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CLIVIA SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

CLIVIA SOCIETY, PO Box 53219, Kenilworth 7745, South Africa

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Views expressed in the newsletter are not necessarily those of the Committee and the Clivia Society.

EDITORIAL

It is nearly 10 years since the inception of the Clivia Club, now the Clivia Society. The first Newsletter was published in July 1992. The numbers have grown rapidly since then, as also have the number of clivias! One member recently noted a personal tally of 15 000 clivias ! And all of these were in his back yard! To parody Winston Churchill: "Some clivias, some yard!".

The founding group was made up of only 25 individuals. The total number of paid-up members of the Clivia Society for the year ending 31 December 2001 was 1023, made up as follows:

South African Clivia Club Branches - 849 (Northern - 404, KwaZulu-Natal - 111, Cape - 334)

Overseas members - 174 (Australia - 85, Belgium - 2, Canada - 2, Denmark - 1, Japan - 2, New Zealand - 9, Sweden - 1, Switzerland - 1, Thailand - 1, Netherlands - 3, England - 16, USA - 49)
Zimbabwe - 2).

The Clivia Club started as a newsletter written, printed and distributed by Nick Primich. In the first editorial he wrote: "What I do want is for us to better utilise the material which is available and by pollen and seed exchange rapidly build up good stocks of excellent material". These objectives and much more have been achieved. Members subsequently gathered in Pretoria in Spring 1993 to visit clivia gardens, make direct contact with one another and started trading. Today seeds and plants are being sent all over the world. The first 'Association' was formed in January 1994 and under the chairmanship of James Abel the first 'Clivia Day' was planned. The first Clivia Club Show and symposium was held in Pretoria in 1994 and at this gathering it was decided to have an annual show and hold a symposium every four years. Following this, Branches and Interest Groups were started in Natal, the Cape and the Eastern Province and they have regular meetings and organise shows every year. At the same time international member numbers were increasing and

Ken Smith in Australia and Mike Jeans in the UK offered to look after the members in these countries. A simple constitution was used initially and now the Clivia Society has a legally drawn up constitution and Society and Branch accounts are officially audited. Some growth in 10 years!

As Clivia interest grew other Clivia groups have been initiated which are not part of the Clivia Society but which involve a number of its members. The Clivia enthusiast e-mail group was organised by Rudo Lötter in March 2000 and has a substantial number of members who communicate vigorously with a dozen or more e-mails a day coming to and from all continents. A regular weekend chat group started by Pen Henry (Australia) and Jim Shields (USA) helps to keep members and others in different countries in contact. Ken Fargher started The Clivia Store in February 2001 and this is now a year old. In the past year the store has sold 14, 297 seeds in 2337 packets, confirming 416 orders, which have come from 291 different seed growers and these have gone to 152 satisfied customers out of a total of 415 registered users who have logged onto the website.

And now to the present newsletter. There is a discussion by Bing Wiese about the attributes of one of the South African named cultivars 'Ella van Zijl', and David Bearlin has submitted a letter from a nonagenarian in Australia who is enjoying planting and raising clivia seeds. An editorial which appeared in FloraCulture International is reproduced. It examines the problems which societies confront when leadership fails to maintain momentum, enthusiasm, direction and innovation. Fortunately these charges cannot be levelled at our society where enthusiasm has led to the proliferation of numerous offshoots of interest groups all of whom have made valuable contributions to our organisation. However, as we see from this editorial, complacency is ever present, and as we prepare to elect new leaders we would do well to bear in mind the sentiments which this author has expressed. So often societies enthusiastically conceived collapse under the effects of poor leadership.

There is a follow-up from the last newsletter on the naming of cultivars and Piers Trehane, Chairman of the International Society for Horticultural Science's Commission for

Nomenclature and Registration has simplified this in his "Guide for forming new cultivar names". Elise Buitendag explains the implications of naming Clivia cultivars for our South African members. These both have implications for clivia enthusiasts as more and more cultivars are identified.

Fred Gibello, a doyen of clivia growers, is featured in this month's 'Personality Parade'. Nick Primich once described him as " ... our agent provocateur in the Cape" (Vol. 2 No. 5, 11). The main Clivia event this year is the 3rd Quadrennial Clivia Conference to be held in Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu-Natal on 8 & 9 September. Many enthusiasts who have so far only communicated by correspondence, telephone or by e-mail will be meeting face to face. No doubt we will see many of the overseas members who have travelled here before to attend the previous conferences, but it will be nice to see new faces too. Those travelling from other countries should bear in mind that this will be at the tail end of the World Summit on Sustainable Development which is to be held in Johannesburg from 26 August to 4 September 2002 at which 50 000 people are expected. The Northern Branch Clivia Show in Pretoria will be on during this period. The 2002 Conference Registration Forms are included as a loose leaflet in the newsletter and information on the 2002 Conference can be found at: <http://www.cliviakzn.co.za>

Meg Hart.

Explanation: At the KZN Clivia Show in 2001, Keith Rose was awarded a 'special' first place certificate and rosette for his variegated clivia in 'Section 15a Variegated leaf no flower'. Because of snow and very bad weather conditions Keith arrived after benching had closed and judging had been done. If he had been in time for the show his plant would probably have won.

A WORD FROM THE CHAIR

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in Cape Town on Saturday, 20 April 2002. According to our Constitution this meeting will be attended only by the

representatives of the Clubs.

Matters on the Agenda include the approval of the application by the Port Elizabeth Interest Group to be recognised as a Club and the election of a new Executive Committee.

Because I shall be standing down as Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to record my appreciation to the members who worked with me in committee. I particularly want to thank Ian Brown for his untiring efforts and expertise with the accounts, Meg Hart for her creative diligence as Editor of the Newsletter and Chris Vlok for his role in publicity. During our term of office a new Constitution was adopted, the newsletter presentation was improved, and administration of the Society was considerably reduced as the responsibility for all administration matters now lie with the Clubs.

I wish the new Executive Committee every success in their term of office. May we grow in strength and stature under their leadership.

I look forward to seeing as many of you in Pietermaritzburg in September.

JOHN WINTER

14 March 2002

CORRESPONDENCE

The Ella van Zijl enigma

Toy Jennings' contribution on the Ella van Zijl clivia (Vol. 10. No 2.) aroused my interest and I was looking forward to lively discussion on the subject. Considering the current popularity of this unique plant, I am surprised that there has been no reaction from our readers. Over the years I have made some casual observations on the Ella van Zijl. My interpretation of these observations is certain to provoke ridicule on the part of our more

experienced growers, which, hopefully will precipitate further correspondence.

