





**Garden bed 5: *Sasanqua* Garden bed.** Adjacent to the northern fence carpark, this large Garden bed primarily features a collection of *C. sasanqua* with some plantings of *C. japonica* as one approaches the Tsubaki Garden bed. The bulk of this collection consists of *C. sasanqua* donated by the late Sydney nurseryman Walter Hazlewood, who also provided over 200 individual camellia cultivars for this Garden during its early years.




This Garden Bed features a **Significant Shire Landmark**, a beautiful curved sandstone seat donated by the late Sir Frank and Lady McDowell, a prominent Shire retailer. Constructed in 1969, it was the first such landmark in the Gardens.






## AREA C

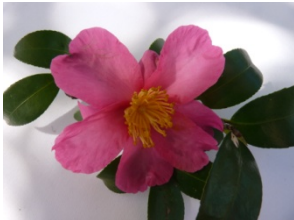



Family: Theaceae


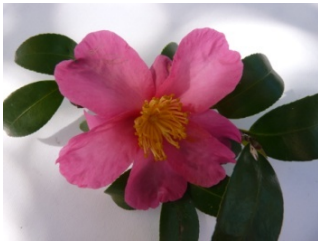


Code Number	Camellia Name	Flower Photo (if available)	Description, Origin and Registration Number (if any)	Flowering Period
CGN0106	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Red Willow'		Pink semi-double, with pendulous foliage.  1964, McCloy, introduced in Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, NSW, Australia.	February to May
CGN2010	<i>C. hiemalis</i> 'Showa-no-sakae'		Medium sized light pink, occasionally marbled white 6.5-7.cm across, up to 24 petals. Dark olive green leaves serrate. Vigorous spreading growth.  1937, McIlhenny USA, imported from Chugai Nursery Japan.	February to May
CGN2001 CGN2002	<i>C. hiemalis</i> 'Shishigashira'	 	Red, double, dwarf, free flowering. Popular landscaping hedge sasanqua.  1894, Nihon, Engei, Kai Zasshi, Chugai Nursery Catalogue 1935-1936, Japan.	February to April






CGN0107	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Shichifukujin' (trans. 'Seven Gods of Good Fortune')		Pale pink edged mallow pink, semi-double.  1898, Ashizawa, Japan.	February to April
CGN0108	<i>C. hiemalis</i> 'Bonsai Baby' (pendulous form)		Rose form double to semi- double, bright red flowers, 2.5 to 3 cm across. Compact growth habits and popular bonsai material.  1957, McCaskills Gardens, Pasadena, California, US.	April to May
CGN0103	<i>C. sasanqua</i> seedling		This seedling is one of a number of camellia seedlings that have germinated in the Gardens.  This one is a small white semi-double with a faintest blush of pink in the outer petals. <i>C. sasanqua</i> are known to be prolific seed parents.	April to May






CGN0117	<i>C. hybrid</i> 'Cinnamon Cindy'		<p>Small peony form bloom up to 5cm in diameter with white centre petaloids and outer petals rosy pink. However colour fades quickly in Sydney climate. At full size can have 18 petals and 22 petaloids. Popular for floral sprays at shows. Hybrid <i>C. japonica</i> x <i>C. lutchuensis</i>.</p> <p>1974, Dr William Ackerman, Maryland, US. Reg No. 1321. Dr Ackerman has been one of America's most prolific camellia breeders.</p>	July to early September
CGN0122	<i>C. hiemalis</i> seedling (possibly of 'Bonsai Baby')		Bright red semi-double. This specimen displays a compact growth habit, although flowers differ from the standard rose form of 'Bonsai Baby.'	April to May
CGN0102	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Pygmy'		<p>Pink to white margined deep pink, very small single. Dwarf growth habit.</p> <p>1963, introduced Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, NSW.</p>	February to May









CGN2003	<i>C. hiemalis</i> 'Kanjiro'		Rose shading to semi-red at margins, medium to large semi-double. 'Kanjiro' is often used for grafting as well as hedges.  This has a long Japanese history, marketed 1955 by Takii & Co.	Late February to May
CGN2015	<i>C. hiemalis</i> (variety sold as Australian 'Hiryû')  NB There has been much nomenclature confusion surrounding this cultivar, also given the name of 'Kanjiro'		Large cerise semi-double, paler at centre of petals. Dark and glossy foliage.  Note variation from standard 'Kanjiro' in CGN2003.  Originated in Japan.	Late February to May
CGN2014	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Jarick's Surprise'		Small pink, loose informal double. Pendulous growth, mid green matt leaves.  1988, Coe Albury, NSW, Australia (from seed supplied by W. Jarick, The Rock, NSW)	Late February to May
CGN0104	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Marie Young'		Fuchsine pink with 5-6 petals, occasionally petaloids. Erect habit.  1958, Gordon Waterhouse, Kurrajong, NSW, Australia. Reg. No. 33	March to April





CGN0129	<i>C. hiemalis</i> 'Sparkling Burgundy'		Rose coloured double up to 10 cm across and 5 cm deep. Up to 39 petals intermingled with petaloids and stamens. Dark green leaves  1957, American Association of Nurserymen, originator Casadaban, USA. Reg. No 424.	April to May
CGN2003	<i>C. hiemalis</i> 'Kanjiro'  'Hiryu' (Synonym in Australia)		Deep rose shading red at petal margins. Large semi double.  Famous Japanese camellia, marketed by Takii and Co Ltd, 1954, Japan.	February to April
CGN0105	<i>C. sasanqua</i> seedling with pendulous foliage		Pink single, with pendulous foliage – possibly light pink form of 'Red Willow'.	February to April
CGN0162 R	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Mikuniko' (trans. 'National Red')		Large carmine single flower, heart shaped petals.  1841, Yashiro, Japan.	March to April





