

CLIVIA NEWS



▼ QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE CLIVIA SOCIETY ▼



VOLUME 15 NUMBER 1 ▼ JANUARY - MARCH 2006

CLIVIA NEWS



THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CLIVIA SOCIETY

1. To coordinate the interests, activities and objectives of constituent Clivia Clubs and associate members;
2. To participate in nature conservation activities in relation to the protection and conservation of the genus Clivia in its natural habitat, to promote the genus Clivia and in that context also to promote the observation of conservation laws and practices;
3. To promote the cultivation, conservation and improvement of the genus Clivia by
 - 3.1 the exchange and mutual dissemination of information amongst constituent Clivia Clubs and associate members;
 - 3.2 where possible, the mutual exchange of plants, seed and pollen amongst constituent Clivia Clubs and associate members; and
 - 3.3 the mutual distribution of specialized knowledge and expertise amongst constituent Clivia Clubs and associate members;
4. To promote the progress of and increase in knowledge of the genus Clivia and to advance it by enabling research to be done and by the accumulation of data and dissemination thereof amongst constituent Clivia Clubs and associate members;
5. To promote interest in and knowledge of the genus Clivia amongst the general public; and
6. To do all such things as may be necessary and appropriate for the promotion of the above mentioned objectives.

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▼ Free State	Hennie van der Mescht
▼ Garden Route	Gerrie Brits
▼ Joburg	Glynn Middlewick

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The *Clivia* Society Newsletter started in black on white dated July 1992, numbered Volume 1 number 1, as a publication called 'Clivia Club'. It formed a means of communication for people interested in the plant genus *Clivia*. It was edited/written by Nick Primich with a frequency of 3, 5, 8 & 5 during the 1st 4 years, using the publication month in the volume.

The frequency was fixed on 4 with vol. 5 # 1 of March 1996.

The date changed to the southern hemisphere seasons with vol. 8 # 1 of Autumn 1999. The 1st three used yellow paper as cover. The name changed to 'CLIVIA CLUB NEWSLETTER' with vol. 9 # 1 Autumn 2000 with full colour photos on the cover pages. Another name change to 'CLIVIA SOCIETY NEWSLETTER' came with vol. 10 # 4 Summer 2000, and in 2005 reverted to a quarterly number.

CLIVIA NEWS is the continuation of this series.



EDITORIAL

We're in the solar equinox. That means another newsletter. After the bumper Xmas issue there is a dearth of material. Old stalwarts of the clubs have however ensured that we have content for this issue. My thanks to Tino Ferero, Welland Cowley and John van der Linde for their contributions. I appeal to all of you out there – please keep me posted with information.

I know there is the web-based interest group but many of the members are not web-active and this is their window on the Clivia world. The Newsletter is a repository of the Society's historiography. What is not recorded is lost to posterity.

I have had the privilege of meeting with the conference committee and from a brief encounter see that this promises to be an occasion that should not be missed. I've also had the pleasure of meeting with Gill Condy of SANBI who is the botanical artist responsible for the set of six stamps depicting all the species that will be issued with the advent of the conference on 6 September 2006. So there is an opportunity to send off a unique postal item from the conference to those back home. The botanical artists will also be mounting an exhibition of their works for sale to coincide with the conference.

The world of clivias has added a new dimension to my range of interests and given cause for some interesting travel ventures. I have also done a fair distance of traveling by car and relate some of my rambles.

In order to further bolster content I've trawled the net for information regarding names associated with clivias.

Then this issue takes on a new look, thanks to the efforts of Freda van Wyk. It is intended to keep the background colour of the cover a constant shade of green in order to give the newsletter an identity, the Clivia green book. I'd be interested to have your views.

We are well into the year, the 2006 Conference is around the corner, and there is a newsletter to be done between then and now.

Let me get down to it. In the meanwhile enjoy this one.

Clivia salutations. ▼

Roger Fisher

ERRATA: I stated that Auriol Batten was member of the Eastern Province Club (CSNL Vol 14 No 3 p 5). I am informed by Willie le Roux (outgoing Chairperson) that, regretfully, she is not.

It was stated in the Garden route Clivia Club Show Report (CSNL Vol 14 No 4 p 27) that Andre Calitz of the PE Clivia Club received six prizes. This should read 'seven prizes'.

The Clivia Society has learnt with regret of the death of David Conway. He was friend to many of the membership and introduced to the Clivia circles through Koopowitz's book 'Clivias'. May his memory live long through his plants. Our condolences to family and friends.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Dear Editor,

Towards the end of October 2005, my husband Dup, came to me and said: *Oumi, ons gaan die huis verkoop en koop waar dit koeler is sodat ons die clivias mooi kan sien blom - ek wil hulle sien blom soos Roly Strachan s'n.* (We are going to sell the house and buy a house in a cooler climate so that the clivias can flower profusely - like Roly Strachan's - I want to see them flower).

Then Dup died unexpectedly. And I was left with a lot of decisions to make - amongst them what to do with the clivias when I relocate. The thought of taking all those plants with me seemed very daunting - still does.

One morning early, after a sleepless and rain filled night, I entered the Clivia house and there, flowering for the first time with raindrops clinging to it, and peeping at me cheekily it sat on a short scape. The flower had a yellow throat with white tepals, only every second tepal sporting a smudge of orange.

So there seemed to lay my answer - it was as if Dup was telling me to take my clivias with me wherever I decided to move to, and together we shall see them flower.

P.S. The scape on this particular plant eventually grew long and the flowers on the pedicel that opened then were no different than that of the first flower. Very little orange on an almost white flower. ▼

Jennifer du Plessis.

PO Box 803, Umtentweni 4235

FEBRUARY 2000

Jennifer, our condolences on your loss, but we're pleased that Dup's clivias still bring you solace - although there remains the problem of space. We wish you well with your future.
Editor

Dear Sirs

Could the Clivia Society please clarify which South African and overseas Clivia clubs are affiliated with the Clivia Society? How does the Clivia Society operate as a world-wide society?

Can overseas members form local interest groups or clubs that are affiliated with the Clivia Society? What is the difference between an interest group and a club? What are the potential benefits or issues that need to be considered before forming an overseas interest group or club? ▼

Regards

Col Wood

Lower Blue Mountains, Sydney, Australia

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The Chairman, Chris Vlok, has intimated that he would be happy to have these questions debated by representatives of different Clivia organisations during the Clivia 2006 Conference - Editor.

Hello All

My term as Chairman of the EP Clivia Club will come to an end on 4th February 2006 and I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and your members for the friendship, kindness and hospitality I enjoyed since 2000 when I became involved in Clivia activities. I was a real "greenie" but a few Clivia fundis took me under their wings and shared their experience and knowledge with me. I believe that all Clivia Enthusiasts throughout the world are part and parcel of a large family supporting one another and I thank you for the wonderful support extended to me over this period. I am rich in Clivia friends and will always treasure your friendship.

I am not disappearing completely from the scene as I will be carrying on with this wonderful hobby and will of course still have the occasional chat with my friends.

