable, mais il a besoin de devenir plus riche en contenus, avec une navigation plus souple.

Le site internet devrait être une source de connaissance accessible à chacun d’entre nous. Par conséquent il devrait contenir tous les articles publiés dans les journaux et conférences passés. David Trehane a déjà commencé ce travail et je pense que nous devrions le compléter (merci David !). Afin d’améliorer la connaissance des camellias, nous allons ajouter un dictionnaire des espèces de camellias, avec une description et une image, et nous allons étendre le Web Camellia Register en ajoutant des images de référence des variétés et une liste des Jardins d’Excellence où vous pouvez trouver chaque variété. Dans le même but les groupes spécialisés, comme le groupe de travail pour la conservation des camellias historiques (HCCG) auront également leurs pages. D’autres groupes seront les bienvenus. Nous travaillons également à faciliter la navigation à l’aide de boutons.

Un autre objectif est de simplifier le volet administratif. Les Représentants des Membres pourront accéder aux informations sur les adhésions, afin de raccourcir les mises à jour et éviter les doublons, fautes d’orthographe, etc. Le Registrar des camellias sera informé des nouvelles variétés et espèces à l’aide d’un formulaire en ligne et sera à même de vérifier le Web Camellia Register.

Le budget pour ce projet n’est disponible que depuis juin, car il a nécessité une opération légale complexe. À présent je travaille avec Tribiq, l’entreprise qui maintient notre site internet, pour mettre en place le design. Nous avons déjà esquissé sur papier la plupart des pages du site, et nous pensons être prêts avant noël. Bien entendu nous prévoyons également une version pour smartphones.

Le nombre de visiteurs et d’accès est comparable à celui de l’an passé. Le site de l’ICS reçoit 50 000 visites par an (150 par jour), avec un pic en avril et le Royaume-Uni et les USA comme principaux visiteurs ; de son côté le Web Camellia Register totalise 15 000 visites par an, avec un fort pourcentage de téléchargements.

Meilleurs vœux à tous,
Gianmario Motta
Webmanager de l’ICS

Le rapport de l’éditeur 2016
Bee Robson

À la suite des échanges à Dali, il a été convenu qu’il serait souhaitable de maintenir la version imprimée du Journal comme enregistrement tangible et durable des activités de la Société. Le Journal attire l’attention sur divers domaines d’activité, afin que ceux qui ont un intérêt particulier puissent le développer via le site internet de l’ICS. Le travail effectué par Gianmario Motta fait du site une ressource de plus en plus précieuse.

2016 étant une année de Congrès, une grande partie du Journal est consacrée aux communications présentées à Dali, communications qui ont couvert un large éventail de sujets, depuis le développement d’extrait végétaux de camellia comme insecticide à la sélection de nouveaux reticulatas. Tous les documents peuvent être consultés dans leur intégralité sur le site, ainsi que les soumissions qui n’ont pas été sélectionnées pour présentation.

Les nouveaux Jardins d’Excellence qui sont présentés et inclus dans ce numéro constituent l’un des points forts du Congrès. Une série de trois présentations, dont l’une par un écolier de 17 ans, Remei
Hamada, raconte l’histoire de l’île d’Oshima et du projet pour régénérer l’île grâce aux camellias.

Un nouveau livre, *Premier Championnat de Chine de Photographie de Camellia*, contient les meilleures participations à un concours photographique national: mes remerciements vont à Qingxing Zhang pour avoir donné son accord à l’utilisation de quelques-unes de ces belles images.

Je remercie tous ceux qui ont contribué à la publication cette année ainsi que ceux qui ont contribué au processus éditorial, en particulier Mike Robson, George Orel, Tony Curry et Matthew Denton-Giles pour leur aide et leurs conseils et, comme toujours, ceux qui ont si généreusement entrepris les traductions: Karin Jacobs-Gebauer, Joanna Guedes, Shigeo Matsumoto, Mirella Motta, bougie pilier, Pascal Vieu et Wang Zhonglang.

J’espère que vous apprécierez la lecture du Journal de cette année.

Bee Robson

*Italian translated by Mirella Motta*

**President’s Report 2016**

Questa è la mia prima volta in cui scrivo per l’International Camelia Journal come presidente. Il mio incarico è cominciato all’inizio del 2016. È’ un grande onore ma anche una grande responsabilità essere presidente dell’ICS. Essendo il primo Presidente proveniente da un paese non anglofono, mi rendo conto di dover far fronte ad una grande sfida e ad un grande pressione per adempiere ai miei doveri di presidente. Voglio esprimere i miei sinceri ringraziamenti a tutti i membri dell’ICS, a tutti i delegati, e specialmente al Vice Presidente e al Past President per la loro assistenza durante lo scorso anno!

L’evento più importante del 2016 è stato il congresso che si è tenuto a Dali. Il congresso 2016 a Dali è stato un vero successo. Abbiamo avuto 197 partecipanti da 14 paesi, inclusa Australia, Belgio, Francia, Germania, Italia, Giappone, Olanda, Nuova Zelanda, Portogallo, Spagna, Svizzera, Inghilterra, Stati Uniti. Abbiamo organizzato tre sezioni accademiche e abbiamo avuto 72 lavori di alto livello scientifico. 32 partecipanti hanno fatto eccellenti presentazioni. Siamo stati molto fortunati per aver avuto l’opportunità di visitare la decima Mostra Cinese della Camelia e la ventiseiesima mostra dell’Orchidea Cinese. Abbiamo visitato il Giardino di Zhang, il parco botanico di Cangshan, e l’immensa foresta di Baotaishan, Yongping County, che offre un immenso campo di studi.

Tutto questo ci ha lasciato un ricordo indimenticabile.

Inoltre siamo molto compiaciuti di sapere che il Tempio di Confucio, appena costruito, il Parco Yu’er appena ricostruito nella vecchia Dali, e il Camellia Garden nel Parco Tuanshan che abbiamo visitato, sarà per sempre patrimonio della popolazione di Dali. Questo ricorderà agli abitanti di Dali il Congresso Internazionale della Camelia che si è tenuto nella loro città. Il Governo della prefettura di Dali, il Governo della Città di Dali, ha impiegato otto anni nella preparazione del Congresso. Vogliamo inoltre esprimere il nostro più sincero ringraziamento al segretario, al governatore, ai vice governatori, al sindaco, ai vice sindaci, ai funzionari della Prefettura, e della città, a tutti I membri del comitato organizzatore, ai volontari e a tutti coloro che hanno contribuito al successo di questo congresso!

