

Application for the recognition of
**Botanical Garden of Porto – Natural History and Science Museum
of the University of Porto**
as
INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA GARDEN OF EXCELLENCE



January, 2020
Porto, Portugal



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1. Introduction

The Botanical Garden of Porto is located in a densely populated area of the joint parishes of Lordelo do Ouro and Massarelos and integrated into University of Porto's Campus (Faculty of Sciences, Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Architecture and future Faculty of Nutrition and Food Sciences), since 1951.

With its main entrance located on *Rua de Campo Alegre*, the Garden is also home to the Hall of Biodiversity – *Centro Ciência Viva*, a museum where art meets science and natural history.

With an area of around 4 hectares, the Botanical Garden is a place of reference in Porto. It has been shaped across different periods and its historical value is evidenced by the preservation of the botanic collections and layout of the gardens.

In the first issue of the International Camellia Society Journal (1962) there are some references to the Camellias in Porto: *“Knowing how strong and acid was the soil in Oporto and the mildness of the climate, they wanted to experiment with growing camellias. Thus they brought this plant to Oporto from England where it had been cultivated in greenhouses for nearly a century. There was in Portugal, as nearly all over the world where the camellia plant could be adapted, a real passion for its cultivation. Almost everybody would plant dozens or hundreds of camellias according to his finances and amount of ground. In Portugal, the “golden age” of the camellia was between 1800 and 1900, and this passion for the camellia was developed by José Marques Loureiro who, from 1850 to 1895, brought to our notice the old and new varieties, and in his Jornal de Horticultura Prática, he and his numerous and distinguished collaborators taught us better ways to reproduce, adapt, and cultivate camellias”.*

“A native of Japan and cultivated there and in China since early times, the camellia was introduced into Europe in 1739 but it was only at the beginning of this [19th] century when the beautiful varieties of double flowers and various colours which we admire so much today were obtained, that this plant gained a reputation which has never diminished.

The first camellias that came to Oporto in 1800 to 1810 were ordered by Mr Van-Zeller and other well-known amateurs, some of whom then occupied high positions in the Custom-House of Oporto. They were Messrs. Silvestre, of Santa Catharina Street; Jose Vicente, of Vilar Street; and Bento Gomes, of Carregal Circus”

At that time, Porto was known for trade with China, Japan and England, and it was expected that many of those Camellias enthusiasts have brought from there many plants for their collections.

The entry of Camellia in Porto, in the 19th century, allowed that everyone, independently of its social class, could buy and get Camellias for its own benefit, reducing the marked difference between all social classes.

Many of those camellias still remain in Porto, some hidden in private gardens or behind walls that has have been raised to protect from indiscreet looks.

Therefore, Porto is also known as the city of Camellias.

2. History

The *Quinta*¹ *do Campo Alegre* was originally owned by the Order of Christ and bought by João Salabert in 1802. Later, in 1817, the *Quinta* was acquired in 1820 by João José da Costa, who, again sold it to José Silva Monteiro, in 1875. Monteiro built the main house, the greenhouses and changed the structure of the Garden. Likely, he started the camellia collection by planting some specimens in front of the main house. The *Quinta* was purchased in 1895 by João Henrique Andresen, a Port wine merchant resident in Porto, and the Andresen family made further changes to the main house and gardens. João's wife, Joana Lehmann Andresen was a keen amateur gardener and a painter and possibly, she drew the J's Garden and the Rose Garden.

In the first issue of the ICS Journal (1962: 28), Alfredo Moreira da Silva talks about the Camellias of Botanical Garden: *"In confirmation of these facts we have the camellias planted by my grand-father Alfredo Moreira da Silva between 1897 and 1899 in the garden of Dona Jane Andresen which is now the botanical garden of Oporto. These camellias after 60 years have grown into thick hedges with a height of 4 meters and stems of one-fourth meter in diameter, in spite of being pruned regularly. If they had been allowed to grow uninterrupted with unlimited space, what dimensions would they have today?"*.

The camellia collection as the University of Porto received it was due to family Andresen.. The owners, João and Joana Andresen, were the grandparents of Sophia de Mello Breyner Andresen and Ruben A., two famous Portuguese writers, who made the Garden well-known.



Camellias at *Quinta do Campo Alegre*, 1937.

¹ Estate

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Camellias at *Quinta do Campo Alegre*, 1937.

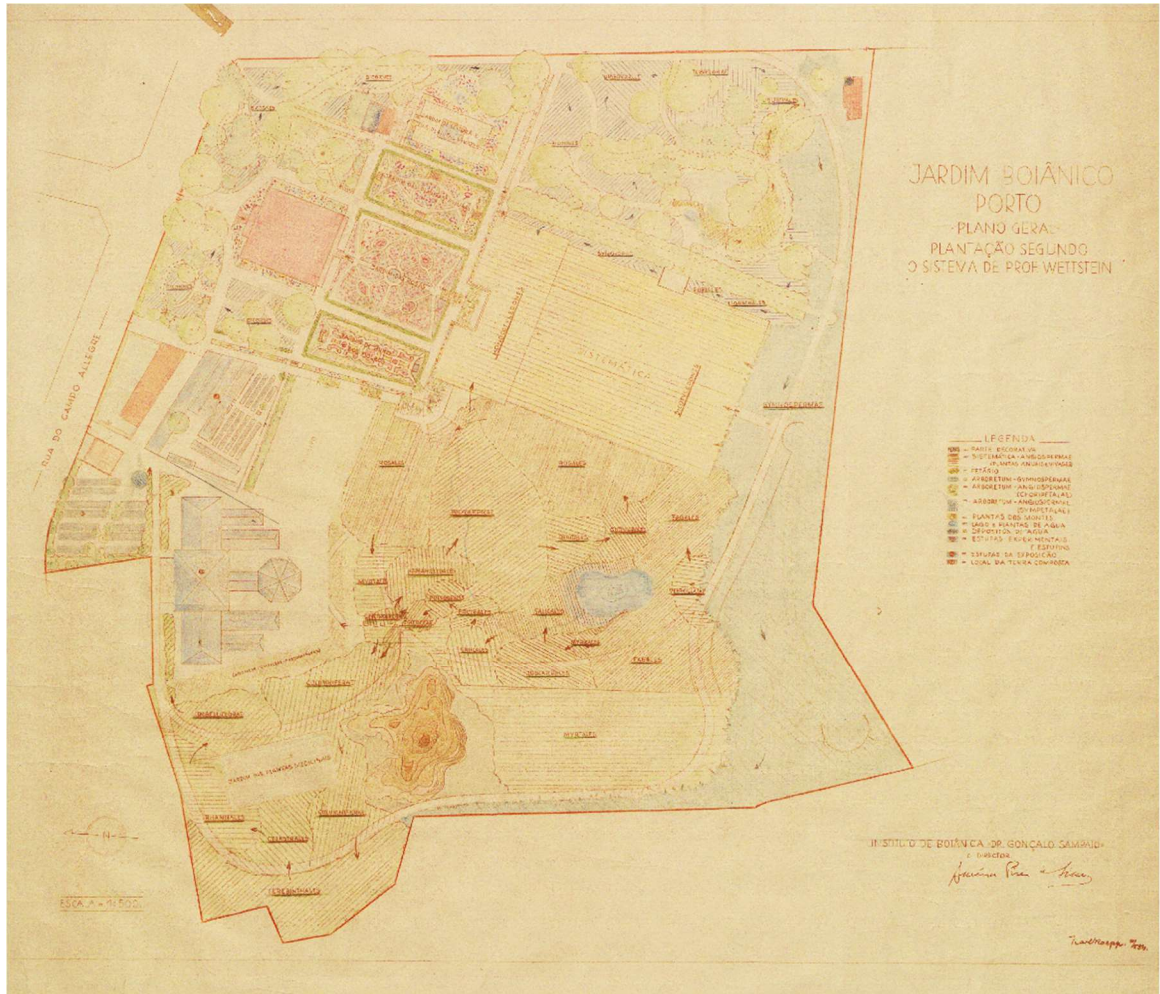
In 1949, the Portuguese Government bought the property to the Andresen family and, in 1951, the Botanical Garden of Porto was settled as part of University of Porto. The major promoter of the installation of the Botanical Garden at *Quinta do Campo Alegre* was Américo Pires de Lima. As a Professor of the University of Porto and a connoisseur of the space, its plants and the potential for improvement, he proposed the acquisition of the *Quinta* by the University of Porto. Following the *Quinta* acquisition in 1954, he invites Franz Karl Koepp, a German landscape architect, to draw up a general plan to adapt the *Quinta* to a Botanical Garden. The proposed plan was focused on the conservation and adaptation of existing spaces as well as the creation of new gardens (the Schist, Cactus and Succulent Gardens and the Greenhouse). Unfortunately, with the construction of the Arrábida Bridge in 1956, the area of the Botanical Garden was reduced from 12 to 4 hectares.

In 2001, the University of Porto appointed a commission to restore the Garden and a specific maintenance program was created to prevent further degradation. The Garden reopened to the public that year after 17 years closed to the public.

The current design of the Botanical Garden is the result of several interventions throughout time, with the Bosquets, the Bronze Boy Garden, the Rose Garden, the Fish Garden and the J's Garden dating back to the 19th century. The *Arboretum* has also been subjected to changes since the establishment of the Botanical Garden. The area of the big lake was designed and built more recently (at the end of the 1960s).

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General plan drawn by Franz Karl Koepp for the adaptation of the Quinta do Campo Alegre to Botanical Garden.

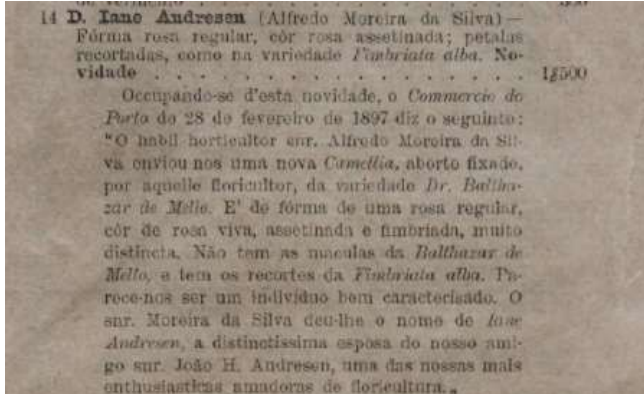
3. The Garden and the Camellias collection

The preservation of historic features of the Garden has always been a priority and today we can still find many features of the original *Quinta*. One of these remarkable elements is the camellia collection, particularly the clipped hedges planted with late 19th century cultivars. From an aesthetic point of view, these clipped hedges are a structuring and rare element, as its maintenance. The Botanical Garden has over 500 meters of clipped hedges above three meters high, formed by 616 specimens. They form boundaries around the formal gardens (Rose Garden, J's Garden, Fish Garden and Liquidambar Bosquet), creating outdoor rooms and providing privacy and comfort in each Garden. Most of the cultivars are from Belgian, Italian and Portuguese origin, and some of them are already rare in the contemporary context. The Portuguese cultivars were created in Porto by horticulturists, such as José Marques Loureiro, Alfredo Moreira da Silva, Costa & Costa, Zeferino de Mattos, Jacintho de Mattos and José Martins Branco.

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The Botanical Garden is emblematically associated to a unique camellia cultivar – *Camellia japonica* 'Dona Jane Andresen' (a sport of *Camellia japonica* 'Doutor Balthazar de Mello'), which was specially created by Alfredo Moreira da Silva in 1896 in honour of Jane Andresen, the late owner of *Quinta do Campo Alegre*.



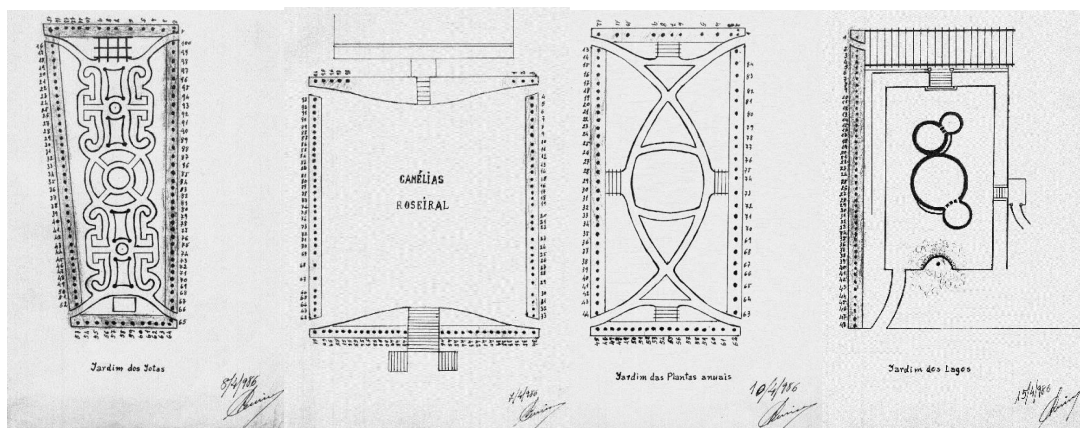
Catalogue nr. 1 of Alfredo Moreira da Silva describing the cultivar 'Dona Jane Andresen', 1897



Hedges of Camellia surrounding the Hall of Biodiversity.

In the hedges, we can find cultivars from diverse origins, such as 'Mathotiana', 'Lavinia Maggi', 'L'Avenir', 'Mont Blanc', 'Prince of Wales', 'Sophia'. Among these, there are many cultivars of Portuguese origin, for instance: 'Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto', 'Angelina Vieira', 'Bella Portuense', 'Dona Herzília de Freitas Magalhães', 'Dona Jane Andresen', 'José Marques Loureiro', 'Perfeição de Vilar', 'Conde do Bomfim' and 'Madame Jules Mechlynch'.

