




Garden bed 15: Species and Hybrids Garden bed. This Garden bed is located below the *Elizabeth Cook Fountain Garden beds* in Area C and can be best examined along the path to the west of the Wishing Well. It contains a number of camellia species, some hybrids and a few *C. japonica* cultivars. Key ornamental trees in this Garden bed include the Handkerchief Tree (*Davidia involucrata*) and the Dawn Redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*).



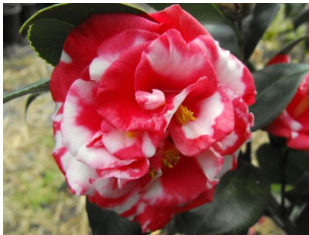





The Camellia Gardens has many native Australian bird visitors who love to snack on the morsels that the Gardens provides particularly in winter. Pictured above is a male king parrot (*Alisterus scapularis*) perching on the Dawn Redwood at the top of the Species and Hybrids Garden bed. Flocks of rainbow lorikeets (*Trichoglossus haematodus*) can be seen helping themselves to the nectar of the flowers of many camellias, particularly the species.




AREA A


Family: Theaceae



Code Number	Camellia Name	Flower Photo (if available)	Description, Origin and Registration Number	Flowering Period
CGN0201	<i>C. miyagii</i> Section: Paracamellia		Small white single flower, five to six petals, broadly elliptic leaves. This species is very close to <i>C. sasanqua</i> morphologically, although leaves can be wider. 1931, Makino and Nemoto, restricted to Riu Kiu Islands, Japan	March to May
CGN0203	<i>C. japonica</i> x <i>C. cuspidata</i> ‘Lamertsii’	  Lower photo courtesy of Jim Powell, Camellias Australia.	Small single apple blossom like flower, very dark leaves with long tapering points. 1951, Dr W. E. Lammerts, California, US.	June to August



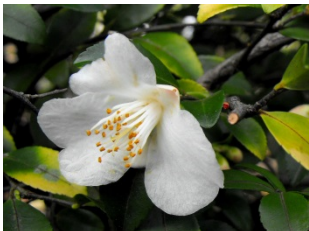
CGN0212	<p><i>C. japonica</i> 'Akashigata' (trans. 'Akashi Bay')</p> <p>Also known as 'Lady Clare'</p>		<p>Deep pink large semi-double, 12-14 cm across with up to 13 wide petals. Stamens in a small cylindrical cluster.</p> <p>1859, Kasuya, Kamegorô, Japan.</p>	May to July
CGN0218	<p><i>C. japonica</i> 'Hikarugenji'</p>	 <p>Photo courtesy of Jim Powell, Camellias Australia.</p>	<p>Medium to large peony form double, dark rose, broadly margined white, with a few streaks of deep crimson reaching to petal edge and veining of deep crimson in the deeper coloured areas of petals.</p> <p>1859, Kusuya, Kamegorô, Japan.</p>	June to August
CGN0219	<p><i>C. japonica</i> 'Emperor of Russia Variegated'</p>	 <p>Photo courtesy of Jim Powell, Camellias Australia.</p>	<p>Large peony form double blooms, marbled and blotched white, golden stamens among inner twisted petals. This is the variegated form of <i>C. japonica</i> 'Emperor of Russia' (a virus is source of this variegation).</p> <p>1944, Thomasville Nursery Catalogue, US.</p>	July to September



CGN0255	<i>C. sasanqua</i> seedling	 <p>NB: The shape of this flower may be indicative of some cross pollination with nearby <i>C. oleifera</i>.</p>	<p>Single white with light pink blush on the edge of petals. This seedling is one of a number such naturally sown specimens in the Gardens.</p> <p>This plant is growing in a narrow rock crevice on the upper ledge of Garden bed 15.</p>	March to April
CGN0258 R	<i>C.</i> ‘Kochô-wabisuke’		<p>Small rose pink single occasionally spotted white, with infertile stamen cluster. Leaves mid-green and lanceolate.</p> <p>1841, Yashiro, Japan. Originating in the Kansai area.</p>	June to August
CGN0263	<i>C. fraterna</i> Section: Theopsis		<p>Small white flowers, 5 to 6 petals up to 2.5 cm across, rarely a trace of pink on the outer petals, fragrant, elliptic leaves.</p> <p>1862, Hance, grows under the canopy of Chinese forests, including those in Anhui, Fujian, Jiangsu, Jiangxi and Zhejiang Provinces.</p>	May to August



CGN0264 R	<i>C. 'Shiro-wabisuke'</i> (trans. 'white wabisuke')		Small white single, half opened and compared to a <i>sake</i> cup, petals incurved. Elliptic leaves. 1844, Uesa, originated in Kantô area, Japan.	June to August
CGN0266	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Yae-wabisuke' (trans. 'double wabisuke')		Very small semi-double china rose, with channelled petals, slightly wavy. 1965, Nakamura, Tsuneo, Seibundô Shinkôsdai, cultivated for many years in the Reikan Temple, Sakyô-ku, Kyôto-shi, Japan.	May to July
CGN0268	<i>C. rosaeiflora</i> Section: Theopsis NB. Also <i>C. rosiflora</i> in the literature but <i>C. rosaeiflora</i> used for consistency with <i>Collected Species of the Genus Camellia, An Illustrated Outline</i> .		Small single pink flowers, from 6 to 9 petals, with elliptic leaves, acuminate at tips. Flowers abundant at tips of shoots and in leaf axils. An excellent garden shrub. Nectar attracts rainbow lorikeets in winter. 1852, Hooker, a native plant of Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Sichuan and Hubei Provinces, China.	June to August




