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CLIVIA NEWS

& QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER OF THE CLIVIA SOCIETY &



VOLUME 19 NUMBER 4 & OCTOBER - DECEMBER 2010

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 activities for the protection and conservation of the genus *Clivia* in its natural habitat, thereby advance the protection of the natural habitats and naturally occurring populations of the genus *Clivia* in accordance with the laws and practices of conservation;
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 specialised 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 abovementioned objectives.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL ANYONE WISHING TO ADVERTISE OR WHO KNOWS OF POTENTIAL SPONSORS OR ADVERTISERS PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH SAKKIE NEL IN THIS REGARD - SEE INNER COVER FOR CONTACT DETAILS.

The Clivia Society Newsletter started as a black on white news-sheet dated July 1992, numbered Volume 1 number 1, 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 first 4 years, using the publication month in the volume.

The frequency was fixed on four annually with Vol. 5 No 1 of March 1996.

The date changed to the southern hemisphere seasons with Vol. 8 No 1 of Autumn 1999. The first three used yellow paper as cover. The name changed to 'CLIVIA CLUB NEWSLETTER' with Vol. 9 No 1 Autumn 2000 with full colour photos on the cover pages. Another name change to 'CLIVIA SOCIETY NEWSLETTER' came with Vol. 10 No 4 Summer 2000, and in 2005 reverted to a quarterly number.

CLIVIA NEWS is the continuation of this series.

EDITORIAL

The 5th Quadrennial International Clivia Conference, has come and gone. There were not quite the large delegation of international visitors as at the previous, but it gave chance to meet and get to know each other just that little bit better, the fermented fruit of the vine conspiring to foster convivia-lity! Since I am amongst friends I can tell you why I was unfortunately unable to attend the follow-up auction, tours and Cape Clivia Club Show since the South African Institute of Architects conferred on me their prestigious 'Writers and Critics Award' at their annual gala dinner at the Johannesburg City Hall. I nearly did not make it, what with the flight – already on tight schedule – delayed and then me abandoning my laptop in the car park, having put it down to dress there and then in my glad rags! This is a South African story with a happy ending – having realized my negligence, already some distance from the terminal and late, I rushed back and after a furtive flurry around the arrivals hall and consternation of all who saw me, returned to the carpark to find 2 security officers guarding it and regarding it with suspicion. Many sms's and an hour-and-a-half later with the chair frantically rearranging protocol, I got there. Had my laptop disappeared I would have been in a right royal *Clivia* conundrum since there were not yet back-up files for this issue of the Newsletter!

Here it is, thanks to whoever provides security at the Lanseria airport carpark.

I and the executive and officers of the Clivia Society wish you all a blessed and relaxing festive season. &

Roger Fisher

Editor – Clivia News



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CAPE QUADRENNIAL CLIVIA CONFERENCE 2010 - FEEDBACK

Clivia Society / Cape Clivia Club Auction 2010

Joubert van Wyk (South Africa)

The Society Conference Auction 2010 attracted a fair amount of interest, with 63 items having been offered for sale by more than 25 sellers and there were over 40 registered bidders, other than all the interested onlookers,

present at the event. The event is becoming an integral part of the quadrennial Clivia Society Conference. The conference was held on 21 & 22 September 2010, at the CR Louw Auditorium at the Sanlam Conference Centre, in the main

Lot	2010 Auction Results /Plant	Price ZAR
1	Bonny's Peach	ns
2	<i>C. miniata</i> x <i>C. nobilis</i> F3 hybrid	650
3	<i>C. robusta</i> – 'Caroline's Pride'	ns
4	Carrie's Bronze	800
5	Chiffon Daughter	1 350
6	Chubb Fantasy Series	900
7	Chubb Pastel Blush	800
8	Chubb Splash	2 500
9	Chubb Versicolour	4 000
10	Broad Leaf Red + 40 seeds	750
11	Withdrawn	
12	Entumeni Giant	4 550
13	Frats Lobster's Claw	ns
14	Frats Odd Petal O	500
15	Hirao Green	5 750
16	Jupiter Interspecific	500
17	Kabuki	3 200
18	Kaneel	3 800
19	Lady Green Love	5 500
20	Lady of Oribi Gorge	1 500
21	Large Coffee Table Book	2 000
22	Liesbeek Grand Slam	5 100
23	Lunar Smile	2 900
24	Belgian Daruma Green Throat	950
25	Belgian Variegated	950
26	Light of Buddha 64-1	650
27	Light of Buddha 64-2	650
28	Light of Buddha 64-3	600
29	Yellow Green Nakamura	4 100
30	<i>C. mirabilis</i>	1 000
31	<i>C. mirabilis</i>	1 000
32	<i>C. mirabilis</i>	1 000

Lot	2010 Auction Results /Plant	Price ZAR
33	<i>C. mirabilis</i> in flower	4 000
34	<i>C. nobilis</i> - Jester	ns
35	<i>C. nobilis</i> - Kei River	1 200
36	Platinum Blonde	3 500
37	Caramel Blush	4 000
38	The <i>Clivia</i> Review '98	250
39	Poorman's Peach	2 000
40	Prof Jurie Geldenhuys	1 200
41	Appleblossom Q 1	3 600
42	Appleblossom Q 2	15 000
43	Appleblossom Q 5	8 000
44	Appleblossom Q 6 plant 1	6 000
45	Appleblossom Q 6 plant 2	6 000
46	Appleblossom Q 7	5 000
47	<i>Clivia</i> Interspecific IDFLor Q08	3 500
48	Rising Sun Interspecific	300
49	<i>C. robusta</i> - Red Bull	900
50	<i>C. robusta</i> - Super Pastel	900
51	<i>C. robusta</i> - Twins	1 200
52	Roly's Chiffon	7 000
53	Rudo Pink	5 000
54	Super Spider	4 000
55	Tetraploid 94001-07	2 000
56	Tetraploid 94001-09	3 000
57	Withdrawn	
58	Variegated <i>C. gardenii</i>	1 000
59	Florid White Lips	1 100
60	Book – <i>Clivia</i> , Nature & Nurture	500
61	<i>Clivia</i> embroidered artwork	5 000
62	Set of 8 clivia mugs	1 300
63	Partridgewood kist + 11 Yearbooks	1 200

Sanlam Head Office Building, Voortrekker Road, Bellville in Cape Town, South Africa.

The process of preparing for the auction was started in September 2009. One of the learnings from the past process is that people need to be reminded of the auction every year prior to flowering season for the three years prior to the next conference – so that prospective sellers of exceptional plants can take print quality pictures of their intended submissions.

The photos of the items that were selected were placed on the Cape Clivia Club web site and the auction rules were made available by way of a link. An auction brochure was also prepared and is contained in Clivia News Volume 19 Number 3.

It was an exciting afternoon and evening with some fierce bidding on a number of plants. Appleblossom (Q2) fetched the highest price on the evening and was sold for R15 000. Only a few plants were unsold due to their reserve prices not being met. Total sales was just over R160 000 – earning good commission for the Clivia Society and the Cape Clivia Club (as the conference hosting Club.)