Cynthia will also be finishing up as Secretary of our Club and extending her appreciation for all the support she received.

We wish one and all a very healthy 2006. ▼

Regards

Willie & Cynthia Le Roux

Tel: 041-360 3480

NAMES AND THE GENUS CLIVIA

E.P. Zimmerman

Marje Howard-Jones

Son and grandson of German nurserymen, E. P. Zimmerman, arrived in 1922 bringing *Clivia* seeds obtained by his grandfather from the conservatory of Lady Clive, duchess of Northumberland. He traced his unusual legacy to missionary tales of "pools of gold growing in the shade of cork trees on the banks of the Fish River in South Africa," reports that had sent his grandfather to London for a closer look at the exotic plants. It was then that the precious seeds came into the Zimmerman family's possession.

Immigrating to the United States in 1907, E. P. Zimmerman spent fifteen years in search of the right place to plant and develop new strains of *clivias*. Once settled in Carlsbad, it took him sixteen more years of hybridizing through four plant generations to achieve his goal. Nurserymen and plant enthusiasts sought out his long greenhouses to marvel at his collection of over 3,500 plants whose colors ranged from white to pastel shades of yellow, orange and gold. It was not uncommon for a single flower spike to hold as many as thirty blossoms. Zimmerman maintained the orange mother plant in order to have a basis for comparison to the new breeds he worked to stabilize. In spite of the patience and meticulous horticultural skill that his accomplishments represented, the soft-spoken gardener insisted that his success was based on a policy of benign neglect. He advised keeping *clivias* in crowded pots, giving them a minimum of care. "That's the way they like it," he declared.

[Extracted from 'Between Germany and Carlsbad: A High Yielding Bond' in *The Journal of San Diego History*. Spring 1984, Volume 30, Number 2. <http://www.sandiegohistory.org/journal/84spring/carlsbad.htm>]

[This extract adds to what Koopowitz gives us in *Clivias* (2002: 178-9). What is of interest is Zimmerman's direct links to the oral traditions of the German missionaries in South Africa, and his grandfather's access to the nurseries of Lady Clive in Northumberland. I am researching the

German missionary connections in South Africa and their connections with the genus *Clivia*. Any information would be welcome – Editor]

Coromandel

Roger Fisher

The name 'Coromandel' is one that keeps cropping up in these columns.

What is the Coromandel strain?

In about 2002 I visited the Coromandel Estate in Mpumalanga Province located off the Wit-klip road that links the Lydenburg – Dullstroom road to the Lydenburg – Bambi road. This was in my capacity as pro bono advisor to the Mpumalanga Heritage Agency Office. At the time the future of the estate – created as a magnificently landscaped model farm by Sidney Press, founder of Edgars – lay in the balance, since it was to come up for auction. On that visit I spotted the *Clivia* beds between the open ended courtyards of high-walled ashlar. The plants bore full umbels of fat fruit and looked extremely healthy, although these observations were by one who was more interested in them as a garden plant than a *Clivia* maniac.

More recently I returned to the estate which has, in the interim, passed into the ownership of the Coromandel Farmworkers Trust as an empowerment project. The flats of the stable-hands above the stables are now able to be booked as holiday accommodation. The region had recently experienced severe drought and when I went to look at the homestead – an architectural gem of the mid 1970s of Italian design, the architect being Marco Zanuso – I discovered that most of the *clivias* had become stunted brown stumps protruding from dry red dust.

Not only had the drought taken its toll, but where there were plants bearing leaves, these had been devoured by a particularly ghastly red-jacketed locust, although it seems that this is done in their yellow-jacketed adolescent phase.

I started following the trail of leads in order to track down the horticulturalist responsible for

their cultivation. I discovered that the garden had been landscaped by Patrick Watson, who has created, amongst others, the immense gardens of the Lost City, Coromandel House being one of his first commissions. In fact Roberto Burle-Marx, who had at the time visited South Africa, had first been commissioned, but Mrs Victoria Press, a feisty Jewess from the Bronx, did not fancy the design, and so it later manifested somewhere in Brazil. I met with Patrick to find out what he knew. In addition

to saying that there was now too much growth and that the plants needed thinning, he was not approving of these 'hybrid clivias' in the garden! They must have arrived there at Mrs Press' instigation. There is a remnant patch of the endemic *C. caulescens* which must have been planted to Patrick's original design. The roof is a sod covered roof with a grassland on top, interspersed with bulbs and other veld plants, as well as *Cussonia*, and aloes and Natal bottlebrushes.



It seems that Sidney Press, on Patrick's advice, had head-hunted Mike Schurr, horticulturalist to the National Parks in Pretoria. Mike, as it turns out, is a contemporary, colleague and friend of John Winter.

Mike Schurr has a nursery some 30-odd kilometers further north on the Lydenburg - Orighstad road called 'Plantsman'. I went to pay him a visit. I'd been there previously on a Clivia crawl but at the time I was unaware of the association with Coromandel. to page 6





PHOTO – NICHOLAS CLARKE

Klugro Nursery's Clivia stock

from page 5

Then he had had no clivias out for sale since they had been under the locust plague. Apparently the locals have superstitions about killing the creatures and are thus reluctant to do so.

I found out that Mike had come to Coromandel in 1970 on a three year contract which turned into a twenty year stay! It was Sidney Press who said "What about clivias, Mike?" So clivias it was, ordered from the catalogue of the German wholesale seed seller, Blossfeldt.

Mike is of the opinion that the distributor sourced the seeds from a grower in Spain, and they were bought as 'Clivia Selecta', a name that has stuck, and under which Malanseuns, who acquired much of the stock, still sell them. He is unaware of the epithet "Coromandel Robusta" which is heard in Clivia circles. He had, at the zenith of cultivating these plants, a hectare under shade-net.

I must add that the shade-net structures at Coromandel are in themselves well crafted pieces of engineering, now covering straggly and struggling blueberry bushes. He sold the Clivia plants reluctantly, although there was great

demand, wishing to retain the breeding stock. In his time at Coromandel he had planted, amongst his other endeavours, a grove of 60 000 Olives, which the Board of Directors had removed after three consecutive years of hail damage, all though Mike observes that even a damaged fruit yields oil.

In 1990 Mike finally retired from the service of Press and Coromandel, saying he was a plantsman and not a farmer. When he left the stock of Clivia plants was sold out to the trade and collectors, Malanseuns in Pretoria and Klugro in Nelspruit being of the larger takers.

Mike is mystified by the Clivia maniacs who come and stare at his Clivia plants and ask "What Clivia is that?" For him a Clivia is a plant – granted, an attractive plant – but for all that, just another plant. ▼

[My thanks to Sonya Swanepoel (Landscape Architect), Mira Fassler-Kamstra (Architect) and Burt Henner (Landscape) for help with leads and contact details, and Patrick Watson and Mike Schurr for the time and information they so generously gave. Thanks to Nicholas Clarke (Architect) for photography.]