In 1986 begins the identification of the camellias of the hedges, resulting in 560 specimens mapped and 43 different cultivars identified. This originated the "Catalogue of the Camellia Exhibition" held at the Botanical Institute Dr Gonçalo Sampaio, today the Hall of Biodiversity, on 12, 13 and 14 February 1987, in celebration of the 75th anniversary of University of Porto.



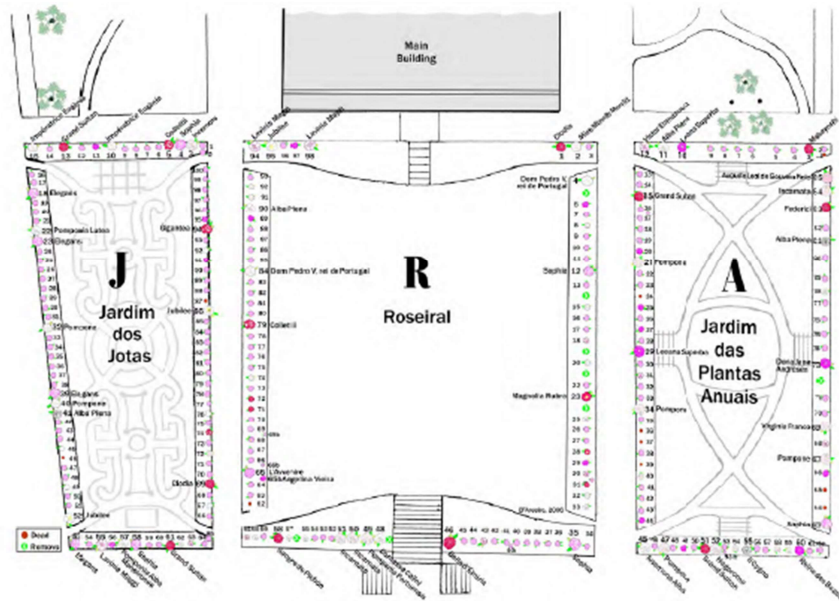
Map of camellia clipped hedges around J's Garden, Rose Garden and Fish Garden and Schist Garden, 1986

In 2006, the *Estación Fitopatológica Do Areiro* (Galiza, Espanha), made a study about the Camellias of Botanical Garden, targeting the hedges of the Rose Garden, Fish Garden and 'J's' Garden published in the

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International Camellia Journal (Salinero et al., 2007) referring the presence of 545 living plants in the hedges, including some new specimens.



Map of camellia clipped hedges around J's Garden, Rose Garden and Fish Garden (Salinero et al., 2007).

In 2015, additional mapping and identification of Camellias began in collaboration with the Portuguese Camellia Association, aiming to consolidate the previous works as it was necessary to update the maps and include new specimens. 753 Camellias, of which 369 were identified of 266 different cultivars were mapped. The Botanical Garden is currently organized in three levels with distinct characteristics. The first level includes the Hall of Biodiversity and the formal gardens, separated by high hedges of centenary camellias and influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement. The formal gardens are divided into several spaces: the Bosquets, the Rose Garden, the J's Garden, the Schist Garden and the Fish Garden.



Scenic view of the Camellia clipped hedges around Fish Garden and Rose Garden (view from Hall of Biodiversity).

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Bronze boy bosquet (*Bosquete do Rapaz de Bronze*)

The Bosquets represent the tastes of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, with a predominance of azaleas and rhododendrons. They are small, ordered woods that surround the house at north, east and west. They display a naturalistic composition, casting an ambience and a faint light. Unveiling a typical collector's interest, they create multi-layered habitats of large trees and shrubs with an unusual assemblage of exotic species mainly represented by camellia, cedar, araucaria, sweetgum, lime, tulip tree, rhododendron and redwood. Some places in these bosquets appear in Sophia's tales and poems. The entrance to the Botanical Garden is flanked by the Araucaria bosquet and the Cedar bosquet.

The Bronze Boy Bosquet (*Bosquete do Rapaz de Bronze*) is linked to Sophia de Mello Breyner Andresen's short story "The Bronze Boy". The statue of the lady in the middle of the lake inspired the central character of this flower tale – the Bronze Boy. The garden dates back to the late 19th century but was subject to alterations in the 1950s. The Liquidambar bosquet (*Bosquete do Liquidambar*) gets its name from the existing sweet gum specimen (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and is also a place of reference in Sophia's story "The Bronze Boy".



Rose Garden (*Roseiral*)

The Rose Garden (*Roseiral*) is a formal garden delimited by high hedges of old camellia cultivars. It develops like a huge carpet, facing the south of the house, with a geometric pattern layout typical of the late 19th century. It is a simplified habitat, dominated by shrubs and sub-shrubs, displaying a floristic composition with a significant chromatic, textural and olfactory contrast. It is the most luminous and central space of the Garden, where

hybrid tea rose cultivars grow among aromatic bushes. In its corners, young cypresses rise, pointing up to the open sky.

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The Fish Garden (*Jardim do Peixe*) is a space enclosed by high hedges of camellia, made of grass beds bordered by low boxwood hedges ("*parterre a l'anglaise*"). Created in the 1950s, the Garden owes its name to the shape of the central flowerbed. It forms a habitat dominated by herbaceous and shrub coverings, punctuated by citrus and cypresses, with a small collection of ancient roses celebrating Spring.



Fish Garden (*Jardim do Peixe*)



J's Garden (*Jardim dos Jotas*)

The J's Garden (*Jardim dos Jotas*) is a formal space designed by low boxwood hedges, encircled by historic camellia hedges. It maintains the symmetrical tracing of the late 19th century, with J-shaped beds — the initials of João and Joana Andresen, former owners of the *Quinta do Campo Alegre*.

It is a habitat of shrubs and herbaceous plants (bulbs and annuals), where the wavy flowerbeds invite the children to wander and play, exploring the possible labyrinth. At the northern top, under a wisteria, a tiled bench creates a space for contemplation and romance.

The Schist Garden (*Jardim do Xisto*), built in the 1950s, has a modern geometric layout softened by the rustic irregularity of the stones. The circular small ponds in its centre form a constructed habitat where cattails, papyrus and water lilies thrive. The garden also suggests a certain warmth of Douro landscapes, with its schist walls and sidewalks, vineyards, strawberry trees, and lavender. A pedunculate oak surmounts it at the south, emphasizing an autochthonous note. The Schist Garden celebrates Porto's connection to wine, vineyards and the Douro region. Its low walls, schist pavements and characteristic plants evoke scenery and elements of the Douro region.

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Schist Garden (*Jardim do Xisto*)

It is a beloved place of events and meetings, where poetry, singing, frogs, and reflexes coexist tunefully from time to time. Occasionally, a heron dawns on the edge of the lake expecting a fat carp to spring. In the Arboretum (*Arboreto*), at a lower level and occupying approximately half of the Garden, coexist woody plants of various bioclimatic regions of the world.



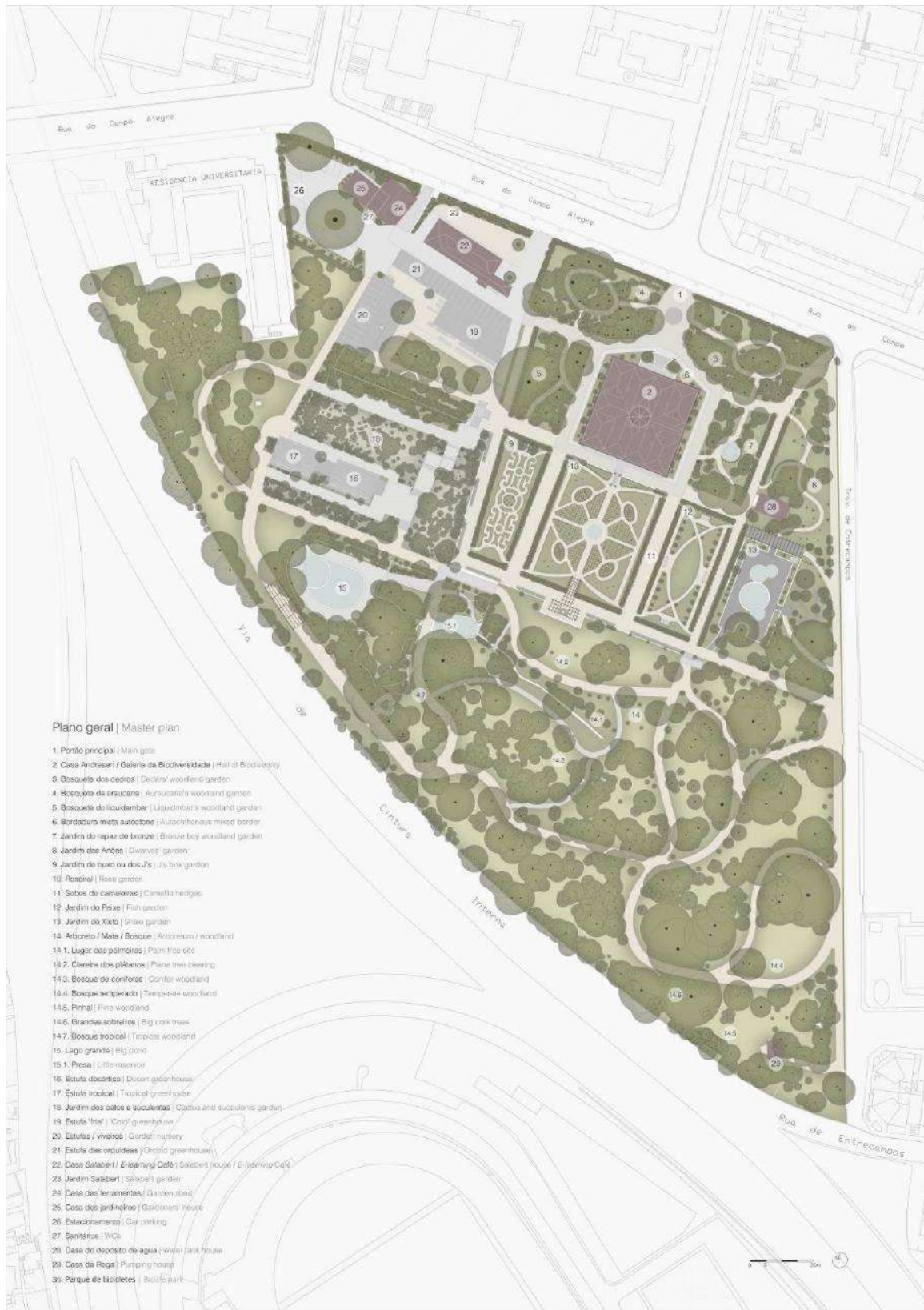
Arboretum (*Arboreto*)

Along meandering paths, one experiences a more informal set of spaces where a variety of forest habitats blend and many trees and shrubs can be appreciated developing their natural forms, including Camellias.

Several species of deciduous trees, gymnosperms, palms, magnolias, eucalyptus, bischofia and tristania stand out, conspicuously.

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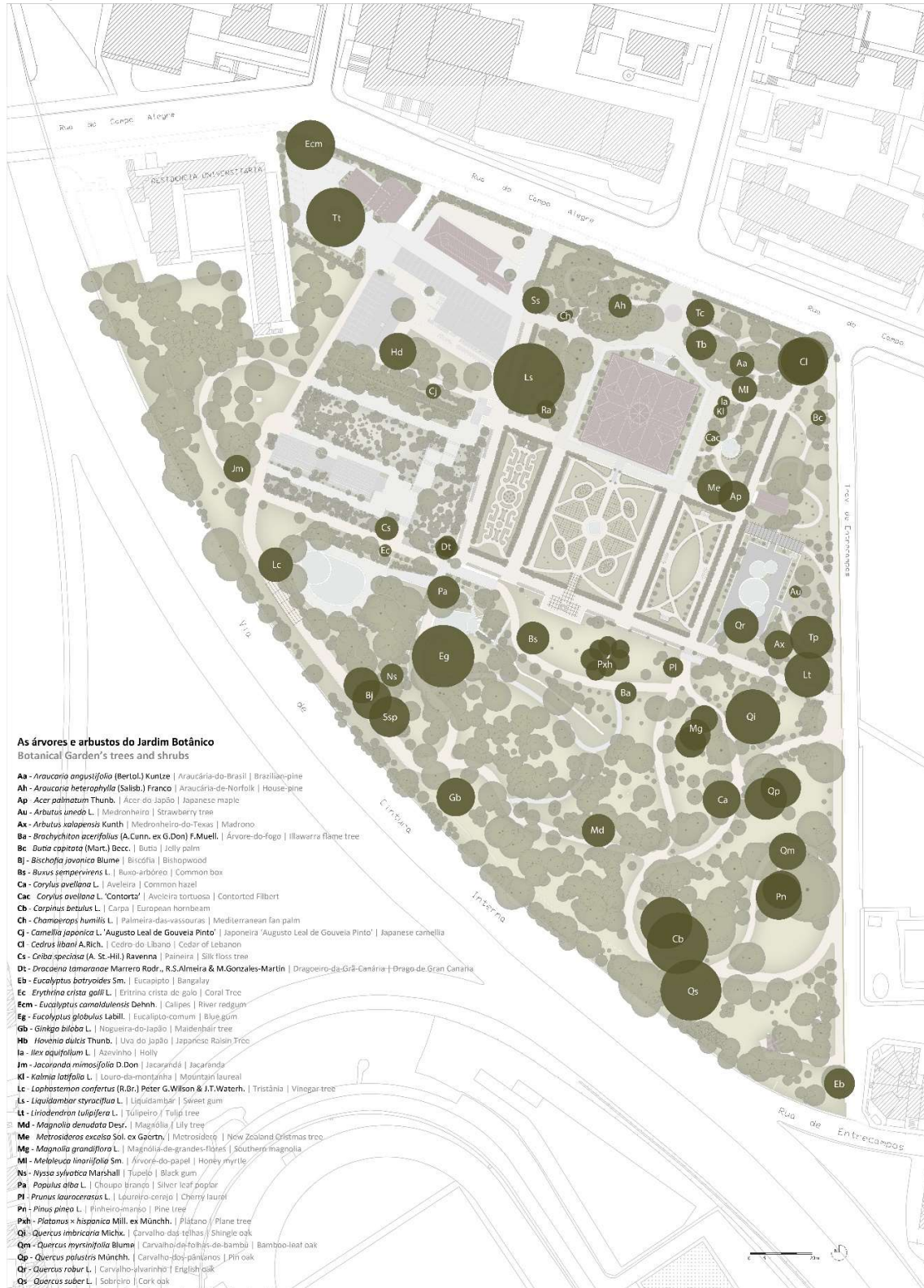
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General plan of Botanical Garden of Porto in 2020.