The purpose of the Conference Auction as an event is to entice interest, demonstrate opportunity and create excitement for and around clivias, and to obtain some market signals. The objective is to always be busy growing the *Clivia* peduncle i.e. market, be it through different colours, shapes, quality etc.

Without the plant contributors the auctions

would not have been possible, and as such a great thank you goes to Aart van Voorst, Andy Forbes Hardinge, Carrie Kruger, Charl Malan, Dirk Lootens, Gerrit van Wyk, Helen Marriott, Johan Botha, John van der Linde, Mias Vollgraaff, Mick Dower, Nick Kruger, Pierre de Coster, Roly Strachen, SANBI by way of John Winter, Sean Chubb, Val Thurston, Wayne Haselau and Willem van Zyl. Thank you to Connie and James Abel, Ian Coates, Lena van der Merwe, Sakkie Nel, and Toy Jennings for a number of additional clivia related treasures or plants.

Marlene and Christo Topham for handling the registration and money issues on the evening, and for Clayton Jonkers for the electronic payments to sellers, Roger Dixon for handling the stage and sold item distribution after the auction, Diana Holt, Heidi Nerurkar, Anke and Aart van Voorst, Marilyn Paskert, Shige Sasaki and others for helping with the plants on the morning and evening of the auction, Roger Fisher and Fréda van Wyk for the auction booklet, John van der Linde for all his advice, my fellow Auction Committee members Felicity Weeden and Johan Schoombee, and our auctioneer Koos Geldenhuys - thank you all and anyone I may have overlooked for your contributions to the success of the Clivia Society Conference Auction 2010. Without you it would not have been as much fun and/or as successful.

Looking forward to 2014 – get your photos ready! &

CONFERENCE – Overberg open day and lunch

Felicity Weeden (South Africa)

At the request of John van der Linde, the Overberg Interest Group arranged an open day at Felicity Weeden's home and garden on the 20th September 2010.

It was decided to make it a Cape Clivia Club social as well and all members were invited to bring plants, meet the visitors, and enjoy lunch.

A sumptuous lunch was provided by the Overberg Ladies and it was well worth the visit, just for the food. We were blessed with a perfect sunny day and the overseas visitors who had come for the Conference could truly enjoy sunny South Africa.

Those present were Shige Sasaki, Marilyn Paskert, Dianna Holt, Aardt and Anka van Voorst, Isabella and Pierre de Coster and Heidi Nerurkar. From up country we had Joubert van Wyk and a good number of others as well.

A party atmosphere prevailed as people were able to circulate between the clivias, which were at their best, the food, the shade house and the garden.

It was an excellent opportunity for the local club members to meet the enthusiastic overseas growers, both hobbyists and professionals.



Mirjam, Joubert and visitors.



Isabella and Pierre de Coster, Anka and Aardt van Voorst.

So successful was this venture that we as a group, are thinking of making the "Open Day" idea a regular item each year and making it our annual end of year function. It is much more congenial having the plants and flowers to gasp and exclaim over, as well as food, rather than a braai, at the end of the year, with no flowers. &

READERS' NOTES

ON BEHALF OF THE NORTHERN CLIVIA CLUB

Gert & Retha de Waal (South Africa)

Die Tophams, Marlene en haar goeie man, Chris

Die Noordelike Clivia Klub beskik oor iets raar

'n fyn fluks en vriendelike-besondere paar

Dit is die Tophams, Marlene en haar goeie man, Chris

Ons weet hulle is die beste-almal beaam dit beslis!

Chris is rustig, sy kop bly kalm en hy's uiters bekwaam

Marlene is warm, vriendelik, haar entoesiasme steek almal aan

Vir, en aan die twee sterre wil ons baie dankie sê.

Hulle leiding en die sterk span wat saamwerk is nét wat ons wil hê.

Die Clivias is 'n skouspel en die lug vandag wonderlik blou

Inons sonskyland het ons dieBESTE, dieMOOISTEClivia Skou!!!!

Clivia is a thing of beauty - a special gift to man

Any Clivia is a thing of beauty - a special gift to man

So when for a show like this you work, give time and plan.

You're spreading the joy -you're honouring the Maker

You become His instrument, His appointed care taker.

You create the opportunity for all who participate and view

To see the world positively -in bright and beautiful hue

So, the management team and the gang supporting you

God bless all your efforts, we're thankful and proud of what you do!

RAISON D'ÊTRE(S)!

Joubert van Wyk (South Africa)

There are magical things about Clivias which attracted and has held each one of us to this plant, and the Clivia community in some shape or form. I, for one, am extremely proud of it being an indigenous Southern African plant – albeit at this stage, based on our current knowledge. How wonderful and exciting it would be if additional Species within the Genus were in time discovered in, say, Argentina or for that matter in Angola.

One of the principals I believe in is that things exist because they satisfy some (many) need(s). [For simplicity let's call it 'a need' / 'a purpose' and in 'things' lets include inanimate things like relationships.] When something ceases to serve a purpose such eventually also ceases to

exist. Some of us as humans desire/believe in purposes – purposes are given, created, thought out, there but never known/sometimes known etc. We are often not consciously aware of the purposes served, and that is ok.

As a Society/Clubs we do regularly need to engage with the question of why we exist and the purpose we serve our respective members, and through such our beloved plants. Offhand, I can think of a few, including: Education and information collection and decimation; having shows and setting standards; proving markets and opportunities to involve/draw people into our magic; and giving people something to care for and the opportunity to be part of a greater community.

From my observation over the years that I have been part of this Clivia community I have come to the view that breeding plants that have characteristics desired by us in our plants (and that can change with the drop of a hat) that satisfy our own curiosity/sales needs/intellectual needs etc are important.

The social aspect/part of our togetherness through Club meetings and personal home/growing area visits is extremely important. The sharing of special things, the gossip, the praise, the envy, the support – these are all part of not being alone, of being part of something, of

making and having friends.

Our Clivia community is made up of an enormously diverse set of individuals/couples, including aspects such as backgrounds, work types, environments etc. But we all love Clivias. The one thing we certainly have in common is our love for Clivias. Let's keep thinking and working at how we maintain and develop our relevance.

