

2016 - 2017

Camellias and Azaleas

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Dawson's Camellia Collection



Camellia Yuletide

Camellia Lady Loch

Camellia Little Pearl

Camellia Jennifer Susan

Camellia Setsugekka

Camellias have enthralled western gardeners for over three hundred years since their introduction from China and Japan. Camellias have a certain elegance that's all their own, with handsome glossy foliage and exquisitely sculptured flowers. Dawson's grow a tempting range of both Camellia Japonica and Sasanqua varieties, just waiting to weave their magic in your garden. Camellia availability is seasonal. Period of peak availability is usually Autumn – late Spring. Check with your Dawson's store for availability of particular varieties.

Camellia Flowering Periods

By selecting a range of Sasanqua and Japonica varieties, it's possible to have Camellias flowering from March until September. Each variety is usually classified as flowering during one of three flowering times.

EARLY – Late March through to May.

MID – June and July.

LATE – August through to early September.

(WA) – Denotes WA bred Variety.

Camellia Hiryu

Descriptions and colour pictures of Camellia varieties can be viewed at www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au

Peony Form or Informal Double



Rose Form



Formal Double



Single



Semi-Double



Anemone Form



Camellia Japonica – The Classic Camellias

Thought by many to be the most beautiful of the Camellias, the Japonica varieties, with their broad glossy foliage and large showy flowers, are hard to resist. There are thousands of named varieties worldwide and a fascinating range of flower forms exist from simple single flowers to exquisite waterlily-like formal double blooms. Japonica varieties grow into bushy shrubs, eventually reaching heights of around 3 metres. Most need protection from the hot Summer sun, and a position where they receive filtered light or early morning sun and afternoon shade.

Camellia Japonica Descriptions

(listed alphabetically)

ACE OF HEARTS (JAPONICA) – Medium to large, red, semi double rose-form blooms. Bushy, upright growth. Flowers mid season.

ANGEL (JAPONICA) – Large flowered, semi double white, fluted petals surrounding a centre of prominent golden stamens. A compact grower, well suited to pots and tubs. Blooms mid-season. Released in the mid 1950's by Californian Camellia lover, Elizabeth Councilman. Available September 2016.

BABY BEAR (HYBRID) – A true miniature growing Camellia with compact growth to around 1m at maturity. Tiny, pale pink, single blooms during mid season. Originated in New Zealand. Available September 2016.

BOB HOPE (JAPONICA) – Large, semi double, dark, blackish-red blooms. Wavy petal edges. Blooms mid season.

BRUSHFIELD'S YELLOW – Medium sized, peony form flowers with centres of palest lemon surrounded by antique white outer petals. Compact, upright grower. Blooms mid-season. An Australian raised variety bred by Keith Brushfield and released in 1948. Available September 2016.

CINNAMON CINDY (HYBRID) – Miniature, white, semi double flowers with pink blushes at the petal edges. Delightful, delicate cinnamon fragrance. A dense, upright grower, ideal for a hedge or screen. Available September 2016.

COTTON TAIL (JAPONICA) – Pure white, peony to informal double blooms. Just delightful. Available September 2016.

DEBUTANTE (JAPONICA) – Wonderful variety with full peony form flowers, in clear light pink. Early to mid-season flowering.

DIXIE KNIGHT (JAPONICA) – Large, deep red, informal double flowers. Vigorous, upright growth. Long flowering period beginning mid season.

DR CLIFFORD PARKS (RETICULATA HYBRID) – Very large flowered, brilliant red blooms of loose peony form. Flowers mid-season. Released in California in 1971.

DRAMA GIRL (JAPONICA) – Mid season flowering with large, semi double blooms of deep rose-pink. Upright, open grower. Prune to encourage bushy growth. Released in California in 1950.

ED COMBASTABLE (JAPONICA) – Medium sized, dark pink-red, formal double blooms. Mid-late season flowering.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA (JAPONICA) – Red, informal double blooms. Flowers mid season.

GAY BABY (HYBRID) – Miniature flowered hybrid with deep, pink semi double flowers. Strong, dense growth habit. Available September 2016.

GRAND MARSHALL (JAPONICA) – Informal double, rich red blooms. Medium upright growth. Flowers early June – September.