Some ten years ago I obtained a clone of this typical KwaZulu-Natal Midlands *Clivia miniata* from Toy. The Ella van Zijl suckers profusely and will not produce an attractive specimen plant unless the offsets are periodically removed. Upon opening, the inflorescence is nothing to write

home about. However, within several days of opening the orange/apricot florets gradually develop distinct longitudinal bands of a silver gossamer sheen along the length of the tepals. This sheen persists for the duration of the flowering period and is responsible for the plant's unique attractiveness. A silvery sheen on the florets of clivia is not uncommon, but on no other plants have I seen it so pronounced and distinctly patterned.

Careful scrutiny of the Ella van Zijl reveals a faint mosaic pattern, particularly on the younger leaves. All plants I have examined exhibit this 'symptom'. I believe this to be a benign virus infection that causes neither necrosis of the affected tissue nor detrimentally affects the plant in any way. Indeed, the application of a nitrogenous fertiliser will temporarily mask the mosaic pattern. During the years I have had the Ella van Zijl in my collection, it has not visibly infected adjacent plants. During my 25 - 30 years' association with clivia I recall only two occasions where I encountered severe virus infections of plants. In both instances the infection was virulent and resulted in necrotic lesions and subsequent stunting of the plants. Of interest is that the florets of both these plants also exhibited, albeit only faintly, a distinct sheen on the tepals.

The obvious charm of the Ella van Zijl led me to believe that it might have potential for further improvement. Upon self-pollinating my plant I obtained a wide range of segregates suggesting that the parent plant is extremely heterozygous. Furthermore, none of the progeny exhibited the mosaic pattern on the foliage - a strange phenomenon as one would have expected the virus to be passed on to the progeny through the seed. The ultimate surprise came when the seedlings commenced flowering. None of the progeny exhibited the sheen so typical of the parent. My inference was that the mosaic virus inherent in the

original Ella van Zijl - and its vegetative progeny - is responsible for the beautiful sheen on the blooms. With my inability to transmit the sheen to the seedlings - I stopped short of attempting mechanical transmission of the virus to the seedlings - my interest in improving the Ella van Zijl waned. Maybe it's time for someone to dig a bit deeper!

Bing Wiese.

Could this sheen not be due to a genetic characteristic rather than a virus? Lets see what our readers think? Editor.

Reasons for longevity

Dear Meg,

I recently received this delightful letter from a 93 year old country lady. Is this a record for a breeder?

David Bearlin

Burwood Nursery, 32 McComas Grove, Burwood, Victoria, 3125, Australia.

1 March 2002

Dear David,

I suppose you thought this old lady had died and had not received the seeds or did not know what to do with them. Nothing is further from the truth. One of my sons is a Doctor of Cereal Chemistry and so your instructions were taken very seriously. First we had to chose the correct fungicide and the exact dose of the "dunking" solution; all this took time but today with your letter and post to me I filled the pots 2/3 full, immersed them in the laundry tub with "Zineb" fungicide with your dose (not my son's) to affect the destruction of mould,

planted the seed, covered the pots with bags and fixed the elastic bands, labelled and dated them and placed them indoors in a tray near a window, and watch for the appearance of growth - 6 weeks you say. Then another 2 weeks at least and a first leaf!

The Lutea (cal) is looking very healthy in a large pot facing north sheltered by mahonias and azaleas and I have great expectations.

I don't suppose I'll ever see all the wonderful new colours you mention, its a long project isn't it? but I'll concentrate on Nakamura and be happy if some day it flowers.

Thanks for the chance of raising a plant so unusual and with best wishes for all your work with Clivias.

Sincerely,

Joyce Holmes.

Dear David, I don't think this is the record for a clivia breeder as Mrs Margherita Blaser, who featured in the previous issue's 'Personality Parade' is 97 year's old so she beats Joyce Holmes by a few years. However, its pretty close and I hope I am still growing clivia at that age. I have a firm belief that an interest keeps one going - what better interest than growing clivia! Editor.

What can America's BPI teach the world?

Only 24 people attended the dissolution meeting of the Bedding Plants Incorporated association (BPI) in Columbus, Ohio, United States in July. One member offered a motion for the organisation to dissolve, another seconded. Two minutes later, the group unanimously voted "yes" to officially shut down BPI.

For more than two decades, BPI was vibrant. Incorporated in 1969 to provide networking and educational forum for the burgeoning American bedding plant grower community, BPI was a hotbed of activity. Meetings featured speakers from across the nation; In between sessions you could find growers jamming the halls, sharing ideas and tips on how to do things better. With Michigan State University's Dr. Will Carson at the helm, the organization educated hundreds of growers in the United States and Canada through seminars, newsletters, and other publications. Relationships formed at BPI meetings were the basis for many of the alliances and companies in the United States floriculture industry today.

So what happened? Ask 10 people and you will get 10 answers. But the one point everyone agrees on is leadership, specifically, weak grower leadership. Grower leaders without either the time, energy, vision or chutzpah to make tough decisions allowed hired-in association managers to slowly erode the financial position of the association. With eroding financial resources, the association was never given the opportunity to come into its own after Will Carson stepped down in 1996.

No grower leader came forward to take charge. No grower became the rallying point. BPI convention attendance slowly began to sag. Educational sessions lost attendance. The industry's movers and shakers began finding other ways to fulfill the informational and networking needs BPI once filled. Membership dropped, hurting finances even more.

Many times the nicest person is not the one to lead an association as its elected official. That is especially true in selecting organization presidents. But the reality is that "niceness" combined with a willingness to serve, as well as longevity in the organization, is how most associations select a leader. But associations need leaders with vision, leaders who are willing to stand alone on a point because it is the right direction to go. BPI had neither the vision for its future or a leader to make it happen.

If you are involved in the elected leadership of your organization, or are paid staffers, please take a moment to reflect on the demise of one of America's one great grower associations

and learn from its mistakes. Do you have the right people in charge? Do you have a clear mission? Can each member of your association tell you in one sentence why they want to be a member?