Per la prima volta a questo congresso ben quattro premi sono stati assegnati per le migliori presentazioni di lavori scientifici, come deciso da un comitato di valutazione, presieduto dal prof. Li Jiyan, i cui membri erano Mrs. Jennifer Trehane, Prof. Wang Zhonglang, Dr. George Orel, Mr. Ron Wolfe, Prof. Takayuki Tanaka e Mrs. Elva Harwood.

Nove parchi sono stati proposti per ricevere la certificazione di Garden of Excellence dell’ICS e hanno ricevuto tutti l’approvazione. La medaglia del presidente è stata assegnata al botanico australiano dott. George Orel, ad Antony Curry, al professore italiano di computer science
Gianmario Motta, a Mr. Wu Guichang, presidente del consiglio della società cinese Palm Landscape Architecture, per i loro eccezionali contributi al mondo del genere Camellia.

Il direttore della Società ha molto piacere di assegnare il titolo di membro onorario a vita dell’ICS a Pat e Herb Short, come apprezzamento del loro servizio all’ICS e alle sue Regioni. Essi hanno servito per moltissimi anni come membri, come Vice presidente, presidente, editore del Journal, presidente del Fondo Otomo e ovunque servisse. La loro amicizia, incoraggiamento e i loro consigli sono stati apprezzati moltissimo da tutta la comunità dell’ICS. Questa è la prima volta che l’ICS nei suoi 54 anni di storia ha conferito un Honorary Life Membership.

Il prossimo congresso dell’ICS si terrà a Nantes, Francia, dal 24 al 29 marzo 2018. I partecipanti potranno apprezzare gli spettacoli della Camelia, le attrazioni locali, la cultura unica e i viaggi nella città ospite e nella regione circostante, una delle più belle della Francia.

L'improvvisa morte del nostro vice presidente Mr. Barry di Salvia è stato un shock profondo e un grandissimo dispiacere. Barry ha servito l’ICS per moltissimi anni e ha dato un grandissimo contributo all’intera comunità mondiale della camelia. Barry era un nostro caro amico e un saggio collega. Mi ricordo molto bene i momenti felici che abbiamo trascorso insieme durante il congresso di Dali. La sua morte è una grande perdita per la Società.

Il 2016 è stato molto produttivo per la cultura della camelia in Australia grazie alla fondazione di una struttura a livello nazionale, dedicata alla conservazione delle più rare Teacee australiane, compresa la specie Camellia e centinaia di rari e bellissimi cultivars. Con il nome di Camellia Australia Ark Inc., questa associazione ha avuto il suo incontro inaugurale in aprile presso il vivaio CamelliasRUs.


Altra buona notizia: la Yunnan Camellia Society ha inaugurato ufficialmente in settembre la prima società provinciale che sia mai stata fondata in Cina.


La Società Americana della Camelia ha fondato recentemente un comitato per la conservazione della camelia. Florence Crowder è stata eletta presidente insieme con 12 altri membri provenienti dalle aree in cui crescono le camelie negli USA. L’incontro del gruppo di lavoro dell’ICS per la conservazione e la protezione delle Camellie Storiche e delle nuove specie si terrà dal 12 al 15 febbraio 2017 a Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Auguro a questo incontro tutto il successo e spero che tutti i partecipanti potranno apprezzare la visita negli USA.

Nell’aprile scorso un grande terremoto ha scosso Kumamoto, la patria della Camelia Higo e della Camelia Sasanqua. Fortunatamente i membri di ambedue le società sono riusciti a salvare le loro preziose piante.

Altre novità dal Giappone: gli studenti della scuola superiore di Oshima hanno presentato i loro studi durante il congresso di Dali e hanno anche gareggiato durante l’evento della Japanese Forest Society, durante il quale sono stati insigniti del Gran Premio.

So che quest’anno ci sono stati molti altri importanti eventi in ogni regione dell’ICS, ma non mi è possibile includere ogni cosa in questa breve relazione, anche se un’ultima notizia mi ha preso completamente di sorpresa. Neville Hayden, ibridatore di camelie di importanza internazionale e responsabile del nostro Registrar, ha fatto una donazione di straordinaria generosità all’Otomo Fund, una donazione di 30.000 sterline! Ci sono più particolari del resoconto dell’Otomo Fund.

Possano i nostri amici della camelia essere felici e in salute e le vostre camelie prosperare e donarvi bellezza!

Guan Kaiyun
ICS President
Abbiamo iniziato a scrivere questo report, quando è arrivata una lettera da Neville Haydon, che è il presidente dell’ Otomo Fund Advisory Board fin dal 2009, e che recentemente è andato in pensione.

La lettera conteneva un assegno per l’International Camellia Society di £30,000.

Quando l’abbiamo ringraziato e gli abbiamo detto che la somma ci aveva lasciato senza parole, Neville ha risposto che era molto content di avermi fatto una bella sorpresa, ma che ora bisogna vedere come usare quella somma.

Abbiamo girato l’assegno al tesoriere dell’ICS Clare Million e abbiamo informato il Presidente Guan Kaiyun. Ora dovremo lavorare per trarre il maggior beneficio possibile da questa somma, proprio ora che il mondo del denaro e abbastanza nel caos: la sterlina è ai minimi contro il dollaro fin dal 1985 e gli interessi sono praticamente inesistenti.

La donazione di Neville aumenta enormemente il Fondo che era stato già aumentato da lui dalla precedente somma di £2,087 (500,000 Yen) donata dalla defunta Mrs Sachiko Otomo nel 1997, in £36,893 alla fine del anno fiscale 31 maggio 2009. Durante questo periodo i finanziamenti per le ricerche (in totale £5,553), erano finanziati dalla cifra di £8,613 guadagnata dal Fondo tra il 1998 fino al 2009.

Il capital de Fondo ora ha raggiunto £48,689. Questo significa che la donazione di Neville porta il capitale a circa £80,000, Veramente incredibile!! Grazie, grazie, grazie Neville!

Comunque gli interessi su questo capitale nell’anno terminato con il 31 maggio 2016 sono solamente di £1,801. Così abbiamo qualche difficoltà a cercare di aiutare I progetti di ricerca.

Quest’anno abbiamo ricevuto una sola richiesta di fondi. Si trattava di finanziare un Sistema di GPS per localizzare le camelie in un parco molto esteso.

Anche se era sicuramente un’idea interessante, l’abbiamo respinto poichè non si conciliava con gli interessi di ricerca dell’Otomo Fund.


