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CLIVIA



NEWS

Quarterly Newsletter
of the Clivia Society

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The Clivia Society www.cliviasociety.org

The Clivia Society caters for Clivia enthusiasts throughout the world. It is the umbrella body for a number of constituent Clivia Clubs and interest Groups which meet regularly in South Africa and elsewhere around the world. In addition, the Society has individual members in many countries, some of which also have their own Clivia Clubs. An annual Yearbook and quarterly Newsletters are published by the Society. For information on becoming a member and / or for details of Clivia Clubs and Interest Groups contact the Clivia Society secretary or where appropriate, the International Contacts, at the addresses listed in the inside back cover.

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 above mentioned objectives.

More information on the Clivia Society available on
www.cliviasociety.org

Table of Contents

▼ CLIVIA NEWS	Inner Front Cover
▼ EDITORIAL - <i>Joubert van Wyk</i>	2
▼ CLIVIA PERSONALITIES	
Honorary life membership	3
▼ CLIVIA SOCIETY	
2014 Clivia Society conference dates	4
Photographic competition	4
Some comments on the proposed legislation on Biodiversity	4
▼ CLIVIA BREEDING	
<i>Clivia miniata</i> 'Coromandel' x <i>Clivia robusta</i> - <i>Alan Tait</i>	6
Growers and their plants who have inspired me through the years (Part 1) - <i>Carrie Kruger</i>	9
Clivia over 12 months (Part 2) Autumn (March-May) - <i>Helen Marriott</i>	15
▼ CLIVIA TOURS	
Japan Clivia tour - <i>Heidi Nerurkar</i>	21
▼ RELATED	
The Lay Photographer - <i>James Haxton</i>	30
Clivia Society 2013 AGM auction results - <i>Joubert van Wyk</i>	32
The whole Clivia tree - <i>James Abel</i>	33
Botanical plant names	34
▼ CLIVIA SPECIES	
<i>Robusta</i> , my favourite autumn flower - <i>Carrie Kruger</i>	34
▼ CLUBS AND INTEREST GROUPS	
Chairman's Report - Garden Route Clivia Club - <i>Piet Theron</i>	37
The Garden Route Clivia Club - <i>Carrie Kruger</i>	38
Northern Free State Clivia Club Show 2012 & 2013 - <i>Hannes van Rooyen</i>	41
▼ CLIVI-ARTA - <i>Helen Sanders</i>	44
▼ THE CLIVIA SOCIETY	Inner Back Cover

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 the late 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.



The AGM was well attended and the discussions were interesting - amongst other topics Gerhard Farber spoke about the Biodiversity Bill and how it won't interfere with our hobby. Gerhard explained how, as national legislation, it removes some of the problems that used to exist with each province having its own rules and that all you need to do in his opinion, should you wish to sell seed and plants, is to obtain the necessary licences. The conference date was discussed and has been set for Thursday, 18 September 2014.

It is with great sadness that we heard about the passing of Oom Braam Opperman. Our thoughts are with his daughter and son and his five grandchildren. It was always interesting visiting him and hearing about his breeding and the projects he was working on, such as his prized 'Beatrice'. He had very specific views on various Clivia issues - such as bringing the 'wild-type' back into one's breeding after a number of generations of line breeding.

Our condolences also go to Rob Bearlin with the sudden death on 18 April of his brother David Bearlin of Pambula, NSW, Australia - founder and manager of Burwood Clivia Nursery.

Jan Joubert has arrived - I am so excited and regard myself fortunate to be a father. My mom would have been ecstatic. I thought I knew what responsibility meant but now I feel the vastness of it. To be responsible for another life is bigger than any career or man-made endeavour. People are warning me that life is going to become a bit of a blur with Jan and the sleep deprivation that comes with a little one. I know it is going to be fun, yet challenging, but totally rewarding. I can't wait to teach him words, numbers and especially about Clivia.



Anita en Jan Joubert

This edition has a variety of interesting goodies in it, from photography through to the full taxon of Clivia, breeding news and news from various Clubs. I hope you enjoy it. Please keep those articles and photos coming. If you have any ideas for articles or topics you would like to see discussed, please let me know. ▼

Joubert van Wyk

Editor - Clivia News

PRS. Cut-off date for submissions for the next Clivia News: 15 September

Erratum: David Banks was the photographer of the pictures at the bottom of pages 12 and 13 of Clivia News 22-01.