Growers associations are vital to the health and development of the floriculture industry worldwide. They are the groups that take on the tough tasks of dealing with governmental regulations and helping growers solve difficult problems. Associations are the center point for industry events and the networks where all participants can learn and improve their business. Make sure your association is strong, that it has a clear mission and that your leadership has vision to ensure its future.

This editorial "In My Opinion" by Debbie Hamrick appeared in the September 2001 issue of FloraCulture International and has been reproduced with kind permission of the editor and the publisher. FloraCulture International is a business magazine for floriculture worldwide.

With the Clivia Society AGM coming up next month, we hope that Club Representatives will think carefully before electing office bearers and a new chairman for the forthcoming year.
Editor.

Guide for forming new cultivar names

In the last issue of the Clivia Society newsletter discussions from the Clivia enthusiast group with regard to naming of new cultivars were reproduced. In this issue, the correct procedure is given.

Many of the Rules in the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants deal with sorting out problems which have arisen in past nomenclature. The following notes which are adapted from Appendix VIII of the 1995 Code are intended as a quick guide to forming new cultivar names and should be read by anyone wishing to name a new cultivar.

DO I HAVE A NEW CULTIVAR?

You have a new cultivar and you wish to name it. First check that you do actually have a cultivar. A single plant is not a cultivar: a cultivar is a group of individual plants which collectively is distinct from any other, which is uniform in its overall appearance and which remains stable in its attributes. Do not attempt to name a cultivar until you have a number of individuals which are uniform and stable. Now convince yourself that your cultivar is really worth naming; there is no point in going through the process of naming your cultivar if it is not an improvement on others.

There are different sorts of cultivar ranging from clones, which should be genetically identical, to tightly controlled seed-raised cultivars such as F1 hybrids. Article 2 of the Code defines the different kinds of cultivar.

The only way you can check if your cultivar is new and distinct is by comparison with existing cultivars. Your new cultivar must be distinguishable from those which exist or have existed.

Once you are satisfied that you do indeed have a new cultivar, decide if you want to give it a cultivar name. A name is made up of a botanical name such as that for a genus or species followed by a cultivar epithet which is the last part of the entire name and which renders the name unique. Cultivar epithets are always written within single quotation marks so that they stand out from the rest of the name and so that their status is obvious.

Remember that cultivar names, by their very definition, are available for all to use and that the names themselves offer no protection if you wish to obtain intellectual property rights on your new cultivar.

HOW DO I FORM A NEW CULTIVAR NAME?

The full name of a cultivar will always begin with the name of the genus to which the cultivar belongs. Optionally, the species or hybrid epithet may be included as a second element in the entire name but this is not necessary; inclusion of such epithets merely provides more

information about your cultivar.

Nowadays, new cultivar epithets must be in a modern language and they must be unique within the so-called denomination class which is usually the genus. Some groups have special denomination classes and these may be found in Appendix IV of the Code.

Coining a new and original cultivar name is not easy, especially in groups which historically have had hundreds or even thousands of cultivars. Luckily many of these groups have International Registration Authorities (IRAs) who publish checklists and registers of names which are in use or which have been used in the past. Check in the Directory of families, genera & species with IRAs to see if the genus of your cultivar is covered by an IRA and then consult the IRA's publications. Each IRA has a registrar who will be glad to advise you if your proposed name has been used before and whether or not your name is acceptable.

There have been many other lists of cultivar epithets produced in the past and a fairly comprehensive list of those is given in Appendix XI of the Code. This list of Checklists is kept up to date the WWW at Delaware State University (USA). Most good horticultural and scientific libraries will have copies of many of these publications for you to check for prior publication.

Composing an epithet requires a bit of thought. An ideal epithet is both easy to spell and pronounce in the various countries where the cultivar might be distributed. The rules for composing an epithet allow you to use or make up any word or words you want but the epithet will not be allowed as a cultivar epithet if it is confusing or likely to confuse or if it is contrary to the few provisions listed below. The Code governs the reasons why a proposed epithet might not be allowed: disallowed epithets are to be "rejected".

The following is a checklist of things to do when formulating a new name:

(1) Make sure your proposed name is unique and in a modern language e.g. not in Latin.

(2) Make sure that your name cannot be confused either in spelling or pronunciation with an existing one.

(3) Make sure that your name could not be interpreted as being likely to exaggerate the merits of the cultivar ('Best Ever', 'The Greatest' and 'Tastiest of All' are not acceptable for obvious reasons!)

(4) Make sure that your epithet has no more than 10 syllables and no more than 30 characters, excluding spaces and the single quotation marks.

(5) Make sure that your epithet is not only made up of simple descriptive words like 'Red', 'Giant White' or 'Small'.

(6) Do not use any of the following banned words or their equivalents in any language in your epithet: "cross", "hybrid", "grex", "group", "form", "maintenance", "mutant", "seedling", "selection", "sport", "strain", "variety" (or the plural form of these words in any language) or the words "improved" or "transformed".

(7) Do not use any punctuation marks except for the apostrophe, the comma, a single exclamation mark, the hyphen and the full-stop (period).

(8) If your epithet is a single word, make sure that the word is not the same as that of a genus, whether in botanical Latin or in a modern language. (Erica, Daphne, Iris and Veronica happen to be Latin names of genera and are not permitted as one-word cultivar epithets even though they are personal names as well. Rose and Violet are common names of genera and they too are not permitted to stand alone as cultivar epithets. Such a word may be used in an epithet of two or more words provided that it does not form the final word. ('Erica Smith', 'Iris Jones', and 'Rose Queen' are acceptable.)

(9) Make sure that your epithet does not contain the botanical or common name of its genus or the common name of any species in that genus. (*Rosa* 'Christmas Rose', Potato 'Jim's Spud' and *Primula* 'White Cowslip' are not acceptable.)

WHAT DO I DO WITH MY NEW NAME?

Once you have satisfied yourself that your name is in an acceptable form, register it with the appropriate IRA. This will cost you little more than time spent filling in a form and sending it off but will help ensure that the name is internationally recognized forever.

The name will have to be published in order to be fixed. You may either publish it yourself, say in your nursery catalogue if you are a nurseryman, or the IRA concerned will publish it for you in due course if you register the name with them. IRAs however are placed under no obligation to publish your name within a short period of time and you should realise that your chosen name might be used by someone else for a completely different plant unless you take steps to ensure early publication. If someone else, even if in a different part of the world, publishes your chosen name for a different cultivar in the same genus or other denomination class, you will have to think of another.