GREAT EASTERN (JAPONICA) – Large semi double, deep rose-red blooms. Mid to late season flowering.

HELENOR (JAPONICA) – Pale pink, peony form flowers, flecked with deep pink striping. Flowers mid season. Originated in New South Wales in 1866.

KATHERINE NUCCIO (JAPONICA) – Gorgeous, near perfect, rosy-red, formal double blooms. Blooms mid season.

KRAMER'S SUPREME (JAPONICA) – Large, red blooms of full peony form. Mid- season flowering.

LADY LOCH (JAPONICA) – Large flowered, informal double, pale pink edged with white. Flowers mid season. An Australian raised variety named in 1898.

LAURIE BRAY (JAPONICA) – Near single to semi double, pale pink blooms which tend to intensify in colour as the flowers age. Petals often slightly waved, surrounding a centre of golden stamens. Flowers early to mid-season. A very reliable and much loved Australian Camellia, selected by George Linton in 1955.

LITTLE SLAM (HYBRID) – Miniature, rich, red, full peony style blooms. Early to mid-season blooms. Compact, upright growth habit. Available September 2016.

MAGNOLIAEFLORA (JAPONICA) – Pale pink, semi double, hose in hose style flowers. Mid season blooms. In Japan it is known as Hagoromo and can be traced back to the late 1600's.

MARGARETE HERRTRICH (JAPONICA) – Mid season flowering, beautiful pure white, formal double blooms. Upright, bushy grower. Released in California in 1945.

MOSHIO (JAPONICA) – Intense red, semi double flowers. Flowering mid season. A very old Japanese variety which has been traced back to the 1780's.

MURCHISON LADY (WA) (JAPONICA) – Large, pure white, formal double blooms. Abundant mid season flowers on a medium sized, dense, upright plant. Glossy, oval shaped foliage. Originated from a chance seedling, selected by Keith Abbott, Perth, W.A.

SHIRO CHAN – Beautiful, large flowered, anemone form blooms of pure white. Early to mid season blooms. Bred in Haywood, California and released in 1953. Available September 2016.

THE CZAR (JAPONICA) – One of the most widely grown Camellias in Australia. Blooms mid season, producing large, semi double, light crimson flowers.

WHITE NUN (JAPONICA) – One of the largest white flowering Camellias. Massive, pure white, semi double blooms from mid-season. Released in California in 1959.

Camellia Sasanqua – The Autumn Flowering Camellias

Sasanqua Camellias differ from the Japonica varieties in that they flower earlier, have smaller and more elongated foliage and are often taller, more open and spreading in habit. Sasanquas start the Camellia flowering season in spectacular style, with varieties flowering between March and July.

They generally grow to 1.5 to 3-4 metres in height.

Favoured planting positions are sheltered semi shaded sites or east facing aspects offering morning sun and afternoon shade. They can also be grown in full sun positions, provided they are watered daily during the warmer months and a thick layer of moisture conserving mulch is applied.

Sasanquas are wonderful shrubs in their own right, but really come into their own when used for hedges, screening and espalier and also make ideal container plants when potted into large pots and tubs.

Camellia Sasanqua Descriptions

(listed alphabetically)

BEATRICE EMILY* (SASANQUA) – Double, creamy white with the outer petal edges tinted lavender. Early season flowering. Available September 2016.

BONANZA* (SASANQUA) – Large, semi double, peony style blooms of deep cerise-red. Early season flowering.

CHANSONETTE* (SASANQUA) – Formal double, lavender pink blooms. Early season flowering. Available September 2016.

COOLGARDIE STAR* (WA) (SASANQUA) – Early Flowering, pure white, semi-double flowers which are delicately perfumed. A vigorous, upright plant, bred in WA.

DAY DAWN BELLE* (WA) (SASANQUA) – Dense, upright grower with small, rosy pink, semi-double to rose form blooms. Originated by Keith Abbott, Rossmoyne, WA. Early to mid-season flowering.

EARLY PEARLY* (SASANQUA) – Large flowered, pearly-white formal double blooms. Flowering early to mid-season.

FUKUZUTSUMI* (SASANQUA) – Large, single flowers of soft white, flushed with pink. Early season flowering. Available September 2016.

