









Garden bed 7: Tsubaki Garden bed. This Garden bed, adjacent to the top fence on President Avenue, begins from the top of the stairs to the right of the path down the gully. It is designated ‘Tsubaki’ after the Japanese name for the camellia and most specimens featured in this Garden bed are Japanese varieties.




AREA C




Family: Theaceae


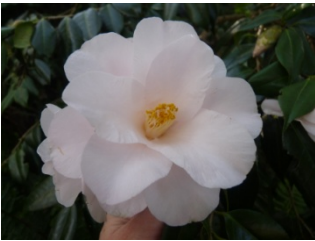

Code Number	Camellia Name	Flower Photo (if available)	Description, Origin and Registration Number	Flowering Period
CGN0835	<i>C. rosaeiflora</i> ‘Rosaeflora Cascade’	 <p>Note: flowers of this cultivar tend to be paler than <i>C. rosaeiflora</i>. This may indicate that it is possibly a hybrid.</p>	<p>Small single light pink flowers, a weeping version of <i>C. rosaeiflora</i> (see Garden beds 11 and 15).</p> <p>1982, Nuccio’s Nurseries Catalogue, Altadena, California, US.</p>	June to August
CGN00837	<i>C. japonica</i> ‘Kramer’s Beauty’		<p>Medium to large peony informal, vibrant red petals, a sport of <i>C. japonica</i> ‘Kramer’s Supreme’.</p> <p>1981, Kramer Bros. Nursery, Upland, California, US. Reg. No. 1699.</p>	May to July




CGN0839	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Rubescens Major Variegated'	 <p>A characteristic of <i>C. japonica</i> 'Rubescens Major Variegated' is a boss of unopened petals in the centre of the flower (as seen in photo)</p>	<p>Rose form to formal double flower up to 11 cm in diameter, carmine pink with white flecks, petals obviate, thick and rounded at apex.</p> <p>1962, Outteridge, Australia.</p>	July to September
CGN0840	<i>C. hiemalis</i> 'Chiri-tsubaki' (trans. 'Petal Scattering Camellia')		<p>Pale pink, small to medium size double.</p> <p>1628, Hino, Sukekatsu, Japan.</p>	May to July
CGN0843 CGN0862	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Akashigata' (trans. 'Akashi Bay')		<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
CGN0844	<i>C. rusticana</i> 'Otome' (trans. 'Maiden' or 'Virgin')	 <p>Photo courtesy Jim Powell, Camellias Australia</p>	<p>Small to medium formal double, pale cherry pink, many small petals arranged in order. In Sydney, 'Otome' can flower over a long season.</p> <p>This is a famous Japanese camellia dating back to 18th century, Itô, Ihei, Japan.</p>	June to September






<p>CGN0845</p>	<p><i>C. japonica</i> ‘Dewatairin’ (HIGO Camellia) (trans. ‘Large flowering camellia from Dewa Province)</p>		<p>Large light rose pink single HIGO form up to 13 cm across. Stamens in excess of 100.</p> <p>1695, Itô, Ihei, Japan.</p>	<p>May to July</p>
<p>CGN1703 Ark</p>	<p><i>C. sasanqua</i> ‘Willow Leaf’</p>		<p>Single white sasanqua with 6 petals and long narrow crenate leaves. Noted for leaves like willow with sharp tips and pendulous foliage. May have a faint pink margin on petals but this characteristic seems to be rare on the few specimens of this cultivar in Australia.</p> <p>1942-43, Overlook Nursery Catalogue, Crichton, Alabama, US.</p>	<p>April to June</p>



CGN0848 R	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Gauntlettii' (sport)		<p>Large white semi-double. Original can be more cup-shaped than exhibited by this sport.</p> <p>'Gaunteletti' originally appeared in Gauntlett Nursery Catalogue, UK 1909-1910 as a new camellia imported from Japan. This beautiful sport came from the Hazelwood collection.</p>	June to August
CGN0849 R	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Toki-no-hagasane' (trans. 'Folded Feathers of Japanese Ibis')	  <p>Photo below courtesy of Jim Powell, Camellias Australia.</p>	<p>Semi-double to peony form, white with a light pink blush tinge. Petals thin and wavy.</p> <p>1879, Itô, Ko'emon, an old variety of Kantô area, Japan.</p>	June to August