Con tristezza vi riferiamo che Howard Rhodes ha deciso di dimettersi dopo due anni nel Board. Grazie Howard per l’aiuto di dieci anni passati.

I nostril ringraziamenr per tutti coloro che hanno contribuito al Fund negli anni trascorsi e speriamo che possa continuare attraverso i Membership Representative.

Herb Short
Chairman, Otomo Endowment
Research Fund Advisory Board

Report 2016 del Web Manager

Ho preso in carico il compito di Web Manager nel 2016. Ho analizzato il sito web esistente e ho proposto durante il Directors Meeting a Dali un sito web rinnovato. Il sito ora on line è buono, ma necessita di una più ricca fonte di conoscenze insieme ad una navigazione più agile.

Il sito web deve essere una risorsa accessibile a tutti noi. Quindi deve contenere tutti gli articoli pubblicati nei Journal e nelle conferenze passate. David Trehane ha iniziato il lavoro e penso che noi lo possiamo completare (grazia David!). Per incrementare la conoscenza delle camelie, aggiungeremo un dizionario delle specie di Camelia, con una descrizione e una fotografia, ed amplieremo il Web Camellia Register aggiungendo come riferimento fotografie delle varietà, e una lista dei Garden of Excellence in cui si possono trovare ognuna di queste varietà. Con lo stesso scopo i gruppi di interesse come Historic Camellias and Conservation Working Group potranno avere le loro pagine. Altri gruppi di interesse sono benvenuti. Stiamo lavorando per rendere più facile la navigazione con i vari pulsanti.

Un altro scopo è rendere più semplice l’amministrazione. I rappresntanti dovrebbero anche essere ingaggiato di accedere alle informazioni sui soci, per rendere più veloci gli aggiornamenti e per evitare i
duplicati, gli errori, etc. Il Camellia Register sarà a conoscenza delle nuove varietà e speci attraverso un modulo online e sarà in grado di controllare il Web Camellia Register.

Il budget per questo progetto sarà a disposizione a giugno, poiché richiede un complesso intervento legale. Ora sto lavorando con Tribiq, una società che fa funzionare il nostro sito web, implementandone il design. Abbiamo già visto su carta molte pagine del sito web e pensiamo di riuscire a realizzarlo prima di Natale. Ovviamente stiamo programmando anche una versione per smart phone.

Le visite e gli accessi al sito sono pari a quelli dello scorso anno. Il sito dell’ICS ha circa 50.000 visite all’anno (circa 150 al giorno) con un picco in aprile. La maggior parte dei visitatori sono da USA e UK. IL Web Camellia Register totalizza circa 15.000 visitatori per anno, con una elevate quantità di downloads.

Cordiali saluti a tutti
Gianmario Motta
ICS Web Manager

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Gianmario Motta
ICS Web Manager
Durante l’incontro di Dali, è stata approvata la decisione di continuare a stampare la versione su carta del Journal come dimostrazione tangibile e durevole delle attività dell’ICS. Il Journal punta l’attenzione sulle differenti aree di attività, così che chi ha un interesse particolare, può seguirlo attraverso il sito web dell’ICS. Il lavoro fatto da Gianmario Motta nel creare il sito web ha costituito senz’altro una risorsa formidabile.

Poiché il 2016 è stato l’anno del Congresso, la maggior parte del Journal è dedicato ai lavori presentati a Dali. Essi coprono una vasta gamma di soggetti, dalla sviluppo delle piante di camelia da usare come insetticidi nell’ibridazione delle nuove varietà di reticolata. Tutti i lavori possono essere reperiti nella loro interezza sul sito web, insieme ai lavori che non sono stati scelti per la presentazione.


Un nuovo libro, First China Championship of Camellia Photography, contiene i migliori inserimenti della gara fotografica nazionale: un sentito grazie a Qingxing Zhang, per averci dato la liberatoria per l’uso di alcune splendide immagini.

Ringrazio anche tutti coloro che hanno contribuito agli articoli pubblicati quest’anno, e a tutti coloro che hanno aiutato il processo editoriale, sopra tutti Mike Robson, George Orel, Tony Curry e Matthew Denton- Giles per il loro aiuto e i loro suggerimenti e, come sempre coloro che generosamente si sono prestati a eseguire le traduzioni: Karin Jacobs-Gebauer, Joana Guedes, Shigeo Matsumoto, Mirella Motta, Pilar Vela, Pascal Vieu e Wang Zhonglang.

Spero che gradirete molto la lettura del Journal quest’anno.

Bee Robson

Portuguese translated by Joana Andresen-Guedes

Relatório do Presidente, 2016

É a primeira vez que escrevo para o International Camellia Journal como Presidente. O meu mandato começou oficialmente no início de 2016. Para mim, é uma grande honra e também uma grande responsabilidade ser o Presidente da ICS. Como primeiro presidente vindo de um país cuja língua não é o inglês, ocupar o cargo da presidência era um grande desafio e uma grande pressão. Gostaria de agradecer sinceramente a todos os membros da ICS, a todos os quadros da ICS, em especial aos Vice-presidentes e à Presidente cessante por toda a ajuda durante o ano que passou!


Além disso, ficamos muito contentes em saber que o Templo de Confúcio recentemente construído, o Parque reconstruído de Yu’er na zona antiga de Dali, e o Jardim de Camélias no Parque de Tuanshan que visitámos ficaram permanentemente abertos aos habitantes de Dali. Para as pessoas de Dali será uma recordação de que na sua bela Cidade de Dali se realizou um Congresso da Sociedade Internacional de Camélias que foi um êxito. Gostaríamos de exprimir os nossos
mais sinceros agradecimentos ao secretário, governador, vice-governadores, presidente da câmara, vereadores, a todos os quadros do município e do governo da cidade, a todos os membros da Comissão de Organização, voluntários e a todos os que contribuíram para o êxito deste congresso!

Neste congresso foram atribuídos pela primeira vez quatro prémios às melhores apresentações de trabalhos científicos, conforme decidido por uma Comissão de Avaliação presidida pelo Prof. Li Jiyuan e membros como a Sra. Jennifer Trehane, Prof. Wang Zhonglang, Dr. George Orel, Sr. Ron Wolfe, Prof. Takayuki Tanaka e a Sra. Elva Harwood.