CGN0114	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Rosea'		Large rose pink single, frost tolerant.  1931, Hume USA, imported from Japan by Fruitland Nurseries.	March to May
CGN0115	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Momozono' or 'Monozono'* (*trans. 'Peach Garden')		Medium size light pink single, flat bloom about 7.5 cm across. Up to 8 round, notched and creped petals.  Originated in Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan.	March to May
CGN0119	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Plantation Pink'		Large pink single.  1948, E. G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW, Australia.	Late February to May
CGN0125	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Yae-arare' (trans. Double Hailstone)		White, edged pink, large double. Stamens project around golden boss of stamens.  1951-1952, Nuccio's Nursery USA, imported from Domoto Nursery, Japan.	March to May
CGN0126 R	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Crimson King'		Thick broad petals, deep crimson semi-double, 12 cm across with attractive stamens.  1937, Wada, Japan.	March to May

CGN2017 R	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Crimson Tide'		Crimson-red semi-double with rich texture of ruffled petals.  1955, Hume, USA. Originated by Tom Dodd Jnr, Semmes, Alabama, USA.	March to May
CGN2007 CGN0124 CGN2019	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Lucinda'	  Flowers above indicate range of petaloid variation.	Pink bloom with petaloid centre, over 7.5 cm across.  1957, Ducker, Lindfield, NSW, Australia.	Flowers early February to April
CGN0147 R	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Navajo'		Blooms appear red at first opening, developing into large white semi-double with red border.  1956, Wylam, USA.	February to April
CGN0148	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Azuma-nishiki' (trans. 'Eastern Brocade')		Large rose pink semi-double with deeper rose margins and twisted petals. Weak spreading growth.  1885, Minagawa, Japan.	March to May



CGN0131	<i>C. x vernalis</i> 'Star Above Star'	  <p>Photos above indicate range of variation (courtesy, Jim Powell, Camellias Australia)</p>	<p>Semi-double in the form of one star superimposed on another star. White shading to lavender rose at the edges.</p> <p>1964 Dekker, U.S. Received the Ralph Peer Sasanqua Seedling Award for 1969. This camellia has become very popular in Australian gardens.</p>	March to May
CGN0144 R	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Mc Ilhenny's Double White'		<p>White, rose form double with incurved petals. Compact growth</p> <p>1956, McIlhenny, USA.</p>	February to April
CGN0151	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Julie Ann'		<p>Deep rosy red with silvery streak down each petal, incomplete double.</p> <p>1963, McCloy, Wahroonga, NSW, Australia. Reg. No 56.</p>	March to April
CGN2005	<i>C. x vernalis</i> 'Shibori-egao'	 	<p>Rose blotched white form of 'Egao', semi-double, size up to 9cm across. Resembles <i>C. japonica</i>.</p> <p>1974, Originated Yoshioka, Kurume, Japan.</p>	March to May

CGN2006	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Wave Crest'		White large single with long fluted petals.  1957, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, USA.	March to April
CGN2009	<i>C. sasanqua</i> prostrate seedling of 'Wave Crest'		Small single white with fleck of pink towards petal edge. Petals elongated and slightly fluted.  Features as border spillover, far eastern end of sasanqua bed.	March to April
CGN0152 R	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Briar Rose'		Medium to large deep pink to purplish pink, semi-double, 7-8 cm across. Leaves green elliptic, blunt apex rounded base.  Circa 1936, Coolidge Rare Plants, US.	April to May
CGN0155	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Beatrice Emily'		Double white, petal reverse, mauvy pink.  1957, Originated Brown's Pentecost Nursery. St Ives, NSW, Australia.	February to April

CGN0164	<i>C. lutchuensis</i> hybrid (possibly x <i>C. sasanqua</i> ) unnamed seedling *	 <p>Photo courtesy Jim Powell Camellias Australia</p>	<p>Miniature single, white with faint pink tint.</p> <p>1974, an example of early hybridisation by Alice Spragg, Sutherland, Sydney, Australia.</p>	March to May
CGN0195 R	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Dorothy Murphy'		<p>Medium, off white to very light pink semi-double. Dark green leaves with acute apices.</p> <p>1977, Spragg, Sutherland, Sydney, Australia. Reg No. 194.</p>	May to July
CGN0169 R	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Mikenjaku' (trans. 'Mythical Giant with Wide Brows')  (once named 'Nagasaki')		<p>Large semi-double, rose-red marbled white (Garden's specimen is more deep pink, marbled white).</p> <p>1859, Kasuya, Kamegorô, Japan.</p>	May to July
CGN0201	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Finlandia Red'		<p>Medium salmon red single to semi-double with swirled and fluted petals.</p> <p>1947, McCaskill Gardens, Pasadena, California, USA.</p>	July to early September

CGN0202	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Catherine Stimson'	 <p>Photo illustrates purple shading exhibited by this specimen</p>	<p>Crimson semi-double, 10. 5 cm across. Dark green leaves, sharply pointed apices.</p> <p>1964, Stimson, Cheltenham, NSW, Australia. Reg. No. 67</p>	<p>One of the earliest flowering <i>C. japonica</i> at the Camellia Gardens – seen April to early June</p>
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