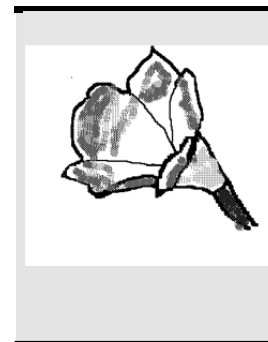


# Clivia Club

PO Box 74868 Lynnwood Ridge 0040 South Africa



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## EDITORIAL

This issue was to have contained a brilliant article on the genetics of yellow Clivias by Wessel Lötter which because of its length would have taken up most of this newsletter. However the article was sent to Bill Morris who suggested that it should rather be given as a paper at the Clivia'98 Conference and that it should be published in a botanical journal, so our Clivia Club readers will have to wait a bit longer to read it. Thank goodness that our stalwart contributor Bill Morris came to the rescue with three articles which have filled the gap. As it is seed collecting and planting time in the southern hemisphere, they are most pertinent right now. There is one reply to Nick Primich's article on Terminology which was in the last newsletter and other correspondence is more light hearted in nature.

The various branches of the Club have been very busy with general meetings and field trips and the Cape Branch, which is now a combination of the Western and Eastern Cape Branches, has been particularly busy preparing for the Second Quadrennial Clivia Club Conference. Interesting flyers have been sent to members, and speakers and delegates are coming from far and wide. It will be good to meet both local and overseas members in person.

Included in this newsletter is the draft for Rules and Standards applicable at shows (an addendum to the draft of the new Clivia Club constitution). Much of this was based on groundwork done by Nick Primich at his Judging School and which has been in use for judging in previous years. If there are any comments regarding these Rules and Standards, would members please send them to the Public Relations secretary, Elda de Witt. Photographs are needed to illustrate ideal specimens of the various species, cultivars and hybrids.

It was with much sadness that we learnt of the death of Ted and Cynthia Giddy and we offer our sincere condolences to their family. There was a brief tribute to Cynthia on the 50/50 TV show on Sunday 26 July. The contribution which Cynthia had made to Cycads was applauded. She wrote the definitive book on Cycads in 1974, *Cycads of South Africa*, which is now regarded as Africana as it is out of print. If a sponsor can be found it may be possible to publish another edition. Our sympathy also goes to Fred Gibello who lost a son and to Bertie and Erda Guillaume who lost their daughter after many years of illness.

A member of the Clivia Club relates that "Old Blue Eyes", Frank Sinatra, who died recently loved Clivias and had large plantings on his estate in Palm Springs.

Tienie Holzhausen, who was the 1997 'best on show' winner at the Northern Branch show has been extremely ill for six weeks following complications after a knee operation. While he was in hospital someone 'visited' his clivia collection at his home and stole the berries off the clivias which had been specially crossed and pollinated. All the yellow seeds and most of the other ripe seeds were taken! Not only was this the behaviour of criminals, since theft was involved, but it was a heartless deed as it contributed to his slow recovery. However, every cloud has a silver lining and members of the Clivia Club who heard about his tribulation rallied round and donated seed from their special yellows and other cultivars to compensate Tienie ... some small consolation for his loss?

I apologise for the errors in the previous newsletter. I am convinced that there is a virus altering the dates. The Northern Branch Clivia Club meeting was advertised as 15 July, but it was actually on 18 July. Reminders were sent to members of the Northern Branch giving the correct date.

The previous newsletter and the orange flyer advertising the shows and conferences indicated that the Northern Branch Show would be open on both Saturday 5 and Sunday 6 September. While Saturday's show arrangements remain unchanged it has been decided that for logistical reasons the proposed Sunday show will be cancelled. There will also be no official visits to gardens on Sunday 6 September. Instead there will be a 'bring and braai' from 11:00 onwards at Velcich House which belongs to the Pretoria National Botanical Gardens. Please bring your own food, drinks and chairs. Details of how to get to Velcich House will be given at the show. It is important that you inform Louise Liebenberg beforehand if you wish to attend the braai or sign a list at the show on Saturday 5 so that entrance can be arranged for cars. Overseas visitors will be asked to summarise their papers for the benefit of those members who will not be able to attend the Clivia '98 Conference in Cape Town. A TV is available for children. NB. There is an empty swimming pool with no water in it, so parents with young children be warned!

There is very little time left for all the preparations for the shows and this also comes at the busy time of peeling pods and planting seeds. We look forward to seeing beautiful clivias exhibited and to a good conference.

Editor.

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## **NEWS FROM THE COMMITTEE**

**From the chairman** (following the committee meeting on 16 May 1998)

It was decided to grant Craig Honiball R3000 from the Clivia Club towards his M Sc study on Clivia at the University of Pretoria. (A further R1000 was granted by the Northern Branch).

Please remember to send photographs for the Clivia Review. Where possible RHS colour references should be included with photos. Unfortunately the photographs will not be returned even if they are not used in the Review, but will be added to the photographic displays at shows and meetings.

**From the Acting Chairman** (following the committee meeting on 18 July 1998)

In future there will be two separate committees each for the Clivia Club and its Northern Branch. Elections will be held at the Clivia Club Show on 5 September for the Clivia Club committee. This will be the last election governed by the rules of the old constitution. A separate election will be held at the October meeting for committee members for the Northern Branch.

Tino Ferero was co-opted onto the sub-committee to draft a new constitution and this task has been completed. It is a lengthy 22 page document and it is being circulated to the branches and other interested parties for comments. Once these have been taken into account it will be introduced at a properly constituted AGM next year. Included in the draft constitution is an addendum for Rules and Standards for shows which will be tested this year. Tino and the sub-committee were thanked for their hard work.

People requesting financial assistance for research must present a formal proposal. A written contract with the beneficiary will be drawn up if financial assistance is granted. Regular progress reports must be given to the Clivia Club.

Koos Geldenhuys.

**From the Public Relations Secretary**

Except for editorial articles, please address all correspondence to the Clivia Club address.

If subscriptions are paid directly into the Clivia Club bank account, please fax the bank details to the public relations secretary for confirmation. The Clivia Club's bank account is at Nedbank, Montana, account number 1553-001-087. The bank clearing number is 15-53-45-06. **NB Proof of bank deposits must be sent by mail.**

There appears to be a misunderstanding about membership lists. These are not automatically sent to new members when they join the club. They are however available to any member for R20,00 or US\$10.00.

Elda de Witt

**From the Membership Administrator**

There were 383 paid up members and 110 in arrears on 13 July 1998. The dates in the top right hand corner of the address label (on the envelope of the newsletter) indicate the year for which the subscription has been

paid and the year in which the member joined the Clivia Club. e.g. 1998/94 shows that the member has paid the 1998 subscription and that he/she joined in 1994. This also serves as a receipt.

Adri Haxton

### **From the Editor**

Please remember the deadlines for submission of articles or reports for the newsletter:  
15 March, 15 June, 15 September and 15 December.

Meg Hart

..\*..

## **CORRESPONDENCE**

### **Clivias or Day lilies?**

From Jim Shields P.O. Box 92, Westfield, IN 46074- 0092, USA  
<jshields@indy.net> or WWW: <http://al.com/daylily/>  
4 April 1998

Dear Ms. Hart,

An internet friend in southern California has sent me a copy of the newsletter of the Clivia Club. I would be interested in joining, or at least to subscribing to your newsletter.