Nove jardins candidataram-se a Jardins de Excelência da ICS, e todos foram aprovados. A Medalha do Presidente da ICS foi concedida aos botânicos australianos Dr. George Orel e Anthony Curry, ao professor italiano de ciências informáticas Professor Gianmario Motta e ao Sr. Wu Guichang, membro do conselho de administração de Palm Landscape Architecture Co., Ltd, da China, pelas suas notáveis contribuições para o mundo do género Camellia.

Os diretores da Sociedade tiveram o maior prazer em nomear Pat e Herb Short Membros Honorários Vitalícios da International Camellia Society, em reconhecimento pelo seu excelente contributo para a ICS e as suas Regiões. Durante muitos anos estiveram activamente envolvidos como Sócios, desempenhando cargos de Vice-Presidente, Presidente, Editor do Journal, Presidente da Comissão Otomo e onde quer que fossem necessários. A sua amizade, incentivo e conselho foram muitíssimo apreciados por sócios de todo o mundo. É a primeira vez que, nos seus 54 anos de história, a ICS atribuiu um diploma de Sócio Honorário Vitalício.

O próximo congresso da ICS terá lugar em Nantes, França, de 24 a 29 de Março de 2018. Os participantes poderão usufruir de exposições de camélias, de atrações locais, da cultura ímpar e de visitas de estudo na cidade que os irá acolher e da região circundante desta zona maravilhosa de França.

Soubemos com um profundo choque e grande pesar da morte súbita do nosso Vice-Presidente Barry Di Salvia. Barry trabalhou para a ICS durante muitos anos e contribuiu enormemente para a comunidade das camélias em todo o mundo. Barry era um querido amigo nosso e um colega experiente. Lembro-me muito bem dos bons momentos que passámos juntos durante o congresso de Dali este ano. A sua morte é uma grande perda para a ICS.

O ano de 2016 foi muito importante para a cultura das camélias na Austrália, com a criação de uma nova organização nacional dedicada à conservação das Theaceae mais raras de Austrália, incluindo as espécies de Camelliae e centenas de cultivares raros e maravilhosos. Esta associação, denominada Camellia Ark Australia Inc., teve a sua reunião inaugural em Abril, nos viveiros CamelliaRUs.

O ano de 2016 também foi um ano produtivo na China, com a criação de mais de 200 novos cultivares. A maioria destes novos cultivares está em flor durante todo o ano, atingindo a máxima floração durante o Verão. Alguns dos cultivares caracterizam-se por tolerância ao calor e resistência ao sol. Este facto veio alterar a nossa ideia tradicional sobre a época de floração das camélias. Estas inovações poderão promover o desenvolvimento do cultivo da camélia e aumentar os locais de cultivo de camélias no mundo.

Outra boa notícia: a Associação das Camélias de Yunnan foi oficialmente inaugurada em Setembro de 2016, a primeira associação provincial constituída na China.


Em Abril houve um grande tremor de terra em Kumamoto, a cidade-berço da camélia Higo e da Higo-sasanqua; felizmente, os membros das associações da camélia Higo e da Higo-sasanqua conseguiram salvar as suas preciosas plantas.

Mais notícias do Japão: os estudantes da escola secundária de Oshima apresentaram os seus
trabalhos no congresso de Dali e também concorreram ao prémio da Japanese Forest Society, tendo ganho o Primeiro Prémio.

Sei que houve muitos mais acontecimentos relevantes em todas as regiões da ICS este ano, mas não me é possível incluí-los todos neste breve relatório. No entanto, houve uma notícia que me apanhou de surpresa. Neville Haydon, criador de camélias mundialmente reconhecido e até recentemente nosso Registrar, fez uma doação muitíssimo generosa de £30,000 ao Otomo Fund! Haverá mais pormenores no relatório do Otomo Fund.

Desejamos aos nossos amigos das camélias as maiores felicidades e saúde, e que as vossas camélias se desenvolvam bem e vos tragam beleza!

Guan Kaiyun
Presidente da ICS

Relatório do Otomo Research Fund, 2016

Estávamos a começar a escrever este relatório quando chegou uma carta de Neville Haydon. Neville, presidente do Conselho Consultivo do Otomo Fund até 2009, e que se reformou recentemente, incluía um cheque à ordem da International Camellia Society no valor de £30,000.

Quando lhe agradecemos e lhe dissemos que a quantia nos tinha deixado boquiabertos e com o “bloqueio do escritor”, respondeu que ficava contente em saber que o cheque tinha sido “uma agradável surpresa, pois era essa a intenção” – e que agora ele poderia “divertir-se a ver como o iríamos utilizar”.

Entregámos o cheque à Claire Million, tesoureira da ICS, e informámos o presidente Guan Kaiyun (ver também Relatório do Presidente). Eventualmente, teremos que decidir como tirar o máximo proveito neste momento em que o mundo está tão caótico: a libra esterlina está ao mais baixo valor em relação ao dólar desde 1985 e as taxas de juro são praticamente inexistentes.

A doação de Neville veio aumentar muito o capital do Fundo, o qual ele já tinha ajudado a aumentar como presidente e com o seu pulso de ferro desde a doação original de £2,087 (500,000 ienes) por parte da falecida Sra. Sachiko Otomo em 1977 para £36,893 no final do ano fiscal da ICS que terminou a 31 de Maio de 2009. Durante este tempo concederam-se fundos para investigação num total de £5,553 a partir dos juros de £8,613 ganhos pelo Fundo desde 1998 até 2009.

O capital do Fundo atingiu agora £48,689. Isto significa que a nova doação de Neville aumenta o capital para quase 80,000£. Realmente fantástico! Obrigado, obrigado, obrigado, Neville!

No entanto, o juro sobre o capital no decurso do ano terminou em 31 de Maio de 2016 foi apenas de £1,801. Portanto, ainda temos dificuldade em tentar fazer empréstimos significativos a projectos de investigação importantes.

Este ano tivemos apenas um pedido para fundos. Foi para um sistema GPS para localizar camélias num jardim muito grande. Embora a ideia fosse interessante, foi desaprovado pelo Conselho Consultivo porque não ia ao encontro dos requisitos para investigação do Otomo Fund.

Max Hansen aceitou completar o mandato de Hermann Schoentag no Conselho Consultivo, que termina em 2019. Bem-vindo a bordo, Max.

Informamos com pesar que Howard Rhodes decidiu sair após dois mandatos no Conselho. Obrigada, Howard, pela grande ajuda durante dez anos.

Agradecemos a todos os que têm contribuído para o Fundo, e esperamos que continuem a fazê-lo através do vosso Representante dos Membros.