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CLIVIA PERSONALITIES

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERSHIP*By Wimpie Maass*

The EP Clivia Club recently bestowed Honorary Life Membership upon Willie and Cynthia le Roux for their dedication to the Club and its members as well as their continued efforts to promote the cultivation of Clivia in their region over many years.

They joined the EP Clivia Interest Group in April 2000 and Willie was co-opted to the committee in May 2000. He assisted the late Fred Gibello with the very first Port Elizabeth Clivia Show in September 2000 and was thereafter appointed Show Chairman for 2001. As Willie could not type to save his life, Cynthia had to stand in as his personal secretary.

When it was decided to apply for Club status, Willie took it upon himself to go on a fund raising campaign. With the help of a friend he managed to secure donations from top Clivia growers in Cape Town, totalling well over 400 seedlings and adult plants as well as many seeds for sale at the 2001 show. They designed wine labels depicting Clivia flowers of the then best Clivia growers in the region and sold over 100 bottles, thus securing the Club's financial stability.

During the February 2002 AGM Willie was elected Chairman and in this capacity presented the application for full Club status at the Society AGM during April 2002 in Cape Town. Full Club status was duly granted.

In order to promote the Club and canvas for members, Willie started giving talks on growing Clivias at Garden Clubs, Retirement Villages, Schools, Shows etc., successfully growing the membership base of the Club. He was eventually mentor to 10 students as well as some adults and wrote numerous articles for the Clivia News and local newspapers as well as the regular EP Clivia circular depicting local news, with Cynthia being the typist.

They were also instrumental in creating the Club emblem, show certificates, welcoming letters, get well / sympathy cards, Club shirts and caps.

To save on postage, he started in the early



Willie & Cynthia le Roux

days to deliver all the Clivia News and Year Books throughout Port Elizabeth and carried on doing so later with the help of the then secretary and thereafter with Cynthia. This was done without remuneration and at personal expense, a selfless act that embodies their love for the Club and the growing of Clivia. When the Club secretary fell ill, Cynthia, without hesitation, took over as secretary and served in that capacity for quite a few years.

During Willie's term as Chairman, he served as EP representative on the Society committee and was bestowed the Society's Award of Merit in recognition of his contribution to the advancement of Clivia at the 2006 International Clivia Conference held in Pretoria.

It is common knowledge that Willie has a passion for the activities and wellbeing of the Club. Ever since joining he has spared no effort and went out of his way to address the needs/problems of members.

His continuous passion for promoting Clivia and Cynthia's support is displayed in the fact that they are presently once again serving as Chairman and Assistant Secretary. ▼

CLIVIA SOCIETY**2014 CLIVIA SOCIETY CONFERENCE DATES
Pietermaritzburg**

16 September 2014 (Tuesday)	Habitat tours
17 September 2014 (Wednesday)	Habitat tours; Registration for Conference late afternoon. Function early evening.
18 September 2014 (Thursday)	Registration (early); Conference; Preview of International Clivia Show and function (Evening)
19 September 2014 (Friday)	International Clivia Show in conjunction with Sunday Tribune Garden Show. Visits to Growers. International Clivia Auction (Evening)
20 September 2014 (Saturday)	International Clivia Show in conjunction with Sunday Tribune Garden Show. Visits to Growers.
21 September 2014 (Sunday)	International Clivia Show in conjunction with Sunday Tribune Garden Show. Visits to Growers.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION

Categories: (The judges reserve the right to change this.)

- C. miniata flowers (trumpet forms)
- Pendulous species & Inter-specifics (tubular forms)
- Novelty plants and flowers (leaf, plant or flower)
- Single flower
- Clivia in habitat
- Clivia art photography

Photos must be on a CD, and preferably separated into folders (using the respective category names). Also please send digital photos of 2012 show pictures and entries with WELL LABELLED digital photos on a CD which clearly indicate:

- Grower (Full name)
- Breeder (Full name)
- Breeding of plant
- Registered name (if applicable)
- Prize awarded (if applicable)
- Photographer (Full name)

The articles and photos for the competition must reach Christo Topham by 30 July 2013.

Or post them to: Christo Topham, P O Box 54478, Ninapark, PRETORIA, 0156. ▼

**SOME COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED
LEGISLATION ON BIODIVERSITY****Introduction**

There are six recognised Clivia species that are only found in South Africa and Swaziland. Clivia plants have, however, been distributed from South Africa to many countries all over the world.