To whom should I send my dues, how much, and would a personal check in US dollars (on a US bank) be acceptable?

I don't grow many plants here at present, just three big *C. Miniata*, Belgian Strain. However, my acquaintance in California is forever visiting local nurseries there and reporting about all the interesting and unusual variations on *C. miniata* that she finds, so I have sent for seeds and will doubtless end up with far too many clivia plants for our greenhouse space.

We have a lean-to glass and aluminium greenhouse, but I am planning to add a freestanding unit this season, so we'll have a total of about 600 sq ft under glass. The greenhouse plants spend summer outdoors in a lath house with an overhead misting system.

Our chief activity is hybridizing and selling Hemerocallis. The bulbs, including Clivia, are just for fun.

Sincerely,  
Jim Shields.

*Thank you for your e-mail enquiry which was handed on to the Public Relations secretary. Your e-mail message was not published in the last newsletter because at that stage you were not yet a member. Now that you are, here is your letter and welcome to the Clivia Club. All the details you require for joining are on the membership application form which Elda sent you. I hope that you have lots of luck with your Clivia endeavours, and perhaps in time you will be growing them for more than 'just fun' and they may even oust the Day lilies? The conditions you describe sound ideal for Clivia. (Ed).*

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## Comments on terminology

By Bill Morris P.O. Box 17, Medowie NSW 2318, Australia

3 June 1998

Nick Primich in his letter in the April '98 issue asked for comments regarding terminology. I would like to make a couple. Firstly regarding dominance. I agree with all that Nick said but there is a little more if we are considering Clivia.

Dominance can be total or partial. In the case of Mendel's peas all of the characteristics were, apparently, totally dominant. Without attempting to explain why, this is not common. In crosses between many (most?) plants the first generation (F<sub>1</sub>) is intermediate. In dealing with flower colours it is common, for example, in red x white crosses to get pink offspring. Thus colour is dominant over non-colour but the Dominant Allele does not have the same effect in the heterozygous and homozygous conditions, as stated by Nick. This applies with Clivias. The cross of normal (wild type) orange clivias with a (true breeding) yellow gives orange offspring which are a decidedly paler orange than the orange parent. Thus although orange is dominant over yellow it is not total dominance as the homozygous orange is a deeper colour than the heterozygous orange. I also agree with Nick in not knowing what a dominant yellow (clivia) would mean. I would go further and say that such a plant doesn't exist.

Secondly "True Breeding Yellow". Certainly this is better than a "true yellow" although until it is used in breeding this would be unknown. A true yellow perhaps could be contrasted with Natal Yellow (or better Natal Yellow types) which have spots and streaks of red on the outside of the flower and develop pink tinges in their seed pods. However, I think the best description of these plants is "Tinged" yellows. If Wessel Lötter is right in his breeding experiments with Natal Yellow A and Natal Yellow B then they too are "True Breeding" as the cross produced non pigmented seedlings and probable seedlings like their parents. However until they flower this is unproven.

As I understand Wessel's Par Yellow name it was based on the above, that if Natal Yellow "types" were crossed they would breed more Natal Yellow types. It is only if "True Breeding, True Yellows" are crossed with "tinged" yellows (Natal Yellow Types) that yellow offspring are not produced. Therefore in breeding within their own line Natal Yellows were true breeding, on a "par" with true breeding yellows.

However, I do not like the "par yellow" terminology. As a cultivar name "Natal Yellow" has priority. As a group name I think "Natal Yellow type" is preferable, if slightly longer.

I think Nick's "rogue" yellow is interesting. After all, Natal Yellow, as reported by Kirstenbosch, was not self sterile and also wouldn't produce "progeny with green bases". However Wessel Lötter has now shown both these statements to be incorrect. Perhaps the "rogue" yellow is just another Natal Yellow type. After all there must be a lot of orange clivias around with Natal Yellow in their background which will produce an occasional yellow when selfed. Although 25% would be expected, yellow seedlings have a higher mortality than orange and if only a few seeds set on selfing and only a few reached maturity a single yellow would not be strange. I don't particularly like the term "a rogue yellow". Lets find out what its breeding behaviour really is. It may be another type of yellow again!

Yours sincerely  
Bill Morris.

..\*..

## Observations on germination of clivia seeds

By Bill Morris P.O. Box 17, Medowie NSW 2318, Australia

13 April 1998

Dear Meg,

I am writing this note to pass on to members some observations I have recently made. Whether they are accurate or not I cannot say because they have not been carried out in a scientific manner using controls, etc. However anyone with the time may like to do so and I think it would be worthwhile.

Firstly, in the past I have germinated my seed at various times throughout the year generally controlled by when I received them (in the case of the overseas seed) or when they were collected from my own plants. For various reasons this has varied from Autumn to Spring. In the Southern Hemisphere this is from about April to October. This of course has meant germination at various temperatures and it has been obvious that they germinated fastest when the weather was warm and night temperatures not too low. In winter they tended to remain ungerminated for 2-3 months until warmer weather (spring) arrived and often many failed to germinate or rotted before spring arrived. They were generally planted in boxes with about a six inch soil depth if there were large numbers and in squat pots (depth again about 6") if there were few seeds. Generally they were replanted or moved on after about a year, sometimes sooner if they were growing vigorously.

About 2 years ago with more seed to plant and less space available (earlier plants were competing for space) I decided to change to plastic seeding trays. These weigh considerably less than boxes, which was better for my benches, use less mix for the number of seeds planted, and my benches (for size reasons) could accommodate more. I also set up a special germinating room with electric cable heating in a sand bed to provide bottom heat to enable the seed to germinate in the cold weather. Following winter germination they were moved out into unheated quarters after 2-3 months, generally to make room for others in the germinating room.

The first observation I want to make is that I was used to 6 months to one year old seedlings only having about two leaves and usually one 6" or so long root. Their growth rate could also not be described as rapid. When they were tipped out of the boxes to be repotted the mix was usually quite wet and heavy and markedly broken down.

The difference in the trays was very marked. The first thing I noticed was they seemed to grow faster and thus needed to be repotted sooner. I had fewer problems with young seedlings rotting off and as they were repotted sooner the potting mix was in much better condition, much less heavy and not broken down. However, the thing that impressed me most was the number of seedlings with multiple roots. Often there were two, sometimes three and occasionally four roots on a seedling between six and nine months old. Observation of these seedlings seemed to suggest that the first root, when it struck the bottom of the tray (about 2" - 2½" long), either stopped growing or turned sharply through almost a right angle. It seemed possible that this induced the other roots to form. Seedlings with only one root (up to 6" long) appeared not to have gone straight down but more commonly curved gently and travelled more horizontally and, in other words, seemed not to have suffered a check in their downward growth.

However, I also wondered whether the shallowness of the trays, in other ways, encouraged more roots to form. It was obvious that soil conditions in the trays were different from conditions in the boxes and pots.

Being only 2" or so deep necessitated more frequent watering thus causing more frequent water-air exchange. The breakdown of the mix in the 6" depth of the boxes, and somewhat less in the pots, means poorer oxygenation particularly at depth.