I would love to receive your emails on the above and the specific reason(s) why you got and still are Clivia Crazy. Contact me at my e-mail myclivia@iafrica.com

Looking forward to hearing from you. &

WHEN IS 'CLIVIA' NOT A CLIVIA? 935 CLIVIA

Greig Russell (South Africa)

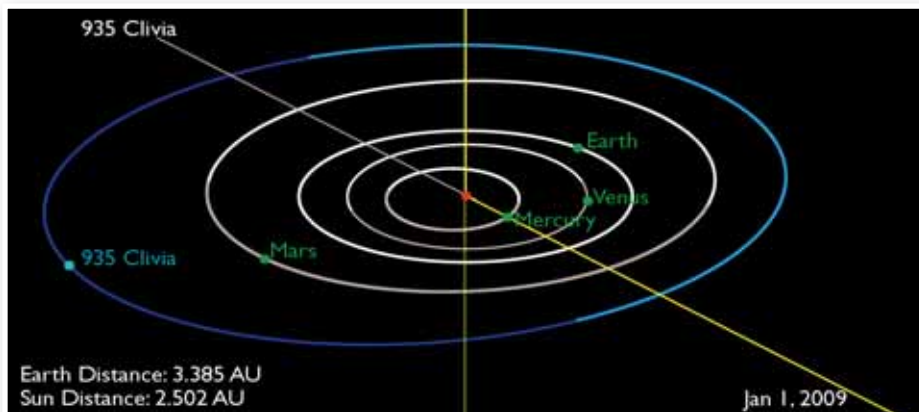
935 Clivia is an asteroid belonging to the Flora family of Main Belt asteroids. The Flora family seems to be a 'dynamically dispersed collisional swarm' of asteroids derived from the breakup of a larger asteroid some 2-300 million years ago. The largest object in this family is the 140 km diameter 8 Flora and this swarm occupies orbits in the inner Main Belt of the Asteroids. These asteroids are all siliceous (rocky).

935 Clivia was discovered by Karl Reinmuth (1892-1979) on September 7, 1920, working from the observatory in Heidelberg, Germany; where he discovered 400 asteroids in his 45 year career. It has a diameter of about 7.9 km, and

would have a very irregular shape, much like the Flora family asteroid 951 Gaspra, photographed by the Galileo spacecraft in 1991.

935 Clivia was "Named after a flower of the Amaryllis family". It was Reinmuth's 18th asteroid and the first to get a floral name; thereafter he also named 943 Begonia, 957 Camelia, 968 Petunia, 970 Primula, and a whole slew of other floral names were used by him around 1925.

Enough of that now; but anyone with a side interest in these small members of our Solar System could do no better than to surf the web starting from the 'Asteroid' page of Wikipedia; and you are likely to find just so much riveting material there. &



The orbit of 935 Clivia on 1 January 2009. (Courtesy of NASA).

CLIVIA TRAVELS

MY VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA

Cathy Geraci (USA)

Came the end of August 2010 and I was scurrying about my home in Oklahoma, USA in preparation for my trip to South Africa. I had not been out of the USA in 40 years.

Part of the preparations included the purchase of a cell phone capable of international telephone calls. This was done to appease my sister, who was so afraid something "really bad" would happen to me. During our last telephone conversation she stated that she had always thought I would travel internationally, some day. But, never in her wildest dreams had she thought I would go to Africa!

The initial leg of my flight was only 2 hours to Washington, DC. The flight to South Africa was a totally different experience. Eighteen plus hours in the same seat, my butt was numb

and both knees hurt by the time I arrived in Johannesburg. Once I had cleared customs, I looked around to find my host. I almost immediately spotted Chris de Vry holding a sign saying "Cathy". My adventure had begun.

It seemed like a long drive to Pretoria. It was early evening, so we were losing daylight. I could not make out much of the scenery. We arrived at Chris and Ina's home, where I promptly found my room and crashed.

The next few days were a flurry of activity. Chris had me on a "tight" schedule. I spent a day or two at his shade houses learning to harvest *Clivia* pollen and how to pollinate the flowers. The first weekend was the Pretoria *Clivia* Show. Once I had helped Chris and Hosea set up Chris' stall, I had a chance to wander around the show. I was like a child going from area to area

*Chris de Vry's Stall, Pretoria.*



Kilnerpark Nursery stall, Pretoria.



Elize and Pikkie Strumpher's stall, Pretoria.



Top: An outdoor stall, Pretoria



Left: Joburg Show.

Below: Sean Chubb's stall, Pretoria.





Cathy & Byron, the Imperial cheetah.

looking at all the flowers and plants. I was in *Clivia* Heaven! I managed to leave the show with only 3 small bronze GT's and a couple of their siblings and a couple of pastels.

The week after the Pretoria Show, there were many growers to visit as well: Pikkie and Elize,

Michael Saayman and Pieter Holt, Pine Pienaar, Chris Viljoen and finally Harvey and Odie Lotter. I got so engaged in conversation with Pikkie and Elize Strumpher that it became too late to visit Tino Ferero. I managed to walk away with a gift plant from Michael and Pieter (a pretty little



Cape Clivia Club Show, Bellville.



Cape Clivia Club Show, Bellville.

pastel, spider multi-petal) a very nice 'Gunston' seedling, and a flowering '2 Kleur Peach' that I purchased from Pikkie as well as 3 little bronze GT "gift" seedlings. Everywhere I went I was offered coffee and either cookies or the South African equivalent of biscotti. I am sure I gained a few pounds along the way.

In the week prior to the Johannesburg Show, I was thrilled to be given a personal guided tour of the "Origins of Mankind" museum by Alex Parkinson. I was a bit put off by the signs along the walk that said "watch for cobras". Cobras? Oh, geez. On another outing, Chris and I visited the Cheetah Refuge near Pretoria. I actually got to pet their "ambassador" Cheetah Lord Byron. He was purring and had a coat as soft as any I have ever petted.

The following weekend was the Johannesburg *Clivia* Show. I must admit, much of this show is now a blur. Chris did arrange for me to "tag along" during the judging of the *Clivia*. I did not realize anyone was actually going to care what I thought, but was thrilled when they did. I managed to "escape" this show with only one little Engineer hybrid I purchased from Alex Parkinson.

The Monday after the Johannesburg Show, Dirk Lootens and his daughter arrived. They spent the night with Chris and Ina at their Pretoria home. Bright and early we were all off to KZN. This was another very long ride through vast areas of desert like nothingness. After around 12 hours we finally arrived in Natal. I was taken to Lionel and Debbie Bester's home and Dirk and daughter to retrieve their rental car. The following morning Chris came and picked me



up to go visit with Nick Kruger. Nick was not home but Lizzy greeted us there, along with Nick's red Doberman. Being an avid fan of the Doberman breed, I again felt "at home". Nick has *Clivia* planted amongst the trees that line the long drive into his property. They were all in bloom and I could only imagine what a wonderful sight it would have been to see those original colonies of *Clivia* in bloom.

The following week was full of activities with Lionel and Debbie. During the week I had the opportunity to go on 2 visits to see "habitat" *Clivia*. The first hike was with Derrick and his son Luke. The second adventure into habitat areas was with Francoise and Glenn Boyd. Our group consisted of Francoise, Glenn, Dirk and daughter, Marlena and I. These groups of *Clivia* were located in a much wooded area down a steep ravine. The *Clivia* were seen growing on top of huge boulders. On this adventure, I managed to fall flat on my bottom at least twice. Being the

proud, stubborn woman I am, I denied my need for assistance. However, I do remember stating "I am too old for this". Dirk and the others were hopping around those boulders like mountain goats. I spent the following day lying around at the Bester's home, my whole body aching.

