



Payless Plants - Te Awamutu

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We may close earlier in very adverse weather.

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Camellia E.G Waterhouse

Item Name

[Camellia E.G Waterhouse](#)

Item #

Cam147

Distributor

Payless Plants

Manufacturer

Payless Plants

Unit of Supply

3.5 lit, HP

Annual Production

30

Price

\$15.00



Camellia E.G. Waterhouse

Short Description

Japonica. x C. williamsii. Pure pink warm medium formal double. Mid season to late. Columnar growth. Very popular. 2.5m

More Information

Parentage: C. japonica seedling x (C. vernalis) A 5 year old chance seedling which first flowered in 1959.

Breeder: E.G. Waterhouse, 1946

Reference: American Camellia Yearbook, 1955, pg.70

Orthographic Error: W.G. Waterhouse

Synonyms: C. Wotehaosi (Chinese)

This cultivar won the Edward H. Metcalf award in 1962, and the National Camellia Hall of Fame Award in 1978.

Camellia E.G Waterhouse

There is also a variegated form of E.G. Waterhouse in cultivation which started in Australia as a virus infection on a grafted plant 1965.

Use as an Ornamental

Camellia E.G. Waterhouse is best used as a stand-alone ornamental. Prune to shape and size as required.

Like all Camellias if the plant gets old and loses form, prune severely back to a stump 30 - 50cm high. After a few weeks new shoots will appear from the stump and the plant will reform.

Cultivation

Camellias will grow in full sun or partial shade. In very dark shade the plant may still grow but will likely lose all form as it searches for light.

Camellias do like a good rich loamy soil to grow in. Poor soils (clay, sand) will cause stunted growth, and foliage color may fade to a lighter green and even cause yellowing.

Ground should be average garden conditions. Excessive irrigation should be avoided once planted as excessive water can cause root rot. Root rot shows the same foliage symptoms as drought.

Plant at the same depth as it is in the container, give a good water to settle the dirt around the roots, and generally leave alone apart from pruning. A newly planted plant will only need additional water through the first summer, and then only 1 to 2 times per week in very dry conditions.

Generally, Camellias should require no fertilizer after planting assuming reasonable top soil. If fertilizer is required use an NPK with FE, and only a teaspoon fill sprinkled over the soil surface within the drip line.

After planting Camellias tend to do nothing for several weeks while they settle in. Most growth occurs mid spring onwards.