I have always been struck by the similarity of clivia roots to cymbidium (orchid) roots and have wondered whether clivia roots, like orchid roots, need more oxygenation than normal plants. Their natural growth in the wild seems to be to wander through the surface leaf litter or over litter or moss covered rocks etc. even occasionally becoming epiphytic (growing on trees). This is remarkably similar to many orchids.

Thus I wonder whether the shallow trays, by being better oxygenated also had a part to play in causing the seedlings to often produce multiple roots. I have not seen any information on the viability of clivia seeds with time, with storage at different temperatures (another interesting project for someone).

It is generally known however that fresh seed germinates much better than old seed. Also fresh seed is usually light coloured (near white to fawn) and plump and old seed darker (brown to dark brown) and less plump to shrivelled.

Now it seems to me that even if older seed germinates the seedlings are smaller and less vigorous than seedlings from fresh seed. They seem quite slow to grow and frequently there are high losses following germination. The old seed seems to have less food and "energy" to give the small plant.

One observation that is very easy to make is that a fresh seed produces a large seedling and the seed remains attached and firm for 3 - 4 months before shrivelling and rotting. An old seed produces a small to very small plant and shrivels away very rapidly. This is in keeping with the above, the old seed having less to contribute to its seedling.

When fresh seed is planted in cold weather it either waits until the weather becomes warmer before germinating or fails to germinate. In either case one can observe a slow or rapid deepening of colour. If it is slow, the seed usually germinates eventually but if it is rapid the end result is usually failure to germinate.

This is where bottom heat is important. If the warmth that the seed needs to germinate can be provided by artificial heating then the seed, if viable, germinates rapidly. With all plants there is an optimum temperature for growth. This temperature varies for different plants but for clivias it appears to be 20° - 30°C. So at these temperatures one gets rapid germination and rapid growth. It is possible that just the temperature and rapid growth of the seedling also causes more roots to be produced.

In the past I have had almost total failure with strains like Twins or Daruma when planted during cold weather. Both of these are overseas strains developed and grown under heated glasshouse conditions in the Northern hemisphere. Fortunately fresh seeds are usually available from overseas around January so they arrive in the Southern hemisphere during our summer and thus have no problems germinating. However, when I set seeds on my own plants they become available in winter and when planted fresh they have almost totally rotted before it became warm enough for their germination. Keeping them until it was warm enough also failed as they darkened rapidly with storage and still didn't germinate when planted. Last year I planted them in July (midwinter) but used bottom heat and kept the temperature in my germinating room around 20° and got almost 100% germination and rapid growth of the seedlings.

Commercial clivia growers from the Northern hemisphere are probably highly amused by most of what I have written because they have been aware of these requirements for their clivia for generations. However their strains have been developed in heated glasshouses and the requirements have evolved there and are



different from natural behaviour in the wild and also different from garden conditions here. In the wild, and probably unchanged under garden conditions, there is an advantage in seed being long lived and still being able to germinate whenever conditions become suitable. Under glasshouse conditions seed has been selected for immediate germination and seed that doesn't germinate straight away but remains viable would be selected against it. Seed that was grown under constant conditions, particularly maximum and minimum temperatures, can be a problem when exposed to widely varying natural temperature ranges. Seed that has never been exposed to low temperatures but coddled with continuous warmth can't survive (germinate) at low temperatures.

So our strains and our experiences are different. But as most members of the Clivia Club are involved with wild type plants or improved strains that are garden grown and raised under fairly natural conditions it is necessary to discover what the best methods are for us. Hence these observations.

In summary I would suggest the following:

1. The fresher the seed the better.
2. Very fresh seed germinates rapidly and produces vigorous large seedlings.
3. If fresh seed is available during cool to cold weather it is best to supply extra warmth to around 20° by artificial means to germinate them rapidly and immediately rather than hold them until warmer weather arrives (there are various simple ways of doing this).
4. It seems better to use shallow trays rather than deeper containers but under these conditions it is important to keep humidity high and to prevent any drying out.
5. Although I haven't mentioned it, it does appear seed germinates faster in the dark. I have observed also that seed darkens faster in the light than in the dark. So I cover my trays with a number of layers of newspaper until most leaves are up. As well as keeping the light out this helps to hold the humidity up around the germinating seed, which is half buried but not covered by the potting medium.

One of the disadvantages of clivias to a hobby breeder or grower who grows them from seed is the length of time they take to reach flowering size. I have flowered yellow clivias in four years from seed but most take five years. Orange plants are a little faster and may take a year less. If you add a year to this time for the length of time the seed stays on the plant it is a long time from pollination to seeing the results.

If however the seed is removed earlier, say in early winter, and germinated rapidly with additional heat, it grows rapidly through winter and spring and is a large seedling by the time seed collected in spring may be only starting to germinate. The saving of time on the plant plus an extra six months growth can mean a year off the time to flowering.

The reported 2 to 2½ years to flowering in Europe under glasshouse conditions is achieved by using specially selected, fast growing strains plus continuous growth without slowdown due to low winter temperatures or very high summer temperatures. If we add a year for the time the seed is on the plant giving 3 to 3½ years to flowering, I feel the time under my conditions is quite good, without the expense of glasshouse heating.

Regards,

Bill Morris.

*The observations you made and your findings with regard to clivia germination have been experienced by many Club members. We plant our seed as fresh as possible. However, some of us start germinating our*

*seeds in plastic boxes (that takes up even less space) and we lose very few seeds this way. Many of us use bottom heat or some form of heating while the seeds are germinating and grow our seeds in the dark. The types of containers for planting out seeds vary, but I notice that Nick Primich has much success with shallow trays, but then he also feeds his plants well.*

*There are obviously certain strains/plants which are more vigorous than others. From a batch of seeds from the same plant which I planted in 1994, all of which were treated in the same way, a few flowered last year (their third year), many more have flower heads this year (their fourth year) and some are still very immature. Ed.*

..\*..

## **Natural Ripening**

By Bill Morris P.O. Box 17, Medowie NSW 2318, Australia

13 April 1998

In Australia *Clivia miniata* flower from September to October and seed pods set remain green until about the end of June when they begin to change colour. The colour change is usually complete by the end of July or early August but the pods do not soften or fall until October/November and sometimes even later. Thus the seeds naturally remain on the plants for more than twelve months.

Most books dealing with the cultivation of clivias recommend cutting the flower spike off the plant after flowering has finished, to conserve the energy of the plant, unless seed is wanted for propagation.

It appears only common sense that the large seed heads of clivias require a substantial input of food etc. from the parent plant. If the flowers set seed without assistance the pods that set often only contain one to three seeds per pod. However, if the flowers have been deliberately hand pollinated each pod can contain five times as many seeds and often every flower can form a pod. Thus the demand on the plant is many times larger.

In the case of yellow flowering clivias I observed many years ago that a plant carrying a full head of seed would often not flower the following year. I have since found that I was somewhat misled in the early days as the observation was made about young plants flowering for the first time or plants that were otherwise immature. I have since found that large vigorous yellows will flower even when carrying large heads of seed from the previous year. However it is still apparent that it is a burden to the plant.