STORIES BEHIND THE COVERS**Cover Photo -
WELLAND COWLEY***Clivia nobilis* "Pearl of the Cape"*Photo credit: Fred Roberts*

A dwarf plant of *Clivia nobilis* in my collection turned out to be an unexpected surprise when it produced an inflorescence of pure yellow and green flowers recently.

In the *Clivia* alliance the yellow-flowered form is a fairly common phenomenon being well represented in *Clivia miniata* as well as *Clivia gardenii* – the newly-described *Clivia gardenii* var. *citrina* being the case in point. The yellow form also occurs in *Clivia robusta* and *Clivia caulescens*. So far a pure yellow form of *Clivia nobilis* has been elusive. There are known cases of yellowish flowers tinged with salmon-pink, a phenomenon which is especially evident as flowers age. A pure yellow and green form is therefore significant when one considers this plant's horticultural potential. There is also great potential for future breeding with the aim to produce new green or yellow interspecific hybrids. Interspecific hybrids usually flower in July, a period when there is a dearth of colour in shady areas in the garden. The potential for *Clivia* interspecific hybrids for use as border plants is therefore significant.

**Back Cover -
SAKKIE NEL***Clivia* stamps around the globe*Image credit: James Abel***China:**

The city of Chang Chun in China declared the *Clivia* their national flower on 11th October 1984. China State Post Bureau issued a set of four special stamps under the title "Clivia" on December 12, 2000. *They have a total face value of 5.20 yuan, and are titled respectively: "Scarlet Kaffir Lily", "Noble Clivia", "Golden Striate Kaffir Lily" and "White Kaffir Lily".* [The plant names are unfortunate in the South African context. – Editor]. *At the same time, a miniature sheet was issued.*

Artist: Zena Xiaolian

Clivia is a perennial plant. Its belt-shaped leaves are flat and bright. They are green all the year round. The single flower has several buds on the top. This plant has beautiful leaves and flowers. It originated in the southern part of Africa and was introduced into China in the mid-19th century. It is popular in northeast China, and is the city flower of Changchun. Yellow, red, pink and white varieties have been developed. Designer of FDC and cancellation: Chen Huimin.

Text sourced from China Philately FDC Insert.

Venda – South Africa

The first definitive issue of postage stamps of Venda (then independent from RSA) was issued on 13 September 1979 and consists of 17 values depicting flowers. As the postal tariff periodically increased, additional values of flowers were issued to cover the need for the new tariff. The 12 cents *Clivia caulescens* stamp was issued on 1st April 1985. The official First Day Cover is numbered as 1.23 .1 – a control block of four stamps was available at the time of issue.

Artist: Dick Findlay

Ciskei – South Africa

This beautiful set of four stamps (16c– Bush Lily, 30c– Harebell, 40c – Butterfly Iris and 50c – Vlei Lily) depicting Protected Flowers, were issued on 17th March 1988 by the Ciskei Homeland. The issue consists of the set of four stamps, an official First Day Cover No.1.25, a set of four Maximum Cards, a set of Control Blocks, a miniature Sheet of 50c– Vlei Lily, a miniature Sheet on Foundation First Day Cover No. C3.

Artist: Auriol Batten

After the 27th April 1994 elections Venda and Ciskei together with Transkei and Bophutatswana were re-incorporated into the Republic of South Africa.

**Western Sahara (Saharawi) –
(Between Mauritania and Morocco)**

This Western Sahara small sheet shows the map of Africa and Madagascar with the border of Western Sahara in the left top corner. The *Clivia miniata* stamp to the value of 200 PTAS has the letters "Sahara Occ RASD" placed in the top right

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corner. The words "Flores Africanas" are printed on the small sheet, indicating that more than one stamp about "flowers of Africa" were possibly issued. It will be most interesting to know how they came about discovering our little secret?

Members with family or friends in Nouadhibou, Ad Dakhla, Boujdour, Al Aiún, and Cap Juby or in the Canary Islands may be of much help. Please contact Sakkie Nel in this regard as well as if you can supply stock at affordable prices. (corgas@absamail.co.za or +27 12 361 6415).

DPR Korea 10 Won

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Northern Korea) issued a *Clivia miniata* stamp for 10 Won. Kindly advise particulars about

prices and where stock can be obtained for Conference purposes. Contact Sakkie Nel corgas@absamail.co.za or +27 12 361 6415.

Japan

Major pioneering work was done by cultivating miniatures like the Japanese Daruma and the variegated Akebonos, Japan has yet to issue stamps depicting this "most beautiful of all flowers". In Clivia circles, Mr. Yoshi Nakamura is such a beloved and valued friend and we are proud to know that he, as a very important Japanese citizen, appeared on a tab to a Japanese stamp depicting a Sumurai warrior.

Affordable stock needed for sale to interested members. Kindly contact Sakkie Nel with information: corgas@absamail.co.za or +27 12 361 6415. ▼

PEOPLE BEHIND THE PLANTS

Welland Cowley

[Welland was asked to provide the CSNL with a potted biography - Editor],

As a schoolboy, back in the 60's, I started growing plants as a hobby. Among the plants which I grew in the greenhouse at my parent's home were Indigenous Orchids as well as *Clivia nobilis*. Before the plant bug bit I was an avid collector of stamps, but soon sold my stamp collection to raise funds to build my first greenhouse and shade house while still a school boy at my parents home in Parsons Hill. One of my greatest thrills was walking in the Indigenous bush around Knysna, climbing the Zuurberg and later exploring the forests around Grahamstown while a student at Rhodes University.

My interest in *Clivia nobilis* started while still a schoolboy after I saw the plants growing at the base of a cliff in dense rocky forest deep in the forest in the Oliphant's Kop area. I was impressed by the plants obvious xerophytic habit (ability to withstand dry conditions) and also its almost lithophytic (ability to grow on rock) habit of often growing on large boulders.

While working as an Industrial Engineer for many years, I continued collecting plants and developing a shade garden suitable for growing clivias. This 'passion' of mine later culminated in

my wife and I starting a nursery which we have been running for 24 years. It was a big step for me to leave a secure job to go into the Nursery Business. I took this step in faith on the strength of a garden layout job which paid R800.00!

Over the years we have been tremendously blessed and our business survived even though water restrictions were introduced in the Port Elizabeth area three times during the 24 year period and it looks like they will soon be introduced again due to dam levels being as low as 40%. Our Nursery now concentrates on Cycads, clivias, Strelitzias, Succulents and Indigenous trees. Over the last 10 years I have been growing and breeding Interspecific hybrids as well as developing improved *Clivia miniata* cultivars. We supply both the local and export market.

It has been a great pleasure to see how the Eastern Province Clivia Club has developed from a fledgling interest group to a major role player in the Clivia world with over 240 members under the auspices of Chairman Willie Le Roux, with assistance from his wife Cynthia, and a capable committee.

Clivias have become a household plant with the Eastern Cape Public and a good future is predicted under our new chairman Andre Calitz.