Publication of your new name must be in printed or similarly duplicated matter which is distributed to the general public or at least to botanical, agricultural, forestry or horticultural institutions with libraries. Newspapers, gardening or non-technical magazines and similar publications which are not designed to last do not count as publications in this case. Publication on the World Wide Web or on CD-ROM does not count as publication since the pages are not permanent.

Publications must be dated. A new name appearing in a nursery catalogue will not be treated as having been published if that catalogue is not dated at least to the year.

Do not publish more than one name for the same cultivar in the same publication: if you

do this none will be considered as having been published in that publication.

It may be that you are registering or publishing a new cultivar name on behalf of someone else or that you are promoting a new name for a cultivar raised by someone else. Check that the originator of the cultivar agrees with the proposed name (and its spelling) that you are promoting; if he does not, the name may have to be rejected later in favour of the originator's choice.

When you publish a new cultivar name, you must include a description of the cultivar. The longer and more complete the description the better, but at least state its obvious characteristics and if you can, state how it differs from an existing cultivar. It is helpful, but not compulsory, to provide an informative illustration of the new cultivar in the publication if expense permits.

Make a statement such as "new cultivar name" (not just "new" or "new cultivar") after the proposed name so that others may recognize the fact that you have deliberately named it. If you regularly publish new cultivar names, it would be most advantageous to list any new names appearing in your publication in a single place in that publication.

HOW CAN I PROTECT MY NEW NAME?

Send a copy of your publication to the IRA and to the main horticultural libraries in your part of the world. If you are feeling generous, send copies to similar libraries in other parts of the world too.

If you can, distribute herbarium specimens (Standards) of the new cultivar to as many herbaria as is practical but certainly to your nearest herbarium which specializes in maintaining Standards (a list is provided in Appendix VI of the Code). This will help ensure that your cultivar will not become confused with others in the future and may help resolve disputes if more than one person thinks they have raised the same cultivar!

Finally, ensure that the name is used by everyone and do not encourage others to coin trade-designations or other selling names for your plant. The most effective way to protect a name is to label your plants clearly and unambiguously. Always maintain "your" cultivar epithet within single quotation marks to ensure that the status of your plant is understood.

International Society for Horticultural Science - www.ishs.org

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Adapted by Piers Trehane from Appendix VIII of the current edition of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants. Copyright 2000 Piers Trehane, used with permission.

The current edition of the International Code for Nomenclature may now be obtained world-wide from the International Society for Horticultural Science (ISHS) at the following URL

ANNOUNCEMENT

The current (1995) edition of the International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants (Cultivated plant Code or ICNCP) is in the process of being revised and the next edition is planned for late 2003.

The Code is maintained by the IUBS Commission on the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants. For information on this Commission, see: <http://www.ishs.org/sci/icraiubs.htm>

The Commission will be pleased to receive submissions for consideration from any party with an interest in the naming of cultivars and allied taxonomic categories and groups.

A number of submissions have already been received, and these have been summarized in past editions of HORTAX NEWS which may be consulted at the following URL:

<http://www.hortax.org.uk/>

This is to give notice that any further submissions must be received by the Rapporteur by (Easter) 1st April 2002 at the latest so that the documentation may be assembled in time for the Commission meetings in August 2002.

There will be an open forum for discussion on the Code as part of Symposium 22 - 4th Symposium on the Taxonomy of Cultivated Plants during the XXVI Horticultural Congress, Toronto, August 11-17, 2002. For further information on the Congress, consult: <http://www.ihc2002.org/>

Submissions may be made by post, fax or e-mail to the address below.

Further information on the current Code, including details of its availability, may be found on:

<http://www.ishs.org/sci/icracpco.htm>

Piers Trehane

Rapporteur, ICNCP

piers@indhort.demon.co.uk

PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS FOR CLIVIA

Elise Buitendag, the Principal Plant Variety Officer at the Directorate, Genetic Resources, of the Department of Agriculture addressed the Northern Branch of the Clivia Club on 24 November 2001 on Plant Breeders' Rights for Clivia. An outline of her talk follows:

I. IMPORTANCE OF PLANT BREEDING .

2. IMPORTANCE OF PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

Without PBR anyone has the right to reproduce a variety and market it.

3. THE INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NEW PLANT

VARIETIES (UPOV)

4. UPOV MEMBERSHIP

UPOV Member States (49)

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay.

States or Organisations which have initiated with the council of UPOV the procedure for becoming members of the Union (20)

Azerbaijan, Belarus, Costa Rica, Egypt, Georgia, Honduras, India, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Morocco, Republic of Korea, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, European Union, African Intellectual Property Organization (Republic of Benin, Burkina Faso, Republic of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Chad, Republic of Congo, Republic of Cote d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabonese Republic, Republic of Guinea, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Mali, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Republic of Niger, Republic of Senegal, Togolese Republic (16)).

Other States who have been in contact with the Office of the Union with a view to developing legislation in line with the UPOV Convention (39)

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Barbados, Burundi, Commonwealth of Dominica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Indonesia, Jamaica, Latvia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

UPOV Addresses

34, chemin des Colombettes, CH-1211 Geneva 20 (Switzerland)

Telephone: (+41-22) 338 91 11, telefax: (+41-22) 733 03 36

e-mail: upov.mail@wipo.int, internet: <http://www.upov.int>

5. APPLICATION FOR PLANT BREEDERS' RIGHTS

Contact Addresses for application forms and submission of applications

The Registrar for Plant Breeders' Rights, Directorate: Genetic Resources, P.O. Box 25322, Gezina, Pretoria, 0031 (For attention: Mr Martin Joubert)

Fax: 012-8085392

Tel: 012-8080364, 8085080

e-mail: variety.control@nda.agric.za

Nelspruit Office (in case of further enquiries resulting from this talk!

Directorate: Genetic Resources, Private Bag X11208, Nelspruit (For attention: Ms Elise Buitendag), Fax: 013-7523854, Tel: 013-7537099, e-mail: elise@jrsc.agric.za

Application form

Fees

Application for PBR:	R700
Examination	
Herbaceous plants	R1200
Woody plants	R1600
Annual fees	R150
Alteration of Denomination	R3500

Period of Protection

20 years for herbaceous plants

25 years for woody plants

6. UPOV CONDITIONS FOR PBR

To qualify for PBR a variety must be new, distinct, uniform and stable and must have a denomination. There are no other conditions as far as the UPOV Convention is concerned.