By the end of the week, I was so tired. I had actually grown tired of seeing *Clivia*. I never imagined this would happen. I missed seeing a lot of growers. I did manage to see John Handman's shade houses and his photography set up. Now, I know why he takes such great pictures. I did manage the KZN auction. I saw some lovely plants and some amazingly high bids (for me). My visit to KZN came to an end. I left with a few plants I had chosen from Hilton Clivias. Lionel drove me to Durban for a flight to Cape Town.

I met Chris and Angela Offer (his other guest from Australia) at the airport in Cape Town. Chris and Ina had arranged for a couple of furnished cabins about an hour outside of town. These cabins were great; ducks landing in the pond off the deck, some sort of frog singing us to sleep. The following morning, Angela and I were dropped off at the venue for the International *Clivia* Symposium. We wandered about, chatted with friends and registered ourselves for the conference and auction. During that first day of the conference, Sakkie Nel had little gifts for us foreign visitors. The packet contained a South African coin, some #0 gel caps and containers and some *Clivia* stamps.

After the first day of the conference, Angela and I learned that there was a dinner gathering that evening. Once Chris retrieved us, we badgered him until he relented and agreed to attend the dinner party with us. Our group was rather large with the restaurant having to accommodate us on two floors. After dinner, many of us gathered on the lower level to see just how much of the "free" wine we could drink. A grand time was had by all! I had such a grand time that the following morning I had a horrid headache and missed the morning part of the conference. Ina had arrived and I was very apologetic about having had more than my share of the wine. In her motherly fashion she replied that the way she heard the story, we had all had quite a bit

of wine and then she smiled.

Upon leaving Cape Town, we traveled to Chris and Ina's home in Mosselbaai to spend a few days relaxing. We had nowhere to be and no time to be there. Here we enjoyed each other's company, cooked group meals and relaxed. On Sunday we departed. We dropped Ina off at the George Airport and then Chris, Angela and I started the long drive back to Pretoria. This time I could see the land. The mountains and high desert reminded me of where I grew up in Arizona on the northern portion of the Sonora Desert of the Southwestern USA.

Back in Pretoria, it was time to clean and pack seed for Angela's return to Australia. This accomplished, I began cleaning the seed I had picked at Lionel and Debbie's place. I don't think I would have gotten done without the help of Chris' main gardener, Hosea. Then it was time to clean the roots of my plants for the journey home. Hosea and I sat on milk crates, side by side with buckets of water and Sunlight detergent. We each had a toothbrush in hand. I didn't ever think we were going to get all of the soil off of those roots. On Friday I learned we were going to the "real" game park near Pretoria on Saturday and that Odie and Harvey Lotter were hosting a going away dinner on Sunday.

I have "adopted" Harvey and Odie Lotter as surrogate parents, as my biological parents have both passed. While there for the dinner, I saw that there were canaries in the cage in their garden. Odie patiently pointed out the little nests with the open mouths, inside, eagerly anticipating food. Our dinner was roast mutton with the lily pad flowers [waterblommetjies], beets and a salad. Desert was wonderful custard.

The following morning was a long, silent drive to the airport in Johannesburg. One of the few things spoken was my remark about not having remembered it was so far away. Chris dropped me off at the front of the airport. A baggage handler took charge of my luggage. Chris was gone before he could see the tears in my eyes. This was not goodbye; this was "until I see you again". I will definitely be back. A warm "Thank You" to everyone who made my trip the experience of a lifetime. &

TRIP TO BELGIUM

Felicity Weeden (South Africa)

A year old dream came to fruition. We made it to Belgium during the *Clivia* flowering season!

Despite numerous set-backs and false starts, passports that caused problems etc, Caroline Phipps and I made our separate ways to England. To complicate the issue my route took me via the East Coast of America, arriving in Worthing, England, the day before the intended trip to Ghent, and only finalising our plans with Ian Coates and Heather Craven (John Handman's aunt) two days before departure!

The crossing in the "Chunnel" was an interesting experience. We drove straight onto the train and the undersea crossing lasted a bare half hour.

The trip from Calais to Ghent was about 100 miles [160km], driving on the right (wrong!) side of the road, unlike England. With some difficulty we found our accommodation and were set for the next day's Cliviating.

Our first visit was to IDFlor, a family concern employing 400 people. Entering through the staff cafeteria, Dirk Lootens kindly offered us refreshments before entering the greenhouses.

The first shade house had us gasping at the sheer numbers of plants. There was a block of plants in full bloom way down at the far end, but Dirk suggested that we rather move on to the next house where there was a good choice of flowering plants.

He was right. Here were selections of Florid White Lips – so very many different patterns, some wide petalled, some narrow. Some plants much more compact than others and these plants blooming in 13 to 18 months. This breeding line also produces fine large flowered pastels.

Florid White Lips cannot yet be marketed in the usual way, because at this point there is no guarantee that the plants will breed true to type and because all plants are sent out in the bud stage.

Also available in the compact range were large flowered yellows and fine bronzes and red green throats. Plants that caught my eye particularly were beautiful pink pastels, mainly tulip shaped. A really pretty and unusual colour. Very nice variegateds, more like Light of Buddhas, but also very fine Akebono. .

Among the more standard size plants were some lovely perfumed peaches and rose edged pastels with fine full umbels.

It was hard to drag ourselves away from this little piece of Heaven, but Dirk wanted to show us the rest of his shade houses.

We passed through vast growing areas and also large areas of mother plants. Interesting to note that a substantial number of plants exhibit the phenomenon of buds that remain green and don't open. These are usually disposed of.

One area was devoted to yellows which were in full bloom, looking glorious, but yellows are not as popular as the orange clivias in Europe. There was a batch of strong healthy yellow plants that had not bloomed in 4-5 years. They were due to be trashed the next day because time is money and they were taking far too long to bloom.

At a particular location, peat moss etc was stored in cubic meter size containers. Next door were large hoppers filled with potting mix ready for potting up the plants. These hoppers were on wheels for easy transfer to different locations.

We were also shown a newly covered floor which slopes to a furrow which leads out to a tank where all the water run -off collects and is stored in a tank for recycling as it is not permitted for this contaminated water to drain into the soil.

There are four hectares of shade houses, each house being more than 3,5 m high. One greenhouse of 6 000 m² holds 400 000 plants. That is 65 pots per square meter.

The plants flower and are sold in 13cm pots and the potting mix is a mixture of peat, bark

and coco fibre.

The plants are fed with each application of water and the feed mix is 15-5-20. They water approximately 35 times a year, but more frequently during summer and less often in the winter. There is also a spraying programme in place for mealy bug, thrips and diseases.

Temperature in the green houses is 7deg C in winter and 25-30deg C in summer.

Dirk advises that they keep the plants at 7 deg C for at least 10 weeks. He is adamant that bud initiation is through growth and that the cold only stimulates elongation of the peduncle.