With my retirement around the corner my wife and I will settle in Sedgfield where I will continue growing clivias as a hobby. ▼

PERSONALITY PARADE

Pat Gore

Tino Ferero

Pat Gore is one of the most colourful personalities in the Clivia fraternity, and one of the best known and well liked Clivia enthusiasts, not only in Gauteng and the Northern Clivia Club, but throughout South Africa and many other countries. Most South African and overseas Clivia lovers visiting Pretoria usually visit Pat and Yvonne Gore to see one of the finest collections of clivias in South Africa and to enjoy their wonderful friendliness and hospitality.

Pat's love for plants started when he was a youngster of about 8 or 9 years of age. His parents lived in Louis Trichardt (now Makhado) in the then Northern Transvaal (now Limpopo Province), and he used to love walking in the veld and climbing mountains to collect bulbs and succulents. Even at that young age he would visit local nurseries to buy plants such as agapanthus, crinums, cacti and aloes.

In the early 1960s the aloe craze hit him and he became a keen collector of aloes and a member of the Aloe Society and Operation Wildflower. At more or less the same time he also became an avid collector of cycads, and at one stage had 152 cycads representing all the types with the exception of *E. woodii*.

His interest in clivias started in 1972 with clivias bought from the Bosbok Nursery in Louis Trichardt. In about 1978 he obtained his first yellows and some other colours from Cynthia Giddy and Dick Jardine, and then the Clivia bug really bit him.

In the 1980s he bought a collection of clivias from Dawie Pieterse, and out of this collection he got his famous Diana. In 1993 he and Frikkie Potgieter bought out the plants at the Coromandel Nursery in Mpumalanga. These plants included excellent broad leaves, reds, pastels and other colours.



Pat Gore

PHOTO - HOTTIE HUMAN

Pat was not a founder member of the Clivia Club, but has a letter dated 22 October 1993 from Nick Primich welcoming him as a member of the club. The first show at which he exhibited was the 1994 Pretoria Show. Since then he has exhibited at each Pretoria Show, as well as at shows in Johannesburg and Pietermaritzburg. His plants have won many major sections at the various shows.

Pat also obtained many of the good plants in his collection from the late Joe Pretorius, Nick Primich, Dr Bing Wiese, Margo McNeil, the late Gert Wiese, Sean Chubb and Charl Malan. He has also grown

excellent plants from seed imported from Yoshi Nakamura, Bill Morris, Keith Hammett and others. Pat loves to visit the Clivia shows across the country. This year alone he visited the shows at Newcastle, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, Western Cape and Eastern Cape.

Pat does not name all his plants because there are just too many of very top quality. Some of his named ones have become very famous and off-sets from these plants demand fairly high prices. Here one thinks of Diana, Pat's Gold, Morné Bouquet, Fighting Port, Red Velvet, Beetroot and many others.

Pat's interest lies mainly in the flowers, but he also has some very fine specimens of broad leaves, variegateds, Darumas and Light of Buddha.

It has often been said that the real enjoyment of this fascinating hobby does not only lie in the growing of clivias with their amazing variations and beautiful flowers, but that it also especially lies in getting to know the people who collect and grow them.

For many of us it has been an honour and privilege to have gotten to know one of the truly great characters of the Clivia fraternity in South Africa. We look forward to many more exceptional clivias and Clivia seed that will still come from his collection. ▼

CLIVIA HABITATS

Pale forms of *Clivia nobilis*

Welland Cowley

The lighter colour forms of *Clivia nobilis* are to be found in the more westerly populations of the Eastern Cape.

The *Clivia nobilis* population west of Grahamstown exhibits such an astonishing range of pastel colours that it was decided to visit the population in order to study the various colour forms.



Clivia nobilis west of Grahamstown grows in typical evergreen afro-mountain forest to be found on the foothills and southern slopes of the Zuurberg Range.

The topography of the area is interesting. The lower slopes are clothed in mountain fynbos where some of the dominant plants are *Pelargonium reniforme*, *Erica canaliculata*, *Bulbine altissima*, *Hypoxis stellipilis* and *Watsonia knysnana*. As the altitude increases the fynbos is gradually overtaken by subtropical thicket vegetation. *Acacia karoo*, *Rhus chirindensis* and *Burchellia bubalina* are some of the small trees represented here. At this level some of the first *Clivia nobilis* may be encountered growing on steep slopes in what could be termed pioneer forest.

On our visit to this population no dense stands of *Clivia nobilis* were seen at the lower level. It was noticed that most plants were dwarf and were growing in a loamy soil which is uncharacteristic as *nobilis* usually occurs in humus-rich compost. It was also clear that not many of the plants had flowered even though it was September – this area receives a much higher light transmission due to lack of density of the canopy and open areas in the thicket.



PHOTOS - WELLAND COWLEY



PHOTOS - WELAND COWLEY

At still higher altitude the thorny thicket vegetation is replaced by true afro-montaine forest. Some of the larger tree species encountered here are: *Harpephyllum caffrum*, *Cussonia spicata*, and *Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus*. The canopy at this level is much denser and the terrain is extremely rocky. This made going difficult. We were amazed at the numbers of *Clivia nobilis* to be seen occurring in such dense stands that they were the most dominant plants on the forest floor. The population is extremely healthy with evidence of many seedlings and is not deemed threatened at this stage. While there is some evidence of degradation due to the harvesting of plants for the local medicine trade the population should remain healthy due to the rugged nature of the terrain.

It was interesting to see that some plants have adopted a semi-lithophytic habit and were found to be growing on the top of large boulders in the thin layer of leaf litter to be found there with no evidence of stunting.

Many plants were in flower at the time of our visit and many others were in fruit. The flower colours ranged from light peach to orange/ red. This is in contrast to *nobilis* populations in the dunes along the East Coast near East London where the predominant colour is dark orange to red.



In its natural habitat in the Zuurberg Mountains *Clivia nobilis* is associated with *Dracaena alettriformis* (Forest dragon tree) and *Rumohra adianthiformis* (Seven-weeks fern). *to page 12*



PHOTO - WELLAND COWLEY

Plants damaged in habitat by muti collectors

from page 11

The Southern slopes of the Zuurberg mountains receive relief rainfall and at higher altitudes the precipitation is much higher (It was raining when we came down the mountain) with the result that Epiphytic orchids such as *Mystacidium capense* co-exist in the canopy above the clivias.

As we made our way down the slippery slopes

through the forest in the now-steady rain we couldn't help but wonder how old these mountains were. How old was this forest? What plants thrived here? What animals roamed here at the dawn of Creation?

Perhaps only the *Clivia nobilis* in their lofty fortress now far above us knows the answers. Perhaps we never will. ▼

CLIVIA EXCURSIONS

New Zealand in October 2005...

John van der Linde

My wife and I were invited by the New Zealand Clivia Club to attend their Show and two of their Clivia exhibitions, to help promote Clivia and to talk to members. The Club already has over 200 members, the vast majority being on the North Island, with 50% from outside Auckland. The Club is dynamic and is growing fast. We were delighted to

accept, as we also had old friends to see in NZ and a sister to visit in Sydney, on the way home. The timing was right, coming after the main Cape Town flowering season, so I could leave my precious plants!