I found that it is not necessary to leave the pods on the parent plant until they ripen naturally to obtain good seed with a high germination rate. Seed heads which are broken off or even rot off while quite green will still produce good viable seed if it is more than six to seven months old. Seed which is mature and viable is white to cream in colour and opaque. Immature (non viable) seed is usually greenish and translucent. This latter seed may still produce plants if grown *in vitro* under sterile conditions, but I have no experience or evidence regarding this. For normal seed raising purposes the seed needs to have reached the stage described above.

Again, years ago, I found that removing the seed pods early, when they first changed colour, about the end of June, enabled most plants to produce flowers at the normal time. This made the seed available for planting in the middle of winter. This was not an advantage if either the seed had to be stored waiting for warmer weather or conversely if it was planted the seed simply sat, ungerminated, for a couple of months, until rising temperatures in spring induced germination. However, if artificial heat can be provided the seed

can be planted immediately, and with rapid germination and early growth, a big advantage is obtained over seed planted at the usual time.

Bill Morris.

*Your findings are very similar to those of Christo Lötter who spoke at the Cape Province Clivia Club meeting in May. He picks his seed in May and uses a germinating chamber at constant heat in which to germinate his seeds.*

*I have found that immature seeds do not flourish as well as older seeds and that the size of the seedlings remain very small. Perhaps this is because the seed was very immature (probably less than six to seven months old). Ed.*

..\*..

## **What am I going to do with everything?**

By Tienie Holzhausen 1244 Starker Ave., Waverley 0186 (Pretoria)

July 1998

Recently my daughter and I paid a visit to a friend growing clivias in his backyard. Upon arrival we did not even bother going into the house. We immediately went into the large garden to view the beautiful clivia plants that were snugly growing side by side in the protective shade of trees and other plants.

We were led through the garden, talking and chatting to one another until, without even realising it, we arrived at his nursery.

The first thing we saw upon entering the nursery were the beautiful adult plants with the dark green leaves and bunches of green seeds standing there in all their adult glory. But then our eyes fell on the row upon row of Clivia seedlings lined up in neat rows with each seedling meticulously marked by a tag showing in concise details the type, origin and date of planting. It was truly magnificent! I really was so impressed by how attractive and healthy the plants looked and I immediately knew that each plant was being lovingly cared for.

Our host, who was walking ahead, stopped every so often and enthusiastically explained the origin and history of each plant or group of plants and as he talked, the names of Clivia growers from all over the country and even across the world were mentioned. Glowingly he told us about how ideas, old and new were exchanged, problems discussed, solutions sought, and information exchanged amongst the enthusiasts.

I stood there looking at the neat and practical racks on which the seedlings were housed and at the larger racks on which the adult plants were displayed. In my mind's eye I could picture them bursting forth into bouquets of beautiful flowers, bringing their gift and their joy with the ending of the winter and the coming of spring. I suddenly came to realize to what extent the Clivia grower is filled with expectation. These special people are now, even more than ever, aware of the fact that years of sacrifice and patience eventually reveal the magnitude of their success in producing the different shades of orange, light yellow, yellow, yellow with specks of white, green, orange and even more unusual colours.

Our host then told us that with the arrival of the flowering season, he often feels as if he is entering a maternity ward. The long periods of waiting and amount of intimate care of each plant will fade with memory. Now he looks forward with expectancy to the results of long hours spent in planning and

nurturing plants. Each plant is examined daily anticipating the first flowers appearing between the leaves.

We stood among the plants for a long while, just talking and enjoying the moment. Suddenly our host said: "What am I eventually going to do with all the plants?" We stood there in breathless silence. It was as if his words had suddenly pronounced a death sentence over these beautiful plants. Well, I mused to myself, something like that should not be allowed to happen. That which had been given birth to here cannot be allowed to be lost. The burning thought in my mind was: "Who will become the custodian of this treasure?"

It suddenly occurred to me that these beautiful and noble plants should not be hidden away but that we should promulgate the "gospel" of the Clivia to everyone out there in the big wide world. There is a saying that you cannot really appreciate something if you don't know anything about it. We should make the general public aware of the hidden and potential beauty contained in each seed and how we can contribute to the cultivation of ever more attractive plants and flowers with a wider range of colours. The public should be made aware of these plants and their adaptation to indoor cultivation. This applies especially to people living in flats or in homes with small gardens.

How can this be accomplished?

We should start with the members of the Clivia Club. If each member shares his knowledge and especially his enthusiasm with his "Clivia" friends, this would start a ripple effect, which could have an influence that would be ever increasing.

We should all put our heads together to see whether we can find an answer to the question: "What am I going to do with everything?". Perhaps then the question would become, "How will I be able to grow enough plants to meet the ever increasing demand?".

Tienie Holzhausen.

*This reminds me of a recipe for happiness. To be happy you must have someone [something=clivia] to love, something to do [look after clivia?] and something to look forward to [clivia flowering?]. Ed.*

..\*..

## **Putting the record straight**

From Maureen Roos 14 Arundel Road, Dinwiddie, Germiston 1401

30 June 1998

Dear Adri,

Sorry I have taken so long to put pen to paper, but as I told you we are in the process of painting and as you can guess the house looks like a bomb has hit it.

Anyway, I am enclosing the short story I promised I would send to you. Hope you like it.

Regards,  
Maureen Roos.

*Thank you for bringing this article to our attention, Mrs Roos. The 'short story' is part of a double page article about Clivia which appeared in the 8 October 1997 edition of 'Sarie', a local magazine. The story entitled 'Die hart van die bos-lelies' is an extract from Dalene Matthee's book, Moerbeibos, and is not about*

*Clivias* but about the George or Knysna Lily. Ernst van Jaarsveld from Kirstenbosch wrote the article about *Clivias* for *Sarie* but the editorial staff of *Sarie* added the section about the Knysna Lily.

There is some confusion as to what species the George or Knysna Lily actually is as it is known by both names. There are two different species described in the literature which are *Cyrtanthus elatus* (? George Lily) and *Cyrtanthus obliquus* (? Knysna Lily). The George Lily has been known by many names. Although endemic to the Eastern Cape it was originally thought to have been native to Scarborough in England and was known as the Scarborough Lily. It was probably introduced to England by sailors following voyages around the Cape. Botanically it was originally known as *Valotta speciosa* and subsequently as *Cyrtanthus purpurea* before becoming *C. elatus*. *C. elatus* has 6 to 10 spectacular large scarlet, trumpet-shaped flowers borne on a sturdy scape (25 to 30 cm long). *C. obliquus* has large drooping red flowers tipped with green.

'*Moerbeibos*' (Mulberry bush) is a story about Italian immigrants who came to the Knysna area to farm silk worms. Unfortunately there were no Mulberries in the area and the silk worms perished. The book is about the hardships endured by both the Italian immigrants and the local inhabitants of the Knysna forest area.

Adri Haxton.

..\*..

## **A TRIBUTE TO TED AND CYNTHIA GIDDY**

On 15 May 1998 Ted and Cynthia Giddy had lunch with Cynthia's mother, Mrs Theron, in Port Elizabeth. On their way home to Bathurst they were involved in a serious accident in which Ted died instantly. Cynthia passed away on 16 June 1998 having been in a coma following the accident.