Herb Short
Presidente, Otomo Endowment
Research Fund Advisory Board
Relatório do Gestor do Website, 2016

Passei a desempenhar o cargo de gestor do website em 2016. Analisei a página web actual e, na Reunião de Direcção em Dali, propus a renovação do website. O site actual é simpático, mas necessita de ser uma fonte mais rica de informação com uma navegação mais ágil.

O website deve ser uma fonte de informação acessível para todos nós. Deverá incluir todos os artigos publicados nas revistas e conferências anteriores. O David Trehane já começou essa tarefa, mas penso que a deveríamos completar (obrigado, David!). Para aumentar a informação sobre camélias, oremos adicionar um dicionário de espécies de camélias, com uma descrição e uma imagem, e iremos adicionar o Web Camellia Register adiconando imagens referência de variedades, e uma lista dos Jardins de Excelência em que poderão encontrar cada variedade. Dentro do mesmo âmbito, grupos temáticos, tais como o Historic Camellias and Conservation Working Group, irão ter as suas próprias páginas. Outros grupos temáticos serão bem-vindos. Também estamos a trabalhar no sentido de facilitar a navegação por teclas.

Outra finalidade será simplificar a administração. Os representantes dos membros poderão aceder a informação sobre os membros, para reduzir actualizações e evitar duplicações, erros, etc. O Registador de Camélias terá conhecimento de novas variedades e espécies através de um formulário online e poderá verificar o Web Camellia Register.

O orçamento para este projecto só foi possível a partir de junho, pois era necessária uma operação legal complexa. Agora estou a trabalhar com a Tribiq, a empresa que dirige o nosso website, e pensamos que estaremos prontos antes do Natal. Claro que também planeamos ter uma versão para smartphone.

As visitas e números de acesso são semelhantes aos do ano passado. O website da ICS tem 50,000 visitas anuais (150 por dia), culminando em Abril, com o Reino Unido e Estados Unidos como principais visitantes; e o Web Camellia Register tem um total de 15,000 visitas anuais (40 por dia), com uma grande percentagem de descarregamentos.

Saudações para todos
Gianmario Motta
Gestor do Website da ICS

Relatório do Editor, 2016

Depois do debate em Dali, acordou-se que é desejável continuar com a versão impressa do Journal como um registo tangível e perdurável das actividades da Associação. O Journal foca diversas áreas de actividade, de modo a quem tiver um interesse específico possa continuar a informar-se através do website da ICS. O trabalho desenvolvido pelo Gianmario Motta está a tornar o website um recurso cada vez mais valioso.

Como 2016 foi um ano de Congresso, grande parte do Journal é dedicada às intervenções em Dali, trabalhos que incluíram uma grande diversidade de temas, desde o desenvolvimento de extractos de plantas de camélia para utilização como insecticidas até à criação de novas reticulatas. Todas as intervenções poderão ser consultadas na sua totalidade no website, juntamente com os trabalhos que não foram eleitos para apresentação.

Descriem-se os novos Jardins de Excelência, e esta secção inclui um dos pontos altos do Congresso. Uma série de três intervenções, uma delas feita pelo estudante Remei Hamada, de 17 anos, conta a história da ilha de Oshima e do projecto de regenerar a ilha através de camélias.

Um novo livro, First China Championship of Camellia Photography, inclui as melhores fotografias de um concurso de fotografia a nível nacional: obrigado ao Qingxing Zhang por me autorizar a usar algumas das suas maravilhosas imagens.

Agradeço a todos os que contribuíram para a publicação deste ano, e a todos os que ajudaram durante o processo de edição, especialmente Mike Robson, a George Orel, Tony Curry e Matthew Denton-Giles pela sua ajuda e conselho, e, como sempre a todos os que contribuíram generosamente com as traduções: Karin Jacobs-Gebauer, Joana Andresen Guedes, Shigeo Matsumoto, Mirella Motta, Pilar Vela, Pascal Vieu e Wang Zhonglang.

Espero que gostem de ler o Journal deste ano.
Bee Robson
2016年会長の報告

私は会長としてここに初めて国際ツバキ誌にこれを書こうとしている。私の正式の任期は2016年に始まっている。国際ツバキ協会の会長になったことは私にとって大いに光栄なことであると同時に大きな責任でもある。非英語国からの初めての会長として、会長職の責任を果たすことへの大きなチャレンジとプレッシャーに直面している。私は全てのICS会員、全てのICS役員、特に副会長と前任の前会長に、本年寄せた全てのご協力にたいして深甚の謝意を表したい。

2016年に於けるICSの最大の行事は大理市に於いて開催された大会である。2016年ICS大理大会は大成功であった。オーストラリア、ベルギー、中国、フランス、ドイツ、イタリア、日本、オランダ、ニュージーランド、ポルトガル、スペイン、スイス、イギリス及び米国からなる14各国から、197名の参加者があった。我々は3つの科学的セクションで72の高いレベルの科学論文を受け付けた。33名が素晴らしい発表を行った。我々が第10回中国ツバキ展と第26回中国ラン展を観学し、張家花園、蒼山植物園を訪れ、永平県の宝台山の巨大な野生椿林の現地見学をする機会に恵まれたことは幸福であった。これらは全て楽しい、忘れ難い思い出として残っている。

序ながら、新築された孔子廟、再建された大理古都の玉洱公園、及び我々が訪問した園山公園のツバキ園が大理市民のために永久保存されていることが分かり、我々は大いに喜んでいる。これらは全て、美しい大理市に於いて国際ツバキ協会大会が成功的に開催されたことの大理市民の記念として残るものである。大理県政府、大理市政府及び大理市民は大会を実りあるものにするべく準備するために8年間を費やした。秘書官、知事、副知事、市長、副市長、県及び市の全ての役人、組織委員会の全ての委員、及びこの大会の成功に寄与したボランティアと全ての人々に私共は深甚の謝意を表したい。

この大会に於いて初めて、4つの最良の科学論文の発表案件にたいして、李紀元教授を座長とし、ジェニファー・トレハーン女史、王仲朗教授、ジョージ・オレル博士、ロン・ウルフ氏、田中孝幸教授及びエルバ・ハーウッド女史を委員とする評価委員会の決定により、賞状が授与された。

9つの庭園から国際優秀つばき園の指定申請があり、全てが承認された。ICS
会長メダルがオーストラリアの植物学者のジョージ・オレル博士とアンソニー・カリー氏、イタリアのコンピュータ学教授のジャンマリオ・モッタ教授、及び中国の棕櫚園林公司会長の呉桂昌氏に、夫々のツバキ属の世界への卓越した貢献にたいして、授与された。