Novelty

A variety is considered to be new if propagating or harvested material has not been sold or otherwise disposed of to others, by or with the consent of the breeder, for purposes of exploitation, in the country of application for more than one year before the application date and in another country for more than four years (herbaceous plants) or six years (woody plants).

Distinctness

A variety is considered to be distinct if it is clearly distinguishable from any other variety of common knowledge at the time of application.

Uniformity

A variety is considered to be uniform if, subject to the variation that may be expected from the particular features of its propagation, it is sufficiently uniform in its relevant characteristics.

Stability

A variety is considered to be stable if its relevant characteristics remain unchanged after repeated propagation or, in the case of a particular cycle of propagation, at the end of each such cycle.

Denomination

Denomination must be displayed on each unit sold. This is the PBR registered name. Trade name is optional but denomination is obligatory. International Clivia register gives protection to the name but gives no legal protection to the variety - it is just to establish order in the international nomenclature.

The material and countries covered by protection

Marketing and Provisional protection

May start marketing up to one year before application for PBR. Or may apply for provisional protection, in that case no marketing before granting of rights.

7. DEFINITION OF A VARIETY

Variety in general

Plant grouping within a single botanical taxon of the lowest known rank - defined by the expression of characteristics resulting from genotype or combination of genotypes, distinguished by the expression of at least one of the characteristics, considered as a unity with regard to its suitability for being propagated unchanged.

Variety qualifying for PBR

Must be clearly distinguishable from any other variety of common knowledge at the time of filing the application.

Common knowledge

11. TESTING A VARIETY FOR PBR

Growing trial

Comparison with varieties of common knowledge - whole world. Grouping. At least one locality.

Clivia: for one growing season.

UPOV Test Guidelines and the National Test Guidelines for Clivia

9. LEGALITY OF PBR PROTECTION

With PBR your variety is protected under the PBR law and no-one in any UPOV country may obtain PBR for the same genetic material.

A draft on "GUIDELINES FOR THE CONDUCT OF TESTS FOR DISTINCTNESS, UNIFORMITY AND STABILITY" for Clivia (Clivia Lindl.) has been drawn up and as it is very long is not included in this newsletter. The Subject of the Guidelines is 32 pages, the Table of Characteristics is 7 pages and the Technical Questionnaire is 4 pages long. The draft can be obtained from Ms Elise Buitendag.

PERSONALITY PARADE - Fred Gibello



He has a passion indigenous South African flora.



He derives pleasure from sharing this interest with others.

✌ He excels in letter writing and has outstanding organisational abilities

The "he" to whom I am referring is Alfredo (better known as Fred) Gibello, born 11 December 1925, and raised in the picturesque town of George in the Southern Cape region of South Africa. If he had not also possessed other virtues and abilities, he would not have advanced to the position of a Director in the Public Service. However, for the purpose of my contribution to this newsletter, I have chosen three incidents in which Fred Gibello impressed me as an exceptional person over a period of about 35 years. I believe that it is these particular talents and qualities that struck me so, that have actually raised him to the status that he so enjoys in the ranks of the Clivia Society.

Sunday afternoon was the time set aside each week during my childhood for us 'Vloks' to build on our family and friendship ties. It was in the late 1960s that I visited Fred and Hilda in Dieprivier (one of Cape Town's southern suburbs) for the first time with my parents. What struck me as a small boy was that Fred was mad about plants and gardening. Small black bags in which mainly Proteas, as well as indigenous trees and bulb plants were growing, were scattered all over the garden. That was not all. Even the unused municipal land between the river and Fred's property bore testimony to his enthusiastic efforts at gardening.

I couldn't help but think back on my observations of Fred's "relationship" or "romantic association" with his Dieprivier garden when I visited him again at Tergniet (Southern Cape), about thirty years later. His love of Proteas had never dwindled. However, it had now taken second place to an all-consuming interest in, even an infatuation with, indigenous bulbs belonging to the *Amaryllidaceae* family in particular, and, of course, *Clivia*. Numerous clivias were in fact growing prolifically, spread out like a carpet, under the beautiful milkwood trees along the slopes of the dune behind (and beyond) his stand. As in the Dieprivier and Monte Vista days, the municipal land on the opposite side of the street was also bedecked with beautiful indigenous flora.

I have already mentioned that Fred derives much pleasure from sharing his passion for plants with others. Allow me to share such an experience with you.

In 1995, my family and I moved from Cape Town to Pretoria. We brought with us, amongst others, three plants, unknown by name to us at that stage, but with the most beautiful blooms. They were in fact *Clivia miniata*. We planted them in a shallow bowl which we proudly arranged on our patio in full sunlight.

Shortly after settling in to our new home in Pretoria, we were graced with a visit by my parents from Cape Town. By chance, Fred and Hilda were also visiting the late Christo (their eldest son) and his family in Pretoria. It was an ideal opportunity for Fred and my father to get together once again. The Saturday afternoon on which Fred visited us still stands out in my mind as one of great commotion. Consternation reigned as Fred's attention was directed to the sun scorched, lice-infested Clivia. One glance was enough for him to send my wife scurrying off to the closest shop to buy a bottle of Savlon. The Clivias were promptly removed from the soil and washed with a weak solution of the disinfectant. We searched for a shady spot in the garden where Fred then proceeded to plant out the Clivias, one by one. The "intensive care" with which he handled these plants left me with the firm impression that we were perhaps the only people in the country with such treasured plants in our possession.

Later on in the afternoon, he prevailed upon me to take him to Mrs Anna Meyer's nursery - from there he would be able to find his way to a Mr Ammie Grobler. It dawned on me the moment that we arrived at Ammie's's place that I was certainly not the only person with Clivias. How amusing it was for me to witness the child-like enthusiasm of these two gentlemen as they discussed the length and width of the leaves, and closely examined the minute seedlings to determine whether the stems were green or red. The plants were not in bloom, and I could see no difference between those with names like Oribi Gorge, Nakamura, Giddy and Watkins. On the way home, Fred was able to direct his full attention to me. I wonder if there are any Clivia Club members, in the ranks of those who were

personally recruited by Fred, who have experienced his reactions when he waxes lyrical over Clivias. His voice softens. At the same time, he becomes slower in his speech. On that particular Saturday afternoon, I also discovered that he tends then to drive more slowly. In fact, I actually felt quite uncomfortable when I realised that we were travelling at 30 km/hour in a busy Atterbury Road, and that the many motorists passing us were all looking rather frustrated! The bottom line however, was that Fred had succeeded in converting yet another person into a Clivia fanatic.