For many years the Giddy's lived at Umlaas Road in Natal. After selling their Cycad collection, nursery and farm in Natal, they recently moved to Bathurst in the Eastern Cape. Cynthia had a very good collection of Yellows and other *Clivias* and used to export offshoots of her plants all over the world. There are many yellows referred to as 'Giddy' yellows (probably Natal Yellows as their offspring are not yellow). Cynthia took her *Clivia* collection with her, including various yellow lines and some 300 top quality plants from Mr Nakamura, with whom she had been corresponding for a long time and with whom she had exchanged many plants and seeds over the years. She was very excited about the new plants which had started flowering.

Cynthia was world renowned for her book on Cycads, *Cycads of South Africa*. She was an accomplished photographer with many of her photos appearing in various books such as *Wild Flowers of South Africa*. She became a much sought after national and international speaker not only on Cycads, but on many other plant species, including *Clivias*. Her interests were wide and varied and she normally took *Roberts Birds of South Africa* with her on field trips.

Both Cynthia and Ted had a tremendous zest and enthusiasm for life. Cynthia was one of the original members of the *Clivia* Club and the Club wishes to extend their deepest sympathy to the bereaved family. All of us who love plants realise that the plant world has lost two of its great contributors and personalities and they will be sorely missed.

Tino Ferero.

..\*..

## THE GIDDY YELLOWS

Much interest has been shown in the 'Giddy Yellow' *C. Miniatas* over the years and interesting debate has taken place regarding these yellows. Many clivia collectors have specimens of these plants in their collections and many have been exported overseas.

At the beginning of 1997 Wessel Lötter asked me to try and find out what the origin of the Giddy yellows were. Ted and Cynthia had been close friends of ours for more than 30 years and therefore I felt I had the liberty to ask her. She readily gave me the following information which I passed on to Wessel Lötter, but now wish to pass on to other Club members.

Her first yellow line was the so-called 'Natal Yellow' that she obtained from Richard Saunders in Pietermaritzburg. The original plant was collected by Catherine Saunders and Cynthia was under the impression that this plant was used in the original illustration of the yellow clivia in the book by Catherine Saunders.

Her second yellow was collected by herself on a farm in the Bainsfield area. From some 1000 *Clivia miniata* in the wild, she found one yellow. This plant has impressive and rather beautiful flowers, but evidently does not produce yellow offspring from seed.

Her third yellow line was obtained in the USA on one of her lecturing trips. This yellow was evidently produced from orange parentage and has a very beautiful flower with recurved petals. She was very proud of this line.

Her fourth line of yellows was from Mr Nakamura with whom she had been corresponding for many years. These yellows, including offspring of the Vico Yellow and Vico Gold and other Nakamura lines, were her pride and joy. She guarded them jealously and to the best of my knowledge did not part with any of them.

Some of the most beautiful yellows are to be found amongst the so-called 'Giddy Yellows'. One can only hope that the Cynthia Giddy Collection of Clivias will not be lost now that she has passed away.

Tino Ferero.

*These notes about the Giddy yellows were obtained by Tino during a phone call to Cynthia about a year before she died. Ted and Cynthia's daughter Caitlin will be looking after the Clivia collection. May she grow to love and care for them as Cynthia did. Ed.*

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## RULES AND STANDARDS APPLICABLE AT SHOWS

### 1 GENERAL RULES AND STANDARDS

The following general rules and standards shall apply at all shows held under the auspices of the Society.

- 1.1 Plants must be healthy and undamaged, well nurtured and groomed for the show. Leaves may be trimmed or removed to make the plant acceptable and presentable, provided the general appearance and balance of the plant is not adversely affected.
- 1.2 Plants showing signs of disease or insect infestation or damage may not be showed and shall be

disqualified.

- 1.3 Containers shall be sturdy and clean. Acceptable containers shall be plastic pots, terra cotta pots, asbestos pots, ceramic pots, metal pots or any other similar container.
- 1.4 No plant shall be displayed in a plastic bag, but a plant in a plastic bag may be placed in an acceptable container provided the plastic bag is not visible.
- 1.5 The name or mark of the exhibitor may not be displayed, provided that the exhibitor shall inscribe his name on the bottom of the container.
- 1.6 It is the responsibility of the exhibitor to enter his exhibit in the correct section and class. In this regard he may be assisted by the stewards at the show.
- 1.7 Maximum of 3 plants may be entered by an exhibitor in any one class.
- 1.8 All entries and exhibitions shall be done at the risk of the exhibitor and the Society or any of its officials shall not be held responsible or liable for any theft or damage to the plant or exhibit whether accidental or will fully inflicted.
- 1.9 Judges may not be influenced or interfered with before, during or after judging.
- 1.10 Benching fees shall be determined from time to time by the relevant branch and shall be paid by the exhibitor to the branch at benching.

## **2 RULES APPLICABLE TO THE EXHIBITS**

The following rules shall be applicable to the exhibits:

### **2.1 GENERAL APPEARANCE**

The size of the container should be in relation to the size of the plant and the overall impression of the total exhibit should be in balance and pleasing to the eye.

### **2.2 LEAVES**

Quantity:

There should be enough leaves to indicate that there is a complete plant.

Leaf appearance:

The shape, size and disposition of the leaf should be in balance with the overall appearance of the plant. The leaf should be evenly coloured, except for variegated leaves.

The broad leafed varieties with no flowers will be judged on the width and quality of the leaf as well as the overall quality and presentation of the plant.

The broad leafed varieties with flowers will be judged on the width and quality of the leaf, overall quality and presentation of the plant as well as the quality of the flowers.

Variegated plants without flowers should be judged on the quality of the striations and percentage variegation and overall presentation and quality of the plant.

Variegated plants with flowers will be judged on the quality of the striations and percentage variegation, overall presentation and quality of the plant, as well as quality of the flowers.

In respect of miniature types clause 2.6 shall apply.

### **2.3 PEDUNCLE**

Peduncles must be sturdy and well developed in order to support and display the umbel properly. Any peduncle supported by any device shall lose points, except when the peduncle is supporting a cluster of seed.

### **2.4 UMBEL**

In Miniata types in flower the umbel should be of good size and shape and the majority of the florets should be open and in good condition with none spent. In Miniata types in flower the umbel should be as full as possible, showing as little as possible overlapping (Louvres) or open spaces (Windows).