HIRYU* (SASANQUA) – Single to semi double, deep cerise flowers, with petals showing a lighter shade at the base and centre of the bloom.

JEAN MAY* (SASANQUA) – Shell pink semi double flowers. Early- season flowering. Available September 2016.

JENNIFER SUSAN* (SASANQUA) – Early season blooms of soft pink, in semi double peony form. Peony Form or Informal Double Rose Form Formal Double Single Semi-Double Anemone Form

LITTLE PEARL* (SASANQUA) – Light pink buds open to pure white semi double blooms. Compact grower, well suited to containers.

LUCINDA* (SASANQUA) – Early season flowerer, with soft rose-pink, semi double blooms. Available September 2016.

MINE-NO-YUKI* (SASANQUA) – Double, pure white flowers. Early season flowering.

PLANTATION PINK* (SASANQUA) – Large single flowers of soft pink, slightly cupped in shape.

PURE SILK* (SASANQUA) – Semi double blooms of pure white. Early to mid-season flowering.

ROSE ANN* (SASANQUA) – Deep rose pink, semi double flowers. Early season flowering.

SETSUGEKKA* (SASANQUA) – Single, pure white blooms, with a prominent centre of golden stamens.

SHISHI GASHIRA* (SASANQUA) – Medium sized, semi double to near double, rosy-red blooms. Prolonged flowering over late season. Compact spreading grower, ideal for tubs, espalier work or low hedges.

SNOW CLOUD* (SASANQUA) – Tall semi double white flowers, with a hint of pale pink. Tall, rapid growing plant. Early to mid-season flowering.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY* (SASANQUA) – Ruby red, peony-informal double style blooms which fade off to shades of lighter red with some hints of lavender. Early to mid-season blooms. Available September 2016.

STAR ABOVE STAR* (SASANQUA) – Semi double blooms with pink blush on petal edges. Early season flowering.

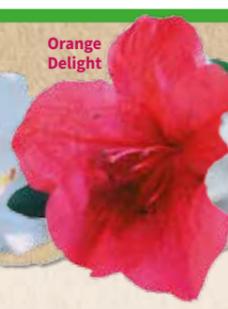
YULETIDE* (SASANQUA) – Glowing red single flowers are borne early to mid-season.

Dawson's Azaleas Collection

Dogwood White



Orange Delight



Azalea Goyet



White Prince



Kirin

Azaleas are amongst the most popular, evergreen shrubs we grow. Much loved for their abundance of flowers. Azaleas are recommended for mass planting beneath deciduous trees, bedding plants for filtered light situations, and perfect planting partners for Camellias in Camellia and Azalea gardens, and Japanese gardens. They make a natural choice for tubs and planters, and smaller varieties can even be grown in hanging baskets. The majority of Azaleas will grow best in sheltered, filtered light situations. There are however some that are more sun tolerant and these are marked with an asterisk (*) following their name in the list. Azalea availability is seasonal. Period of peak availability is usually Autumn- late Spring. Check with your Dawson's store for availability of particular varieties.

Azalea Flowering Periods

By growing a range of Azalea varieties, it's possible to have plants flowering from March until November. Each variety is usually classified as flowering during one of three flowering times.

EARLY – Late March - April - May - June. **MID** – July - August - September. **LATE** – October - November.

Descriptions and colour pictures of Camellia varieties can be viewed at www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au

Single
Hose-in-Hose



Semi-Double
Hose-in-Hose



Double
Hose-in-Hose



Single



Semi-Double



Double



Azalea descriptions

(listed alphabetically)

Azalea Descriptions (listed alphabetically)

Note (STA) = Indicates this variety is also available as a standard.

ALBA MAGNA* (STA) – Tall growing variety, with large, single white blooms. Slightly scented, mid season flowerer.

ALPHONSE ANDERSON* – Large, single pink flowers of soft pink, edged white, with a deep rose throat. Tall growing, mid season flowerer.

BLUE MOON – Late flowering variety with single, lavender blue flowers. Ideal low hedge.

CHARLY – Low growing with large cerise-red flowers. Flowers early season.