No one can resist his enthusiasm. In "Die Burger" of Saturday, 5 June 1993, the doyen of indigenous South African flora (the late Prof Kristo Pienaar) writes (translated): "I received such a pleasant letterconcerning Clivia.....from Mr A Gibello. I thank him for it and would like him to know that I reacted immediately to his hint and posted my cheque for R10, the annual fee for membership, to the Clivia Club."

Yet more evidence to illustrate the fervour with which Fred spread the Clivia message and gathered friends in the process, lies in Nick Primich's acknowledgement of the wonderful role he was playing in the Clivia Club. He allowed him free membership for one year as a gesture of appreciation towards this "self-appointed agent" for taking "an active interest in the club and bringing in the support we need to continue".

Evidence of his fame as a knowledgeable plant pundit and lover of plants is an article that was featured in 1973 in one of the newspapers of the former South West Africa. The report dealt with Fred's appointment as regional representative of the Department of Coloured, Rehoboth and Nama Affairs. The heading for the report was short and sweet however : "Lover of Plants". The article also had, amongst others, the following to report (translated): "Even as far afield as South-West, Mr Gibello has been welcomed by two trees that he grew himself. They are the wild olivewood (ironwood) trees which were planted a long time ago by his friends at Gibeon and Rehoboth."

I also stated that Fred is a letter-writer of renown. When I speak of letter, I do not mean

the electronic mail, but the real thing - that unique letter with your name (not something@someplace.something) on the envelope that the postman delivers to your postbox. Since I have been bitten by the Clivia bug, I have enjoyed the privilege of frequently being surprised with a handwritten letter from Fred. It could tell of, amongst others, places offering exceptional bulbs for sale, or how beautiful the clivias were during his last visit to the Witwatersrand Botanical Gardens, or how well certain indigenous trees would grow in my environment.

After deciding to write this article about Fred, I needed to approach him for information. What he provided me with consisted of a heap of letters (some more than thirty years old) that he had written himself, as well as the responses that he had received from all over the world. This heap of correspondence tells many stories.

✌ It tells of letters written to the writers of gardening columns to find out where to buy or exchange bulbs or seed of rare species such as *Cyrtanthus falcatus*, *C obliquus* (Knysna lily), *C guthrieae* (Bredasdorp lily), the white form of *C. elatus* (George lily), white *Nerine sarniensis*, light yellow *Veltheimia bracteata* (Lemon Flame), yellow *Kniphofia praecox* (Yellow Cheer). On many an occasion, the article writers themselves did not even know of the existence of such plants. They were quick to hint that readers should also keep them in mind should they indeed have plants or seed!

✌ It bears testimony to charitableness and openhandedness. In numerous letters, Fred is thanked for plants or seed that he unexpectedly sent.... free of charge, for useful hints that he gave, or simply for the warmth of the hospitality with which he and Hilda received guests at their home.

✌ The letters demonstrate the quality of his thoughtfulness and consideration - how many of us take the trouble to write to the head of a botanical garden or zoo to compliment the personnel on the beauty of the gardens at the time of our visit?

✌ His letters indicate enquiring mind. But a few of the questions that he has posed and that have led to illuminating and comprehensive correspondence include the following:

+Why is South Africa lagging behind so many other countries of the world in terms of its ennoblement of South African flora?

+What is a mutation?

+What is a hybrid?

+What does the technique of twin scaling involve?

Fred must soon have realised, from the first newsletters of the Clivia Club, that Bill Morris from Australia also enjoys corresponding by letter. So valuable has his correspondence with Bill been to him over the years that he was prepared only to show me his letters. There was no chance that he would ever have lent, let alone given any of them to me. He is also particularly proud of the tens of letters that he has received from Yoshi Nakamura and Ken Smith. The plants that he has cultivated from seeds exchanged with these three gentlemen have places of honour today in his own collection, ... and also in the gardens of those fortunate enough to realise that Fred has an arm that can easily be twisted.

I have also stated that Fred is a great organiser. Since the Clivia Club's inception in 1992, he has worked actively to promote Clivia. Over the years, he has not hesitated to do his share in the administrative sphere. In the days when he was still living at Groot Brak River, he actually travelled 400 km to attend the executive meetings in Cape Town. In those days, the Cape Club did not enjoy branch status, nor did it host its own show. Fred was ardent in his desire to promote a movement to work towards a fully-fledged branch as well as a Clivia show at Kirstenbosch. In 1996, for instance, Fred organised a very successful four-day, one-man Clivia show at George. He recounts that on the third day, John Winter, Mick Dower and Christo Lötter visited the show and that it was indeed good news to be informed that these two dreams of his, namely branch status and an independent show, were indeed a high priority.

In 1998, Fred moved to Jeffrey's Bay and on account of the great distance (+/- 800 km from Capetown) had to resign as committee member from the then fully-fledged Cape Branch. The Cape's loss was indeed Port Elizabeth's gain. In 1999 Fred acted as organiser of the first Clivia show hosted by the newly-established Eastern Cape Interest Group - what an enormous success that first attempt was. The enthusiasm with which he executed his role as publicity officer contributed considerably to a healthy growth in membership. He was the driving force behind the endeavour of the Eastern Cape interest group to gain full branch status - something which at this stage appears to be a mere formality. (What a pity it is that the Free State was never able to benefit from his input. This province is the only one of the pre-1994 provinces in which Fred never lived and worked - if he were to have done a stint there, there would perhaps also have been a Free State Clivia interest group).

Fred believes that he should withdraw from committee work now and that the younger generation should take up the reins. Sitting still is hardly an option for him, though. A nursing sister working at a retirement village in Jeffrey's Bay is showing signs of interest in Clivias. True to form, Fred has grabbed the opportunity wholeheartedly. Over the proverbial cup of tea, he has shown the manager and some of the residents how Clivias are divided, how the tough skin enclosing the berries is removed and how the seed is planted. So overwhelming has the interest been that Fred has donated 30 plants for the institution's garden. The first yellow has already bloomed! An additional bonus is that the management of the institution has decided to join the Clivia Society. His health and the time permitting, Fred would like to establish other similar institutions in Jeffrey's Bay - not only in the interests of conservation, but also to improve the quality of life of the older residents.