Also of interest is that Dirk is experimenting with germinating *Clivia* seed on damp carpeting. He also uses pure polystyrene bubbles for this purpose. At present they are experimenting with growing seedlings with perhaps more, but shorter roots to expedite transplanting. Time is money.

All the above information is provided through the kind favour of Dirk Lootens.

Our next stop was Pierre de Coster about whom much has already been written. Let me start by saying that Pierre and his wife were

exceptionally kind and hospitable.

We arrived there to find a South African couple and three German ladies just about to take their leave. We were all offered beers, fruit juice, tea, snacks and delicious chocolates while sitting around the table in a room with big sliding glass doors. It was a lovely warm day, so the doors were wide open and we felt right at home.

The property is conveniently arranged with the house adjoining the greenhouses and garage area. The drive in is through a lovely garden and Pierre has created a summer house just off the glass stoep, with espaliered trees forming the walls.

Although the blooming season was nearly over, Pierre still had some interesting things in flower, among them a nice green throat yellow, fine oranges and all sorts of odd things, probably created due to extreme cold. He also had a nice group of very compact variegateds. These greenhouses and systems have been described before, so suffice it for me to say that they are all very neat, very organized and everything in its place. Stunning and of course huge!

Pierre showed us a special room where he had plants specially temperature controlled in order to have them ready for the famous flower show, FLORALIES OF GHENT, which is usually held every five years. Some of the plants for one reason or another had not made it to the show, so we were able to see them here. Some real lovelies, especially a pretty lemon yellow with pale pinky reverse and a good umbel. Very nice indeed, but NOT FOR SALE.

Pierre still has some of the Original Belgium Hybrids. They are enormous, with



An IDFlor Bronze.



IDFlor - a 'few' blooming Clivia.



An IDFlor Bronze.



An IDFlor 'Florid White Lips' selection.



A lovely pastel selection at IDFlor.

very wide leaves. In fact they remind me of some of Eric Heine's plants, but I think these plants were taller with longer leaves. They really are giants with the leaves drooping down on both sides in a perfect waterfall. We all selected some plants which Pierre kindly cleaned for us and so we could be on our way and get ready

to go to Floralias the next day.

FLORALIES OF GENT

Floralias was a mind blowing experience. Seven halls of massed flowers, all in perfect condition. Masses and masses of azaleas, all new forms in pinks, magentas, white, picotees, whites



The collection of yellow Clivia at IDFlor.



A lovely - Q08 interspecific [their numbering unrelated to Appleblossom] at IDFlor.

with pink centers. Some plants sculpted into shapes and others just normal small bushes, but absolutely smothered in bloom.

Other plants on display were Rhododendrons, Blossom trees, Hydrangeas, extravagant Orchid displays, Barberton Daisies, Begonias, Anthuriums, amazing Bromeliads, as well as Ericas, and there was a stunning stand of South African Proteas and Clivias.

We saw three stands exhibiting clivias. One being IDFlors beautiful exhibition, then Pierre da Costers lovely display of *Clivia*. Pierre had some really stunning *Clivia* on show, and there was also a *Clivia* stand by a grower unknown to us.

There was a section dealing with table decorations which were very different and also a section where the flowers were used to create living paintings as well as amazing flower chandeliers. There was a walkway with pale

pink fuchsias forming the ceiling and another of Heleconia.

All sorts of extravagant creations, some with photo backdrops of trees, others like huge balls of flowers, one in the form of a spread out sun shelter and many more. The amount of effort and time involved in mounting these displays must be enormous.

The Japanese stand was most unusual with virtually no flowers, just a colossal head of Buddha and the dragon in a lake where fountains would shoot up and down and the light changed from red to green, with a gong sounding from time to time. Certainly eye catching and unusual.

The visit to Floralias was an unexpected bonus and quite co-incidental to our *Clivia* trip. Certainly an eye opener for those of us who have never attended either the Chelsea Flower Show or the Hampton Court Flower Show. &

GROWING *CLIVIA* IS ALIVE AND WELL IN THE KAROO

Tienie Williams (South Africa)

Willie Le Roux of the Eastern Cape Clivia Club visited South Africa's "town of the year" Graaff-Reinet, on 19 September 2010 to give a talk on cultivating *Clivia*. The event was organised by locals Ben

& Klerrie Lombard and advertised in advance via the local newspaper The Advertiser which is distributed to all the surrounding towns. Rita Blom arranged for some advertising posters which were displayed at businesses in town.



A display of *Clivia* plants in yellow, orange, red and pastel flowers which were also for sale, greeted those who came to attend the talk. A raffle consisting of five prizes, three yellow flowering *Clivia* plants, a peach seedling and special *Clivia* seeds drew much attention and ticket sales went well. Judging by the high attendance figure and healthy discussions that took place it is evident that there are a very high percentage of eager *Clivia* growers in the Karoo. The activities were concluded with a feast of refreshments and friendly chats.



On this trip Willie discovered a nine year old Clivaholic by the name of Liesl Nel. As a tiny tot she developed a love for plants and followed her father, Johan, like a shadow while working in the garden. He is a keen *Clivia* grower and while assisting him with his *Clivia* plants Liesl got bitten by a giant *Clivia* bug. For the last couple of years she has been germinating her own *Clivia* seeds and growing her seedlings and adult plants successfully. She devotes special times which do not clash with her studies, to attend to her hobby. For her, this is the ultimate hobby as she can practice it at home. She has now joined the EP *Clivia* Club in order to gain as much information as possible on *Clivia* in order to further her breeding and growing techniques.

She is the youngest and 10th addition to our student brigade.

We welcome her to our Club and express the wish that she will develop in one of the finest growers in the Karoo.

Thank to Johan Nel and Dawid Botha for assisting in preparing and clearing the hall, Ben and Klerrie Lombard for making the flowering plants available and donating the three yellow raffle plants, Sherene Botha for selling raffle tickets, Cynthia Le Roux for selling literature, seed and seedlings, Rita Blom and Johan Botha for the refreshments and Adri and Anita De Klerk for serving the refreshments and cleaning afterwards. &

GROWERS' AND BREEDERS' NOTES

BONNY'S PEACH

Chris de Vry (South Africa)

"If you want to breed good quality flowers then you have to start with the best genetics available to you." Sound advice from Nick Kruger, owner of Forryhill Nursery, just outside Howick in KZN. And this advice is backed up by equal sound evidence when you see the results of Nick's breeding effort over years.

During the ninety's and early 2000's, Nick focused his breeding programs on breeding high quality yellow miniata. Years and years of breeding programs, beginning with genetic material that he bought in from top breeders, including breeders such as Bill Morris and Kevin Walters, afforded Nick to develop a Forryhill yellow strain with unique character, yet high quality flower and plant characteristics. Some of the plants exhibit excellent full flower-heads, with broad overlapping tepals that recurve. As with selected populations one also finds exceptional show quality plants in this strain. Every year when I visit Forryhill I am amazed at the beauty of the flowers from these outstanding Forryhill yellow strain plants.