What aspects of our visit stood out for me? Well, my eyes were those of someone wearing many hats (If that makes sense to you!): Clivia fancier, grower, breeder, seller, helper at Shows, amateur photographer, Club Committee member, and someone on the look-out for bright ideas for all of the above.

We arrived just in time for the Auckland Show, held on 7/8 October at the Botanical Gardens in

a superb "all glass" purpose-built venue used for flower shows. The natural lighting showed off the plants very well. There is no competition judging, but I liked the way they instead involve the public in voting for "The peoples' favourite". The plant chosen may not always be a plant for the purists, but the approach gives a useful indication to growers/sellers of the public's then current taste. But the big question is: what will excite the public next year?

I had always heard that NZ was the place to go to see dark orange/red miniatas, so I was surprised to note the high proportion of yellows on show, some of them quite magnificent, and the relatively small number of dark orange/reds then to be seen. I was told that many plants had flowered earlier than usual that year. However, what impressed me as a breeder was how top growers have line-bred with particular well-known plants; Terry Hatch with his Aberconway Yellow, Ian Duncalf with Solomone stock, Murray Gow with 'Sir John Thouron', and David Brundell with Vico Yellow. Alick McLeman, again, is working on totally different lines, particularly in developing his peaches. I contrast this more disciplined approach with that more often followed in South Africa, where many of us cross-pollinate rather haphazardly.

When visiting another country one almost instinctively compares prices. I saw a magnificent yellow Clivia, with at least two umbels of flowers, sold at the Show for \$60. That plant would have cost say R300 here, more than the R264 straight conversion to South African currency.

We enjoyed our visits to the large properties of Keith Hammett, David Brundell, Terry Hatch and Ian Duncalf, and appreciated the variety of other plants that they have the space to grow. The average South African Clivia grower, usually on a smallish suburban property, is often swamped by clivias, with other plants pushed into the back-ground. It is easy for well-balanced and broad

interest to be replaced by a narrow Clivia obsession – just see our place! Maybe other NZCC members, on smaller properties, have the same problem?

We also enjoyed the social Clivia Club get-togethers in Auckland, Tauranga and Oakura and I was more than once reminded of what a member of a daylily club somewhere said: "I joined for the plants – I stay for the people".

Our stay in NZ reached a stunning climax with a four day visit right at the end of October to the privately-owned magnificent Ngamamaku Gardens, at Oakura, near New Plymouth, the region where the annual Taranaki Rhododendron Festival was in full swing, with 45 (yes, 45!) gardens open to the public. People come from all over the world to see flowers like I have never seen in my life! Absolutely unbelievable!

I could not stop taking pictures. What a great venue for an end-of-season Clivia exhibition! It seems to me that the NZCC has a clear strategy to get exposure and grow interest in clivias by – I can think of no other word – "piggybacking" on other Shows/Festivals which pull in the crowds. May the NZCC go from strength to strength.

Since arriving home I have set out to 'spread the word' about NZ, their clivias, and the super people that we met. I have arranged to speak about our trip to South African Clubs and have already spoken to the Cape and the Garden Route Clubs. My pictures have been an eye-opener to many and I hope will encourage South African Clivia folk to visit NZ, especially for their planned October 2008 International Conference, after the end of our mainly-September flowering season. Thanks to the NZCC for a memorable experience.

Would we go again? You bet we would!

(John and Beth also met with Clivia growers in Melbourne and Sydney on the Australian leg of their trip. John will tell us about that in the next Newsletter. The Editor). ▼

DUNAVERTY COUNTRY ESTATE

Situated 15km out of Pietermaritzburg, on the Otto's Bluff Road, this recently renovated old family home is situated in park-like surroundings. You can choose to relax in the garden or go for a walk, do some bird watching or relax around the pool.

Contact Miranda Train on 083 254 0796 or e-mail us on mbrits@3i.co.za

GROWERS AND BREEDERS NOTES

The importance of the flower pedicels in selective breeding of variegated Clivia

John van der Linde

Synopsis: It appears that the degree of variegation in the pedicels (stalks) of the flowers of variegated Clivia may be the best guide for pollinating them to produce desirable variegated progeny with few albinos.

Much has been written on what type of variegation should be selected in the parent plants to avoid albinos when breeding variegated Clivia. For example, it has been suggested that selfing a variegated plant can result in 100% albinos. More recently there has been a discussion by members of the Clivia Enthusiasts Group about the possible relationship between variegation in the mother plant's leaves and fruit and that in the leaves of plants grown from the seed in each fruit.

Following a conversation with Harold Koopowitz at the Pietermaritzburg International Clivia Conference in September 2002, I did an experiment. I wanted to study the extent to which variegation in a mother Clivia plant, carried up the stem (peduncle), through the stalks (pedicels) bearing the flowers, and eventually to the fruit, influenced variegation in the leaves of the resulting seedlings.

I pollinated a plant with variegated leaves. This is an extremely vigorous and attractive light orange, which is split for yellow. I harvested the fruit in 2003, carefully noting the extent of variegation on each fruit and the pedicel bearing it. I germinated and planted the seeds in seed trays, separated into the fruit/pedicel categories described below. In April 2004, i.e. about 6 months after planting, I potted up the seedlings and noted the results. I have dug up my notes from which I have compiled the summary below:

I had used three different pollens. The first pollen was from a good broad-leaf orange, with no variegation in its leaves. The resulting seeds, from non-variegated fruit borne on a variegated pedicel, gave me 9 seedlings, of which 4 had

"good" (as subjectively defined below) variegation, 2 had slight striping, 2 had no stripes, and one was an albino, which I took to mean a plant which I assessed as having no further chance of survival due to an insufficiency of chlorophyll in the then existing leaves.

Secondly I self-pollinated a flower on a non-variegated pedicel. This also gave rise to a non-variegated fruit, despite the variegation in the leaves of the (mother) plant from which I took the pollen. There were 5 seedlings, none of which had any variegation in their leaves at 6 months. There were no albinos.

The remaining flowers were pollinated with pollen from a non-variegated yellow. As to inherited flower colour as indicated by stem colour, half of the resulting 74 seedlings had pigmented stems and half had green stems, as expected.

The variegation results from that pollination were as follows:

Lightly variegated fruit on variegated pedicels gave me 17 seedlings, 11 of which had leaves with "good" variegation, 2 were slightly striped at 6 months, one had no stripes, and 3 were albinos.

Heavily variegated (subjectively defined by me as having a significant amount of striping wider than pin-stripe) fruit was borne (as Harold Koopowitz had led me to expect) on pedicels which were also heavily variegated. There were 22 seedlings, 5 of which had "good" variegation, one slight striping, and - significantly - 16 were albinos.

Non-variegated fruit borne on non-variegated pedicels gave me 35 seedlings, 15 of which had "good" variegation, 12 had slight striping, and 4 had no stripes. There were 4 albinos.