DOGWOOD PINK – Small shrub, with single pink flowers, streaked with white. Mid- season flowerer.

DOGWOOD RED – Single, red flowers in mid season. Growing to medium height.

DOGWOOD WHITE – Single, pure white flowers in late season. Medium sized bush.

ELSA KARGA* – Double, glowing red blooms. Medium height.

EXQUISITE* (STA) – Tall growing variety with single, pink flowers with a red throat. Mid- season.

FIELDERS PINK* – Single pink flowers on a tall growing, late flowering bush.

FIELDERS WHITE* – Large, single, white scented blooms, with green throat shadings. Tall, late flowering variety.

FRED COLBERT* – Early season flowering with red, semi-double hose in hose, style blooms. Medium height.

GOYET* – Tall grower, with large, brilliant red, double flowers. Flowering mid to late season.

KIRIN – Compact, small shrub, covering itself with small, rosy pink, blooms.

LUCI – Bright pink, double flowers. Low grower with extended flowering period.

MRS KINT WHITE – Single white flowers, on a low growing, compact bush.

ORANGE DELIGHT* – Stunning late season flowerer, with large single orange blooms. Medium height.

PHOENICEA* – Tall growing, mid season flowering variety. Large, single, violet-rose flowers.

PURPLE GLITTERS* – Single glowing purple blooms. Compact, small to medium shrub.

PRINCESS SHARON – Seme double to double, finely sculptured blooms of pure white. Medium sized grower. Early-Mid season flowering.

RED WING* – Popular variety with bright red, semi double, hose in hose flowers. Growing to medium height, flowering in mid season.

ROSE QUEEN – Delightful, bright pink flowers. Early season flowerer, growing to medium height.

ROSE KING – A sport of Rose Queen with deeper rose-pink blooms. Medium sized grower, flowering early to mid-season.

SCARLET GEM – Late flowering variety with bright red hose in hose flowers. Medium height.

STARLIGHT – Medium sized grower, with double, pale salmon pink flowers in early season.

SWEET SIXTEEN – Early flowering, double pale pink, frilly blooms.

TEMPERANCE – Fully double, pale mauve flowers. Medium growing and flowering early season.

VIOLACEA – Double, violet-purple flowers. Medium sized grower, flowering early season.

WHITE BOUQUET – Large, semi double flowers with a green throat. Medium height grower. Long flowering period mainly autumn to spring. Will often surprise by flowering at other times of the year.

WHITE PRINCE* – Early flowering, semi double white flowers with a red throat. Medium sized grower.

*Denotes sun tolerant varieties – ensure plenty of water and mulch is provided over the warmer months.

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Dawson's expert growing tips for success with Camellias and Azaleas.



Camellia Fukuzutsumi

Camellia Kramer's Supreme

Camellia Murchison Lady

Camellia Plantation Pink

Getting the Soil Right

One of the real keys to successful Camellia and Azalea growing in Perth, is proper soil preparation before planting. These plants are acid soil lovers, so in Perth's limey sands it's all important to improve the planting soil with generous amounts of acidic-organic matter.

An easy way to do this is to blend in Dawson's Organic Soil Improver at the rate of 2 parts Soil Improver to 2 parts existing soil (50:50 mix). If soil is too limey (alkaline), it will show up in pale or yellowish foliage, often with brown-black spots along the edges. The time spent undertaking good soil preparation is a great investment in your plant's health.

Planting in the Garden

Camellias and Azaleas can be planted throughout the year, provided regular, daily watering is provided during the vital establishment period.

1. Choose a planting spot with free draining soil and preferably with protection from strong winds.
2. Before planting, thoroughly water the plant in its pot.
3. At the selected planting site, dig a hole three times the width of the pot and twice the depth of the pot.
4. Blend in Dawson's Organic Soil Improver at the rate of 2 parts Soil Improver to 2 parts existing soil (50:50 mix). Make sure Soil Improver is well mixed in with existing soil.
5. Mix in 1 tablespoon of a suitable Controlled Release fertiliser.
6. Return about ¼ of the improved soil mixture to the bottom of the planting hole.
7. Remove the plant from its pot and plant no deeper than the original soil level in the pot.
8. Back-fill the planting hole with the rest of the improved soil mixture.
9. Gently firm soil around the plant and thoroughly water to exclude any air pockets. Use at least 10 litres of water per plant.
10. Newly planted Camellias and Azaleas will require daily watering until well established, this is particularly important over the warmer months. Liquid feed fortnightly with Seasol to help stimulate root growth.

