



Edition 2019

The Clivia Society

Transitional Show Rules and
Standards

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General Directive for Shows

The description of any show should be clearly defined.

The September shows in South Africa should be advertised as ‘Clivia Shows’ and so include Clivia foliage plants and all the other Clivia species. The shows are not usually limited to Clivia miniata flowering plants, unless so desired.

Should the show description be a ‘Clivia Show’ and thus allow all Clivia species and interspecifics to be benched, any plant on the show bench may win the ‘Best on Show’ award.

The standards included below are for the ideal plants on a show.

There may be a relaxation of the following show standards at the Show Manager’s discretion.

Judging: - The decision as to the number of judges assessing the exhibits on show is a decision of the ‘Show Manager’.

A ‘consensus’ form of judging is recommended in assessing the plants in a particular class. Should the judges of a particular class not be able to arrive at a unanimous decision, ‘points’ or ‘award’ judging should be used to decide the winner of the class.

The judging decisions for the ‘Best on Show’ and ‘Runners-up’ should use the ‘points’ method of judging.

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A. Show Rules

1. All exhibitors should be paid up members of a constituent club of the Clivia Society.
2. All exhibits entered on the show tables must be owned by the exhibitor.
3. No judge participating in the judging of the exhibits at a particular show may enter any exhibit in that show.
4. No person may interfere with, influence or impede any judge responsible for the assessment of the show plants.
5. The judges' decisions are final and no changes will be permitted in any way after the finalisation of the judging. Judges must conduct a quick walk about to correct any errors before concluding the judging. Only after their review is the judging considered final. This was unanimously accepted.
6. The responsibility of entering a plant in a particular class is the responsibility of the entrant. Advice may be requested at the benching table from assistants who are helping with the benching of the exhibits, provided that this shall exclude all judges participating in the judging of that show.
7. All entrants will be provided with a suitable entry card and a holder. On this is written the details of the Group, Section and Class. The reverse side capturing details of the owner shall be positioned so as to be invisible to the judges.
8. No evidence of the entrants' identity may be deducible from the exhibit at the time of judging.
9. A coded means of identifying the exhibit as belonging to a particular entrant will be provided. This code is important for the de-benching at the end of the show.
10. All plants should be cleaned and free of damage to any part of the plant.
11. Plants should show no evidence of active disease or pest infestation.
12. Any leaves with small brown markings which are not evidence of an active disease will be allowed, but will be penalised.
13. Flower bracts – the dried flower bracts at the base of the perianth are untidy. When these are removed, the overall appearance of the umbel is improved. The flowers will not incur any penalty should the bracts be left on the flower.
14. Flowers damaged or knocked off the umbel in transit should be placed on the surface of the plant medium. A maximum of two missing flowers is allowed, but will incur a penalty. A note should be included with the explanation of 'damaged in transit'.
15. No flowers on the umbel may be 'spent'.
16. Once any exhibit has been entered on to the show bench, the exhibit is under the control of the Show Manager. The exhibit may thus not be moved once placed in position, unless the Show Manager

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becomes aware of a disease or pests present on the exhibit. In such an event, the exhibit will be removed from the show area.

17. If there is a class description for a particular plant, then the plant must be entered in that category or class.
18. Judges may not move a plant into a different category unless, together with the Show Manager, they unanimously decide, after consultation with the entrant (if available) that the plant is in the incorrect class.
19. All exhibits entered on the show bench are made at the risk of the exhibitor.
20. The Club will ensure adequate security for the show exhibits, but will not be held responsible for any damage to or loss of the show exhibits.
21. Movement of the plants for judging and photographic purposes may be allowed by the Show Manager. No photography until the Judging has been finalised.
22. The moving of the plant will be carried out by show officials. However, a request may be made to the owner to move the plant.
23. The photographing of exhibits will only take place once the judging of the relevant exhibit has been completed.
24. No exhibit may be removed from the show tables prior to de-benching.
25. When the exhibit is de-benched at the end of the show, each exhibit shall be checked out against the codes allocated at the time of benching by a club official to ensure that all exhibits collected are allocated to the correct owner.

B. Show Standards

Judging Principles

When the plant on the show bench is assessed, the whole plant is considered. This would include the condition of the pot in which the plant is placed. Other factors which are considered are the balance, grooming and overall symmetry.

NB When assessing a particular plant in a category on the show bench, the description of the class/category is the most important factor in assessing whether the plant entered, is complying with the class description.

The following items cover the important aspects when assessing a plant on the Show Bench:

1. Plant containers

- 1.1. All plants should be in suitable plastic pots of an appropriate size.