4. Maps

Living collection plan



As árvores e arbustos do Jardim Botânico
Botanical Garden's trees and shrubs

- Aa - *Araucaria angustifolia* (Berol.) Kuntze | Araucária-do-Brasil | Brazilian-pine
- Ah - *Araucaria heterophylla* (Salisb.) Franco | Araucária-de-Norfolk | House-pine
- Ap - *Acer palmatum* Thunb. | Acer do Japão | Japanese maple
- Au - *Arbutus unedo* L. | Medronheiro | Strawberry tree
- Ax - *Arbutus kalapensis* Kunth | Medronheiro-do-Texas | Madrono
- Ba - *Brachychiton acerifolius* (A.Cunn. ex G.Don) F.Muell. | Árvore-do-fogo | Illawarra flame tree
- Bc - *Bumelia capitata* (Mart.) Bacc. | Bumê | Jelly palm
- Bj - *Bischofia javanica* Blume | Bricifolia | Bishopwood
- Bs - *Buxus sempervirens* L. | Buxo-arbóreo | Common box
- Ca - *Corylus avellana* L. | Avelã | Common hazel
- Cae - *Corylus ovellana* L. 'Contorta' | Avelã-tortuosa | Contorted Filbert
- Cb - *Carpinus betulus* L. | Carpa | European hornbeam
- Ch - *Chamaecyparis humilis* L. | Palmeira-das-vassouras | Mediterranean fan palm
- Cj - *Camellia japonica* L. 'Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto' | Japoneira 'Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto' | Japanese camellia
- Cl - *Cedrus libani* A.Rich. | Cedro do Líbano | Cedar of Lebanon
- Cs - *Cribra spiciosa* (A. St.-Hil.) Ravenna | Paineira | Silk floss tree
- Dt - *Draecena tamaranae* Marrero Rodr., R.S.Almeira & M.Gonzales-Martin | Dragoeiro-da-Grã-Canária | Drago de Gran Canaria
- Eb - *Eucalyptus botryoides* Sm. | Eucalipto | Bangalay
- Ec - *Erythrina crista-galli* L. | Erítrina crista-de-galo | Coral Tree
- Ecm - *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* DeHnh. | Calipês | River redgum
- Eg - *Eucalyptus globulus* Labill. | Eucalipto-comum | Blue gum
- Gb - *Ginkgo biloba* L. | Nogueira-do-japão | Maidenhair tree
- Hb - *Hovenia dulcis* Thunb. | Uva do Japão | Japanese Raisin Tree
- Ia - *Ilex aquifolium* L. | Azevinho | Holly
- Jm - *Jacaranda mimosifolia* D.Don | Jacarandá | Jacaranda
- Kl - *Kalmia latifolia* L. | Louro-da-montanha | Mountain laurel
- Lc - *Lophostemon confertus* (R.Br.) Peter G.Wilson & J.T.Waterh. | Tristânia | Vinegar tree
- Ls - *Liquidambar styraciflua* L. | Líquidambar | Sweet gum
- Lt - *Liriodendron tulipifera* L. | Tulipeiro | Tulip tree
- Md - *Magnolia denudata* Desr. | Magnólia | Lily tree
- Me - *Metrosideros excelsa* Sol. ex Gaertn. | Metrosidato | New Zealand Christmas tree
- Mg - *Magnolia grandiflora* L. | Magnólia-de-grandes-flores | Southern magnolia
- Ml - *Metelopus linearifolia* Sm. | Árvore-de-papel | Honey myrtle
- Ns - *Nyssa sylvatica* Marshall | Tupelo | Black gum
- Pa - *Populus alba* L. | Choupo branco | Silver leaf poplar
- Pi - *Prunus laurocerasus* L. | Loureiro-cereja | Cherry laurel
- Pn - *Pinus pinea* L. | Pinheiro-manso | Pine tree
- Pxh - *Platanus x hispanica* Mill. ex Münchh. | Plátano | Plane tree
- Qi - *Quercus imbricaria* Michx. | Carvalho-das-telhas | Shingle oak
- Qm - *Quercus myrsinifolia* Blume | Carvalho-de-folhas-de-bambú | Bamboo-leaf oak
- Qp - *Quercus pedunculata* Münchh. | Carvalho-de-pânhas | Pin oak
- Qr - *Quercus robur* L. | Carvalho-alvarinho | English oak
- Qs - *Quercus suber* L. | Sobroeiro | Cork oak
- Ra - *Rhododendron arboreum* Sm. | Rododendro-arbóreo | Tree rhododendron
- Ss - *Syzygium smithii* (Poir.) Nied. | Eugénia | Lilly Pilly
- Ssp - *Sequoia sempervirens* (D.Don) Endl. | Sequóia | California red-wood
- Ta - *Taxus baccata* L. ex 'Spaggiari' | Taxo colunar | Irish yew
- Tc - *Tilia cordata* Mill. | Tília-de-folhas-pequenas | Small-leaved lime
- Tp - *Thuja plicata* Donn ex D.Don | Tuia-gigante | Western redcedar
- Tt - *Tilia tomentosa* Moench | Tília-argentea | Silver lime

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Camellia collection



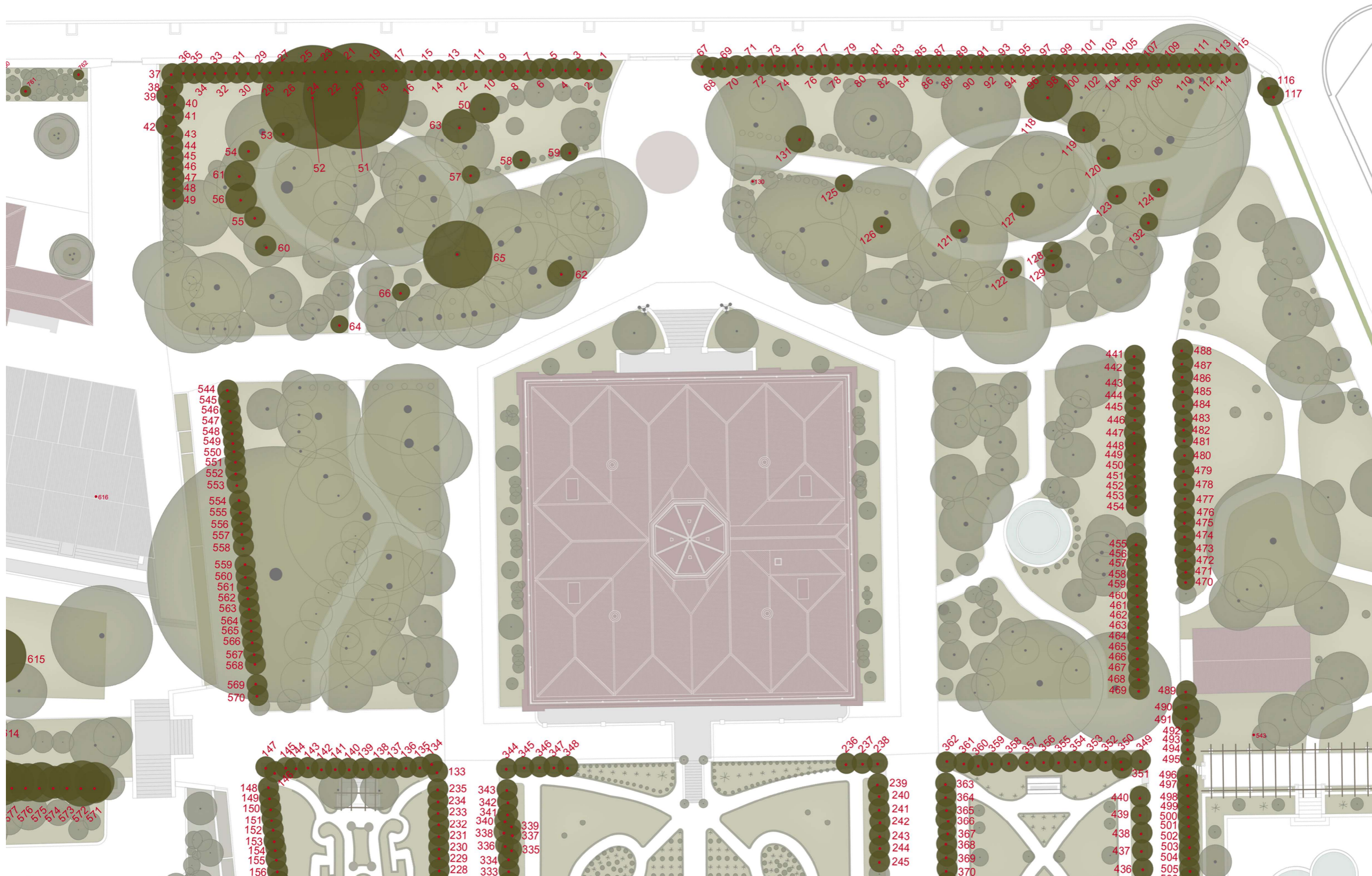
Camellia clipped hedges or tree's specimens around the Botanical Garden in 2020.

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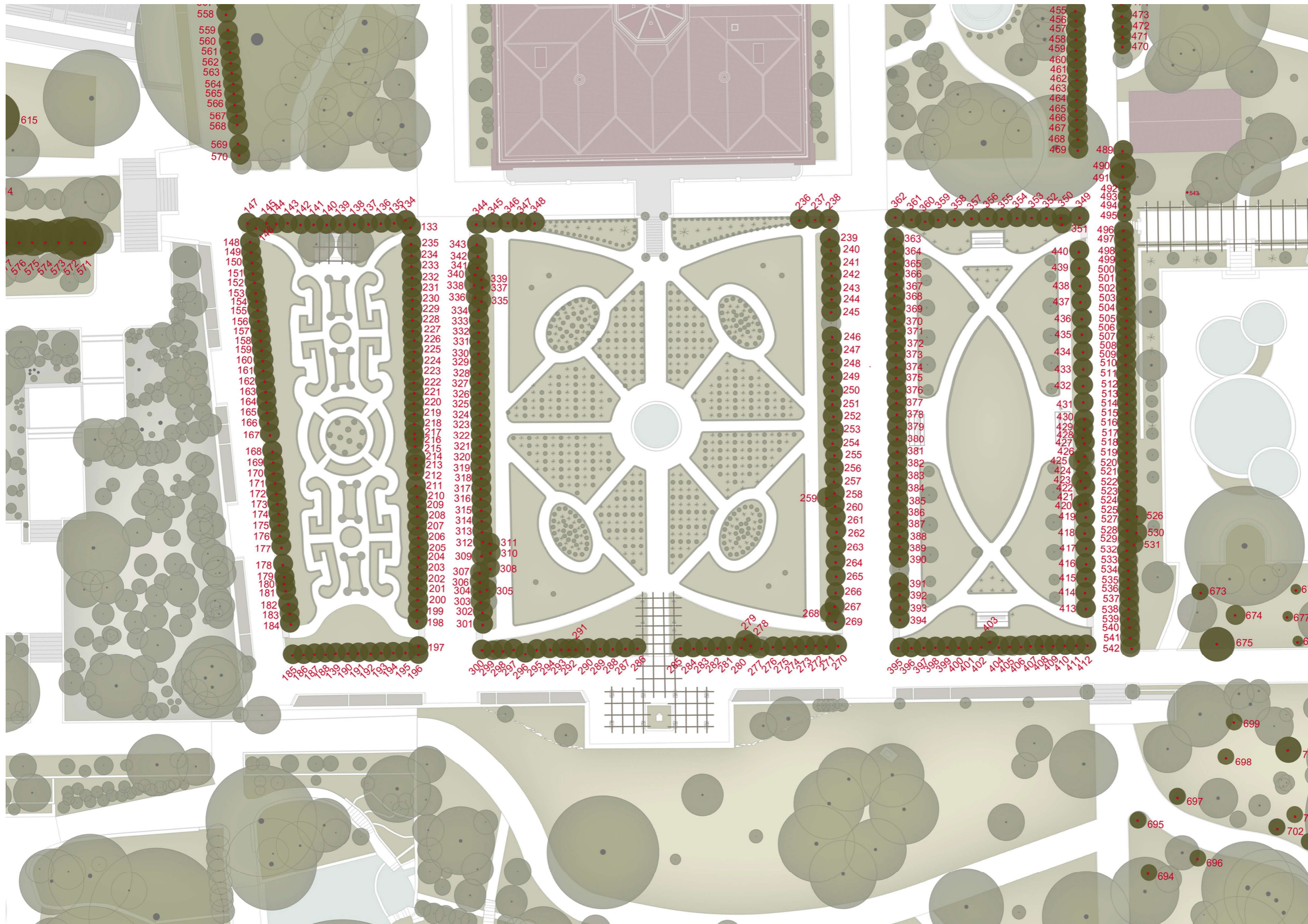
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Rua do Campo Alegre