ICS理事会はバット・及びハーブ・ショート氏夫妻にICSの名誉終身会員の身分を、夫妻のICS及びその各地域にたいしての卓越した貢献を称えて、授与した。夫妻は長年に亘り、会員、副会長、会長、会誌編集長、大伴基金委員長として、あらゆる場面で活発に貢献した。夫妻の友情、激励及びアドバイスは世界の会員から大いに感謝されている。ICSの54年の歴史に於いて初めて、名誉終身会員の身分が授与された。

次回のICS大会は2018年3月24日〜29日にフランスのナントで開催される。参加者はツバキ展、ローカルの催し、ホスト市とその周辺のフランスの素晴らしい地域のユニークな文化並びに現地訪問の旅を楽しむことになる。

我々の副会長、バリー・ディ・サルビア氏の急逝は我々にとり、極めて大きなショックと悲しみであった。同氏は長年に亘りICSに奉仕し、ツバキ界に偉大な貢献をした、我々の親しい友人であり、賢明な同僚であった。私は大理大会に於いて共に過ごした幸せな時間を思い出してている。彼の逝去は協会にとり大きな損失である。

2016年はオーストラリアのツバキ文化になり有意義な年であった。ツバキ属原種及び数百の希少で美しい栽培種を含む、オーストラリアの最も希少なツバキ科植物を保護する為に捧げられた新しい国家組織が設立されたのである。Camellia Ark Australia Incと名付けられた協会はこの4月、CamelliaRUs Nurseryで創立総会を開催した。

2016年はまた中国にとっても、200以上のツバキの新品種が作出されたことで、実り多い年であった。これらの殆どは夏に開花最盛期を迎える、周年咲きの品種である。幾つかは耐熱性で耐日光性の特徴を有する。これ等の成果はこれまでの伝統的なツバキ開花シーズンの概念を変えた。この技術革新はツバキ栽培の発達に寄与し、世界のツバキ生活地域を拡大するであろう。

更に良いニュースとしては、2016年9月に雲南ツバキ協会が発足したことで、これは中国に於ける最初の地域のツバキ協会である。
我々の新ウェブ・マネジャーであるジャンマリオ・モック教授の尽力に感謝したい。2016年末にICSの新ウェブサイトが完成する。

アメリカ椿協会は最近ツバキ保存委員会を結成した。フローレンス・クローダー女史が委員長になり、米国のツバキ栽培地域から12人の委員が指名された。歴史的ツバキ及び新種ツバキの保存と保護のICS調査検討委員会の集会がルイジアナ州パトンルージュで2017年2月12～17日に開催される。私は集会が成功を納め、全ての参加者が米国訪問を楽しむことを祈る。

この4月、肥後ツバキと肥後サザンカの故郷である熊本が巨大な地震に見舞われた。幸いなことに、肥後ツバキ協会及び肥後サザンカ協会の会員は彼等の貴重な植物を何とか保護することが出来た。

日本からの更なるニュースとしては、大島高校の生徒達が大理大会に於いて、彼等の活動について報告をし、また、日本森林協会のイベントに於いて、大賞を得たことである。

ICSの各地域に於いて、多くの有意義な行事がなされたことを私は知っているが、この限られた短い報告の中で全てを述べることは不可能である。然しながら、私が驚いたニュースをもう一つだけ申し述べたい。それは、世界が注目するツバキ交配者であり、最近まで我々のツバキ登録役員であったネービル・ヘイドン氏が3万ボンドもの金額を大伴ツバキ研究基金に寄付すると言う、極めて大きな前例の良さを示されたことである。詳しくは、大伴基金報告に述べられている。

我々の椿友達が皆幸せで健康であり、ツバキ達が良く育ち、美しさをもたらすことを祈念する。

管 開雲
ICS会長
2016年大伴研究基金報告

ネービル・ヘイドン氏から手紙が届いた時、私共がこの報告を書き始めたところだった。ネービルは、2009年まで大伴基金諮問委員会の委員長を務め後、引退したのであるが、国際ツバキ協会に宛て、30,000ポンドもの寄付金の小切手を同封していた。

私共が彼にお礼を言った時、余りにも巨額の寄付金に私共は言葉を失い、「著述中断」に陥ったことを報告したところ、「小切手が嬉しいサプライズになったことは嬉しい、私の目的でもあった」とのことだった。「後はそれを貴方がどう使用するか、楽しみに見ている」とも言っていた。

私共は小切手をICS会計のクレア・ミリオン女史に転送すると同時に、管開雲会長に報告した（会長報告も参照されたい）。経済の世界がカオスに陥っている時期に（1985年以来、米ドルに対してスターリングの価値が最低で、利率が実際上ない）、何れ、これを如何に最も有益に運用するかを考えなければならぬ。

ネービルのこの寄付は大伴基金の資本を劇的に増加させる。彼は1997年に於ける大伴幸子女史の寄付になる2,087ポンド（50万円）を彼の委員長としての堅実な運用手腕で、2009年3月31日のICS会計年度末に至って36,893ポンドにまで増やすことを既に行っていた。その間、5,553ポンドに昇る研究助成金を、1998年～2009年までに稼いだ利子8,613ポンドの中から援助している。

大伴基金の資本金は今や48,689ポンドに達している。このことは今回のネービルの寄付により、殆ど80,000ポンドに到達することを意味する。何と素晴らしいことか！ネービル、有難う、有難う、本当に有難う！

然しながら、2016年3月末日に終わった年度の資本金にたるする利子は僅か1,801ポンドに過ぎなかった。従って、意義ある研究助成をするにはなお困難を伴う。

今年度の助成金申込みは1件であった。それは巨大庭園に於けるGPSシステムによるツバキの植栽位置の表示についてであった。面白いアイデアではあるが、大伴基金の条件を満たさないとのことで、諮問委員会で否決された。

マックス・ハンセン氏が2019年末に終了するハーマン・シェーンターグ氏の諮問委員会委員の任期を引き継ぐことに同意した。マックス、ようこそ。

残念なことに、ハワード・ローズ氏が2期続けた任期を終了することになった。ハワード、10年間大変お世話になり、有難う。

何年もの間、基金に献金して頂いた皆さんに感謝申し上げる。今後とも、各地域の事務局長を通じて献金を続けて頂くことをお願い申し上げる。

ハープ・ショート
大伴ツバキ研究基金諮問委員会委員長
2016年ウェブ・マネージャーの報告

私は2016年からウェブ・マネージャーの仕事を引き継いだ。私は現在のウェブサイトを分析し、大理大会の理事会に更新したウェブサイトを提案した。現在のウェブサイトは素晴らしい、しかし、もっと敏捷なナビゲーションが出来て、もっと豊富な知識の源が必要である。