- 2.5 **FLORETS**  
 Florets should be well balanced and shaped with the pedicle sturdy. In all clivia in flower the florets must be substantial and the colour pure and brilliant.
- 2.6 **MINIATURE**  
 The general appearance of the plant should indicate that it is a miniature.
- 2.6.1 Miniature varieties with no flowers will be judged on the size and compactness of the plant as well as the overall quality and presentation of the plant.
- 2.6.2 Miniature varieties with flowers will be judged on the size, compactness, overall quality and presentation of the plant as well as the quality of the flowers.
- 2.7 **HYBRID CLIVIA**  
 Hybrid clivia must be a cross between *miniata* and any pendulous species and shall be entered in the interspecific hybrid section. Flowers must show characteristics of both parents. The form, colour, number of flowers in the umbel and their neatness are taken into account. Erect, open *miniata*-like flowers are not considered under this category.
- 2.8 **UNUSUAL PLANT AND FLOWER**  
 The unusual flower and plant categories include varieties such as very narrow tepals reduced to filaments or transformed into green bracts, pleated or spirally twisted leaves, unusual flower colouration, etc. An unusual flower colouration can also be entered in the applicable colour class.
- 2.9 **MULTI PETAL**  
 The majority of the florets shall have seven or more tepals each.
- 2.10 **POT PLANT**  
 The Pot Plant category refers to a clump of clivias with at least three crowns of which at least two must be in flower.
- 2.11 **DISPLAY PLANT**  
 The Display Plant category refers to a presentation of clivia with accompanying decorations such as rockery stones, driftwood, other ornamental plants, moss or any other appropriate medium.
- 2.12 **CLIVIA WITH BERRIES**  
 This category shall consist of any clivia with berries. The cluster of berries may be protected by means of netting that does not obscure the visibility of the berries for judging purposes. The umbel may be supported by means of an appropriate device or stake.
- 3. SECTIONS AND CLASSES**  
 Exhibitors may enter and exhibit clivias in the following sections and classes in shows held under the auspices of the society.
- 3.1 **SECTION 1 – MINIATA ORANGE**  
 Class 1a - Miniata Orange with 1 umbel.  
 Class 1b - Miniata Orange with 2 umbels  
 Class 1c - Miniata Orange with 3 or more umbels.
- 3.2 **SECTION 2 – MINIATA RED**



- Class 2a - Miniata Red with 1 umbel.
  - Class 2b - Miniata Red with 2 umbels
  - Class 2c - Miniata Red with 3 or more umbels.
- 3.3 SECTION 3 – MINIATA YELLOW
- Class 3a - Miniata Yellow with 1 umbel.
  - Class 3b - Miniata Yellow with 2 umbels
  - Class 3c - Miniata Yellow with 3 or more umbels
- 3.4 SECTION 4 – ANY OTHER COLOUR (EG. PASTEL)  
(Different classes to be decided upon during flowering season, possibly according to RHS colour chart.)
- 3.5 SECTION 5 – BROAD LEAF NO FLOWER
- Class 5a - Leaf up to 100 mm.
  - Class 5b - Leaf more than 100 mm wide.
- 3.6 SECTION 6 – BROAD LEAF WITH FLOWER
- Class 6a - Leaf up to 100 mm wide any colour flower.
  - Class 6b - Leaf more than 100 mm wide any colour flower.
- 3.7 SECTION 7 – VARIEGATED LEAF
- Class 7a - Variegated leaf no flower.
  - Class 7b - Variegated leaf any colour flower.
  - Class 7c - Variegated seedling up to 11 leaves.
- 3.8 SECTION 8 – MINIATURE
- Class 8a - Miniature no flower at least 12 leaves.
  - Class 8b - Miniature any colour flower.
- 3.9 SECTION 9 – MINIATURE VARIEGATED LEAF
- Class 9a - Miniature no flower at least 12 leaves.
  - Class 9b - Miniature any colour flower.
- 3.10 SECTION 10 – INTER SPECIFIC HYBRID
- Class 10a - Inter Specific Hybrid in flower any colour.
- 3.11 SECTION 11 – PENDULOUS SPECIES
- Class 11a - *C. gardenii* in flower.
  - Class 11b - *C. nobilis* in flower.
  - Class 11c - *C. caulescens* in flower.
- 3.12 SECTION 12 - MULTI PETAL
- Class 12a - Multipetal any colour flower.
- 3.13 SECTION 13 – POT PLANT
- Class 13a - At least 3 crowns at least 2 in flower.
- 3.14 SECTION 14 – DISPLAY PLANT

Class 14a - Any clivia in flower with rockery stones, driftwood, other ornamental plants, moss, etc.

3.15 SECTION 15 – ANY UNUSUAL FORM

Class 15a - Any unusual flower.

Class 15b - Any unusual leaf form with or without flower.

3.16 SECTION 16 – SEEDLING TRAY

Class 16a - Tray with seedlings up to 12 months old.

3.17 SECTION 17 – ANY CLIVIA IN FRUIT

Class 17a - Any Clivia in fruit.

**4. AWARDS AND POINTS**

Awards and points allocated at shows held under the auspices of the Society shall be as follows:

4.1 AWARDS

4.1.1 Best in class

4.1.2 Best in Section

4.1.3 Best on Show

4.1.4 Runner up to Best on Show

4.2 SCALE OF POINTS

The table with the scale has not been included in the newsletter.

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**NORTHERN BRANCH CLIVIA CLUB MEETING (16 MAY 1998)**

The Northern Branch meeting was held at the Johannesburg Botanical Gardens at Emmarentia. Despite the Johannesburg venue, the majority of the 29 members who attended were from Pretoria. The committee reported back on Club matters. It was decided to grant R1000 from the Northern branch to Craig Honiball towards his research project.

Craig Honiball's discussion of his research programme was followed by a general Q & A session.

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**NORTHERN BRANCH CLIVIA CLUB MEETING (18 JULY 1998)**

The meeting was held at the Herbarium at the National Botanical Gardens in Pretoria. It was well attended and most of the 51 members present were men.

Due to misunderstandings, Dr David Mycock was unable to attend the meeting. Tino Ferero stepped into the breach and spoke briefly about the draft of the new constitution. He stated that the 'life' of a society is at 'branch' level and not at management level. He emphasized the importance of attending branch meetings, shows and socialising. Tino then went through the 'Rules and standards applicable at shows' which forms an addendum of the new constitution draft.

Many specimens of interspecific hybrids, *C. cyrtanthiflora*, were brought to the meeting,. It is interesting

how these always flower about this time of the year between the usual flowering times of the two parent species (usually *C. gardenii* and *C. miniata*). The most spectacular specimen belonged to Koos Geldenhuys (but was bred by Wessel Lötter) and had a peachy tube with yellow outer tepals. Other *C. cyrtanthiflora* specimens exhibited were more orange in colour.

The next meeting of the Northern Branch will be held on 31 October 1998. This will be the branch's Annual General Meeting at which the branch's new committee will be elected.

Meg Hart.

### **Details for the Northern Branch Clivia Show : 5 September 1998**

I would like to pass on some information to Clivia Club Members who wish to sell plants and seed at the 1998 Clivia Show.

1. Members must apply to me for space to sell their plants and seeds before **25 August 1998**. Please supply the registration number of your motor vehicle, otherwise you will not be allowed into the Pretoria National Botanical Garden's grounds.
2. A communal stall will be available for members who wish to sell fewer than 10 plants.
3. Space for plants for display/advertising purposes, but not for sale, will be R300 per stall. A request for this facility must reach me by 25 September 1998.
4. Plants and seeds for showing and for sale must be delivered between 06:30 and 08:00.
5. If you have any plants of special interest please bring them along. A separate table will be available for unusual specimens.
6. Accommodation is available at the Botanical Gardens at R60,00 per person per night. Contact the Botanical Gardens at tel (012) 804-3200.
7. Entry fees:      To Botanical Gardens:      R5,00 per person (free to NBI members)  
                                 Students and scholars:      R2,00 per person  
                                 To the Clivia Show:              R2,00 per person

The gates will be open between 06:30 and 08:00, and again between 14:00 and 15:00 for vehicles to load or off-load plants. Parking will be available in the parking area outside the Botanical Gardens.