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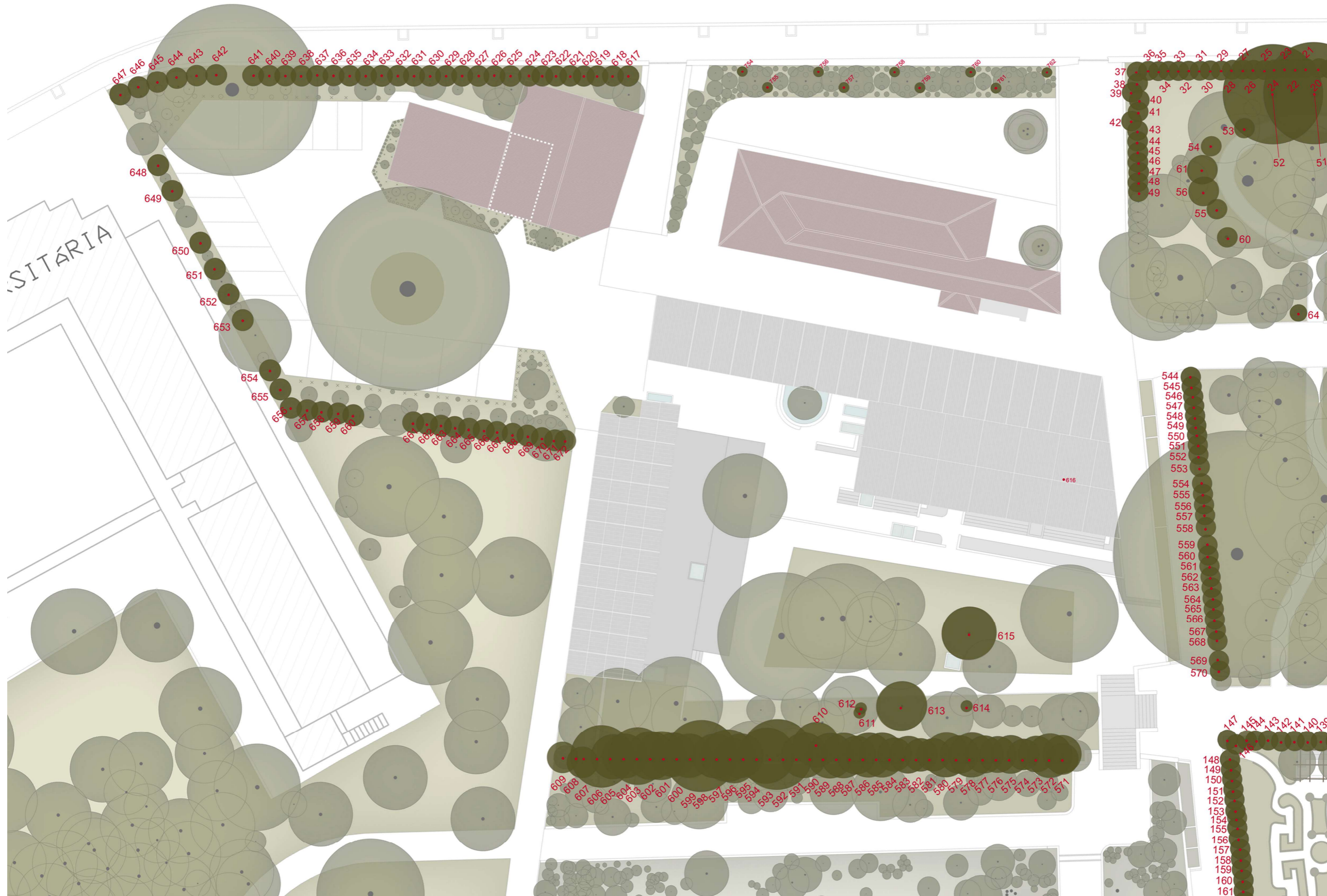
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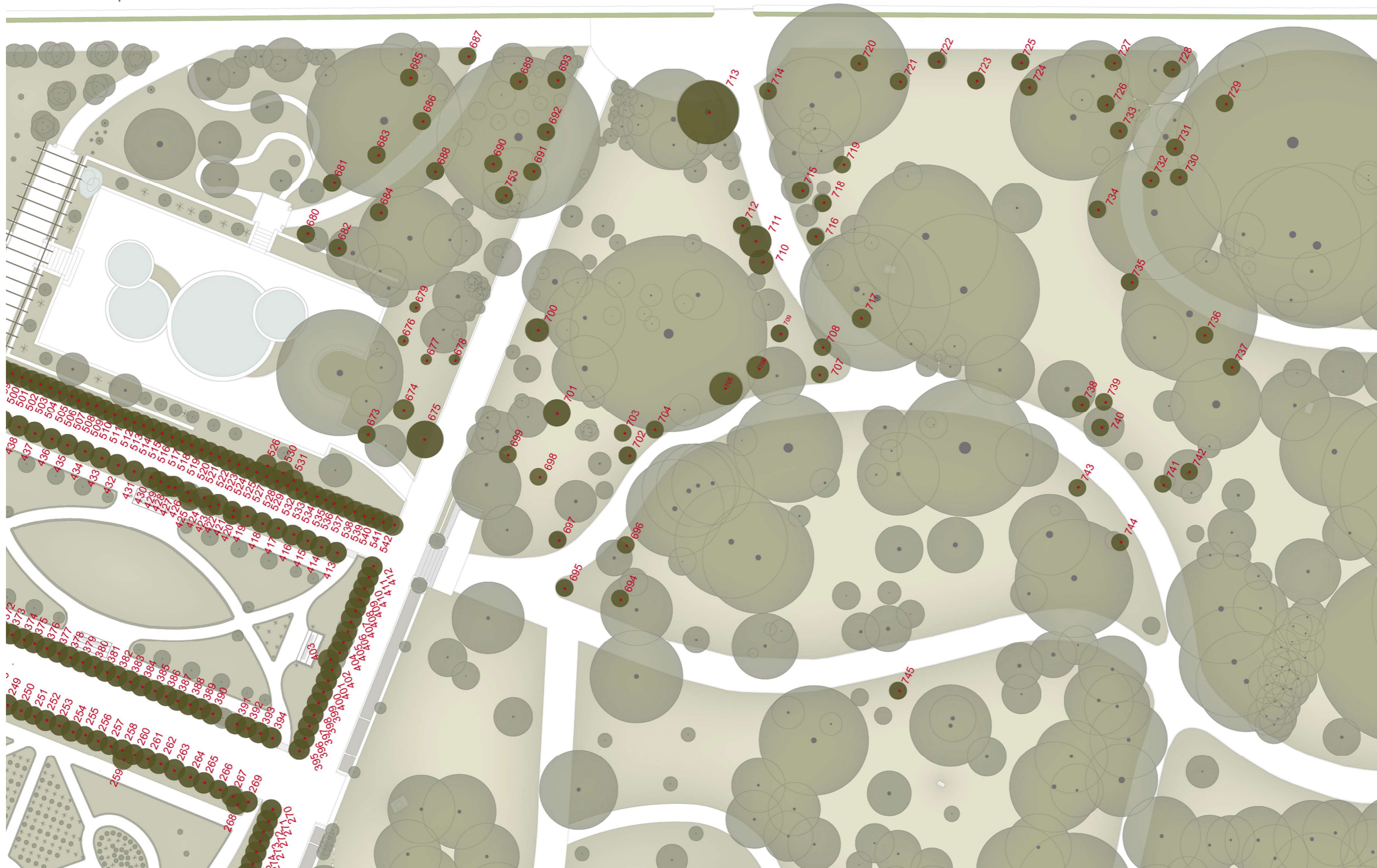
Rua do Campo Alegre



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entre campos



5. Criteria for International Camellia Gardens of Excellence

1. The garden is well established, and the ownership and management structures are stable and perpetual as far as can be reasonably assessed.

The Botanical Garden and the Hall of Biodiversity – *Centro Ciência Viva* are two units of the University of Porto Museum of Science and Natural History (MHNC-UP) and thus belong to the University of Porto. They are independently managed under the superior management of MHNC-UP, which, in turn, is supervised by the vice-dean for “Culture, *U.Porto* *Edições* and Museums”.

The Botanical Garden has been subject to several enhancements throughout the years. The most recent interventions took place in 2006, 2010, 2015 and 2018.

In 2010, in addition to the 1st phase of improvement works in the Hall of Biodiversity – *Centro Ciência Viva*, the cactus and succulent greenhouses were refurbished. In 2015, during the 2nd phase of improvement works of the Andresen House, the orchid greenhouses were also upgraded.

In 2018, the technical area of the Botanical Garden was improved, standing out the construction of new toilets inside the warehouse, the organization of the parking area and the replacement of the pavements around the Hall of Biodiversity – *Centro Ciência Viva*.

In 2019, the Botanical Garden was awarded the “Green Flag Award”. It recognizes and rewards well-managed parks and green spaces.

2. The garden is open regularly to the public.

The Garden is open to the public every day from 9 a.m. to 7.p.m, and the entrance is free.

Over 90% of the Garden's total area is accessible to all visitors and provides parking spaces for people with reduced mobility.

The visitors can appoint a guided visit to the Botanical Garden or joint visits with Botanical Garden and Hall of Biodiversity. There is a straight connection between the two spaces, and anyone can enrich their experience by visiting the Museum and the Garden.

The Hall of Biodiversity – *Centro Ciência Viva* is open from Tuesdays to Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and tickets are available at reception or on-line at www.bol.pt.

In 2019, the Botanical Garden received approximately 17866 visitors on guided visits, most of them integrated into school groups.

The Garden is often frequented by students, due to its location on Campus-UP and also to the existence of the e-learning café, entirely devoted to students.

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3. Admission may be free, by donation or by a set fee as the garden determines for its needs.

The entrance on the Botanical Garden is free. Only the guided visits have a cost of 1€/participant or 20€/group up to 20 participants.

Bookings for guided visits can be made by filling out the form available at <https://inscricoes.jardimbotanico.up.pt/>

4. The garden need not be devoted completely to camellias but must feature them prominently, accessible and maintained to a high standard in a manner suitable to the garden and its climate. A minimum collection of 200 cultivars or species is required.

The Botanical Garden is not completely devoted to camellias. It is a space dedicated to biodiversity and plant conservation with a straight connection to the community. Thus, the Botanical Garden has about 1330 species, organized in diverse collections, such as the native plants, cactus and succulent plants, azaleas and rhododendron, gymnosperms and Mediterranean plants.

Relatively to the Camellias, the Botanical Garden has 753 plants, of which 369 are identified counting with 266 different cultivars and 26 species. In the Botanical Garden, 97 cultivars of Portuguese origin were identified (84 cultivars from the 19 century and 13 from the 20 and 21 centuries). At the historic hedges, there are 616 plants.

Most of the camellias that grow outside are *Camellia japonica* and *Camellia sasanqua*. However, there are more species maintained in the greenhouses, such as, *Camellia sinensis*, *Camellia reticulata*, *Camellia azalea*, *Camellia cuspidata*, *Camellia euphlebica*, *Camellia gauchonensis*, *Camellia grijsii*, *Camellia hongkongensis*, *Camellia irrawadiensis*, *Camellia miyagi*, *Camellia nokoensis*, *Camellia odorata*, *Camellia oleifera*, *Camellia petelotii*, *Camellia pitardii*, *Camellia polydonta*, *Camellia pubipetala*, *Camellia reticulata*, *Camellia sasanqua*, *Camellia semiserrata*, *Camellia virgata*, *Camellia yuhsienensis* and *Camellia yunnanensis*.

In the living collection, the following species stand out: Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), New Zealand Christmas tree (*Metrosideros excelsa*), Brazilian pine (*Araucaria angustifolia*), House-pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), Strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), Madrono (*Arbutus xalapensis*), *Dicksonia antarctica*, Bishopwood (*Bischofia javanica*), Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*), Jelly palm (*Butia capitata*), Common box (*Buxus sempervirens*), European hornben (*Carpinus betulus*), Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), Mediterranean fan palm (*Chamaerops humilis*), Common hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Honey myrtle (*Melaleuca linariifolia*), Yulan Magnolia (*Magnolia denudata*), Saucer Magnolia (*Magnolia x soulangeana*), Shingle oak (*Quercus imbricaria*), Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), Cork oak (*Quercus suber*), English oak (*Quercus robur*), Tree Rhododendron (*Rhododendron arboreum*), California redwood

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(*Sequoia sempervirens*), Lilly Pilly (*Syzygium smithii*), Common yew (*Taxus baccata*), Western redcedar (*Thuja plicata*).

5. The garden maintains a register of all its camellias and their location in the garden.

The Camelia collection is completely mapped. Identification work is always in progress and we are currently collaborating with the Portuguese Camellia Association to identify the entire collection. Therefore, all the Camellias present in the garden have a representation on a map. There is also a list of all camellias (identified by species or cultivar).

Soon, the map and the list of camellias will be available for download on the website of Botanical Garden (<https://jardimbotanico.up.pt/>).

Some of the Camellia that grows in the greenhouses were offered to the Botanical Garden and other ones were reproduced in the greenhouses by grafting or cuttings.

6. All cultivars and species have identifying labels where known; unknown cultivars should bear labels explaining the lack of identification.

Identification is still in progress, being that about 50% of Camellias are identified.

All identified Camellias have a permanent label (with the cultivar name) and the other ones will have a temporary label (with the species name) until the identification is completed.

7. The garden has some method of making cultural information available to visiting members of the public.

During the guided tour, the guides enhance the Camellias of Botanical Garden and their importance in Porto, referring the main cultivars present in the garden, such as the cultivars of Portuguese origin and general maintenance of the camellias in the Garden, especially the clipped hedge of Camellia.

In the main entrance, there is a general plan of the Botanical Garden. In the reception of Hall of Biodiversity – *Centro de Ciência Viva*, double-sided flyer is available for the visitors with information and contacts of both structures. Two new flyers are being prepared, one concerning with most remarkable species of the Garden and the other presenting the cultivars of Portuguese origin.

Historic information and maps with the list of plants are available for download at <https://jardimbotanico.up.pt/>.

Presently, we are redesigning new signboards for the gardens, with historic and ecological information, and plants labels, with scientific information about each plant.