ウェブサイトは我々全てがアクセスできる知識の源泉であるべきである。従って、それは過去の会誌及び大会に於いて出版された全ての記事が含まれるべきである。デービッド・トレハーン氏は既にこの仕事を開始していた。我々はこれを完成すべきである（デービッド、有難う！）。ツバキの知識を増加させる為に、記述と写真を具えた原種ツバキの辞典を追加する。品種参照写真と、夫々の品種が見られる国際優秀ツバキ園のリストを追加することで、ウェブ椿登録簿を拡張する。同様の目的で、歴史的ツバキ保存調査検討委員会のような、利益団体のページも設ける。他の利益団体も歓迎する。我々はまたボタン操作によるナビゲーションを容易化する仕事もしている。

もう一つの目的は、管理業務を簡易化することである。事務局長は会員の情報に容易にアクセスし、アップデートを短縮し、重複を避け、誤記を防ぐこと等が出来る。ツバキ登録役員はオンラインの形で新品種や新原種を注目し、ウェブ椿登録簿を監視出来る。

法律的な複雑な手続きを要したので、このプロジェクトの予算は7月以降に入手出来た。目下、我々はウェブサイトを運用しているトライビックと言う会社と計画を実行する仕事を進めている。ウェブサイトの殆どのページを紙上にスケッチしている。クリスマスまでには準備が整う。勿論、スマートフォン版も計画している。

アクセス数は昨年と同様である。ICSウェブサイトは年間5万件（1日当たり150件）で、1位は4月で、イギリスと米国がトップである。ウェブ椿登録簿へのアクセスは年間1万5千件（1日当たり40件）で、ダウンロードの率が高い。

皆さん、ご機嫌よう。

ジャンマリオ・モッタ
ICSウェブ・マネージャー
2016年編集長の報告

大理大会での討議の結果、協会の活動の明確で耐久性のある記録として、会誌の発行を続けることが望ましいと同意された。会誌は活動の様々な分野に注目を引き寄せるので、或る特別な分野について知りたいむきは、ICSウェブサイトを通じて深く追求することが出来る。ジャンマリオ・モッタ教授によって行われている仕事は、ウェブサイトが益々有用な源泉となしつつある。

2016年は大会開催の年であったので、会誌の大部分は大理大会で発表された論文に当てられた。論文は、殺虫剤に使用されるツバキ植物の抽出物の開発から新しいトウツバキの交配に至るまでの、広範な命題をカバーしている。これら全ての論文の全文が、発表されなかった提出論文共々、ウェブサイトに載せである。

新しく認定された国際優秀つばき園もある。その中の一つは大会のハイライトでもある。一連の3つの発表（その内の一つは17歳の高校生、浜田黎明君による）は大島の物語と大島をツバキを通じて再生するプロジェクトを述べている。

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中華首屆茶花攝影邀請賽作品集と言う新刊本には、中国国内写真コンテスト参加優秀作品が含まれている。綺麗な写真の数枚を使用する許可を頂いた張慶興氏に感謝する。

本会誌に投稿して頂いた全ての人々、編集作業を支援しアドバイスを頂いた人々、特にマイク・ロブソン氏、ジョージ・オレル博士、トニー・カリー氏及びマシュー・デントン・ガイルズ氏、気願よく翻訳を引き受けて啶れた人々、カリング・ヤコブス・ゲバウアー女史、ジョアナ・グエデス女史、松本重雄氏、ミレラ・モッタ女史、ピラール・ベラ女史、バスカル・ピュイー氏及び王仲朗教授に感謝する。

皆さんが今年の会誌を楽しまれることを祈る。

ビー・ロブソン
国際ツバキ誌編集長

Das größte Ereignis in diesem Jahr war der Kongress in Dali. Der 2016 Dali International Camellia Congress war sehr erfolgreich. Wir hatten 197 Teilnehmer aus 14 Ländern einschließlich Australien, Belgien, China, Frankreich, Deutschland, Italien, Japan, den Niederlanden, Neuseeland, Portugal, Spanien, Schweiz, Großbritannien und den USA, die den Kongress besuchten.


Bei diesem Kongress wurden erstmals vier Preise für die besten Präsentationen eines wissenschaftlichen Vortrags vergeben, die von der Jury unter Vorsitz von Prof. Li Jiyuan von den Mitgliedern Jennifer Trehane, Prof. Wang Zhonglang, Dr. George Orel, Mr. Ron Wolfe, Prof. Takayuki Tanaka und Mrs. Elva Harwood bestimmt wurden.

Neun Gärten hatten sich beworben um den Titel „ICS Garden of Excellence“ und alle wurden anerkannt. Die „ICS President’s Medal“ wurde den australischen Botanikern Dr. George Orel und Anthony Curry, dem italienischen Professor für Informatik Professor Gianmario Motta und Herrn Wu Guichang, Vorstandsvorsitzender der chinesischen Firma Palm Landscape Architecture Co., Ltd. für ihre herausragenden Beiträge für die Kamelienwelt verliehen.


Der nächste ICS Kongress wird vom 24. bis 29. März 2018 in Nantes (Frankreich) stattfinden. Teilnehmer werden Kamelienblütenschauen, regionale Sehenswürdigkeiten, einzigartige Kultur und Gartenbesichtigungen in der Stadt und ihrer Umgebung genießen können.

Der plötzliche Tod unseres Vizepräsidenten Mr. Barry Di Salvia war ein tiefgehender Schock und eine große Trauer für uns alle. Barry hat der ICS viele Jahre gedient und für die ganze weltweite Gemeinschaft der Kamelienfreunde große Beiträge geleistet. Barry war unser lieber Freund und erfahrener Kollege. Ich kann mich gut an die schöne Zeit erinnern, die wir gemeinsam beim
Kongress in Dali dieses Jahr verbracht haben. Sein Tod ist ein großer Verlust für die Gesellschaft.

2016 war für die australischen Kamelienzüchter ein wichtiges Jahr mit der Schaffung einer neuen nationalen Organisation, die zum Ziel hat, Australiens seltenste Teebaumgewächse einschließlich der Kamelienarten und Hunderten von seltenen und schönen Sorten zu erhalten. Unter dem Namen „Camellia Ark Australië Inc.“ hatte die Vereinigung im April ihre Gründungsversammlung in der „CamelliasRU's Nursery“.