We look forward to seeing you at our 1998 show!

Frikkie Potgieter. Tel. (012) 335 4590 or Cell 082 - 979 4436.

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### **KWAZULU NATAL CLIVIA CLUB FIELD TRIP (SATURDAY 23 MAY)**

A most enjoyable day was had by all the Natal members who visited Fern Valley, the beautiful garden of Mr and Mrs Riggall, and the tranquil Tanglewood Nature Reserve nearby.

Fern Valley is a most interesting private botanical garden situated on 30 acres at Hillcrest. It has indigenous trees, lawns and many interesting sections. The Japanese garden, with its Bonsai trees neatly trimmed, and moss growing amongst the stepping stones, was very impressive as also was the fern forest with *C. gardenii* in their natural habitat. Camelias were in flower with spectacular blooms. A pretty species of wild pink Gladiolus was in full bloom as well as many other wild flower varieties.

At the Tanglewood Nature Reserve the animals were tame and it was an experience wandering around and seeing buck and Zebra nearby. It was most relaxing sitting and experiencing the sounds and the smells of nature while enjoying a welcome cup of tea and tasty cakes.

Sean Chubb.

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### **CAPE PROVINCE BRANCH GENERAL MEETING (23 MAY 1998)**

These few words come from the people of the South to say we are alive and well. The Western Cape Branch has incorporated the Eastern Cape Branch with their approval and we are now known as the CAPE PROVINCE BRANCH. We have our own constitution and membership is growing rapidly. Before I report on our last meeting I wish to rectify the following: in the Newsletter, Volume 7 Number One January 1998, it was indicated that the show dates would be the 19 and 20 September. This should read 19 to 22 September - yes, we drag it out because it is so good!

We had our general meeting on 23 May at Kirstenbosch. This was a lovely day and 40 people attended. Our Chairman, John Winter, was at the Chelsea Flower Show collecting **GOLD**. We congratulate him and his staff for this wonderful achievement. Mick Dower chaired the meeting in his absence. Some of the highlights: Our old friend and poster specialist, Eric Marsden, was welcomed back after a long absence due to ill health. The Bothmas came all the way from Humansdorp (800 kilometres) to attend our meeting.

Christo Lötter was the speaker at the meeting and he gave a very interesting talk and slide show and shared a lot of his vast experience with us. He spoke about the pollination of Clivia. The best stage to pollinate is after the anthers have burst open and the stigma splits. In nature flowers are normally pollinated by bees and by wind but hand and cross pollination produces the best results. If there are problems with plants not accepting pollen, sugar water can be dabbed on the stigma to help the pollen to stick. He showed us how to collect pollen and store it. The most important factor is that the pollen must be kept absolutely dry. It can be stored in a fridge for up to a year and in a freezer for two to three years.

To ensure good seeds the plants must be fed well and regularly while the seeds are growing and maturing. Christo harvests his seeds during May and after shelling he washes the seed and the seed containers in a dilute solution of Sunlight Liquid Soap (1 teaspoon to 1 litre). This disinfects them and controls bacteria, viruses and fungi. Christo has converted an old freezer into a germination chamber by installing a thermostatically controlled element. He places the seed in plastic ice cream boxes lined with paper towelling. The towelling is moistened and the boxes are sealed with their lids to avoid evaporation. Germination is done in the dark, and the temperature does not exceed 27°C. When the roots are about 2 cm long the seedlings are transferred to seed boxes filled with compost. A hole is made in the compost and the root buried but the seed remains on top of the ground. Nitrogen is important for seedlings, and they can be fed after one leaf at half strength. He suggests watering and feeding all the year round.

After the meeting four plants were raffled and five new members each received a young plant [?yellow].

This is all for now.  
Gert Wiese. ..\*..

## **CLIVIA AUCTION - 20 September 1998**

Delegates to and speakers of the International Clivia Conference will be guests of the firm, Cape Seed & Bulb, on the afternoon of Sunday 20 September at their nursery. A Clivia Open Day for the general public will be held the following weekend, Saturday 26 and Sunday 27 September. On Sunday at 13:00 we plan to hold South Africa's first Clivia Auction. We will be auctioning some divisions of our more desirable clones and invite members of the Clivia Club who have a superior plant (or plants) they would like to sell to join us at the auction.

15% of the takings will be donated to the Clivia Club, 5% will go towards running the auction and the remaining 80% will go to the exhibiting member. A selection of superior forms of species, cultivars and variegates of as many colours as possible would be desirable.

Prospective sellers who wish to put a plant or plants on the auction should bring their plant(s) with them when they attend the conference or send their plant(s) with a friend if they are not themselves attending.

Stephen Leivers (Marketing Manager).

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## **NEW MEMBERS as at 13 July 1998**

### **AUSTRALIA**

Laurie Booth, 1 Smith Avenue, Hurlstone Park, NSW 2193, New South Wales  
John Petherbridge, 162 Bannockburn Road, Turramurra, NSW 2074, New South Wales

### **SOUTH AFRICA**

Tiekie Beukes, Posbus 403, Auckland Park 2006 (Johannesburg), Gauteng  
Ken & Ann Burt, 1 Springfield Road, Rondebosch 7700 (Cape Town), W Cape  
Cape Foliage Farm cc, Gerard Monni & Mike Christie, PO Box 30546, Tokai 7966 (Cape Town), W Cape  
Kholeka & Michael Cokwana, PO Box 516, King William's Town 5600, E Cape  
Margarette & Frik Dreyer, Posbus 79, Pk Vorentoe, Brits 0259, North West  
Madaleen du Toit, 4 Braemer Road, Oranjesicht 8001 (Cape Town), W Cape  
Jurie & Karen Germishuys, Genl. Chris Mullersngl 55, Welgelegen 7500 (Tygerberg), W Cape  
Sally & Anthony Gracie, 53 Risi Road, Fish Hoek, 7975 (Cape Town), W Cape  
Wilfred Mirkin, PO Box 2338, Cape Town 8000, W Cape  
Gerald & Vyvyan Muller, PO Box 2073, Beacon Bay 5205 (East London), E Cape  
Johan & Mara Schoombee, 28A Kekewich Drive, Monument Heights, Kimberley 8301, N Cape  
André Smit, De Hoeweweg 22, Eldoraigue, 0157 (Centurion), Gauteng  
Ben & Corra Smith, Posbus 38347, Garsfontein-Oos 0060 (Pretoria), Gauteng  
Janet Steer, 46 Belmont Avenue, Oranjesicht 8001 (Cape Town), W Cape  
Greg Tarr, PO Box 1873, East London 5201, E Cape  
Guido & Coralle van Besouw, PO Box 829, 3650 (Durban), KwazuluNatal  
Bertus van Sittert, Engelenburgstraat 266, Groenkloof 0181 (Pretoria), Gauteng  
Alta & Frank Venter, Posbus 550, Malmesbury, W Cape  
Tat & Grace Visagie, De Novo, 8 Lindie Road, Somerset West 7130, W Cape