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- 8. The garden shall be a member of the International Camellia Society and shall agree to display information about the Society, including contact addresses, to be available for prospective members.**

The Botanical Garden is an honorary member of Portuguese Camellia Association since 2018.

Since 2016, the Portuguese Camellia Association is based in the Botanical Garden of Porto, establishing a straight connection between the Garden and the Association, promoting the exchange of knowledge and information.

- 9. A current version of the International Camellia Register is readily available for reference purposes.**

The digital version of International Camellia Register is available for consulting in the Botanical Garden as well as several publications related with camellias.

- 10. Non-obligatory but desirable features shall be:**

- a. Research programmes on camellia culture, heat or cold tolerance, pest or disease control, or other subjects adding to the overall knowledge of camellias.**

The staff of Botanical Garden is always searching for new technics to cultivate and create new camellias.

To keep the Camellias of the original collection, we are trying to reproduce the old cultivars. When showing signs of weakness or disease, we start to reproduce them using different technics – grafting and cutting.

Some efforts have been made to increase and improve the collection, such as the reproduction and planting of new specimens. All this information is transmitted during the guided visits or upon request.



Specimens reproduced in the Botanical Garden.

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List of cultivars reproduced and maintained in the greenhouses:

- *Camellia japonica* 'Alfredo Moreira da Silva'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Carlotta Papudoff'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Conde da Torre'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Enrico Bettoni'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Flore Plena Folius Variegata'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Herzília II'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Lavinia Maggi'
- *Camellia sasanqua* 'Mine-no-yuki'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Myrtifolia lusitana'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Perfeição de Vilar'
- *Camellia japonica* 'Vergine di Collebeato'
- *Camellia sasanqua* 'Barão de Soutelinho'
- *Camellia oleifera* 'Lady Banks'

In 2015, a student of Landscape Architecture presented her master's thesis focusing on the Camellias of Botanical Garden. The thesis is available at <https://repositorio-aberto.up.pt/handle/10216/90995>.

b. Shows or displays during flowering times.

In the last few years, the Botanical Garden has displayed its collection during several Camellias exhibitions, having participated in:

- 8 and 9 March 2014 – XIX Camellia Exhibition of Porto. Botanical Garden won the award of “Best Portuguese Camellia” with *Camellia japonica* 'Dama do Paço'.
- 7 and 8 March 2015 – XX Camellia Exhibition of Porto. Botanical Garden won the second award of “Best Portuguese Camellia” with *Camellia japonica* 'Minima'.
- 5 and 6 March 2016 – XXI Camellia exhibition of Porto. Botanical Garden of Porto developed an educational activity allowing the public to see the Camellias and its structures.
- 4 and 5 March 2017 – XXII Camellia exhibition of Porto. Botanical Garden of Porto developed an educational activity allowing the public to see the Camellias and its structures.
- 25 and 26 March 2017 – Camellia exhibition of Vila do Conde.
- 3 and 4 February 2018 – Camellia exhibition of Vila do Conde. Botanical Garden won the award of “Paulino Curval” with *Camellia japonica* 'D. Herzília Freitas Magalhães'.
- 24 and 25 February 2018 - Camellia exhibition of Lousada.
- 3 and 4 March 2018 – XXIII Camellia exhibition of Porto. Botanical Garden of Porto developed an educational activity allowing the public to see the Camellias and its structures.
- 16 and 17 February 2019 – Camellia exhibition of Santo Tirso.
- 23 and 24 February 2019 – Camellia exhibition of Vila do Conde.
- 2 and 3 March 2019 – XXIV Camellia exhibition of Porto. Botanical Garden of Porto developed an educational activity allowing the public to see the Camellias and its structures.

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- 23 and 24 March 2019 – Camellia exhibition of Lousada.

It is in the best interest of the Botanical Garden to continue to participate in this kind of activities as a means of disseminating its heritage and knowledge.

In 2014, it took place a guided visit to Botanical Garden during the Pre-Congress of the ICS – International Camellia Society (6 to 10 March 2014), focusing on the Camellias collection.

c. Demonstrations of good growing practices such as pruning, at appropriate.

Other measures have been adopted to upgrade the collection of camellias, such as planting new specimens in the Bosquets, Dwarfs Garden, Parking and Arboretum, replacing the dead specimens with new stems, pruning and cleaning old and dry branches of the hedges and replanting Camellia.

Tasks	Date
Planting of new Camellias on the hedges	2014 and 2020
Pruning historic hedges	July 2015, July 2017, January 2020
Fertilizing of old plants	October 2016
Planting of new Camellias on <i>Arboretum</i> , <i>Dwarfs Garden</i> , <i>Bosquets</i> and <i>Parking</i> .	2015, 2018 e 2019
Pruning and cleaning of dry branches	Julho 2018

d. The stocking of camellia literature for sale and/or publication of such literature by the garden itself.

Some efforts have been done to preserve the collection of 19th century camellia present on the first level of the garden, mainly on the clipped hedges. Here, we can find camellias of the most diverse origins, including the ones created in Portugal. Particular attention has been given to cultivars of Portuguese origin, especially in the identification of existing plants and in the introduction of new specimens. A new area of Camellia is being created using more recent cultivars, in the temperate woodland, where is it supposed to grow camellias in the shadow of high trees.

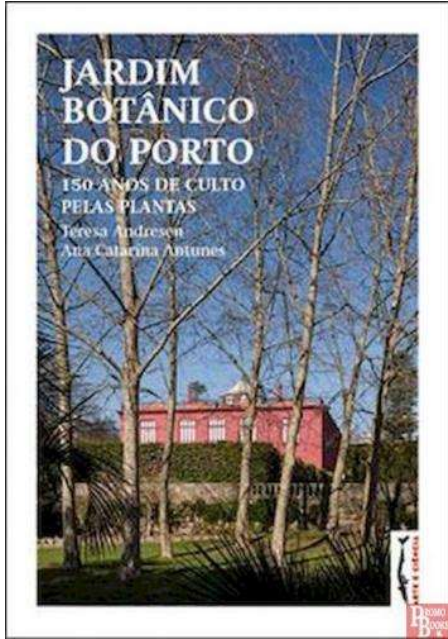
Additionally, we are trying to enhance the maintenance of the hedges of Camellia, for their aesthetic and cultural interest. Thus, during the rehabilitation works in 2017, a border was installed around the parking where the camellias are the main feature, growing to form a new hedge.

e. Any other initiative by the garden which promotes enthusiasm for and better growing of camellias.

At the reception of the Hall of Biodiversity, there is a shop where visitors can buy the books edited by the Museum press – Arte e Ciência. “Jardim Botânico do Porto – 150 anos de culto pelas plantas”, by Teresa Andresen and Ana Catarina Antunes, includes a chapter dedicated exclusively to the Camellias of the Botanical Garden of Porto.

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“Jardim Botânico do Porto – 150 anos de culto pelas plantas”

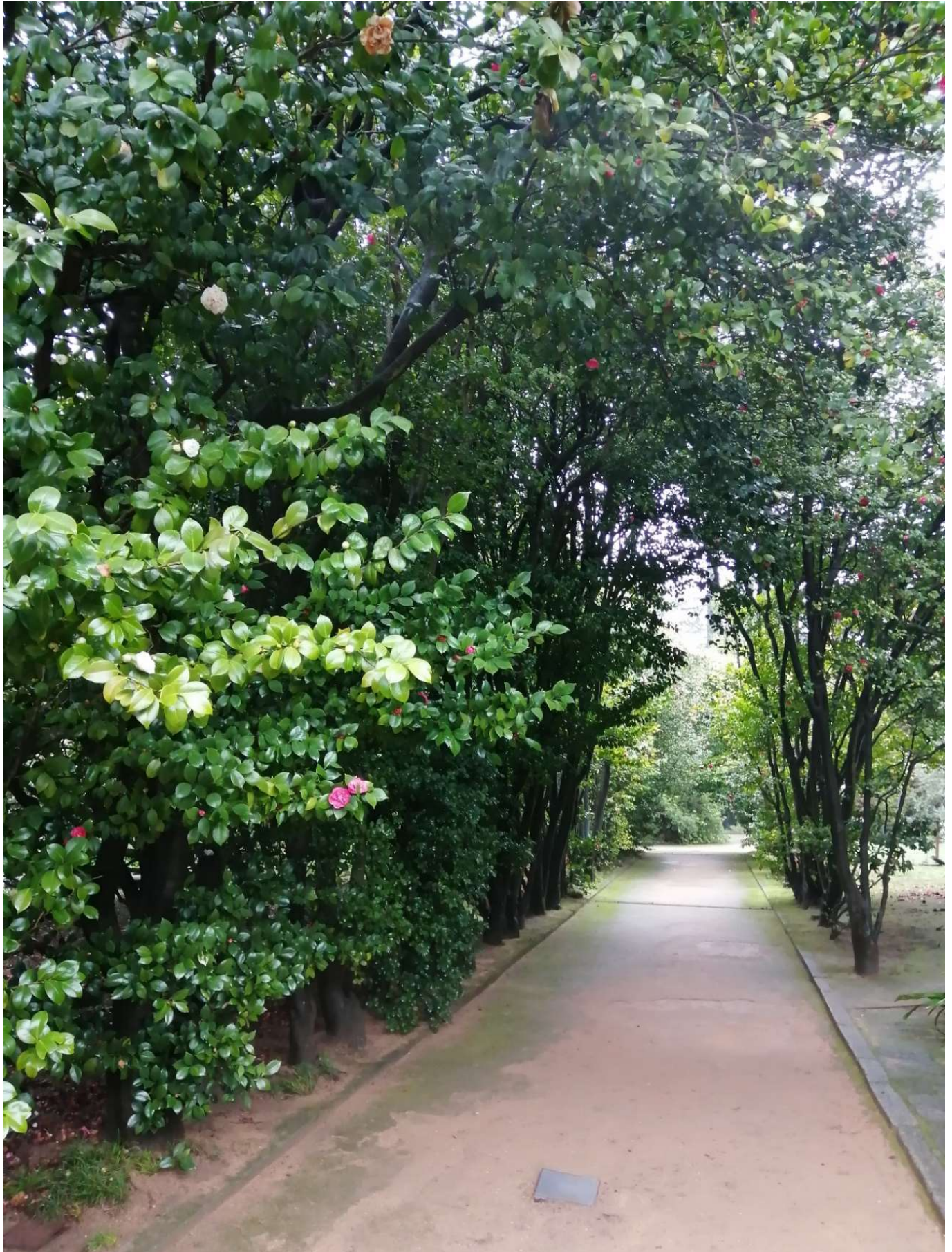
f. Any other initiative by the garden which promotes enthusiasm for and better growing of camellias.

In the last few years, in collaboration with the Portuguese Camellia Association, the Botanical Garden promoted the following workshops about Camellias:

- 9 March 2016 – Workshop “Um dia com Camélias”.
- 6 March 2017 – Workshop “Conversa sobre Camélias”
- 8 March 2018 – Workshop “À conversa com Camélias”. This workshop included a practical component where participants could prepare leaves, branches and flowers of camellias for the herbarium.
- August 2017 - Recording of the TV program “Paraíso” of RTP1 (Portuguese television channel), whose focus was the Botanical Garden and its Camellias. <https://www.rtp.pt/programa/tv/p34106/e17>
- Abril 2019 – Recording of the TV program “Visita Guiada” of RTP1, whose focus was the Botanical Garden and its Camellias. <https://www.rtp.pt/play/p5656/e399814/visita-guiada>

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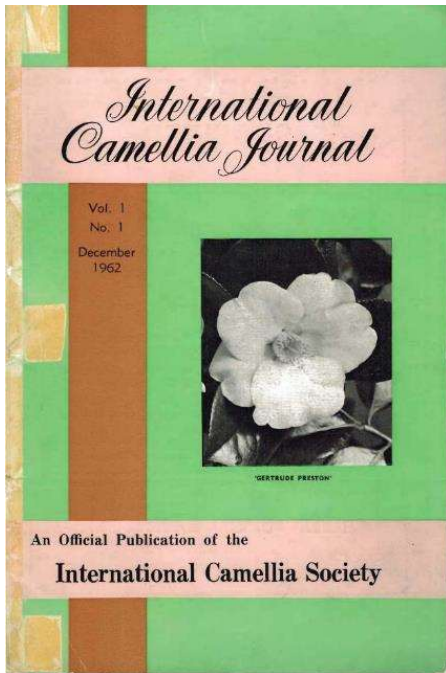


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ANNEXES

Articles

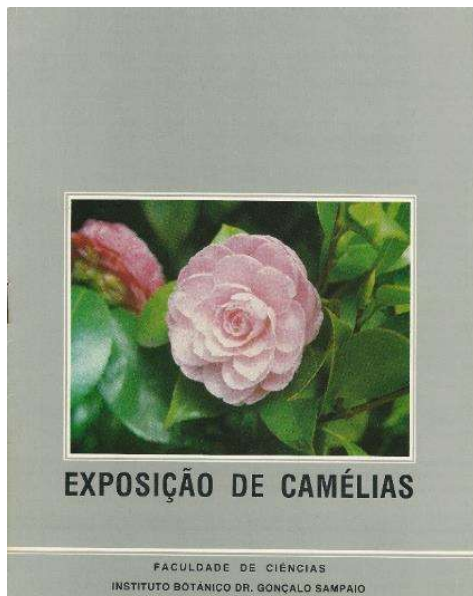


International Camellia Journal
Vol. 1, Nr. 1, 1962
<https://internationalcamellia.org/>

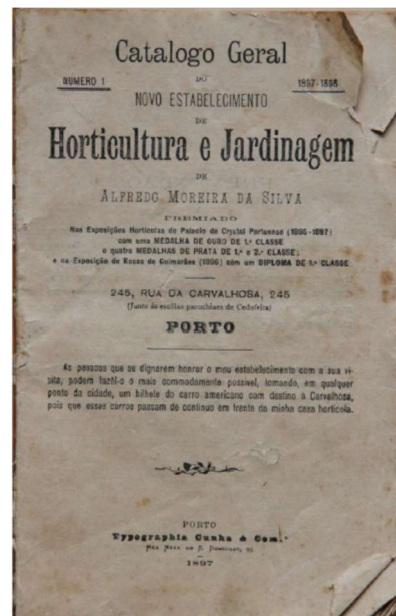


International Camellia Journal
Nr. 39, 2007
<https://internationalcamellia.org/>

Catalogues



Catalogue of Camellia exhibition in 1987 at
Faculty of Sciences of University of Porto