Nick has an eye for talent and when he received a group of peach plants from Bonny Patterson he

realised that some of these plants have a good potential. In particular one of the plants that is today called 'Bonny's Peach BPG02', stands out from the others. This plant produces a stunning full umbel with good peach colour and broad tepals that recurve strongly backwards. Not only does the plant produce beautiful flowers but the plants itself has a strong, well structured stem with leaves up to 60mm width. Nick realised the potential to breed with this plant and has successfully done so now for well over 10 years.

The history of the 'Bonny's Peach' Group is not clear - with regards to them being hybrids bred by Bonny Patterson's avid gardener or whether these plants were taken from habitat. What Bonny remembered that when, still a kid, she saw yellow clivias flowering at a location near a waterfall on the farm where she grew up and lived. My own view supports that the Bonny's peach Group is from habitat as my breeding experience proved that 'Bonny's Peach BPG02' is a double allele peach, compatible with group 1 yellows. Hopefully in time to come, with the aid of technology, we should be able to determine the relationship of the eight plants in the group



and their genetic position within the context of other *Clivia miniata*.

Breeding Peach

'Bonny's Peach BPG02' is the center star for breeding peach coloured flowers. This plant has contributed significantly through the breeding of its own specific characteristics through to its progeny: quality flower shape and umbel form, colour and plant strength and leaf width. Using

his high quality yellow strain *Clivia*, Nick set forth to develop the Forryhill Peach strain over a very long period. Today Nick has a large number of specifically selected peaches (>F2) from which he breeds the future progeny of the Forryhill Peach strain.

Using Bonny's Peach enabled Nick to set his own standard for a well bred peach: A medium peach colour, broad tepals with slight to strong reflex, tepals well overlapping in the flower, flowers



forming a good full umbel, plant with a well knitted stem with broad leaves and dark green colour. Two such show-quality peach examples are shown below. The first to be shown is called 'Dream Peach'.

The second peach to be shown is called 'Grace Kelly', thought to be one of the best Forryhill peaches to be bred to date.

Breeding Pastels

One of the aspects of the breeding programs of Forryhill that I admire is their passion for colour – breeding not only for beautiful form but also for exceptional colour, such as one only finds in the pastel colour range. This calls for an appetite to take risks when breeding to effect heterozygous progeny – to call for divergence in the progeny. This is done when one selects parent plants with each one having the genetic makeup in terms of the desired set of characteristics. One of the plant parents having peach or yellow colour, and the other parent being a pastel colour.

It should be noted that not every pastel has the right makeup to serve these goals. Breeding these plants both ways results in a percentage of F1 progeny from which exceptional coloured plants could be expected. In this role Forryhill has successfully used Bonny's Peach to breed exceptional pastel coloured flowers over the years. Knowing the breeding outcomes/results of your plants through experimentation is as important as knowing the genetic makeup itself.



Forryhill has bred some of the finest pastel progeny using 'Bonny's Peach BPG02'. From these plants such as 'Show and Tell', 'Bride's Dream' and 'Five Roses' are my own personal favourites. So let me show you one of my all time favourable *Clivia* flowers, 'Show and Tell'.

Rather than showing another single plant's flower, I would like to show this display stand full of pastels and other colours, with 'Show and Tell' almost right in the middle of the group.



'Bonny's Peach' Cultivar Group

When one considers the results that have been achieved with breeding with Bonny BPG02 cultivar one has to respect the 'Bonny's Peach BPG02' as a breeding peach from which we will see a lot more progeny in the show rooms wearing gold. Nick Kruger has only recently started to work with 'Bonny's Peach BPG01' in his breeding programs. The results

are promising.

'Bonny's Peach' cultivar group, I am sure, will make a significant contribution towards the improvement of peach *Clivia*, as the genetic material becomes available and used by various breeders.

Below is another view of what the Forryhill display area looked like during the 2010 flower season. &



CLIVIAS FOR ALL SEASONS

Can interspecifics flower throughout 12 months of the year?

Helen Marriott (Australia)

From time to time I see reference to claims that *Clivia* bloom for their Australian owners over eight months of the year. However, as my own collection of *Clivia* – including interspecifics – grew, I had the impression that here in Melbourne, Australia, interspecifics, in conjunction with the other pendulous species (or intraspecific hybrids) available up to date (*C. caulescens*, *C. gardenii*, *C. nobilis* or *C. robusta*), resulted in flowers (or buds) throughout the full year. It was also my impression that the Australian forms of *C. x crytanthiflora* in my garden flower during any of the four seasons, though slightly less so during spring.

Like other growers of *Clivia*, I am of course delighted to be able to enjoy *Clivia* flowers or their buds, and frequently also berries, over many months of the year, but I became curious to understand a little of the patterns behind this flowering. I thus started to keep simple records of the months when interspecifics were in flower, commencing in December 2008 and continuing until the present (mid-November 2010).

My observations are from a hobbyist perspective, recording the flowering times of the interspecifics which I happen to be growing and where I have some knowledge of the plants' apparent background. I thus have not counted those plants just labelled as "interspecifics" or where they emerged from general "breeding mixes" or else where they are named cultivars for which I have no definite parentage background. My main interest was to identify the months when the interspecifics were in flower, and more particularly, to identify the parents involved in these flowering patterns.

To date, my own collection of interspecifics is primarily based on combinations of *C. miniata*

with three pendulous species – *C. caulescens*, *C. gardenii*, *C. nobilis* – with very few combinations with *C. robusta*, and, of course, some *C. x crytanthiflora*. I will employ the term primary interspecific hybrid for the first generation hybrids between different *Clivia* species, and am still searching for an appropriate term or terms to describe subsequent combinations.

Despite what I felt were fairly simple and worthwhile aims, when I came to do the analysis, the more I studied my records, the more problems I found with them. I was dealing with an unspecified number of plants, with unequal numbers in any of the varying combinations.

Also, I had not, for instance, differentiated between first and second flowers from the same rhizome in any one year, nor did I distinguish between flowers on the main rhizome in a pot, or offsets which flowered in the same pot. Quite a few flowers were counted twice, if they flowered in one month but continued flowering into the next, as was often the case.

Of most concern was the fact that I had insufficient knowledge about the backgrounds of some of the interspecifics. For instance, though a plant may have been grown from Nakamura seed which was labelled as *C. miniata* x *C. caulescens*, sometimes I was unsure if this is a primary interspecific hybrid or if the latter had been selfed or crossed back to *C. miniata*, since Nakamura produced all three kinds of interspecific hybrids. I wanted to include 'Moonchild' in the analysis, but because I am doubtful about it being a primary interspecific of *C. miniata* x *C. gardenii*, I have omitted it from the analysis, though obviously have been more lax with other cases where ignorance reigns.

Because of all of these problems, at times I felt like abandoning any effort to analyse the

results, but given the time put into the exercise to date, have proceeded anyway. A more rigorous observational study can be undertaken by others in the future.

