

Camellias

Long lived plants brightening gardens with their blooms from autumn to late spring.

#### **CAMELLIA BLOOM TIME**

Please note that the periods may vary slightly due to climatic conditions and zones. Cold and drought can influence bloom, as well as pruning at the wrong time.

EARLY BLOOM - Before January 1st MID BLOOM - January 1st - March 1st LATE BLOOM - After March 1st

### PLANTING

Use Gardener & Bloome Acid Planitng Mix or Gardener & Bloome Soil Building Compost, Dr. Earth Starter Fertilizer and Bonide Root. (See Plant Guide for more detail on planting.)

## FERTILIZING

Camellias are heavy feeders. Apply an organic Rhododendron Fertilizer the first part of March - or a week or two before new growth buds begin to swell. A second the fi rst part of May. The third in July. Early application of nutrients is essential for fl owers and bud development.

### PRUNING

To improve overall health of plant. Remove dead and dying limbs, or to redefine space (reduce height and width of plant). Prune after bloom.

## WATERING

Camellias are shallow rooted so watering is important. A continuous supply ensures constant mineral uptake and maximum expansion of cells making up the new growth. Irregular water supplies interrupt the growth process which can result in stunted leaves and stems. If flower buds are being formed during water stress their quality will be affected. Be sure to apply 2" of mulch around the root system. This will help keep soil cooler and hold moisture.

# A few Camellia varieties you might like:

April Dawn– Early Spring blooming white to light pink streaked with dark pink. Ht. 5-8 ft. Width 3-4 ft. Part sun– shade. Zones 6-9

Nuccio's Pearl-Early spring blooming white double blooms with pink blush. Ht. 5-6 ft. Width 4-5 ft. Part sun– shade. Zones 7-8 Winter's Joy– Early spring blooming semi double dark pink

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