Catalogue number 1
of Alfredo Moreira da Silva, 1897

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List of Camellias at each section of the Botanical Garden

Araucaria's bosquet		
Nr.	Species	Cultivar
1	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bella di Pisa'
2	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bella di Pisa'
3	<i>C. japonica</i>	
4	<i>C. japonica</i>	
5	<i>C. japonica</i>	
6	<i>C. japonica</i>	
7	<i>C. japonica</i>	
8	<i>C. japonica</i>	
9	<i>C. japonica</i>	
10	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pilida'
11	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Rawesiana'
12	<i>C. japonica</i>	
13	<i>C. japonica</i>	
14	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Excelsa'
15	<i>C. japonica</i>	
16	<i>C. japonica</i>	
17	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Nympha de Fiães'
18	<i>C. japonica</i>	
19	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mathotiana'
20	<i>C. japonica</i>	
21	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Brunellesca'
22	<i>C. japonica</i>	
23	<i>C. japonica</i>	
24	<i>C. japonica</i>	
25	<i>C. japonica</i>	
26	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Teutonia'
27	<i>C. japonica</i>	
28	<i>C. japonica</i>	
29	<i>C. japonica</i>	
30	<i>C. japonica</i>	
31	<i>C. japonica</i>	
32	<i>C. japonica</i>	
33	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Teutonia'
34	<i>C. japonica</i>	
35	<i>C. japonica</i>	
36	<i>C. japonica</i>	
37	<i>C. japonica</i>	
38	<i>C. japonica</i>	
39	<i>C. japonica</i>	
40	<i>C. japonica</i>	
41	<i>C. japonica</i>	
42	<i>C. japonica</i>	
43	<i>C. japonica</i>	
44	<i>C. japonica</i>	
45	<i>C. japonica</i>	
46	<i>C. japonica</i>	
47	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bella Portuense'
48	<i>C. japonica</i>	
49	<i>C. japonica</i>	
50	<i>C. japonica</i>	
51	<i>C. japonica</i>	
52	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Aurora nova'
53	<i>C. japonica</i>	
54	<i>C. japonica</i>	
55	<i>C. reticulata</i>	'Captain Rawes'
56	<i>C. japonica</i>	
57	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Moura Encantada'
58	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Brotero'
59	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Calliope (Fiães)'
60	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Mine-no-yuki'
61	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Cleopatra'
62	<i>C. japonica</i>	
63	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Chôjiguruma'
64	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Barão de Soutelinho'
65	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Tamafuyô'
66	<i>C. nitidissima</i>	

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Cedar's bosquet		
Nr.	Species	Cultivar
67	<i>C. japonica</i>	
68	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Anemona Variegata Portuensis'
69	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Ridolfi Striata'
70	<i>C. japonica</i>	
71	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Striata'
72	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Striata'
73	<i>C. japonica</i>	
74	<i>C. japonica</i>	
75	<i>C. japonica</i>	
76	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Teresa Massini'
77	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Liliiflora'
78	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Myrtifolia'
79	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Anemona Variegata Portuensis'
80	<i>C. japonica</i>	
81	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Sacco nova'
82	<i>C. japonica</i>	
83	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Compacta'
84	<i>C. japonica</i>	
85	<i>C. japonica</i>	
86	<i>C. japonica</i>	
87	<i>C. japonica</i>	
88	<i>C. japonica</i>	
89	<i>C. japonica</i>	
90	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Vergine di Collebeato'
91	<i>C. japonica</i>	
92	<i>C. japonica</i>	
93	<i>C. japonica</i>	
94	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Compacta alba'
95	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Cassellii'
96	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia alba'
97	<i>C. japonica</i>	
98	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Sacco nova'
99	<i>C. japonica</i>	
100	<i>C. japonica</i>	
101	<i>C. japonica</i>	
102	<i>C. japonica</i>	
103	<i>C. japonica</i>	
104	<i>C. japonica</i>	
105	<i>C. japonica</i>	
106	<i>C. japonica</i>	
107	<i>C. japonica</i>	
108	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dama do Paço'
109	<i>C. japonica</i>	
110	<i>C. japonica</i>	
111	<i>C. japonica</i>	
112	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Luctea'
113	<i>C. japonica</i>	
114	<i>C. japonica</i>	
115	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dryade'
116	<i>C. japonica</i>	
117	<i>C. japonica</i>	
118	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bella Portuense'
119	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Maria Irene'
120	<i>C. japonica</i>	
121	<i>C. japonica</i>	'D. Pedro V, Rei de Portugal'
122	<i>C. japonica</i>	
123	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alberto Allen'
124	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Duarte de Oliveira'
125	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Imperial Lusitana'
126	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Barão de Soutelinho'
127	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Onigoromo'
128	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Usubeni'
129	<i>C. japonica</i>	
130	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Navajo'
131	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Cleopatra'
132	<i>C. liberofilamenta</i>	

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'J' garden

Nr.	Species	Cultivar
133	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Teutonia'
134	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Anemoniflora rubra'
135	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Incarnata'
136	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Sophia'
137	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Colletti'
138	<i>C. japonica</i>	
139	<i>C. japonica</i>	'General Lafayette'
140	<i>C. japonica</i>	
141	<i>C. japonica</i>	
142	<i>C. japonica</i>	
143	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Conde do Bomfim'
144	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Giuseppina Mercatelli'
145	<i>C. japonica</i>	
146	<i>C. japonica</i>	
147	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Contessa Tozzoni'
148	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Anemoniflora rosea'
149	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Althaeiflora'
150	<i>C. japonica</i>	
151	<i>C. japonica</i>	
152	<i>C. japonica</i>	'L'Avvenire'
153	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Emperor of Russia Variegated'
154	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Exímia alba'
155	<i>C. japonica</i>	
156	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pilida'
157	<i>C. japonica</i>	
158	<i>C. japonica</i>	
159	<i>C. japonica</i>	
160	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Autonomia dos Açores'
161	<i>C. japonica</i>	
162	<i>C. japonica</i>	
163	<i>C. japonica</i>	
164	<i>C. japonica</i>	
165	<i>C. japonica</i>	
166	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mutabilis'
167	<i>C. japonica</i>	
168	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Teutonia'
169	<i>C. japonica</i>	
170	<i>C. japonica</i>	
171	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mutabilis'
172	<i>C. japonica</i>	
173	<i>C. japonica</i>	
174	<i>C. japonica</i>	
175	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Malibran'
176	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mutabilis'
177	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Nympha de Fiães'
178	<i>C. japonica</i>	
179	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Estriata Portuensis'
180	<i>C. japonica</i>	'José Marques Loureiro'
181	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Alba Odorata'
182	<i>C. japonica</i>	
183	<i>C. japonica</i>	
184	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Jubilee'
185	<i>C. japonica</i>	
186	<i>C. japonica</i>	
187	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bonomiana'
188	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bisi'
189	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Alba Monstruosa'
190	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Marmorata'
191	<i>C. japonica</i>	
192	<i>C. japonica</i>	
193	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mathotiana'
194	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Alba'
195	<i>C. japonica</i>	
196	<i>C. japonica</i>	
197	<i>C. japonica</i>	
198	<i>C. japonica</i>	
199	<i>C. japonica</i>	
200	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Corradino'
201	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Theresiana'
202	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Adèle Torre'
203	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Duchesse de Nassau'
204	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Maria Teresa'
205	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alfredo Capellini'
206	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Camões'
207	<i>C. japonica</i>	
208	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alba Insignis'
209	<i>C. japonica</i>	
210	<i>C. japonica</i>	
211	<i>C. japonica</i>	
212	<i>C. japonica</i>	
213	<i>C. japonica</i>	
214	<i>C. japonica</i>	
215	<i>C. japonica</i>	
216	<i>C. japonica</i>	

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217	<i>C. japonica</i>
218	<i>C. japonica</i>
219	<i>C. japonica</i>
220	<i>C. japonica</i>
221	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Jubilé'
222	<i>C. japonica</i>
223	<i>C. japonica</i>
224	<i>C. japonica</i>
225	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Emilia'
226	<i>C. japonica</i>

227	<i>C. japonica</i>
228	<i>C. japonica</i>
229	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Gigantea'
230	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Duchesse Decazes'
231	<i>C. japonica</i>
232	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Enrico Bettoni'
233	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Revisa'
234	<i>C. japonica</i>
235	<i>C. japonica</i>

Rose garden

Nr.	Species	Cultivar
236	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alfredo Capellini'
237	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Vittorio Emanuele II'
238	<i>C. japonica</i>	
239	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bronzzoni Nova Vera'
240	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Ambrosii'
241	<i>C. japonica</i>	
242	<i>C. japonica</i>	
243	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Concordia'
244	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Donna Agnese Borghese'
245	<i>C. japonica</i>	
246	<i>C. japonica</i>	
247	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dona Adelaide Paula'
248	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Estriata Portuensis'
249	<i>C. japonica</i>	
250	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Blanda'
251	<i>C. japonica</i>	
252	<i>C. japonica</i>	
253	<i>C. japonica</i>	
254	<i>C. japonica</i>	
255	<i>C. japonica</i>	
256	<i>C. japonica</i>	
257	<i>C. japonica</i>	
258	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Emelie grandiflora'
259	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Rosa Triumphans'
260	<i>C. japonica</i>	
261	<i>C. japonica</i>	
262	<i>C. japonica</i>	
263	<i>C. japonica</i>	
264	<i>C. japonica</i>	
265	<i>C. japonica</i>	
266	<i>C. japonica</i>	

267	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Endymião'
268	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Duarte de Oliveira'
269	<i>C. japonica</i>	
270	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Três corações'
271	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Autonomia dos Açores'
272	<i>C. japonica</i>	
273	<i>C. japonica</i>	
274	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Incomparabile'
275	<i>C. japonica</i>	
276	<i>C. japonica</i>	'L'Avvenire'
277	<i>C. japonica</i>	
278	<i>C. japonica</i>	
279	<i>C. japonica</i>	
280	<i>C. japonica</i>	
281	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Baronne de Bleichroeder'
282	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Rosa Species Nova'
283	<i>C. japonica</i>	
284	<i>C. japonica</i>	
285	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Lombarda Rosea'
286	<i>C. japonica</i>	
287	<i>C. japonica</i>	
288	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Baroneza de Villar'
289	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Lady Hill'
290	<i>C. japonica</i>	
291	<i>C. japonica</i>	
292	<i>C. japonica</i>	
293	<i>C. japonica</i>	
294	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pallade'
295	<i>C. japonica</i>	
296	<i>C. japonica</i>	
297	<i>C. japonica</i>	
298	<i>C. japonica</i>	

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299	<i>C. japonica</i>	324	<i>C. japonica</i>
300	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Nicholsonii'	325	<i>C. japonica</i>
301	<i>C. japonica</i>	326	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Darsi'
302	<i>C. japonica</i>	327	<i>C. japonica</i>
303	<i>C. japonica</i>	328	<i>C. japonica</i>
304	<i>C. japonica</i> 'D. Herzília de Freitas Magalhães'	329	<i>C. japonica</i>
305	<i>C. japonica</i>	330	<i>C. japonica</i>
306	<i>C. japonica</i>	331	<i>C. japonica</i>
307	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Angelina Vieira'	332	<i>C. japonica</i>
308	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Angelina Vieira'	333	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Reine des Beautés'
309	<i>C. japonica</i>	334	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Pomponia Luctea'
310	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Rainha Dona Amélia'	335	<i>C. japonica</i>
311	<i>C. japonica</i>	336	<i>C. japonica</i>
312	<i>C. japonica</i>	337	<i>C. japonica</i>
313	<i>C. japonica</i>	338	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Conde do Bomfim'
314	<i>C. japonica</i>	339	<i>C. japonica</i>
315	<i>C. japonica</i>	340	<i>C. japonica</i>
316	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Carlotta Papudoff'	341	<i>C. japonica</i>
317	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Menina e Moça'	342	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Jenny Lind'
318	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Bijou di Firenze'	343	<i>C. japonica</i>
319	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Duchesse d'Orleans'	344	<i>C. japonica</i> 'La Pace'
320	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Carlo Schmitz'	345	<i>C. japonica</i>
321	<i>C. japonica</i>	346	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Prinzeza Real'
322	<i>C. japonica</i>	347	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Conte Soranzo'
323	<i>C. japonica</i>	348	<i>C. japonica</i> 'Lavinia Maggi'