## USA

Annemarie Boudreau, PO Box 74, Fishers Island, NY 06390-0074, New York  
Cathy Craig, 307 Calle Sonora, San Clemente, CA 92672, California  
Robert Kirsner, 816 Hyperion Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90029, California  
Lee Poulsen, 650 South Oak Knoll Ave, Pasadena, CA 91106, California  
Mark Salvage, 9018 Points Drive NE, Yarrow Point, WA 98004, Washington  
James Shields, 17808 Grassy Branch Rd, Noblesville, IN 46060-9237, Indiana  
Robert Turley, Calcasiev Agriculture Ctr, 7101 Gulf Highway, Lake Charles, LA 70607, Louisiana  
Nathaniel Viengkham, 508 NW 90th Street, Vancouver, WA 98665-7654, Washington

## NEW E-MAIL ADDRESSES

### USA

Cathy Craig, California	batlette@ix.netcom.com
Robert Kirsner, California	zs2er@earthlink.net
Lee Poulsen, California	wlp@radar-sci.jpl.nasa.gov
Mark Salvage, Washington	cmsalvage@worldnet.att.net
James Shields, Indiana	jshields@indy.net
Robert Turley, Louisiana	rmturley@aol.com

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

### ITINERARY FOR CLIVIA CLUB SHOWS, CONFERENCE AND TOURS IN SEPTEMBER 1998

Sat	5 Sept 1998	Northern Branch Show, Pretoria Nat. Bot. Garden, 09:00-15:00
Sun	6 Sept 1998	Bring and braai at Velcich House, Pretoria Nat.Bot. Garden, 11:00
Mon	7 Sept 1998	Depart for Northern Province, Levubu
Tues	8 Sept 1998	Levubu
Wed	9 Sept 1998	Woodbush → Lekgalameetse
Thurs	10 Sept 1998	McNeil terraces → God's Window → Pretoria
Fri	11 Sept 1998	Depart for KwaZulu/Natal
Sat	12 Sept 1998	KwaZulu/Natal Branch Show, Royal Show Grounds, Pietermaritzburg
Sun	13 Sept 1998	Karkloof → Kranskop → Greytown
Mon	14 Sept 1998	Eshowe → Zululand → Eston → a KwaZulu/Natal game reserve
Tues	15 Sept 1998	Depart for Eastern Cape, Kei Mouth
Wed	16 Sept 1998	Kei Mouth → East London → Port Alfred
Thurs	17 Sept 1998	Port Alfred → Bathurst → Grahamstown
Fri	18 Sept 1998	Depart for Western Cape, Cape Town
Sat	19 Sept 1998	Cape Province Branch Show, Kirstenbosch Clivia Club Second Quadrennial Conference and visit to Clivia Show
Sun	20 Sept 1998	Cape Province Branch Show Visit to a wine estate and Cape Seed & Bulb (Jim Holmes' nursery)
Mon	21 Sept 1998	Cape Province Branch Show
Tues	22 Sept 1998	Cape Province Branch Show

The Northern Province, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu/Natal and Eastern Province tours will be concerned mainly with field trips looking at *Clivia* in their natural environs. At Lekgalameetse we hope to visit the legendary terraces of Margot and the late Gordon McNeil. For details contact:

Northern: Show	5/9/98	Frikkie Potgieter	27-12-	tel 335 4590	fax 991 0843
Tours	6 - 10/9/98	James Abel	27-12-	tel 47 6406	
KwaZulu/Natal	11 - 14/9/98	Sean Chubb	27-325-	tel 81978	
		Val Thurston	27-322-	tel 41 316	fax 28 028
Eastern Province	15 - 17/9/98	Charl Malan	27-46-	tel 622 7283	fax 636 1086
Western Cape	18 - 22/9/98	Joy Woodward	27-21-	tel 762 1166	fax 797 0002

## NORTHERN BRANCH

Sat 31 October 1998	Northern Branch Annual General Meeting
	Talk - 'Propagation of <i>Clivia</i> ' by Dr David Mycock.
Venue	National Herbarium, Pretoria National Botanical Garden
Time	14:30
Entrance fees	R5,00 for the Pretoria National Botanical Garden

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## FOR SALE

**Advertising.** In future there will be tariffs for advertising in the *Clivia Club Newsletter*:

Full page:	R200,00
½ page:	R100,00
¼ page:	R50,00
per line:	R5,00
A4 separate page insert:	R800,00
A5 separate page insert:	R400,00

**Copies of back volumes.** These are available from the Public Relations secretary. Each year's back copies will cost R25.00 (US\$15.00 or equivalent).

**Membership lists.** Full membership lists are available from the club for R20 (US\$10 or equivalent).

**Seeds.** Please remember to send R50 seed deposit to Koos Geldenhuys if you wish to purchase seed from the *Clivia Club*. Nakamura seeds (when available) are for South African members only. Special South African seeds will be distributed to both overseas and South African members.

**"THE CLIVIA"** by V.A. Thurston, R95,00 a copy plus R5,00 for postage in South Africa. Payment with order. ± 3 weeks printing delay. Cheques to be made out to VA Thurston, Private Bag X6, Maidstone 4380, South Africa. Phone (0322) 41316 after 4pm.

***C. miniata*.** Yellow *clivias* (flowering size) at R250 per plant, excluding freight. Orange *clivias*, ex community pot, leaf length approximately 25cm - 30cm (5-6 leaves on the plant) at R4 per plant (excluding freight). Plants can either be collected at Hilton or can be shipped by courier service (customer to pay freight). Sales through the *Clivia Club* will be on the basis of 15% commission to the Club. Orders are subject to availability of plants and orders will be processed in the order they are received. Telephone (0331)

433477.

***C. miniata***. Yellow year old plantlets - R50,00. Add R3,00 per month from 1 August 1998. Flowering size yellows - R200,00, Orange clivias from R2,00 to R7,00. All plants shipped either in bags or out of ground. Availability . Freight to pay. Call SACP 082 - 9555 433.

***Clivia miniata***. A clump of  $\pm$  100 *C. miniata* plants for sale at R8,10 each. Phone Minnie de Klerk at (011) 964 1989.

***Clivia miniata***. Adult plants, R20,00 and R25,00. Telephone 0832301128.

***Clivia miniata***. Mature plants for R15,00. Telephone (012) 991 0522.

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## **BEGINNER'S LUCK**

If you wish to show Clivia, it is important that they are 'groomed' for the show. Remove old, damaged or diseased leaves well beforehand so that the stalk is not white and unattractive on the day of the show. The day before the show dust and wipe the leaves and remove any debris from the plant. Cut off discoloured or damaged tips of leaves obliquely or as near as possible to the shape of the original leaf tip.

To ensure an upright scape and well dispersed flowers on the umbel, turn your pots regularly. If the flowers are budding too soon try putting them in a cool dark place. If you want to hasten the growth, place them in a warm light spot. Umbels with flowers or seeds may need to be supported. Make sure that this is done neatly and that it does not detract from the flowers.

The containers should be clean and free of weeds. Bark, fresh compost or stones can be placed around the base of the plant.

Everyone is in quite a frenzy preparing for the shows. Depending on whether the flower scapes are too advanced or not sufficiently advanced their show plants will also be getting the cold or the hot or the dark or the light treatment. I've had enough of winter, so I hope I get the latter!

Lily Borer.

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