Ein besonderer Dank geht an unseren neuen Internet-Beauftragten Prof. Gianmario Motta für seine großen Bemühungen. Die neue ICS-Internetseite wird Ende 2016 fertig sein.


Aus Japan kommt auch die Neuigkeit, dass die Studenten der Oshima High School, die ihre Aktivitäten beim Kongress in Dali präsentierten, auch am Wettbewerb der japanischen Forstgesellschaft teilnahmen und dort den Hauptpreis erhielten.

Ich weiß, dass es in diesem Jahr in jeder ICS-Region viele bedeutende Ereignisse gegeben hat, aber es ist für mich nicht möglich, alles in diesem kurzen Bericht aufzuführen. Es gibt jedoch eine Information, die mich völlig überrascht hat: Neville Hayden, Kamelienzüchter mit internationalen Vorzügen, gab eine besonders großzügige Spende an den Otomo Fond in Höhe von £30.000! Weitere Einzelheiten finden sich im Bericht des Otomo Fonds.

Mögten unsere Kamelienfreunde froh und gesund bleiben und die Kamelien gedeihen und Ihnen Schönheit bringen.

Guan Kaiyun
ICS President

Bericht des Otomo Forschungs-Fonds 2016


Als wir uns bei ihm bedankten und ihm sagten, die Summe macht uns sprachlos und hinterlässt eine Schreibblockade, sagte er, dass er sich freue, das der Scheck mir eine „nette Überraschung gibt, was auch Absicht war“, und dass er nun „mit Freude beobachten kann, wie wir es nutzen“. Wie übergaben den Scheck an Clare Million, die Schatzmeisterin der ICS, und informierten den Präsidenten Guan Kaiyun. Schließlich müssen wir ausarbeiten, wie wir den größten Nutzen davon haben werden in dieser Zeit, in der die Finanzwelt in Turbulenzen ist: Das Pfund Sterling ist auf dem niedrigsten Stand gegenüber dem US-Dollar seit 1985 und Zinsen gibt es praktisch nicht.

Neville’s Spende erhöht das Fondskapital dramatisch, das er bereits durch seine ruhige Hand als Vorsitzender zu vermehren half von den ursprünglichen £2.087 (500.000 Yen), einer Spende der verstorbenen Mrs Sachiko Otomo in 1997, auf £36.893 zum 31.5.2009 (Ende des Fiskaljahres). Während dieser Zeit wurden Forschungszuschüsse von insgesamt £5.553 nur aus
den Zinsen in Höhe von £8.613 bezahlt, die der Fonds von 1998 bis 2009 eingenommen hat. Das Fondskapital beträgt derzeit £48.689. Das bedeutet, dass das Kapital durch die neue Spende von Neville auf fast £80.000 angestiegen ist, was wirklich unglaublich ist. Danke, danke, danke, Neville!

Allerdings betrugen die Zinsen, die am 31.5. 2016 für das Geschäftsjahr aufgelaufen waren, nur £1.801. Deshalb haben wir weiterhin Schwierigkeiten, sinnvolle Zuschüsse zu lohnenden Forschungsprojekten vorzuschlagen.

In diesem Jahr hatten wir nur eine Anfrage nach Unterstützung durch den Fonds. Es handelte sich um ein GPS-System zur Lokalisierung von Kamelien in einem sehr großen Garten. Obwohl es eine interessante Idee war, wurde sie vom Gutachterausschuss abgelehnt, weil sie nicht den Forschungsanforderungen des Otomo-Fonds entsprach.

Max Hansen hat sich bereit erklärt, den Rest der Amtszeit von Hermann Schöntag im Gutachterausschuss, die 2019 endet, zu übernehmen. Willkommen an Bord, Max.

Mit Bedauern müssen wir mitteilen, dass Howard Rhodes sich entschieden hat, nach zwei Amtszeiten zurückzutreten. Vielen Dank, Howard für zehn hilfreiche Jahre.

Unser Dank gilt allen, die in den vergangenen Jahren zum Fonds beigetragen haben und wir hoffen, dass sie dies über ihren Mitgliederbeauftragten auch weiterhin tun.

Herb Short
Chairman, Otomo Endowment
Research Fund Advisory Board

Bericht des Internet-Managers 2016

Ich habe die Aufgabe des Internet-Managers 2016 übernommen, die aktuelle Internetseite analysiert und auf dem Direktoren-Treffen in Dali eine Erneuerung der Internetseite vorgeschlagen. Die bisherige Seite ist nett, aber sie muss eine reichere Quelle des Wissens mit einer schnelleren Steuerung sein.


Die Anzahl der Besuche auf der Internetseite ist mit ca. 50.000 Aufrufen pro Jahr (150 pro Tag) vergleichbar mit denen des letzten Jahres. Die meisten Besuche gibt es im April und am häufigsten aus Großbritannien und den USA. Das Kamelien-Register hat jährlich rund 15.000 Besuche (40 pro Tag) mit einer großen Prozentzahl an Textübernahmen.

Viele Grüße an alle
Gianmario Motta
ICS Web Manager

Da 2016 ein Kongress-Jahr war, sind viele Beiträge im Journal den in Dali vorgetragenen wissenschaftlichen Abhandlungen gewidmet, die einen großen Themenbereich von der Entwicklung von Extrakten aus Kamelien zur Verwendung als Insektizide bis zur Züchtung neuer Reticulata-Sorten abgedeckt haben. Alle diese Beiträge finden sich in voller Länge auf der Internetseite zusammen mit den Texten, die beim Kongress nicht vorgetragen wurden.


Ein neues Buch “First China Championship of Camellia Photography” enthält die besten der eingesandten Fotos für einen nationalen Foto-Wettbewerb. Ich danke Qingxing Zhang für die Erlaubnis, einige der schönen Bilder zu nutzen.

Ich danke allen, die zur diesjährigen Ausgabe beigetragen und denen, die bei der Herausgabe geholfen haben, insbesondere Mike Robson, aber auch George Orel, Tony Curry und Matthew Denton-Giles für Rat und Hilfe und wie immer den Übersetzern Karin Jacobs-Gebauer, Joanna Guedes, Shigeo Matsumoto, Mirella Motta, Pilar Vela, Pascal Vieu und Wang Zhonglang.

Ich hoffe, dass Sie Freude am Lesen dieses Journals haben.

Bee Robson
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