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Fish garden

Nr.	Species	Cultivar
349	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bijou di Firenze'
350	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Parvula'
351	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Rubricaulis'
352	<i>C. japonica</i>	
353	<i>C. japonica</i>	
354	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Maria Irene'
355	<i>C. japonica</i>	
356	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Madame Jules Mechlynch'
357	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Duchesse Visconti'
358	<i>C. japonica</i>	
359	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pilida'
360	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Professore Filippo Parlatore'
361	<i>C. japonica</i>	
362	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pirzio secondo'
363	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dorina'
364	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Professore Giovanni Santarelli'
365	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mathotiana'
366	<i>C. japonica</i>	
367	<i>C. japonica</i>	
368	<i>C. japonica</i>	
369	<i>C. japonica</i>	
370	<i>C. japonica</i>	
371	<i>C. japonica</i>	
372	<i>C. japonica</i>	
373	<i>C. japonica</i>	
374	<i>C. japonica</i>	
375	<i>C. japonica</i>	
376	<i>C. japonica</i>	
377	<i>C. japonica</i>	
378	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Gigantea'
379	<i>C. japonica</i>	
380	<i>C. japonica</i>	
381	<i>C. japonica</i>	'L'Avvenire'
382	<i>C. japonica</i>	
383	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Nicholsonii'
384	<i>C. japonica</i>	'L'Avvenire'
385	<i>C. japonica</i>	
386	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Parini'
387	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Etoile Polaire'
388	<i>C. japonica</i>	
389	<i>C. japonica</i>	
390	<i>C. japonica</i>	
391	<i>C. japonica</i>	
392	<i>C. japonica</i>	
393	<i>C. japonica</i>	
394	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Margherita Belluomini'
395	<i>C. japonica</i>	
396	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bijou di Firenze'
397	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Clowesiana'
398	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Etoile Polaire'
399	<i>C. japonica</i>	
400	<i>C. japonica</i>	
401	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mathotiana'
402	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Hagoromo'
403	<i>C. japonica</i>	
404	<i>C. japonica</i>	
405	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Concordia'
406	<i>C. japonica</i>	
407	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Striata'
408	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Striata'
409	<i>C. japonica</i>	
410	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Conde do Bomfim'
411	<i>C. japonica</i>	
412	<i>C. japonica</i>	
413	<i>C. japonica</i>	
414	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Sophia'
415	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Sophia'
416	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Peonia Superba'
417	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Madame Lourmand'
418	<i>C. japonica</i>	
419	<i>C. japonica</i>	
420	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dona Inês'
421	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Goffredo Odero'
422	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mathotiana Rosea'
423	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Gigante de Fiães'
424	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Sacco'
425	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Lady Hill'
426	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Caryophylloides'
427	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dona Jane Andresen'
428	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Professore Filippo Parlatore'
429	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Madame Jules Mechlynch'
430	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Estriata Portuensis'
431	<i>C. japonica</i>	
432	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Annessione'

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433	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alba Plena di Casoretti'
434	<i>C. japonica</i>	
435	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Madame Lourmand'
436	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Incarnata'

437	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Maria Bagnasco'
438	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bella de Fiães'
439	<i>C. japonica</i>	
440	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto'

Bronze boy garden

Nr.	Species	Cultivar
441	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Conde da Torre'
442	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Contessa Tozzoni'
443	<i>C. japonica</i>	
444	<i>C. japonica</i>	
445	<i>C. japonica</i>	
446	<i>C. japonica</i>	
447	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pallade'
448	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Concordia'
449	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dr. Tinsley'
450	<i>C. japonica</i>	
451	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Marguerite Gouillon'
452	<i>C. japonica</i>	
453	<i>C. japonica</i>	
454	<i>C. japonica</i>	
455	<i>C. japonica</i>	
456	<i>C. japonica</i>	
457	<i>C. japonica</i>	
458	<i>C. japonica</i>	
459	<i>C. japonica</i>	
460	<i>C. japonica</i>	
461	<i>C. japonica</i>	
462	<i>C. japonica</i>	
463	<i>C. japonica</i>	
464	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alsatica'
465	<i>C. japonica</i>	
466	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pallade'
467	<i>C. japonica</i>	
468	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Ignea'
469	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mont Blanc'

470	<i>C. japonica</i>	
471	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Alba Monstruosa'
472	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Alba'
473	<i>C. japonica</i>	
474	<i>C. japonica</i>	
475	<i>C. japonica</i>	
476	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pallade'
477	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Perfeição de Vilar'
478	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Anemoniflora Alba'
479	<i>C. japonica</i>	
480	<i>C. japonica</i>	
481	<i>C. japonica</i>	
482	<i>C. japonica</i>	
483	<i>C. japonica</i>	
484	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pallade'
485	<i>C. japonica</i>	
486	<i>C. japonica</i>	
487	<i>C. japonica</i>	
488	<i>C. japonica</i>	
489	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Roberta'
490	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Vanzelleria'
491	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Padre Manoel dos Santos'
492	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dom Pedro II, Imperador do Brazil'
493	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Variegata Superba'
494	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Frei Luiz de Sousa'
495	<i>C. japonica</i>	

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Schist garden

Nr.	Species	Cultivar
496	<i>C. japonica</i>	
497	<i>C. japonica</i>	
498	<i>C. japonica</i>	
499	<i>C. japonica</i>	
500	<i>C. japonica</i>	
501	<i>C. japonica</i>	
502	<i>C. japonica</i>	
503	<i>C. japonica</i>	
504	<i>C. japonica</i>	
505	<i>C. japonica</i>	
506	<i>C. japonica</i>	
507	<i>C. japonica</i>	
508	<i>C. japonica</i>	
509	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Anemoniflora rosea'
510	<i>C. japonica</i>	
511	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Ignea'
512	<i>C. japonica</i>	
513	<i>C. japonica</i>	
514	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Ignea'
515	<i>C. japonica</i>	
516	<i>C. japonica</i>	
517	<i>C. japonica</i>	
518	<i>C. japonica</i>	
519	<i>C. japonica</i>	
520	<i>C. japonica</i>	
521	<i>C. japonica</i>	
522	<i>C. japonica</i>	
523	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Ignea'
524	<i>C. japonica</i>	
525	<i>C. japonica</i>	
526	<i>C. japonica</i>	
527	<i>C. japonica</i>	
528	<i>C. japonica</i>	
529	<i>C. japonica</i>	
530	<i>C. japonica</i>	
531	<i>C. japonica</i>	
532	<i>C. japonica</i>	
533	<i>C. japonica</i>	
534	<i>C. japonica</i>	
535	<i>C. japonica</i>	
536	<i>C. japonica</i>	
537	<i>C. japonica</i>	
538	<i>C. japonica</i>	
539	<i>C. japonica</i>	
540	<i>C. japonica</i>	
541	<i>C. japonica</i>	
542	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Amoena'
543	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	

Liquidambar's bosquet

Nr.	Species	Cultivar
544	<i>C. japonica</i>	
545	<i>C. japonica</i>	
546	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Myrtifolia'
547	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pilida'
548	<i>C. japonica</i>	
549	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Estriata Portuensis'
550	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Duchesse de Nassau'
551	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Marmorata'
552	<i>C. japonica</i>	
553	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Myrtifolia'
554	<i>C. japonica</i>	
555	<i>C. japonica</i>	
556	<i>C. japonica</i>	
557	<i>C. japonica</i>	
558	<i>C. japonica</i>	
559	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Colletti'
560	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Alba Monstruosa'
561	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Myrtifolia'
562	<i>C. japonica</i>	
563	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Colletti'
564	<i>C. japonica</i>	
565	<i>C. japonica</i>	
566	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Prince of Wales'
567	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Nicholsonii'
568	<i>C. japonica</i>	
569	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Vilar d'Allen'
570	<i>C. japonica</i>	

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Greenhouse zone

Nr.	Species	Cultivar
571	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bella Milanese'
572	<i>C. japonica</i>	
573	<i>C. japonica</i>	
574	<i>C. japonica</i>	
575	<i>C. japonica</i>	
576	<i>C. japonica</i>	
577	<i>C. japonica</i>	
578	<i>C. japonica</i>	
579	<i>C. japonica</i>	
580	<i>C. japonica</i>	
581	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Tedinia'
582	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Gigantea'
583	<i>C. japonica</i>	
584	<i>C. japonica</i>	
585	<i>C. japonica</i>	
586	<i>C. japonica</i>	
587	<i>C. japonica</i>	
588	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Conde da Torre'
589	<i>C. japonica</i>	
590	<i>C. japonica</i>	
591	<i>C. japonica</i>	
592	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Amoena'
593	<i>C. japonica</i>	
594	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Amoena'
595	<i>C. japonica</i>	
596	<i>C. japonica</i>	
597	<i>C. japonica</i>	
598	<i>C. japonica</i>	
599	<i>C. japonica</i>	
600	<i>C. japonica</i>	
601	<i>C. japonica</i>	
602	<i>C. japonica</i>	
603	<i>C. japonica</i>	
604	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Contessa Pasolini'
605	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Amoena'
606	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Giuseppina Savoldi'
607	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Punctata plena'
608	<i>C. japonica</i>	
609	<i>C. japonica</i>	
610	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Pedrotia'
611	<i>C. japonica</i>	
612	<i>C. japonica</i>	
613	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto'
614	<i>C. japonica</i>	
615	<i>C. reticulata</i>	'Captain Rawes'
616	<i>C. tsaii</i>	

Parking

Nr.	Species	Cultivar
617	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
618	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Quita'
619	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
620	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Marquês da Fronteira'
621	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
622	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Parvula'
623	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
624	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Aka-koshimino'
625	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
626	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Carlos Van Zeller'
627	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
628	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Virginia Franco Rosea'
629	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
630	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Higo-no-homare'
631	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
632	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Prattii'
633	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
634	<i>C. japonica</i>	
635	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
636	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Men's Mini'
637	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
638	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Queen Diana'
639	<i>C. japonica</i>	
640	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Il Gioiello'
641	<i>C. japonica</i>	
642	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
643	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Vergine di Collebeato'
644	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Miss Minnie Merritt'
645	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Terpsicore'
646	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Maestosa'
647	<i>C. japonica</i>	'In the Pink'
648	<i>C. japonica</i>	
649	<i>C. japonica</i>	
650	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'

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651	<i>C. japonica</i>		662	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bella Toscana'
652	<i>C. japonica</i>		663	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Vicomte de Nieuport'
653	<i>C. japonica</i>		664	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
654	<i>C. japonica</i>		665	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Albertii'
655	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Madame Charles Blard'	666	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
656	<i>C. japonica</i>		667	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Barbara Woodroof'
657	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Angela Cocchi'	668	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'
658	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Giuseppe Boutourlin'	669	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bobbie Fain Variegated'
659	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'	670	<i>C. japonica</i>	
660	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Angela Cocchi Rouge'	671	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Il Tramonto'
661	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Kramer's Supreme'	672	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bella Infanta'

Arboretum

Nr.	Species	Cultivar			
673	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Paeonia Rosea Portuensis'	701	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Viriato'
674	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Bracarensis'	702	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Condessa da Torre'
675	<i>C. japonica</i>		703	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Visconde d'Alvellos'
676	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Anágua do Pedro'	704	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Infante Dom Fernando'
677	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Stellata'	705	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Duque de Bragança'
678	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Barão de Mogofores'	706	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Yuletide Spirit'
679	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Marmorata'	707	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dama do Paço'
680	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alberto Allen'	708	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Jáo António'
681	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Shuchûka'	709	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Maria do Sameiro'
682	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Fada do Mirante'	710	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Mathotiana Alba'
683	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Primeiro de Fevereiro'	711	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Duque do Porto'
684	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Rainha Santa Isabel'	712	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alba Plena'
685	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Anemona Cadente'	713	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Collettii'
686	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Evangeline'	714	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto'
687	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Jeronymo da Costa'	715	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Dilecta'
688	<i>C. japonica</i>	'António Bernardo Ferreira'	716	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alberto Barbosa'
689	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Paço de Santo António'	717	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Myrtifolia Lusitana'
690	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alberto Allen'	718	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Manoelinho d'Évora'
691	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Egas Moniz'	719	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Saudade de Martins Branco'
692	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Luctea'	720	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Viscondessa de Loureiro'
693	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Belleza Peregrina'	721	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Alba Monstruosa'
694	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Rei Artista'	722	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alegria de Albar'
695	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Miss Ed'	723	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	'Hiryû'
696	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Duriensis'	724	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Infanta Dona Maria Anna'
697	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Felícia Pimentel'	725	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alexandre Herculano'
698	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Carneria'	726	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Brachariana'
699	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dona Leonor de Sá'	727	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Pomponia Pedrotia'
700	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Saloia'			

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728	<i>C. japonica</i>		740	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Visconde d'Almeida Garrett'
729	<i>C. japonica</i>		741	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Silvestria'
730	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Marmorata'	742	<i>C. japonica</i>	'D. Domitilia'
731	<i>C. japonica</i>	'D. Maria Helena Van-Zeller'	743	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Surpreza de J. Marques Loureiro'
732	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Jasmim'	744	<i>C. sasanqua</i>	
733	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Alba Minima'	745	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dom Carlos Fernando'
34	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Viscondessa de Loureiro'	746	<i>C. japonica</i>	
735	<i>C. japonica</i>	'D. Pedro II, Imperador do Brazil'	747	<i>C. japonica</i>	
736	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Christiano Van-Zeller'	748	<i>C. japonica</i>	
737	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Tedinia'	749	<i>C. japonica</i>	
738	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Gran Vasco'	750	<i>C. japonica</i>	
739	<i>C. japonica</i>	'Dona Carlota de Barros Van-Zeller'	751	<i>C. japonica</i>	
			752	<i>C. japonica</i>	
			753	<i>C. japonica</i>	

Salabert garden

Nr.	Specie	Cultivar
754	<i>C. japonica</i>	
755	<i>C. japonica</i>	
756	<i>C. japonica</i>	
757	<i>C. japonica</i>	
758	<i>C. japonica</i>	
759	<i>C. japonica</i>	
760	<i>C. japonica</i>	
761	<i>C. japonica</i>	
762	<i>C. japonica</i>	

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Pictures of Camellias



Pic. 1 – *C. japonica* 'Adèle Torre'



Pic. 7 – *C. japonica* 'Althaeiflora'



Pic. 13 – *C. japonica* 'Angela Cocchi'



Pic. 2 – *C. japonica* 'Aka-koshimino'



Pic. 8 – *C. japonica* 'Ambrosii'



Pic. 14 – *C. japonica* 'Angela Cocchi Rouge'



Pic. 3 – *C. japonica* 'Alba Insignis'



Pic. 9 – *C. japonica* 'Amoena'



Pic. 15 – *C. japonica* 'Angelina Vieira'



Pic. 4 – *C. japonica* 'Alba Plena di Casoretti'



Pic. 10 – *C. japonica* 'Anemona Variegata Portuensis'