CGN0270 R	<p><i>C.</i> <i>granthamiana</i></p> <p>Section: Protocamellia</p>		<p>Large white flowers, between 9-10 petals, up to 14cm across, borne singly at the shoot. Bright yellow-orange stamens. Leaves are oblong-elliptic to broadly elliptic up to 15 cm long, leaf veins are deeply impressed.</p> <p>1956, Sealy. A single tree of this species was discovered in 1955 in the New Territory of Hong Kong, China. By 1984, more than 30 specimens had been located. Named after Sir Alexander Grantham, a Governor of Hong Kong.</p>	May to July
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CGN0271	<p><i>C. saluenensis</i></p> <p>Section: Camellia</p>		<p>Small single, this specimen is a rose-pink form of <i>C. saluenensis</i> obtained originally from the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne (there is also a white form). The species is more resistant to dry conditions. When crossed with <i>C. japonica</i>, it produces the popular <i>C. x williamsii</i> hybrids.</p> <p>1933, Stapf ex Bean, this species is a native of central and western Yunnan Province and southern Sichuan Province, China.</p>	June to August
CGN0272 R	<p><i>C. assimilis</i></p> <p>Section: Eriandria</p>		<p>Small white single flowers, up to 3cm in diameter borne at the tips of shoots and in leaf axils. Between 7-8 petals, broadly obovate, rounded tips fused at the base of the staminal column. Elliptic to oblong elliptic leaves.</p> <p>1851, Champion ex Benth in Hooker, native of Guandong, Guangxi and Hong Kong, China.</p>	July to August

CGN0274	<p><i>C. hybrid</i> (uraku) 'Tarokâja'</p>	  <p>Traditional costume of Tarokâja</p>	<p>Small to medium purple pink single, between 7-8 cm across. Narrowly elliptic to broadly lanceolate leaves. Bark on trees greyish to greyish white.</p> <p>1739, Itô, Jukyû, Japan and named after a famous comic character in a Kyôgen drama.</p>	June to early September
CGN0276	<p><i>C. lutchuensis</i></p> <p>Section: Theopsis</p>		<p>Small white flowers with 5-6 petals, borne in multiples at tips of shoots. Occasional red markings on outer petals, This camellia species is much loved due to its sweet fragrance. Does not tolerate frost, although its hybrids are more resistant.</p> <p><i>C. lutchuensis</i> Ito (1900) is a native of the Riu Kiu Islands, Okinawa prefecture, Japan.</p>	June to August

CGN0277	<p><i>C. japonica</i> var <i>japonica</i></p> <p>Section: Camellia</p>		<p>Small single red flower with 5-8 petals with elliptic to elliptic long leaves. This is the native bush camellia of China and Japan, cultivated also as a source of edible oil in Japan.</p> <p>1753, Linneaus, subspecies 1958, Sealy. Widespread across Asia including Japan and Japanese islands, eastern China and southern Korea.</p>	June to August
CGN0279 R	<p><i>C. kissi</i> var. <i>kissi</i></p> <p>Section: Paracamellia</p>		<p>Small single cream white flower (some with greenish cast) up to 4cm in diameter with 5-8 petals. Some fragrance. Elliptic to broadly elliptic leaves. Shrub or small tree.</p> <p>1820, Wallich. Widely distributed through Asia including Hainan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan Provinces in China, and in Burma, Bhutan, India, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal, Sikkim, Thailand and Vietnam.</p>	May to July

CGN0281 R	<p><i>C. japonica</i> ‘Sakuraba-tsubaki’ (trans. ‘Cherry Leaf Camellia’)</p>		<p>Single, white with pink and red specks, 7 - 9 crinkled petals, small central stamen cluster. Serrate leaves like cherry leaves. The flowers on this specimen are uniformly small, although in native Japan they can be large.</p> <p>1956, Satomi, Japan, possibly dating back to 1829 when known as ‘Shôkei-sakuraba’.</p>	July to August
CGN0287	<p><i>C. pitardii</i></p> <p>Section: Camellia</p>	 <p>NB: It is likely that this specimen is a rose pink form of <i>C. pitardii</i> var. <i>yunnanica</i></p>	<p>Small single pink flowers up to 7 cm in diameter with 5-8 petals. There is wider colour variation in this species which is now being used in breeding. Leaves various elliptic.</p> <p>1916 Coh. St. widespread in Sichuan, Chongqing, Human, Guangxi, Yunnan and Guizhao Provinces, China.</p>	May to August

CGN0289 R	<p><i>C. hongkongensis</i></p> <p>Section: Camellia</p>		<p>Small single rose red flowers with purple tint, up to 6.5 cm in diameter, 6-7 petals. Leaves are oblong-elliptic and young shoots are noted for their purple bronze colour.</p> <p>1859 Seem, native to Hong Kong and Guangdong Provinces, China.</p>	Late May to July
CGB0290	<p><i>C. oleifera</i></p> <p>Section: Oleifera</p>	  <p>Oleifera oil bottle</p>	<p>Small white lightly fragrant flowers from 5.5 to 7 cm in diameter. Elliptic to broadly elliptic leaves. Cold tolerant. There are millions of hectares of <i>C. oleifera</i> cultivated in China alone for seed oil production.</p> <p>1818 Abel, native to Shanxi Province China and also found in Vietnam.</p>	June to July

CGN0292 R	<p><i>C.</i> ‘Shôwa-wabisuke’ (trans. ‘Wabisuke of the Shôwa Era.’)</p>		<p>Small single flower, white with palest pink on the outer petals, narrowly elliptic leaves.</p> <p>1938, Botan-en Nursery Catalogue, originated in Takarazuka City, Hyôgo Prefecture, Japan.</p>	May to July
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