Growing in Pots

Camellias and Azaleas have naturally shallow root systems, so they make ideal container plants and look particularly attractive in glazed pots. For best results use Dawson's Garden World Premium Potting Mix. Avoid using cement pots, as lime from the cement will cause problems. Elevate pots to ensure good drainage of excess water and don't sit pots in saucers. Remember container grown plants dry out three times faster than those in the ground. So, regular even daily watering is required over the warmer months. Controlled (slow) release fertilisers are the best and safest option for feeding container grown plants. Supplement this with a fortnightly liquid feed with Seasol, a great nutrient packed health tonic for plants.

Watering

Camellias and Azaleas have a naturally shallow root system and enjoy a cool root run. They need a regular supply of water, especially over the summer months. An annual application of a soil wetting product in spring each year, will greatly assist water penetration. Or for a more permanent fix try mineral clay based soil builders like Soil Solver. Newly planted Camellias and Azaleas will require daily watering until established, this is particularly important over the warmer months. Well mulched established plants will survive happily on 2-3 deep soaks a week. In extreme heat, extra watering is very beneficial.

Mulching

Mulch around plants with a coarse grade mulch like Waterwise Pine Bark Mulch, leaving a 10-15cm bare circle around the main stem.

Feeding Camellias and Azaleas

The best time to fertilise garden plants is in Spring, just after flowering and again in early Summer when plants are making most of their growth. Feed with a specific Azalea and Camellia Fertiliser or Dawson's All Purpose Garden Fertiliser. Always apply fertilisers to moist soils, apply at recommended rates and water in well. Keep in mind that these plants are shallow rooted and too much fertiliser can cause burning. An application of Sulphate of Potash when flower buds are developing in February will help improve flower size and quality. A fortnightly liquid feed with a combination of Seasol and Powerfeed, is a great addition to your Camellia feeding program. This combination provides all the nutrients required for healthy plant growth.

Pests & Diseases

Camellias:

Camellias are generally trouble-free, however on rare occasions you may find one of the following:

- **Scale** - spray with Eco Oil*.
- **Aphids** - simply hose off with strong water jet, or spray with Eco Neem*, Eco Oil* or Natrasoap*.
- **Caterpillars** - attacking new growth, spray with Success.
- **Mealy bug** - spray with Confidor* Eco-Oil*.
- **Red Spider Mite** - Spray with Mavrik*, Natrasoap*, Eco Neem* or Eco-Oil* Spray twice, two weeks apart, to bring mite populations under control. Predatory Mites can also be ordered from your nearest Dawson's store. Predatory mites feed on spider mites, offering a natural way to control spider mites in your garden. For more information inquire in-store or see a Predatory mite fact sheet on www.dawsonsgardenworld.com.au

Azaleas:

Common pests and diseases are:

- **Red Spider Mites** - refer to Camellia section for further information
- **Lace Bugs and Thrips** - all causing silvering of the leaves. Thrips and Lace Bugs also leave tell-tale, brown/black specks on the leaves. To control Lace Bugs Spray with Confidor* or apply Confidor Tablets. To Control Thrips - spray with Confidor or Natrasoap*.
- **Petal Blight** - a fungal disease, causing flowers to turn brown and mushy. Spray with Mancozeb Plus* or Zaleton*. Begin spraying at the expanded bud stage (before buds begin to colour) until the end of flowering.
- **Leaf Tip Burn** - If leaves turn brown at the tips - the problem could be poor drainage, incorrect pH, too dry, over fertilising or wind burn.

**During the warmer months don't spray during the heat of the day, or when temperatures exceed 35°C.*

Your Guarantee of Quality

Because Dawson's Garden World grows the plants we sell, We can confidently offer a **FREE REPLACEMENT PLANT*** if, for any reason, any Dawson's plant fails to perform.

**Original sales receipt or Dawson's price label required as proof of purchase.*

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