Aggregating the results for all 74 seedlings of the same non-variegated yellow pollen parentage across the fruit/pedicel combinations, I found:

- 31 (42%) had "good" variegation, 16 of which had green stems,
- 15 (20%) had slightly variegated leaves, 5 of which had green stems,
- 5 (7%) had no variegation, 3 of which had green stems,
- 23 (31%) were albinos, 13 of which had green stems.

Now, what is "good" variegation? It depends on what each person likes – it really is "different strokes for different folks", if you will excuse the pun. I suppose I was just isolating what I considered, at the early age of 6 months, those then looking potentially most saleable on the basis of their variegation.

Would the results, particularly the percentage of albinos, have been different had I used other pollens? It would be difficult (impossible?) to tell from an experiment like mine, even if I compared the results of only two large-scale pollinations. This is because one cannot find any two pedicels that are exactly the same in order to do "like-for-like" comparable pollinations with the two different pollens; the pattern of variegation on each pedicel and resultant fruit is unique – it seems to have a major influence on the seeds inside it, regardless of any influence the pollen parent may have.

I don't want to draw general conclusions from my particular results, other than to say, in summary:

Results will certainly vary from mother plant to mother plant.

They may also be pollen parent influenced, but, as I said, this cannot be shown in an experiment such as mine. They may even vary from year to

year for the same crosses.

In my view, leaf variegation, on its own, is an insufficient guide to the variegation that can be expected in seedlings

To produce statistically significant results, any experiment like this should be large scale, and good records should be kept, including records of seeds that may not have germinated and seedlings that may not have survived to the date when the variegation measurements are made. My experiment did not control for this aspect. Also, categorizing the degree of variegation of fruit, pedicels and leaves is inevitably a subjective business – your ideas of "good" variegation and mine could be quite different.

It does seem possible though, right at the pollination stage, to take steps to minimize the percentage of albino seedlings that you are eventually likely to get:

Follow Harold Koopowitz' advice and look at your flowers, and the pedicels bearing them. I suggest you consider pollinating only the flowers on pedicels which are not variegated or which are only lightly variegated. As a guide, look also at the variegation on the peduncle, flowing through to the pedicels. In due course this variegation is likely to flow through to the fruits that you will obtain. Evidence from various growers, including my experiment above, would suggest that the wider the stripes flowing through to the fruit, the greater the probability of obtaining a higher percentage of albino seedlings.

Finally, I want to thank Mick Dower for the assistance he gave me in improving the initial drafts of this article. ▼

Photo competition

With the Northern Hemispheres *Clivia* flowering season in full swing this serves as a reminder about the Photographic Competition. [See CSNL Vol 13 No 3 p28 for entry form and www.cliviasociety.org].

I hope even more will participate this year as we rely on the stunning and unusual pictures we receive for the Yearbook. The photos are of varying standards but all are welcome as we try to use pictures from as many different people as possible.

Good Luck! ▼

Claude Felbert

CLIVIA 2006 CONFERENCE

4th International Clivia Conference

6 th & 7 th September 2006

Pretoria, South Africa

On behalf of the Clivia Society and the Northern Clivia Club, we would like to invite you to experience the world of the *Clivia* and meet with other Clivia Enthusiasts in September 2006 at the 4th International Clivia Conference. This will be the highlight of our botanical calendar and a showcase for developments in our knowledge of the genus *Clivia* and the strides that we have made in its ennoblement and popularisation.

A magnificent show (9 & 10 September) will accompany and complement the conference, which will be addressed by speakers from all over the Clivia world.

Three major themes have been identified for this conference:

- Which way for *Clivia* – future perspectives: what do we need to do?
- Recording *Clivia*: the why, the what & the how.
- Natures gift: diversity, habitat & evolution

South African National Clivia Show

In conjunction with the conference, the National Clivia Show will be held as a showcase of the Clivia Growers art where the very best of *Clivia* will be on display. In addition to the many plants on show, a wide variety of plants will be offered for sale by top growers. Start now to prepare your plants!

Auction

An auction is planned as one of the highlights of Clivia 2006 where a selection of the best clivias available will be up for grabs. Closer to the time, all the accepted plants will be illustrated on the website as the catalogue is finalised.

Tours and Other Shows

A number of pre- and post-conference tours have been planned to take the Clivia Enthusiast around all the *Clivia* habitats in South Africa as well as visits to as many regional shows as possible. For many, time is limited so we have tried to compress activities into the minimum period. The conference is timed for the normal flowering period of *C. miniata*, which starts in the north, followed by the east and then the south coast (from west to east). This has determined the timing of the regional shows so we have planned the habitat tours in between them. The show and tour program covers most of South Africa's scenic and botanic areas and is planned to be unforgettable.

Accommodation will be available in the homes of local enthusiasts or in B&B's and hotels. We anticipate a keen interest in the proposed program, so if you are interested in participating please book your accommodation well in advance. ▼

Contact Details

For further information or to have your name added to the mailing list for Clivia 2006, please contact the Conference Secretary at clivia2006@diviasociety.org.

Clivia 2006, P O Box 74868, Lynnwood Ridge, 0040, South Africa

Tel: +27 12 8041899 • Fax: +27 12 8048892 • Email: www.cliviasociety.org

Events & Activities

DATE	EVENTS & ACTIVITIES
Mon 28 August to Fri 1 September	Bulb Society conference in Cape Town and Western Cape visits
Sat 2 September	Western Cape visits Northern KwaZulu-Natal Show in Newcastle Show of Lowveld Interest Group in Nelspruit
Sun 3 September Mon 4 September	Trips around Gauteng
Tue 5 September 17:00-18:00 18:00	Conference Early conference registration Informal social function
Wed 6 September Thu 7 September	Clivia 2006 Conference
Fri 8 September	Gauteng day trips (such as Soweto, de Wildt and Rietvlei Nature Reserves, Apartheid Museum, Cradle of Humankind, Gold Reef City, Cullinan Diamond Mine) and visits to local growers in Pretoria. Contact Sure Travel Studio to arrange your day trips.
Sat 9 September	South African National Clivia Show in Pretoria. Evening – Clivia auction
Sun 10 September	South African National Clivia Show in Pretoria Visits to growers in Pretoria
Mon 11 September to Thu 14 September	Caulescens tour
Fri 15 September	Travel or at leisure
Sat 16 September	Joburg Clivia Club Show in Johannesburg, Gauteng KwaZulu-Natal Clivia Club show in Pietermaritzburg.
Sun 17 September	KwaZulu-Natal Midlands Tour to <i>miniata</i> & <i>gardenii</i> habitats.
Mon 18 September	KwaZulu-Natal South Coast Tour to <i>miniata</i> , <i>gardenii</i> & <i>robusta</i> habitats.
Tuesday 19 September	Tour to collections of Roly Strachan and Sean Chubb.
Wed 20 September	Visit <i>Clivia nobilis</i> habitat near Kei Mouth.
Thursday 21 September	Visit <i>Clivia nobilis</i> habitats near Port Alfred and Grahamstown.
Friday 22 September auction	(a) Eastern Province Clivia Show in Port Elizabeth followed by Clivia and braai (barbeque). Visits to local growers or Kragga Gamma Game Park, (b) Depart for Cape Town to attend Cape Clivia Club Show. (c) Attend Free State Clivia Club Show in Bloemfontein
Saturday 23 September	Eastern Province Clivia Club Show in Port Elizabeth. Cape Clivia Club Show in Bellville Civic Centre (Cape Town).
Sunday 24 September Monday 25 September	Visit to the Western Cape
Tue 26 September Thursday 28 September	Visit to the Western Cape
Friday 29 September	Travel to George to attend Garden Route Clivia Club Show
Saturday 30 September	Garden Route Clivia Club Show in George Visits to <i>Clivia mirabilis</i> in habitat can be arranged – contact Hein Grebe

Clivia on postage stamps

Our First "Madness"

Countries worldwide normally depict aspects on their postage stamps of which they are very proud or which illustrates their heritage or culture at best and bound them together as a united nation.