I attempted to produce a chart which separated the primary interspecific hybrids from other kinds of interspecifics. The primary interspecific hybrids were categorized according to the following simple patterns:

- (a) (*C. miniata* x *C. nobilis*) or (*C. nobilis* x *C. miniata*) or *C. x cyrtanthiflora*;
- (b) (*C. minata* x *C. gardenii*) or (*C. gardenii* x *C. miniata*); and,
- (c) (*C. miniata* x *C. caulescens*) or (*C. caulescens* x *C. miniata*).

Since I also have a number of interspecifics where a primary interspecific has been crossed again to *C. miniata*, in the main, and only very occasionally to another pendulous species, I analysed a further group which I have loosely labelled as "other interspecifics, for want of a better term.

Koopowitz (2002), followed by Duncan (2008), employ the term "advanced interspecific hybrids", but I have heard that such a label may apply more to orchids than to *Clivia*, so I remain unsure of a suitable alternative. As with the primary interspecific hybrids, three sub-categories were created, such as (*C. miniata* x *C. caulescens*) or (*C. caulescens* x *C. miniata*) which are crossed again to *C. miniata* (in nearly all cases).

The table that I produced, not surprisingly, shows fairly small numbers in some of the monthly cells, so I shall only descriptively summarize some of the main or interesting findings:

1. Of the 193 instances of flowering recorded (remember that this is over a two-year period and includes repeat flowering, multiple flowers in the same pot or divisions), 54% of this flowering occurred during winter, with July and August being the main months.
2. Spring was the next season to produce the highest number of interspecifics, with 20% of the flowers occurring at this time, the

majority of which flowered in September.

3. Summer and autumn together produced just under one-half the number of the winter flowers, slightly over 13% and 13% respectively.
4. A month by month sub-total shows substantial monthly variation. The month with the highest to the lowest number of interspecific flowers was as follows: August (50), July (40), September (25), June (14), December (13), January, March and May (9 each), October (8), April (7), November (5) and February (4) instances.
5. Primary interspecifics involving *C. miniata* and *C. gardenii* flowered in late autumn (May) and in winter (June, July and August) but never during the other months.
6. (*C. miniata* x *C. gardenii*) or the reverse cross, crossed again to *C. miniata* occurred mostly in late winter (August) and a little in mid winter (July), early spring (September) or mid summer (January), but only rarely in two of the other months (April or October).
7. Primary interspecific hybrids involving *C. miniata* x *C. nobilis*, its reverse cross or *C. x cyrtanthiflora* flowered over 10 months of the year, but not in October or November, even if the number of occurrences were low in some of the other months.
8. When crossed again with *C. miniata*, interspecifics from *C. miniata* and *C. nobilis* or *C. x cyrtanthiflora* flowered in every month except January, with the majority of instances occurring in early spring (September).
9. Primary interspecifics involving *C. miniata* and *C. caulescens* flowered in every month except October, but when crossed again with *C. miniata*, flowered most commonly in August and September, but not in December or in the period February to May.
10. Due to the small number of instances, I have not attempted to analyse other combinations such as (*C. miniata* x *C. gardenii*) x (*C. nobilis* x *C. miniata*), which were classified under "other combinations".



Mid-winter *C. miniata* x *C. caulescens*.



Early spring [*C. miniata* x *C. caulescens*] x *miniata*].



Mid-summer 'Mandala' (from *C. miniata* x *C. caulescens*).



Early autumn *C. caulescens* x *C. miniata*.

The re-blooming characteristic of interspecifics involving *C. nobilis* (or *C. x cyrtanthiflora*) and *C. caulescens* may account largely for their wider spread throughout the year in comparison with the more restricted flowering of interspecifics based on *C. gardenii*. Since I wish to extend the flowering season over early autumn, mid to late spring and summer, this means that *C. gardenii* or its interspecific hybrids should not be my first choice in further crosses.

This exercise was an observational one of the plants in my collection and is quite different from a rigorous one, where, for example, equal numbers of plants of any particular combination would be used and much more rigorous recording criteria developed. I have not attempted to decipher any differences according to whether a particular species

was used as the seed/pod or pollen parent and nor have I analysed re-flowering, which I actually consider to be an important feature of interspecific flowering.

As I write this short text in the "quieter" period of early November, interspecifics in flower are limited to an unspecified one from a breeding mix and another involving (*C. miniata* x *C. nobilis*), crossed again to *C. miniata*. However, *C. nobilis* and *C. caulescens* are in flower, and some late flowering *C. miniata* are still displaying a few flowers – this year anyway.

Can interspecifics flower in every month of the year? I think I can give a positive answer, with the qualification that the frequency varies considerably according to the season or month. I hope that one will flower at Christmas time again this year. &

CLIVI-ARTA - HELEN SANDERS



Clivia Development under Knittex Spectranet

Tommy Rogers for Knittex – South Africa

In our previous article [Clivia News Vol. 18 Nos 3 & 4, pp. 31-33] we discussed the visible light spectrum and the effects that blue, red and far red wavelengths have on the growth and development of plants, flowers and fruit.

In August 2009 we started with two programs at Paul Kloeck's farm in Curlews, near Nelspruit. The first program involved the propagation of Clivias from seed under six different SpectraNet Code 80 nets.

In the second program one year old clivia plants grown under 2 layers of SpectraNet Code 80 Black (at 150mm and 2m respectively), were transplanted into a shade house comprising of five different coloured Spectra-Net Code 80 nets.

This article deals with the seed propagation and plant growth of both programs over a six month period from 4 August 2009 to 2 February 2010.

Throughout the 25 week period seedlings under the Active Blue, Photo Red and Active Blue/Photo Red combination out performed the other colours in plant growth rate, plant size, leaf size, leaf colour, development of second leaf as well as root development.



PROGRAM 1

A large seedling bed was prepared and divided into six equal portions. Each portion was covered with a different colour SpectraNet Code 80 at a height of 150mm and also at 1,0 m above the seedlings. The six colours used were:

- Active Blue
- Photo Red
- Active Blue/Photo Red combination
- Black/White combination
- White
- Black/Green combination

After week 4, seed propagation under Active Blue, Photo Red and Active Blue/Photo Red combination was well advanced compared to that of Black/White combination, White and Black/Green combination.



The following photographs show a comparison of seedling development between those grown under Active Blue and Black/White SpectraNet.

SEEDLINGS UNDER SPECTRANET CODE 80 ACTIVE BLUE



11 weeks



25 weeks

SEEDLINGS UNDER SPECTRANET CODE 80 BLACK / WHITE



11 weeks



25 weeks

Table 1 reflects the comparison of leaf and root development of 100 seedlings grown under the 6 different SpectraNet colours after a 25 week growing period.

