






Garden beds 1A and B: Entrance Garden beds near the top gate. 1A is the centre lawn Garden bed and 1B the Garden bed to the right of the top entrance plus tub specimens featured at the Teahouse. This area may be subject to redevelopment in future.



AREA C

Family: Theaceae



Garden bed 1A



| Code Number | Camellia Name | Flower Photo (if available) | Description, Origin and Registration Number (if any) | Flowering Period |
|-------------|--|---|--|------------------|
| CGN0007 | <i>C. japonica</i> 'Elegans Splendor' |  | Large anemone form soft pink sport of 'C. M. Wilson' with ruffled and wavy petals and stamens intermingled with petaloids. 1971, Nuccio's Nurseries, US. Winner, Sewell Mutant Award for 1974. | June to August |
| CGN0036 | <i>C. japonica</i> 'Great Eastern' |  | Large semi-double crimson blooms with a small group of small petals in centre. Very hardy variety, suitable for sunny conditions and one of Australia's oldest and most popular garden varieties. 1872, Shepherd & Co Nursery, Chippendale/Darlington, Sydney, New South Wales. This cultivar was planted by Sir Thomas Playford, a former Premier of South Australia. | June to August |

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| CGN0037 | <i>C. reticulata</i> <i>x C. japonica</i> 'Howard Asper' |  <p>Photo courtesy Jim Powell, Camellias Australia</p> | <p>Large peony form hybrid up to 17 cm across, medium pink with yellow anthers and green filaments.</p> <p>1965, Howard Asper, Escondido, California, US. Winner Edward Metcalf Hybrid Award in 1964, National Camellia Hall of Fame Award 1978.</p> <p>This cultivar was planted by Sir Eric Willis, when Premier of NSW during the mid-1970s.</p> | July to September |
| CGN0040 | <i>C. reticulata</i> <i>x C. japonica</i> 'Red Crystal' |  <p>Photo courtesy Jim Powell, Camellias Australia/</p> | <p>Large single to semi-double, bright to dark scarlet flowers up to 14 cm across and 5 cm deep. Anthers yellow and filaments pink at base. A controlled cross between <i>C. reticulata</i> 'Dataohong' (Crimson Robe) and <i>C. japonica</i> 'Wildfire'.</p> <p>1984, Blumhardt, Whangarei, New Zealand. Reg. No. 210.</p> | July to September |
| CGN0045 | <i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Red Willow' |  | <p>Pink semi-double, with pendulous foliage.</p> <p>1964, McCloy, introduced in Hazlewood's Nursery Catalogue, Australia.</p> | February to May |

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| CGN0047 | <i>C. japonica</i> 'R.L. Wheeler Variegated' |  | <p>Large variegated rose-pink semi-double to incomplete double, up to 15 cm across.</p> <p>1953, Fendig, US. Reg. No. 126.</p> <p>This cultivar was planted by Arthur Gietzelt, Sutherland Shire President at the time of the establishment of the Gardens.</p> | June to August |
| CGN0048 | <i>C. japonica</i> 'High Jinks' |  | <p>Medium sized formal double pink blotched white.</p> <p>1956-57, Camellia Grove Catalogue, Australia.</p> | June to August |

Garden bed 1B plus Tub Specimens at Teahouse

| Code Number | Camellia Name | Flower Photo (if available) | Description, Origin and Registration Number (if any) | Flowering Period |
|---|--|--|--|------------------|
| CGN0043 (Garden bed 1B, Top Entrance Gate) | <i>C. japonica</i> 'Cara Mia' |  | <p>Semi-double blush pink shading to pink at centre. Gold stamens amid undulating petals.</p> <p>1960, Nuccio's Nursery Catalogue, US.</p> <p>Reg. No. 695.</p> | May-July |
| CGN3001 (Tub Specimen) | <i>C. brevistyla</i> Section: Paracamellia |  | <p>Flowers of <i>C. brevistyla</i> (Hay.) Cohen Stuart (1916) are small single white, 6-8 petals. It grows in hills of Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangxi in mainland China as well as Taiwan.</p> | February-May |

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| <p>CGN3002 (Tub Specimen)</p> | <p><i>C. sinensis</i> (Tea)</p> <p>Section: Thea</p> |  <p>Photo of tea flower above courtesy Jim Powell, Camellias Australia</p>  <p>Photo above courtesy Camellias-R-Us Nursery, Glenorie, who supplied this specimen</p> | <p>The most economically important camellia of all is tea, known in China as 'cha'. Flowers are small, white, 2.5-3.5 cm in diameter with 5 distinctive sepals. The famous leaves are elliptic to oblong and are 5-10 cm long. It is now grown as a commercial crop in over 40 countries. The first records of tea in China date back to the third century BC – almost five thousand years ago!</p> <p>This specimen is a green tea, procured originally from Japan.</p> <p>Tea, or <i>C. sinensis</i> is a species of camellia. This specimen is of a vigorous strain of <i>C. sinensis</i> (Linnaeus) <i>var sinensis</i> (O. Kitze, 1887). This strain is widely distributed across China, Japan, Korea and much of South-Eastern Asia.</p> | <p>February-May</p> |
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