A "sports mad" country like South Africa was as recently as 1961 one of only four countries world wide, who were in danger of being last to issue a postage stamp reflecting any kind of sport. In his book "Sports Stamps (1961)". The Swede, Carl- Olof Enhagen, referred to the fact that only Andorra, Chile, Ethiopia and South Africa have as yet to issue stamps on Sports. He found it especially strange that the "Springboks", who were excellent opponents and competitors with various Olympic records, had never honoured any of their athletes.

South Africa issued two rugby stamps on the 8th May 1964 to commemorate the 75th jubilee of the South African Rugby Board and thereby barely beat Andorra into the last position (1966). Andorra is a small country (175 square miles) in the Pyrenees Mountains between France and Spain.

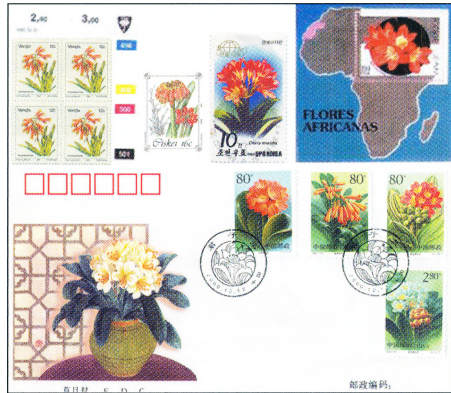
Our Second "Madness"

Most Capetonians do believe that one can drink too much wine, but never enough. Likewise, Clivia growers believe that one may have too many Clivia plants, but never ever enough! Add to that, the fact that we may have our favorite beauties on tiny pieces of paper called postage stamps and we will try to jump the moon for joy. Although Clivia is indigenous to South Africa and Swaziland, both countries were beaten hands down by at least five postal administrations worldwide.

[See Stories behind the Covers]

South Africa: 6 September 2006

On the first day of the International Clivia Conference to be held in Pretoria, the South African Postal Authority will issue a set of six stamps with Clivia artwork. We were told that all six would be standard postage tariff (R1.85). A full sheet of stamps will contain the six different



stamps at about R12.00 per sheet. It is very difficult to advise anybody to buy the stamps in mint condition or cancelled (used). Best practice will be to try and buy both if affordable, and because you like them and "not for making a major investment" in doing so.

An official First Day Cover will definitely exist but this is a wonderful opportunity for members to design their own first day cover and on the day of issue buy the stamps and have the envelope signed by some of the important people at the conference, have your stamps hand cancelled and send your envelope through the postal channel. Hold thumbs that nobody likes your beauty so much that "it will be lost in transit".

Substantial quantities of these items will be available and members need not fear that he or she will lose out in obtaining some. Watch the Clivia Society website for particulars about prices, availability and how to order.

Kathy Anderson of the USA, who collects flowers on stamps, will surely look forward to add this hopefully beautiful addition to her all ready wonderful collection.

People interested in philately and thematic collecting now have a wonderful opportunity to get and have the complete set of international stamps of Clivia.

Happy collecting to everybody. ▼

Sakkie Nel

Convener of Northern Clivia Club Auction
February 17, 2006; corgas@absamail.co.za

ADVERTISEMENTS

Tariffs for advertising in the Clivia Society Newsletter:

Smalls (1 to 6 lines):	R25.00
Smalls (7 to 10 lines):	R30.00
Quarter page:	R70.00
Half page:	R125.00
Full Page:	R250.00
A5 separate page insert:	R600.00
A4 separate page insert:	R800.00

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

FROM THE CLIVIA SOCIETY

Overseas members can order back volume copies of the Yearbooks and Newsletters (since 1992) via the society. South African members should approach their local branches. We must

point out that it is difficult to quote a fixed price without knowing the method of payment and delivery.

We suggest you contact Bossie de Kock (the treasurer) via e-mail at: bossiedekock@absamail.co.za or by fax at +27 12 804 8892 and list the items you are interested in as well as the name of the country in which you reside. Bossie would then be in a position to suggest the most economical option. Australian, UK, New Zealand and USA members are reminded that they can order via Ken Smith, Dr Hamish Sloan, Di Smith and James Black respectively – see inner back pages for contact details.

Also note that further discounts can be negotiated with Bossie for orders exceeding 10 of a specific item. The items listed in the table are available. ▼

Item	Approximate price (US \$)*
Yearbook 7	15
Yearbook 6	15
Yearbook 5	out of stock
Yearbook 4	10
Yearbook 3	10
Yearbook 2	10
Yearbook 1	out of stock
Cultivation of Clivias	15
Volumes 1(1992) to 11 (2002) of newsletters	10 per volume
Set of volumes 1 to 10	available on request
International membership list – hard copy	2
International membership list – electronic format	No charge

*Including postage and banking charges if paid by credit card. Contact Bossie de Kock for quotation re payments made by cheque.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

Clivia species, interspecifics and specialties.

Participate in our coordinated imports and exports of seeds and plants – Asia, ANZ, N. Am. & Eu. Connie Abel, Pretoria, +27-12-3616406 or jcabel@absamail.co.za

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

Clivia miniata. Seed R100 per kilogram. Year old plants R2 each. Roly Strachan, Box 5, 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.

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.

ThurLOW Flora: We have on offer a large variety of carefully bred seedlings and mature plants for sale. We specialize in pastel colours, oddities, species and original wild collected and named clones of Clivia. Mail order and visitors welcome. For our latest plant list please contact Sean and Terri Chubb. Tel: 031 7811978 e-mail: terric@iafrica.com. We also have available a few hundred different named daylily clones. ▼

CLIVIA CLUBS AND INTEREST GROUPS

South African National Clivia Show

9 & 10 SEPTEMBER 2006**C D- DATES)**

Enquiries: Frikkie Potgieter

Tel: 012 335 4590 • Cell: 082 979 4436

E-mail: christoto@absa.co.za

Date	Action
10 May	Clivia enthusiasts are invited to submit applications for sale stalls.
10 June	Notification to successful applicants.
10 July	Submit signed contract and early bird payment
10 August	Final payment.
19 August	Allocation of stalls.
8 Sep	Setting up of stalls.