		Active Blue	Photo Red	Active Blue / Photo Red	Black / Green	White White	Black /
		Number of Seedlings					
Number of Leaves	1	4	16	16	23	24	26
	2	75	80	63	56	58	62
	3	21	4	21	20	18	10
	4	0	0	0	1	0	2
Number of Roots	1	6	6	14	11	17	18
	2	49	77	75	78	65	72
	3	37	15	11	17	17	10
	4	7	2	0	0	1	0
	5	1	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 reflects the comparison of leaf and root sizes of the same 100 seedlings grown under the 6 different SpectraNet colours after a 25 week growing period.

		Active Blue	Photo Red	Active Blue / Photo Red	Black / Green	White White	Black /
		Number of Leaves					
Size of Leaves	> 100mm	135	123	123	118	112	100
	100-50mm	33	29	33	15	13	15
	< 50mm	49	32	41	67	69	73
	Total	217	184	197	200	194	188
		Number of Roots					
Size of Roots	> 100mm	128	116	101	145	131	93
	100-25mm	97	87	83	50	59	93
	< 25mm	22	9	12	10	14	7
	Total	247	212	196	205	204	193

PROGRAM 2

Clivia plants grown under 2 layers of SpectraNet Code 80 Black (at 150mm and 2m respectively) for 1 year were transplanted and placed in a new shade house. The shade house was sub-divided into 5 sections using SpectraNet Code 80, namely:

- Active Blue
- Photo Red
- Active Blue/Photo Red
- Black/White
- White

After a 6 month period plants under each of the shade net colours were removed from the growing medium, washed, measured and photographed.

The photographs and tables that follow show the comparisons between leaf and root development under Active Blue and Black/White.

A noticeable improvement in leaf quantity and colour, stem diameter and root volume and size was observed in the short space of 6 months. Besides the improvement in root size and branching, 2 growth performance features that stand out are, that of stem diameter (15mm versus 8mm) and the number of leaves (5 versus 3) per plant.

The following tables and photographs show the growth difference between 1 year old clivia plants grown under 2 layers of SpectraNet Code 80 black for 1 year, and then placed under SpectraNet Code 80 Active Blue and Black/White for 6 months.

Table 3

Active Blue								
Colour rated on a scale of 5-1 i.e. dark green to pale green								
Plant Number	Leaves				Roots			
	Number	Average Length cm	Colour	Stem Size mm	Number	Average Length	Longest cm	Number Branched
1	5	19	5	15	7	15-17	30	1
2	5	18	5	15	13	15	35	1
3	5	17	5	15	6	20	22	0
4	5	13.5	5	15	8	22	35	0
5	5	17	5	18	8	19	26	2



Active Blue



Active Blue

Table 4

Black / White								
Colour rated on a scale of 5-1 i.e. dark green to pale green								
Plant Number	Leaves				Roots			
	Number	Average Length cm	Colour	Stem Size mm	Number	Average Length	Longest cm	Number Branched
1	3	17	4	8	2	21	28	0
2	3	19	4	8	8	11	32	0
3	3	18	4	7	5	12.4	26	0
4	3	16	4	9	6	12.8	24	0
5	3	19	4	9	7	10.4	20	0



Black / White



Black / White

GROWTH PERFORMANCE SUMMARY OF THE FIVE COLOURS

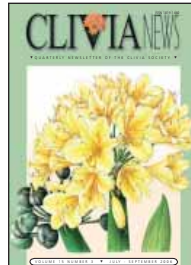
Table 5 shows a summary of growth performance comparisons between the 1 year old clivias grown under the 5 different colour nets.

	Leaves (Average)				Roots (Average)			
	Number Number	Length cm	Colour	Stem Size mm	Number	Length cm	Longest cm	Number Branched
Active Blue	5	16.9	5	15.6	8.4	18.2	29.6	0.8
Photo Red	3.2	20.4	3	10.6	7.6	10	24.2	0.4
Active Blue / Photo Red	4.6	15.6	4	10.8	8.2	11.96	24.8	0.6
Black/White	3	17.8	4	8.2	5.6	13.52	26	0
White	3.4	15.2	1	8.6	5.4	10.52	21.5	0

[For any queries or further information contact Tommy Rogers - 013 751 2379 - 082 565 9969]

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CLIVIA SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS	Int.	USA	Aus.	NZ	UK	RSA
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2. Pay William McClelland in U S A : william_g_mcclelland@yahoo.com		2				
3. Pay to Ken Smith in Australia : cliviasmith@idx.com.au			3			
4. Pay to Alick McLeman in New Zealand : clivia@xtra.co.nz				4		
5. Pay to Jaco Nel in Britain : uk_clivia@yahoo.co.uk					5	
6. Pay to RSA Club Treasurer :Please see inside backpage.						6
Society membership-2010	R 220.00	US \$ 28,50	AU \$35,00	NZ \$ 36,00	£ 16,50	R 120,00
Membership fees for Students	R 110.00	US \$ 14,25	AU \$ 17,50	NZ \$ 18,00	£ 8,25	R 60,00
Honorary Life Members	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2010 Publication Prices						
Yearbook 1 (re print) 2 ,3,4,5 (re print)6,7,8,9,10,11 or 12 -Postage included	Int. R 77.00	USA \$ 15,00	Aus. \$ 22,00	NZ \$ 23,00	UK £10,00	RSA R 70.00
Ten or more copies of same item by Club or Group **		\$13,50	\$20,00	\$ 21,00	£9,00	R 60,00
Cultivation of Clivia - Postage included	R 88.00	\$ 11,00	\$ 12,00	\$ 14,50	£ 8,00	R 80,00
Ten or more copies of same item by Club or Group **		\$10,00	\$10,80	\$ 12,50	£7,00	R 70,00
Kweek van Clivia - Posgeld ingesluit	R 88.00	\$ 11,00	\$ 12,00	\$ 14,50	£ 8,00	R 80,00
Ten or more copies of same item by Club or Group **		\$10,00	\$10,80	\$ 12,50	£7,00	R 70,00
Newsletters after 2002. Per copy - Postage included	R 19.80	\$ 4,00	\$ 4,00	\$ 5,00	£ 2,00	R 18,00
Ten or more copies of same item by Club or Group **		\$3,60	\$3,60	\$ 4,50	£1,75	R 16,00
Proceedings of Clivia 2006 Conference on double DVD -7,50 hours	R 230.00	\$31,00	\$34,00	\$44,00	£ 20,50	R 230,00
Clivia Colour Chart II - Postage included	R 275.00	\$37,50,	\$42,50	\$53,00	£ 24,50	R 275,00
**Postage addit. and to be added to purchase price						



CLIVIA SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

CLIVIA SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS	
The Cultivar Checklist of 2009 may be ordered from Ken Smith in Australia.	Price
Price for Australian members -Postage included	AU \$ 10,00
Price for the rest of the world members - Postage included	AU \$ 13,25
2010 Advertisement Prices	
	Cost
Smalls (1 to 6 lines)	R 40
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Quarter page	R 125
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Fax to :086 639 4077 (RSA ONLY)	
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