Fred and Hilda envisage moving to Waboom Villas - a new townhouse complex in Jeffrey's Bay - later this year. Perhaps the particularly wide pavement, several milkwood trees and two fountains on the open piece of land on the opposite side of the road have something

to do with the decision to move! Fred is already making good progress with his plans to convince all the owners that the pavement should be developed as a unit and that "plant indigenous" should be the motto. The idea of developing the piece of land on the opposite side of the road as a natural garden is of course also uppermost in his mind.

Unfortunately Fred's dream of becoming a forester after matriculating at Outeniqua High School was defeated on account of the closure of the Saasveld Forestry College during the war years. However, during his early childhood years Fred was receptive to the magic of the carpets of gladioli, moreas, watsonias, pincushions and proteas that grew on George's public parkland (today's Loerie Park). Fred was also blessed with a mother who, even in those years, preferred indigenous flowering plants in her garden. She was indeed a pioneer in this field as some of the members of the older generation have, until fairly recently, regarded South Africa's flora merely as "wild" plants" that should not be planted in gardens.

Fred's Italian-born father, Battiste, left many landmarks to South Africa. They include the tunnel on the George-Knysna railway line at Victoria Bay, the frontage of the former George Hotel, and the concrete bridge over the Malagas river at Blanco. The heritage that Fred has given us is of a different order, however. It rests rather in the hearts and souls of those who, walking in their gardens, are enchanted and brought to a sudden standstill as their eyes alight upon a flowering Clivia, George lily or *Veltheimia*. At such times, they remember Fred Gibello and how he sows the seed of love for plants in their hearts.

Chris Vlok.

Many thanks to Venessa de Boer who translated the original article from Afrikaans. This article was submitted to Fred for approval. "Yes, that's fine, but please add the following points ..." was his comment. We comply with his request.

✌ Thank you to Nick Primich , Bing Wiese, Christo and Wessel Lötter (both known to me since my childhood), Bill Morris, Ammie Grobler, Toy Jennings, Yoshi Nakamura,

Ken Smith, Frans Gerber and Norman Weitz - people who helped me a great deal - be it with information or plant material.

✌ Like a typical grandfather, I am very proud of the fact that I took Brian, my eldest grandchild, to the first Clivia Show in 1994 and that there were positive spinoffs. As a fifteen-year-old, Brian now has a beautiful Clivia collection. He has also recently become a member of the Cape Branch of the Clivia Society.

✌ Thanks are also due to my wife, Hilda (née Crafford), who has walked with me for 46 years along Life's Way, and who means so very much to me. Two sons, Christo and Alfredo (also an ardent Clivia collector) and a daughter (Brenda) were born of our marriage. We are also the proud grandparents of two grandsons and two granddaughters.

I believe that my interest in Clivias has added a whole new dimension to my life, and added many years to it. I do not believe that there is any other hobby that could provide one with so much pleasure and satisfaction. The camaraderie amongst the members is fantastic. It is so therapeutic. I also owe much of my thanks to our Heavenly Father, without whom I would never have come this far.

Fred Gibello.

COMPETITION FOR BEST CLIVIA ARTICLE IN 2001

Very few members bothered to vote for this competition, but the article with the most votes was for 'Peach and pastel clivias and their origins' by Bill Morris. Congratulations, Bill - you certainly deserve this prize. Pen Henry will send you an offset from or seed from her best yellow.

Editor.

2002 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in Cape Town on Saturday, 20 April 2002. According to the Constitution this meeting will be attended **only** by the representatives of the Clubs.

2002 SHOWS

South Africa

24 - 25 August 2002 - Potgietersrus

31st August - 1 September 2002 - Pretoria, Northern Clivia Club

6 - 8 September 2002- International Symposium - Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu Natal Clivia Club

14 - 15 September 2002 - Johannesburg, Metro Clivia Interest Group

21 - 22 September 2002 - Cape Town (Kirstenbosch), Cape Clivia Club

21 September 2002 - Newcastle, Northern Natal Interest Group

New Zealand

12 - 13 October 2002 - Auckland Botanic Garden

Contact person: Keith Hammett. E-mail: khammett@clear.net.nz

AUCTION

As you may well be aware I am trying to organise an auction of top class plants to be held in conjunction with our clivia conference and SA Championship show in September.

I am calling for entries for this sale. I envisage having 75-100 really outstanding plants on sale. With approximately 200 delegates at our conference the market should be good to sell rare plants. I would like anyone interested in entering this prestigious sale to e-mail me with details of your entry and if possible a digital image of the flower for posting on our

website in our auction catalogue.

If anyone has any queries please contact me. If anyone knows a member of the Clivia Society who has an outstanding plant please put them in contact with me.

Sean Chubb.

2002 TOURS

Caulescens Tour - Eastern escarpment from Monday 2 to Thursday 5 September

Participation will be on a first-come first-served basis, with numbers limited by bus and hotel restraints. Everyone who is interested, even tentatively, should contact us privately at the address below or at jcabel@freemail.absa.co.za

As a foretaste, take the Virtual tour on <http://www.concentric.net/~ellipsis/Clivia>

Connie and James Abel

89 Brampton Road, Lynnwood Manor, Pretoria, 0081, South Africa

Post Conference KwaZulu Natal Tours

Because of the sensitive ecology of the regions of Tours A & B , the number of people will be limited to 60. So book early. Cost will be determined by the numbers on the tours.

Tour A Monday 9th September KZN South Coast

The tour to the Umtamvuna area will visit three locations

1. A *C. miniata* site situated in the Umtamvuna Nature Reserve. The walk is approximately 1,5 km there and back - a safe walk but on the steep side.

2. A Swamp (*C. gardenii*) site located in a forest. Easy walk approx 1km there and back. Can be a bit on the muddy side.

3. Another *C gardenii* site (robust type on dry area). Very easy safe walk approximately 200 m.

Lunch and refreshments will be provided.

Tour B Tuesday 10th September *Clivia miniata* - Greytown and Kranskop.

On this tour we will visit an extensive colony of the 'Midlands' form of *Clivia miniata* growing in scrub forest. First stop will be on the Stanger road outside Greytown, about one and a half hours from Pietermaritzburg. Here visitors will take a walk across level grassland to get to the site. Good walking shoes are a must. Those who are less energetic can stay at the farmhouse where there is a large nursery with Clivia and other indigenous plants on display and for sale.