Pic. 16 – *C. japonica* 'Annessione'



Pic. 5 – *C. japonica* 'Albertii'



Pic. 11 – *C. japonica* 'Anemoniflora Alba'



Pic. 17 – *C. japonica* 'Augusto Leal de Gouveia Pinto'



Pic. 6 – *C. japonica* 'Alfredo Capellini'



Pic. 12 – *C. japonica* 'Anemoniflora Rosea'



Pic. 18 – *C. japonica* 'Aurora Nova'

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Pic. 19 – *C. japonica* 'Autonomia dos Açores'



Pic. 25 – *C. japonica* 'Bijou di Firenze'



Pic. 31 – *C. japonica* 'Carlota Papudoff'



Pic. 20 – *C. japonica* 'Baronne de Bleichroeder'



Pic. 26 – *C. japonica* 'Bisi'



Pic. 32 – *C. japonica* 'Caryophylloides'



Pic. 21 – *C. japonica* 'Bella di Pisa'



Pic. 27 – *C. japonica* 'Blanda'



Pic. 33 – *C. japonica* 'Casseli'



Pic. 22 – *C. japonica* 'Bella Milanese'



Pic. 28 – *C. japonica* 'Brunelesca'



Pic. 34 – *C. japonica* 'Colletti'



Pic. 23 – *C. japonica* 'Bella Portuense'



Pic. 29 – *C. japonica* 'Carlo Schmitz'



Pic. 35 – *C. japonica* 'Compacta'



Pic. 24 – *C. japonica* 'Bella Toscana'



Pic. 30 – *C. japonica* 'Carlos Van Zeller'



Pic. 36 – *C. japonica* 'Compacta alba'

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Pic. 37 – *C. japonica* 'Concordia'



Pic. 43 – *C. japonica* 'Corradino'



Pic. 49 – *C. japonica* 'Dorina'



Pic. 38 – *C. japonica* 'Conde da Torre'



Pic. 44 – *C. japonica* 'Darsi'



Pic. 50 – *C. japonica* 'Dryade'



Pic. 39 – *C. japonica* 'Conde do Bomfim'



Pic. 45 – *C. japonica* 'Dona Adeliade Paula'



Pic. 51 – *C. japonica* 'Dr. Tinsley'



Pic. 40 – *C. japonica* 'Conte Soranzo'



Pic. 46 – *C. japonica* 'Dona Herzília de Freitas Magalhães'



Pic. 52 – *C. japonica* 'Duarte de Oliveira'



Pic. 41 – *C. japonica* 'Contessa Pasolini'



Pic. 47 – *C. japonica* 'Dona Inês'



Pic. 53 – *C. japonica* 'Duchesse de Nassau'



Pic. 42 – *C. japonica* 'Contessa Tozzoni'



Pic. 48 – *C. japonica* 'Dona Jane Andresen'



Pic. 54 – *C. japonica* 'Emile Grandiflora'

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Pic. 55 – *C. japonica* 'Endymião'



Pic. 61 – *C. japonica* 'Flora Rubra'



Pic. 67 – *C. japonica* 'Giuseppina Savoldi'



Pic. 56 – *C. japonica* 'Enrico Bettoni'



Pic. 612 – *C. japonica* 'Emilia'



Pic. 68 – *C. japonica* 'Goffredo Odero'



Pic. 57 – *C. japonica* 'Etoile Polaire'



Pic. 63 – *C. japonica* 'General Lafayette'



Pic. 69 – *C. japonica* 'Higo-no-homare'



Pic. 58 – *C. japonica* 'Evangeline'



Pic. 64 – *C. japonica* 'Gigantea'



Pic. 70 – *Camellia japonica* 'Ignea'



Pic. 59 – *C. japonica* 'Excelsa'



Pic. 65 – *C. japonica* 'Giuseppe Boutourlin'



Pic. 71 – *Camellia japonica* 'Il Gioiello'



Pic. 60 – *C. japonica* 'Eximia Alba'



Pic. 66 – *C. japonica* 'Giuseppina Mercatelli'



Pic. 72 – *Camellia japonica* 'Il Tramonto'

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Pic. 73 – *Camellia japonica* 'Incarnata'



Pic. 79 – *C. japonica* 'Lady Hill'



Pic. 85 – *C. japonica* 'Madame Lourmand'



Pic. 74 – *C. japonica* 'Incomparable'



Pic. 80 – *C. japonica* 'L'Avvenire'



Pic. 86 – *C. japonica* 'Malibran'



Pic. 75 – *C. japonica* 'José Marques Loureiro'



Pic. 81 – *C.* 'Lavinia Maggi'



Pic. 87 – *C. japonica* 'Marguerite Guillon'



Pic. 76 – *C. japonica* 'Jenny Lind'



Pic. 82 – *C. japonica* 'Liliiflora'



Pic. 88 – *C. japonica* 'Maria Bagnasco'



Pic. 77 – *C. japonica* 'Jubilé'



Pic. 83 – *C. japonica* 'Lombarda Rosea'



Pic. 89 – *C. japonica* 'Maria Irene'



Pic. 78 – *C. japonica* 'Kramer's Supreme'



Pic. 84 – *C. japonica* 'Madame Jules Mechlynch'



Pic. 90 – *C. japonica* 'Maria Teresa'

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Pic. 91 – *C. japonica* 'Marmorata'



Pic. 97 – *C. japonica* 'Myrtifolia'



Pic. 103 – *C. japonica* 'Peonia Superba'



Pic. 92 – *C. japonica* 'Mathotiana'



Pic. 98 – *C. japonica* 'Nicholsonii'



Pic. 104 – *C. japonica* 'Perfeição de Villar'



Pic. 93 – *C. japonica* 'Menina e Moça'



Pic. 99 – *C. japonica* 'Nympha de Fiães'



Pic. 105 – *C. japonica* 'Pilida'



Pic. 94 – *C. japonica* 'Miss Minnie Merrit'



Pic. 100 – *C. japonica* 'Pallade'



Pic. 106 – *C. japonica* 'Pomponia Alba'



Pic. 95 – *C. japonica* 'Mont Blanc'



Pic. 101 – *C. japonica* 'Parini'



Pic. 107 – *C. japonica* 'Pomponia Alba Monstruosa'



Pic. 96 – *C. japonica* 'Mutabilis'



Pic. 102 – *C. japonica* 'Parvula'



Pic. 108 – *C. japonica* 'Pomponia Estriata Portuensis'

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Pic. 109 – *C. japonica* 'Pomponia Luctea'



Pic. 115 – *C. japonica* 'Punctata Plena'



Pic. 121 – *C. japonica* 'Sacco'



Pic. 110 – *C. japonica* 'Pomponia Alba Odorata'



Pic. 116 – *C. japonica* 'Rawesiana'



Pic. 122 – *C. japonica* 'Sacco Nova'



Pic. 111 – *C. japonica* 'Prattii'



Pic. 117 – *C. japonica* 'Revisa'



Pic. 123 – *C. japonica* 'Striata'



Pic. 112 – *C. japonica* 'Prince of Wales'



Pic. 118 – *C. japonica* 'Ridolfi Striata'



Pic. 124 – *C. japonica* 'Surpreza de J. Marques Loureiro'



Pic. 113 – *C. japonica* 'Professore Filippo Parlatore'



Pic. 119 – *C. japonica* 'Rosa Triumphans'



Pic. 125 – *C. japonica* 'Teutonia'



Pic. 114 – *C. japonica* 'Professore Giovanni Santarelli'



Pic. 120 – *C. japonica* 'Rubricaulis'



Pic. 126 – *C. japonica* 'Theresa Massini'

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Pic. 127 – *C. japonica* 'Três Corações'



Pic. 131 – *C. reticulata* 'Captain Rawes'



Pic. 135 – *C. sasanqua* 'Mine-no-yuki'



Pic. 128 – *C. japonica* 'Vergine di Collebeato'



Pic. 132 – *C. sasanqua* 'Onigoromo'



Pic. 136 – *C. sasanqua* 'Miss Ed'



Pic. 129 – *C. japonica* 'Vicente de Nieupoort'



Pic. 133 – *C. sasanqua* 'Barão de Soutelinho'



Pic. 137 – *C. sasanqua* 'Navajo'



Pic. 130 – *C. japonica* 'Vittorio Emanuele II'



Pic. 134 – *C. sasanqua* 'Hiryû'

APPLICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA GARDEN OF EXCELLENCE

Botanical Garden of Porto – Natural History and Science Museum of the University of Porto

Pictures of events



XX Camellia Exhibition of Porto, 2015



Camellia Exhibition of Vila do Conde, 2017



XXIII Camellia Exhibition of Porto, 2018



XXIV Camellia Exhibition of Porto, 2019



Workshop “À conversa com Camélias”, 2018



Workshop “Um dia com Camélias”, 2016

APPLICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA GARDEN OF EXCELLENCE

Botanical Garden of Porto – Natural History and Science Museum of the University of Porto

Herbarium specimens



Camellia sinensis, herbarium specimen from the University of Porto collected in the Botanical Garden of Porto in 1956.

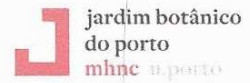
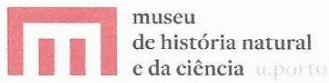


Camellia japonica 'Dona Jane Andresen', herbarium specimen from the University of Coimbra collected in the Botanical Garden of Porto in 2015.

APPLICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA GARDEN OF EXCELLENCE

Botanical Garden of Porto – Natural History and Science Museum of the University of Porto

Letter of support of Paulo Farinha Marques, Director of Botanical Garden



Porto, 31 January 2020

Subject: Application of the **Botanical Garden of Porto** for the recognition as an **International Camellia Garden of Excellence**

Dear Dr. Eduarda Paz, President of the Portuguese Camellia Association

The Botanical Garden of Porto is a reference garden in Portugal, where natural and cultural features coexist, creating a unique and distinct landscape. It has been shaped through time and its value is evidenced by the diverse spatial design, the botanic content and the literary associations. Here we can find an important camellia collection, in which formally clipped hedges stand out, most of them planted with 19th century cultivars.

We regard this collection with such interest and enthusiasm that we consider the Garden eligible to be recognized as an International Camellia Garden of Excellence.

The Garden and the camellia collection are a remarkable work of generations that have devoted time and resources to produce and maintain the green structure we can experience today. Such work was essential for the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the university, the city and the country.

Therefore, we here present the application for the recognition of Botanical Garden of Porto as an International Camellia Garden of Excellence.

Sincerely,

Paulo Farinha Marques, Director of the Botanical Garden of Porto

Letter of support of Eduarda Paz, President of the Portuguese Camellia Association



To the President of the International Camellia Society
Professor Guan Kaiyun
Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences,
132 Lanhei Road, Heilongtan, Kunming | China

Porto, the 1st of February 2020

Subject: Application for the recognition of Botanical Garden of Porto – Natural History and Science Museum of the University of Porto as ICS Garden of Excellence

Dear Professor Guan Kaiyun

It is with great enthusiasm that the Portuguese Camellia Association (APC) supports the application of Botanical Garden of Porto – Natural History and Science Museum of the University of Porto to be recognised as International Camellia Garden of Excellence (GoE).

The Red List of Theaceae, published in December 2017, highlighted the urgent need for conservation action, as a third of the world's species of this family are threatened with extinction. Botanic gardens are ideally placed to lead innovative conservation initiatives to save trees and secure plant diversity for the well-being of people and the planet.

In 1895, João Andresen Júnior and his wife Jane Andresen acquired a 12-ha property called *Quinta do Campo Alegre* and developed a sophisticated garden, compartmented by 3-metre tall clipped-camellia hedges with a total length of about 500 metres, forming a remarkable 19th century camellia cultivar collection. Horticulture was then a very fashionable hobby and wealthy families competed in embellishing their gardens. Camellias became one of the focuses of this fashion and naming a new cultivar was a symbol of social status. In 1896, Alfredo Moreira da Silva, owner of a new Porto nursery (which would become one of the most important during the 20th century) created the *C. japonica* cultivar 'D. Jane Andresen'.

The Botanic Garden of Porto was established in 1951, in a 4-ha plot of *Quinta do Campo Alegre* which included the main house and the camellia gardens. The property, now owned by the University of Porto, houses a collection of 753 specimens and well over 260 cultivars. In 2014, more than 100 ICS members visited the garden during the ICS Pre-Congress Tour and recognised the great significance of the clipped hedges as a unique feature of this garden.

The Botanic Garden of Porto are committed to maintaining collections of living trees, specially of *Camellia* genus, and developing horticultural and scientific expertise to implement identification and conservation programmes. Great progress has been achieved since 1986, when the first camellia survey took place. The garden is well maintained, and interpretation is in place; we believe GoE recognition would be fully deserved. Moreover, it would provide an extraordinary stimulus to camellia *ex situ* conservation and promote awareness, encouraging visitors, students and the local community to take action against the loss of biodiversity.

Yours sincerely,

Eduarda Maria de Oliveira Paz, President of the Portuguese Camellia Association | Director ICS-Portugal

APPLICATION FOR INTERNATIONAL CAMELLIA GARDEN OF EXCELLENCE

Botanical Garden of Porto – Natural History and Science Museum of the University of Porto

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Pictures

Armando Oliveira

Pic. 2, Pic. 4, Pic. 6, Pic. 9, Pic. 17, Pic. 20, Pic. 22, Pic. 23, Pic. 25, Pic. 31, Pic. 45, Pic. 47, Pic. 50, Pic. 52, Pic. 57, Pic. 67, Pic. 70, Pic. 78, Pic. 79, Pic. 92, Pic. 94, Pic. 107, Pic. 109, Pic. 113, Pic. 125, Pic. 130, Pic. 131, Pic. 135.

Joana Andresen Guedes

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Acknowledgements: Portuguese Camellia Association (Eduarda Paz, Joana Andresen Guedes, Armando Oliveira, António Assunção, Clara Gil, Norma Pott, Renata Duarte)