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- 1.2. Visible plastic bags are not permitted for the display of plants on the show table, but may be concealed in a pot and covered with an appropriate medium.
- 1.3. The soil of the plant must be weed-free and covered with an appropriate medium.
- 1.4. The pots must be clean and unmarked to ensure there is no way in which to identify the pot as belonging to a particular entrant.
- 1.5. Ideally all plastic pots should be of standard colours and sizes so that a particular colour or size is not recognizable as belonging to a certain exhibitor.
- 1.6. The size of the pot used depends on the size of the plant to ensure the correct proportion of the plant to pot size. A suggestion of one third pot to two thirds plant height is pleasing to the eye.
- 1.7. No ceramic pots are permitted.
- 1.8. Each plant will have an appropriate plant tray under the pot, preferably the same colour as the pot. At the discretion of the club a place mat/tray may be provided.

2. The Ideal Umbel

- 2.1. Plants with an offset present are permissible and will not lead to disqualification. The presence of the offset, depending on its size, may upset the balance and symmetry of the plant and attract a penalty that a plant without offsets may avoid.
- 2.2. Where a plant in the single flowering category has a second umbel, the better of the two umbels will be selected by the Judge/s to Judge. While the second umbel will not result in disqualification, its effect on the overall balance and form of the plant may attract a penalty.
- 2.3. The anthers (i.e. the actual structures) of the flowers may not be removed prior to exhibition although pollen alone may be removed before benching. No pollen removal is allowed while the plants are on the exhibition tables.
- 2.4. An umbel must have at least 75 percent of the flowers open to qualify as a flowering plant, but at the discretion of the Show Manager this may be relaxed if too few umbels have developed sufficiently by the time of the show.
- 2.5. The umbel should be symmetrical.
- 2.6. The umbel should ideally be displayed above the level of the plant leaves.
- 2.7. The umbel size should be in proportion to the size of the plant.
- 2.8. The flowers should be regularly spaced, so that large uneven spaces or gaps are not present in the umbel.
- 2.9. The pedicels should be of similar length to display the flowers of the umbel in an even pattern.

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3. The Appearance of the Flowers

Description

The *Clivia miniata* flowers, when fully open, vary from being incurved or tulip-shaped, to reflexed and recurved.

The perianth is normally made up of six tepals – an inner whorl of three tepals and an outer whorl of three tepals. The tepals of the inner whorl are often wider than those of the outer whorl.

The width of the tepals is measured at the widest part of the tepals of the inner whorl. Ninety percent of the inner whorl tepal widths should conform to the standard.

3.1. Tepal Classes

- 3.1.1. Spider – at least five to one length to breadth ratio or greater – any width or length but 5:1 ratio or greater.
- 3.1.2. Standard width tepals – up to 30mm wide – inner and outer tepals must be less than 30mm wide.
- 3.1.3. Broad tepals – 30 mm and above – only the inner tepals must be 30 mm and wider. Outer tepals may be less than 30 mm wide.
- 3.1.4. Multi-tepal – The multi-tepal category has been divided into 2 categories.

Category 1 Multi-tepal 100 % of the flowers must be multi-tepal . The greater number of tepals the higher the score.

Category 2 Multi-tepal Less than 100 %. The greater the number of multi-tepal flowers the higher the score.

3.2. Flower Colour

- 3.2.1. The Cape Clivia Colour Chart II is used to determine the colour of the flower.
- 3.2.2. The colour of the umbel is the colour of the majority of flowers open at the time of judging.
- 3.2.3. Peach flowers – The peach flowers will be assessed like any other coloured *Clivia miniata* flowers. The Peach class may be further divided depending on the tone of the peach colour present.
- 3.2.4. Green Throats – A flower qualifies as having a green throat if there is a significant green throat present in the flower.

The depth and extent of the green throat colour is important in assessing the flower, as the deeper the colour and more extensive the distribution of the green colour, the better the quality of the green throat.

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Flowers with an insignificant green throat present may be entered in the flower colour category 'without green throats' and will neither be penalised nor advantaged by virtue of the presence of the insignificant green.

3.3. Colour Distribution Classes

- 3.3.1. Normal colouring of a tepal – the throat extends up to 50 percent of the length of the tepal. The throat colour may be white or yellow or a combination of these colours.
- 3.3.2. Bicolour tepal – is a two-coloured tepal, with the throat colour from 50 percent up until just under 90 percent of the tepal length. A throat combining yellow and white is to be regarded as a single colour throat.
- 3.3.3. Picotee tepal – is a rim of colour of less than 10 percent of the length of the tepal on the distal or outer end of the tepal. There should be a clear demarcation between the outer rim and the throat colour. The rim should give the appearance of a continuous ring of colour around the edges of the flower.
- 3.3.4. Ghost flower category – This includes flowers with distinct differences in the tepal colouring, displaying a dilute or loss of colour of the tepal on the inner surfaces in places. Flowers of 'White Lips' and 'Ghost' are examples of this type of tepal.
- 3.3.5. Bitone flowers – These flowers have the inner and outer whorls of tepals with different shades of the same colour.
- 3.3.6. Two-tone flowers – The tepals of the inner and outer whorls are different in colour.
- 3.3.7. Versicolour flowers – Here the colours on the inside and outside of the tepals are different.
- 3.3.8. Splash flowers – Flowers with the tepals having evidence of a brushing of a second colour on the inner surface of the tepal. Examples are 'Four Marys' and 'Andrew Gibson'.