A finger lunch and refreshments will be provided. After lunch we will visit 'The Kop' at Kranskop to see a population of the 'Coastal' form of *Clivia miniata*. Those who are not so adventurous can admire the wonderful scenery of the Tugela River valley.

Tour C Wednesday 11 September Eston and Ixopo

The first stop will be at Thurlow Farm, the home of Sean & Terri Chubb, about a 45 minute drive from Pietermaritzburg. Here visitors will be able to see the extensive collection of Sean Chubb of "Chubb Peach" renown, and enjoy the tranquil surrounds on a midland farm. Tea will be served and plants will be on sale.

The next stop, where you will have lunch, is about an hour's drive from Eston, at the home of Roly and Barbara Strachan at Highflats. Roly has an amazing collection of *Clivia miniata* in all hues, shapes and sizes. His whole garden, which is extensive and mature, is planted with clivia. In flowering season it is a Clivia enthusiast's heaven.

The return trip will be via Richmond, a very scenic drive through the Umkomaas river valley.

FOR SALE

Advertisements. Tariffs for advertising in the Clivia Society Newsletter:

Full page - R200,00; 2 page - R100,00;

3 page - R50,00; per line - R5,00;

A4 separate page insert - R800,00;

A5 separate page insert - R400,00.

(You will be sent an account from the treasurer for the appropriate amount.)

From the Clivia Society:

Copies of back volumes. These are available from the Secretary of the Clivia Society. Each year's back copies will cost R25,00 (US\$15.00 or equivalent).

Membership lists. Full membership lists are available from the Clivia Society for R25,00 (US\$15 or equivalent).

Clivia miniata, pendulous species, hybrids and other specialities available - seed, seedlings and mature plants. Visitors welcome. Connie Abel, Pretoria, tel/fax +27-12-361.6406 or e-mail jcabel@freemail.absa.co.za

Yellow Nogqaza strains from R15 to R120. Orange from R1 to R6 mature. Delivery anywhere. SOUTH AFRICAN CLIVIA PLANTATION, Box 855, Hilton 3245. Call 082-955 5433.

Clivia miniata F1 (yellow x orange), Apinks@ and pastels, flowering size @ R12. *Clivia miniata* yellows, flowering size @ R150. *C. miniata* >Stef=s Perfume= @ R18,00. Extra

for postage and packaging. Dries Bester, PO Box 75, Levubu 0929. Tel/Fax (015) 583 0299.

Clivia miniata. Seed R100 per kilogram. Year old plants R2 each. Roly Strachan, Box 57, Highflats 3306 or Tel. (039) 835 0085 evenings only.

Swamp *gardenii* and *miniata* seed and seedlings available from various Natal and Transkei locations. Phone Andrew (039) 3135024 a/h or cell 082 7845401.

IMPORTED CHINESE CLIVIA This offer is for the serious collector only. I have imported 3 different types of clivia from China. These plants are hand picked out of a few thousands of plants and I would like to offer some of these exceptional plants to the rest of the members as well. Contact Louis Swanepoel on 082 447 1177 or (011) 3911197 after 19:00

Clivia miniata: Creams, yellows, peaches, apricots, reds, pastels and polychromes. Seed, seedlings, mature plants and offsets of stock plants bred and selected over 25 years. Contact Bing Wiese, Pretoria tel/fax (012) 460 6382 to view.

BEGINNER'S LUCK - Short flower stems

This topic has been brought up on many occasions at meetings and on the clivia enthusiast e-mails.

Typically the flower stalk is very short and the flowers develop between the leaves. The flowers are often deformed, the colours may be different from when the scapes are longer and seed seldom develops successfully. Some say it occurs in clivia in pots and more specifically with Belgian Hybrids, Chinese and broad leafed varieties. In my experience it occurs with 'wild type' clivia in the ground much as it does with pots in the shade house.

In almost all instances clivia with short scapes occur when they flower out of season. Most

clivia have scapes of normal length when they flower in Spring, when they should. As the weather is usually warmer and wetter when clivia flower out of season it probably has something to do with a combination of factors like temperature (not cold enough to induce good scapes), the number of light hours (longer in summer), the strength of the light source (greater in Summer) and water (too much). Dirk Lootens, a commercial grower from Belgium, thinks it may be due to 'old flowers' - those which should have flowered the previous season but didn't. He thinks the most important reason is temperature. There may also be a genetic factor involved as some 'normal' types of clivia flower more than once a year and the second out of season flowering is not necessarily influenced by cold, etc. Chinese, daruma and broad leafed varieties which flower at the correct time with short scapes are probably genetically influenced as everything about them is 'shortened'.

Several methods can be used to try to elongate the scape. Clivia need cold stimuli for scapes to elongate properly, so place the plant in a cool place for a week or so and cut down on watering. According to Honiball day length and irradiance (strength of the light source) also influence flowering, so by placing the clivia plant in a dark place, or covering the plant, the scape may elongate. Jim Shields from the USA suggests applying a dilute soluble fertilizer at every watering as soon as the scape appears between the leaves, but before the florets show colour.

Just because the plant has a short scape one year does not mean that it will always be so or that it will always flower out of season. Be patient, simulate nature as closely as possible and you will be rewarded with beautiful long scapes some time in the future.

Meg Hart.

ON THE COMPOST HEAP

Ken Smith says he has approximately 500 cultivar names on his list now. If it costs about R800 to have one registered by the UPOV, it will cost approximately R400 000 to register

them all. Me thinks that the governor of the Reserve Bank won't be too happy about that! I would do a much better in registering them free of charge. Please send samples to me for testing.

Lily Borer (*Brithys pancratii* from South Africa and *Brithys crini* from Australia!).

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Clubs Representatives

Cape Ian Brown, Mick Dower, Charl Coetzee

Northern Chris Vlok, Lena van der Merwe, Louis Swanepoel

KwaZulu-Natal Sean Chubb

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Secretary: Joy Woodward (address details above)

Northern Clivia Club: PO Box 74868, Lynnwood Ridge, 0040

Chairman: Tino Ferero, Tel (012) 546 6385

Secretary: Lena van der Merwe, Tel (012) 804 8892, (012) 804 1899
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