Full details will be available soon at
www.cliviasociety.org

CLIVIA-ARTA

The Noble Lady Clive, Cape and Pearls

Helen Sanders**LATE NEWS**

From the Clivia Society Chairperson

Chris Vlok

Wow, what an excellent newsletter – and I do not only refer to the new look (thank you Freda). Thank you Roger for the time, the initiative and especially all your research that went into this publication. Thank you also to those who have contributed by:

- Submitting snippets and/or articles for the publication
- Assisting with the proofreading.

Northern Clivia Club auction entries

If you have not yet entered, there are few places left for select plants. Send in your entries as soon as possible. Your contact person is Sakkie Nel (corgas@absamail.co.za or +27 12 361 6415).

Conference bags

If you are unable to attend Clivia2006 but would like to have a conference bag (see Clivia Bags at http://www.cliviasociety.org/clivia2006/fresh_news.php), contact the Society secretary. Limited number available.

To make your participation of post-conference tours and other regional shows more affordable, the organising committee are busy putting a tour bus in place with which you can travel from Pretoria to Pietermaritzburg, go on the three KwaZulu-Natal habitat tours, proceed to the Eastern Cape to go on the *Clivia Nobilis* habitat tours and attend the Eastern Province Clivia Club show in Port Elizabeth. Please contact James Abel at jcabel@absamail.co.za or tel +27 12 361 6406 for more detail. ▼

REPRESENTATIVES OF CLIVIA ENTHUSIASTS

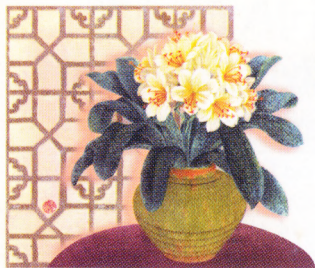
- ▼ Tony Barnes Ngamamaku, 1521 Surf Highway 45, R.D.4 New Plymouth, 4061 New Zealand. Tel: 64-6-752 7873; e-mail: tony.john@xtra.co.nz
- ▼ Ken Smith 593 Hawkesbury Rd., Winmalee, NSW 2777, Australia. Tel: +61 2 47543287; e-mail: cliviasmith@hotmail.com
- ▼ Aart van Voorst Frederick Hendriklaan 49, Hillegom, TE 2181, Netherlands Tel: +31 252529679; email: a.v.voorst@freeler.nl
- ▼ James Black 10606 North 166th East Ave., Owasso, OK 74055 USA Tel: (918) 272-4623; e-mail: jbf16falcon@yahoo.com
- ▼ Dr Hamish Sloan 40 Wendan Road, Newbury, Berkshire RG14 7AF, England, UK Tel: 044 1635 47417; e-mail: Hamish.sloan@virgin.net

OTHER OVERSEAS CONTACT PERSONS FOR MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

- ▼ New Zealand Di Smith, 71 Taylor Road, Mangere Bridge, Auckland, New Zealand Tel: (09) 634 6807 or 021 231 9200; e-mail: dismith@clear.net.nz

CONTACT DETAILS FOR CLIVIA CLUBS AND INTEREST GROUPS

- ▼ Cape Clivia Club Joy Woodward (Secretary). PO Box 53219, Kenilworth 7745 Tel/Fax: 021 671 4687; e-mail: capeclivia@ibox.co.za
- ▼ Eastern Province Clivia Club Andre Calitz (Chairperson) Tel: 082- 574 9058 (h) 041-367 4476 e-mail: acalitz@metropolitan.co.za
- ▼ Free State Clivia Club Hennie van der Mescht, 18 Mettam Street, Fichardt Park, Bloemfontein, 9322. Tel: +27 51 522 9530 Fax +27 51 436 4340; e-mail: vandermescht@absamail.co.za
- ▼ Garden Route Clivia Club Gerrie Brits (Chairperson). Tel: +27 44 8746233 a/h Fax: +27 44 8707550 Cell: 082 921 7963; e-mail: Gerrie.Brits@za.sabmiller.com
- ▼ Joburg Clivia Club Glynn Middlewick (Chairperson). 2 Willow Road, Northcliff, 2195 Tel: +27 11 476 1463; e-mail: gcmidd@mweb.co.za
- ▼ KwaZulu-Natal Clivia Club Sean Chubb (Chairperson). Thurlow Farm, PO Box 126, Eston, 3740 Tel & Fax: +27 31 781 1978; e-mail: terric@iafrica.com
- ▼ Northern Clivia Club Lena van der Merwe (Secretary). PO Box 74868, Lynnwood Ridge, 0040 Tel & Fax: +27 12 804 8892; e-mail: nclivia@mweb.co.za
- ▼ Waterberg Boslelieklub An Jacobs. PO Box 3893, Nylstroom, 0510 Tel & Fax: +27 14 717 23674; e-mail: johanan@pop.co.za
- ▼ Border Interest Group John Roderick. PO Box 2429, Beacon Bay, 5205. Tel: +27 82 567/ 7069; Fax: 0866124473; e-mail: jroderick@imaginet.co.za
- ▼ Lowveld Interest Group Ian Radmore (Secretary). PO Box 1146, White River, 1240 Tel: +27 13 751 2051; e-mail: ian@nelvet1.agric.za
- ▼ Northern KZN Hottie Human (Chairperson). PO Box 20244, Newcastle, 2940 Tel: +27 34 3181327 or +27 82 290 6332; e-mail: hottie@crazyweb.co.za
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首日封 F D C



邮政编码:



2000-24 大花君子兰 (4-1) T



首日封 F D C



【君子兰】
君子兰，多年生草本植物，原产非洲南部。其花大，呈喇叭状，色彩艳丽，有红、橙、黄、白、绿等色。君子兰的叶片宽大，呈带状，排列整齐，四季常青。君子兰的花期一般在冬末春初，花期长，观赏价值高。君子兰的果实为浆果，成熟时呈红色。君子兰的根茎粗壮，呈块状，具有储水功能。君子兰的繁殖方式为分株繁殖。君子兰的栽培要点是：喜温暖湿润的环境，不耐寒，不耐旱，不耐涝。君子兰的土壤要求排水良好，富含腐殖质。君子兰的养护要点是：保持土壤湿润，避免积水。君子兰的病虫害防治：君子兰易患炭疽病、叶斑病、根腐病等。君子兰的繁殖要点是：选择健康的母株，在春季或秋季进行分株。君子兰的观赏价值：君子兰的花姿优雅，色彩艳丽，是室内盆栽的佳品。君子兰的寓意：君子兰象征着高洁、坚强、永恒的美丽。君子兰的别名：君子兰的别名有兰君子、兰君子兰、君子兰。



2000-24 大花君子兰 (4-2) T



2000-24 金盏君子兰 (4-3) T



12c
1985
Dick Finley



FLORES AFRICANAS

邮政编码:



10 cent
1989 DPR KOREA
조영우로



2000-24 白花君子兰 (4-4) T



16c
1985
Pisikei