3.4. Leaves

- 3.4.1. All plants entered into the foliage categories should have at least 12 leaves present to indicate that it is a mature plant. The exceptions are some Chinese plants which are mature, but seldom have 12 leaves present. These plants will be assessed on their size, to establish maturity.
- 3.4.2. Looked at from above the plant, the closer the leaves are to a planar arrangement, with the leaves opposite each other, the better the quality of imbrication. (Overlapping, overlying!)
- 3.4.3. Looked at from the side, the appearance of an even fan, with equal length leaves evenly spaced, is the ideal.
- 3.4.4. Removal of the lower leaves of a Clivia plant to such a degree that a white bare stem remains, will be penalised.

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- 3.4.5. Leaves which are trimmed, to remove damaged edges, will not be disqualified. The trimming should be done in such a way that the overall appearance is not affected. Trimmed leaves may be penalised.
- 3.4.6. The leaves should be cleaned, but have no evidence of wax or polish on them.
- 3.4.7. When measuring leaf lengths and widths, the longest two leaves and the widest two leaves will not be considered for measuring. This is to exclude exceptionally wide or long leaves which are not representative of the leaf measurements of the plant.
- 3.4.8. Leaf length measurements are made from the tip of the leaf to the base/axil of the leaf where it joins up with the stem of the Clivia, on the upper surface of the leaf.
- 3.4.9. Leaf width will be measured at the broadest point of the leaf.
- 3.4.10. In the Clivia foliage category of plants: only the leaves are considered for judging. Should a peduncle be present with or without an opened umbel, this would not disqualify the plant from being entered in this class. The presence of a peduncle or a partially or fully open umbel, may detract from the form and balance of the overall appearance of a foliage plant and may attract a penalty.
- 3.4.11. Striped variegation, Light of Buddha and Akebono plants should be judged in separate classes.
- 3.4.12. Useful factors in assessing the leaves of plants include: the quality and absence of damage to the leaves, the symmetry of the leaves, the length to width ratios and the manner in which the lower leaves are displayed, showing no weakness of the leaves at their junction with the stem. Other useful factors include the brightness, glossiness, thickness, shape of leaf tip and pattern of veins on the leaves.

3.5. Peduncle

- 3.5.1. The peduncle may be supported by a stake. The stake should not be identifiable as belonging to a particular person.
- 3.5.2. The stake should be of a suitable length so as not to detract from the overall appearance of the umbel or berries.
- 3.5.3. The height of the peduncle should ideally be tall enough to display the umbel above the leaves.
- 3.5.4. The peduncle should be vertical and strong enough to support the umbel.

C. Show Classes

1. First Flower – The class 'First flower' depends on the honesty of the exhibitor and excludes any flower from an offset of any other plant.
2. Novice includes anyone that has not exhibited at any show previously. This includes exhibiting at a different club previously.

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3. Miniature plants – A plant with no fewer than 12 leaves present and leaves that have 90 percent of the leaves shorter than 200 mm in length. The overall appearance of the plant should be in keeping with the miniature size.
4. Chinese miniature plants – e.g. ‘Sparrow’, ‘Henglan’ do not often have 12 leaves on mature plants. The maturity of these plants will be assessed by the size of the plant.
5. Clivia with berries – No berries should be missing. If accidentally knocked off, the berries should accompany the exhibit. A net may be used to cover the berries to avoid theft.
6. Seedling tray – The tray must have between 25 and 50 seedlings present with no seedling having more than five leaves present. The seedlings should preferably be all of the same size and cultivated in an acceptable standard seedling container on a tray.
7. Most Unusual leaf or flower – This includes any leaf or flower which is not normal or usual in appearance. Umbels without 100 percent multi-tepals present may be entered in this class.
8. Interspecific hybrid – This includes any cross between two or more species of *Clivia*. Should this interspecific plant be crossed with any other species or with itself, this plant remains an interspecific.

Four shapes of flowers are identified for interspecific hybrids:

- 8.1. Tubular Shape – Flowers that have tepals that runs almost parallel to the vertical axis of the flower. (This is kept, as pendulous crosses amongst the 5 species are still and Interspecific, which most likely will still present as Tubular Shape)
- 8.2. Conical Shape – Flowers that have tepals with a small divergence from the vertical axis of the flower.
- 8.3. Bell Shape – The tepals move outward from the vertical axis of the flower at the proximal end, near the ovary.
- 8.4. Trumpet Shape – The tepals are almost parallel to the vertical axis in the proximal part of the flower and then flare outwardly at the open end of the flower.
9. Pot Plant/Specimen Plant – Flowering Class - This type of display exhibit has a single *Clivia* plant with at least three fans, of which all shall be in full flower. (Over 75 percent of the flowers of the umbel open)
10. Pot Plant/Specimen Plant – Foliage Class – This display exhibit has a single *Clivia* plant with at least three fans of a mature size. (Blooming size)