



Payless Plants - Te Awamutu

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We may close earlier in very adverse weather.

641 Ohaupo Road, State Highway 3, Te Awamutu. | Phone 07 870 3222

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All quantities of products specified on the website are an indication of annual production, not of current stock on hand which can change rapidly. Availability of stock at any time is dependent on time of year, market demand, and success of production.

When viewing digital photos, colours are a guide only and may not be exact true to type. Colours are affected by light conditions, software, camera, and printer settings.

Camellia Moonlight Bay

Item Name

[Camellia Moonlight Bay](#)

Item #

Cam207

Distributor

Payless Plants

Manufacturer

Payless Plants

Unit of Supply

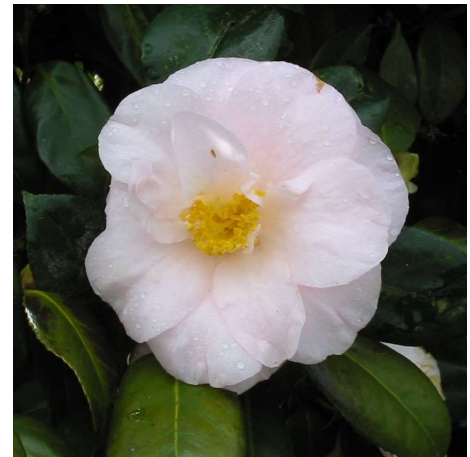
3.5 lit. HP

Annual Production

30

Price

\$15.00



Camellia Moonlight Bay

Short Description

C. japonica. (syn: C. Yueguangwan) A very large light orchid pink, semi double, blooms early to late season. Origin: Nuccios Nurseries, Altadena, California USA. Flower size is 14.5cm across.

More Information

Parentage: A 5 year old seedling first bloomed in 1976.
Breeder: Nuccios Nurseries (Altadena, California, USA)
Reference: American Camellia Yearbook, 1982, p. 176.
Synonym: C. Yueguangwan (Chinese)

Use as an Ornamental

Camellia Moonlight Bay

Camellia Moonlight Bay is best used as a stand-alone ornamental. Prune to shape and size as required. To get the best from the flowers plant in light shade.

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.