CGN0852	<i>C. hybrid</i> 'Wirlinga Bride'		<p>Miniature size, white single, cluster flowering. Glossy green lanceolate leaves. Seed parent was a hybrid <i>C. tsaii</i> x <i>C. cuspidata</i> and pollen parent <i>C. fraterna</i>. Popularly exhibited as sprays on showbenches.</p> <p>1992, T. J. Savige, Wirlinga, NSW. Reg. No. 410.</p>	June to August
CGN0853	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Kingyo-tsubaki' (trans, 'Goldfish camellia') also known as <i>Quercifolia</i>	  <p>Note division of leaves into three apices in lower photo.</p>	<p>Single, rose pink with golden stamens. Displays three apices on leaves such as the tail of a goldfish.</p> <p>1789, Shiai-Bunko, Itô, Ko'emon, Japan</p>	June to August

CGN0857	<p><i>C. salicifolia</i> (red leaf form)</p> <p>Section: Eriandria</p>		<p>Miniature white flowers in bracts, 5-6 petals, 2-3 cm in diameter, oblong lanceolate leaves. This strain has reddish-brown villous shoots.</p> <p>1851, Champion ex. Bentham, native tree of Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, and Hong Kong provinces of China; also Taiwan.</p>	June to July
CGN0858	<p><i>C. japonica</i> 'Hagoromo' (trans. 'Robe of Feathers')</p>		<p>Medium semi-double, pale pink with splendour stamens and petals curved gradually outwards.</p> <p>A Japanese camellia of antiquity, imported to Italy in 1886, and given the name 'Magnoliiflora'. Award of merit in 1953, RHS.</p>	July to October
CGN0859	<p><i>C.</i> 'Kochô-wabisuke' (trans. 'Butterfly Wabisuke')</p>	 <p>Wabisuke camellias are often used in floral decoration as part of the Japanese tea ceremony.</p>	<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

CGN0860 R	<i>C. sasanqua</i> 'Mado-no-tsuki' (trans. 'Moon at the window')		Medium, single to semi-double pure white with short broad petals, occasional pink tip, with small round leaves. 1885, Minagawa, Iza'emon, Japan.	March to May
CGN0864	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Hanafûki' (trans. 'Flower of Wealth and Honour')		Medium semi-double, cup-shaped pink with up to 15 petals, white filaments and yellow anthers. 1932, Ishii, Japan. Possibly raised by seed in Sakura-shi, Chiba Prefecture.	July to August
CGN0867	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Duchesse de Berry'		Creamy white rose form double, 9-10 cm across. Occasionally displays a few stamens when fully opened. 1848-49, Verschaffelt Catalogue Belgium but of Italian origin through Count B. Lechi, Breshia, Italy.	July to September

CGN0869 R	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Kuro-tsubaki' (trans. Black camellia)	 	<p>Small, dark red single to semi-double flower, occasionally black red, with dull green lanceolate, elliptic leaves. Key breeding stock for dark red camellia cultivars.</p> <p>1829, Mizumo, Japan.</p>	May to July
CGN0870	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Kumagai (Nagoya) (HIGO)	 <p>Photo illustrates arrangement of three larger and three smaller petals.</p>	<p>Large single, dark crimson flower with six petals and white flecked red petaloid anthers.</p> <p>Originated in Japan, although recorded by Perkins 1979, US.</p>	June to August
CGN0875	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Lady Vansittart' and 'Lady Vansittart Red'	  <p>Note red sport in lower photo.</p>	<p>Large semi-double, white striped rose pink with holly like foliage. This specimen occasionally sports a red form.</p> <p>The original plant was imported from Japan and obtained by Van Houtte in Belgium, then secured by Caledonia Nurseries in Guernsey. Subsequently named in 1887.</p>	May to July

CGN0881	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Nancy Bird'		<p>Medium to large semi-double, flushed a pale rose pink with variable border of white, and occasional crimson streaks. A sport of <i>C. japonica</i> 'Jean Lyne' and named after the famous Australian aviatrix by Walter Hazlewood.</p> <p>1952, E. G. Waterhouse, Gordon, NSW.</p>	June to August
CGN0898 R	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Alexander Hunter'		<p>Single to semi-double crimson with golden stamens. Occasional petaloids.</p> <p>1941, Hazlewood Nursery Catalogue, originally raised by Alexander Hunter at Camellia Grove Ashfield and transplanted to the garden of George Linton of Somersby.</p>	July to September