**The World Wide Clivia distribution and Trade
I Clivia in South Africa**

Clivia is a common garden plant in South Africa and is to be found in many gardens. In some parts of South Africa Clivia is almost in every garden. Plants are sold in many, if not all,

nurseries and even in supermarkets. There are many collectors and breeders worldwide and especially in South Africa.

2 What is the purpose of the new legislation?

In Chapter 4 of the National Environment Management: Biodiversity Act, no 10 of 2004 the purpose of the regulations is described as follows:

Section 51(b): provide for the protection of species that are threatened or in need of protection to ensure their survival in the wild.

This purpose is in line with one of the goals of the Clivia Society - to protect Clivia in the wild and to ensure that all Clivia species continue to exist in their natural habitat.

The threat to Clivia does not come from the Clivia collector or breeder or ordinary gardener who is in possession of Clivia but from muti collectors and traders and from habitat destruction.

3 Clivia as a vulnerable specie

Clivia species are listed in the draft Government Gazette of 16 April 2013 as vulnerable species in terms of section 56(1)(c) of the Biodiversity act. They are included under medicinal plants (page 183 and 184).

Section 56(c) defines vulnerable species as follows: '(c) vulnerable species, being any indigenous species facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, although they are not a critically endangered species or an endangered species.'

4 Species on the list

Only four species are presently on the list: *gardenii*, *miniata*, *nobilis* and *robusta*. *Caulescens* and *mirabilis* are not mentioned at all. This should be rectified.

The draft list does not contain any restricted activity that is prohibited in terms of section 57(2): The Minister may, by notice in the gazette, prohibit the carrying out of any activity—(a) which is of a nature that may negatively impact on the survival of a listed threatened or protected species; and (b) which is specified in the notice, or prohibit the carrying out of such activity without a permit issued in terms of Chapter 7.

5 Exemptions

In column 3 of the list, exemptions in terms of section 57(4) are listed. Section 57(4) reads as follows: '(a) The Minister may, by notice in the gazette, exempt a person from a restriction contemplated in subsection (1)'.

In my view, the exemptions concerning wild/wild sourced specimens in column 3 are contrary to the spirit of the gazette and unwarranted and should be deleted.

The exemptions concerning artificially propagated specimens should however remain. Artificially propagated specimens are defined in section 1 as follows: "means a listed threatened or protected plant species that is grown under controlled conditions; grown from seeds, cuttings, divisions, callus tissues or other plant tissues, spores or other propagules derived from cultivated parental stocks."

The effect will be that all Clivia presently grown by collectors, breeders, nurseries and gardeners will be excluded from the restrictions and will not be subjected to the requirement of obtaining a permit.

6 Restricted Activities requiring a permit.

In our view any activity concerning wild specimens should remain restricted and should only be possible under a permit in terms of section 57(1): "A person may not carry out a restricted activity involving a specimen of a listed threatened or protected species without a permit in terms of Chapter 7"

Activities concerning artificially propagated specimens should not be included in column 4 and to exempt those activities but also require a permit creates in this instance an anomaly.

Presently the requirements of column 3 and 4 read with column 2 are in conflict and will create uncertainty and prevent any successful control or prosecution.

7 Conclusion

Caulescens and *mirabilis* should be included in the lists. Activities concerning plants in habitat should be restricted and should require a permit. Activities concerning plants in possession of gardeners, collectors, nurseries and breeders should be exempted and excluded from the lists. ▼

CLIVIA BREEDING

Clivia miniata 'Coromandel' X *Clivia robusta*

By Allan Tait

In May 2004 I embarked on a hybridization project whereby I used *Clivia miniata* 'Coromandel' which was named after the farm where they were produced. 'Coromandel' could presumably be seen as a Belgium hybrid strain. This was used as the pod parent. The robusta form was a type with a very high bud count and a good flower quality.

May might sound to be a strange time, but coincidentally, a whole bunch of these *miniata* were in bloom and there was a *robusta* in flower too. A selection of the *miniata* plants with most varied flower shapes and colours was selected and the crosses made.

In early 2005 about 1 000 seeds were sown and they grew rapidly and during March 2006 the seedlings were transplanted into 2 Litre containers. Hereafter they grew fast and the first

few flower spikes emerged during June 2007.

During 2008 this number had rapidly increased and by 2009 about 70% had flowered, with the remaining ones flowering in 2010 and 2011.

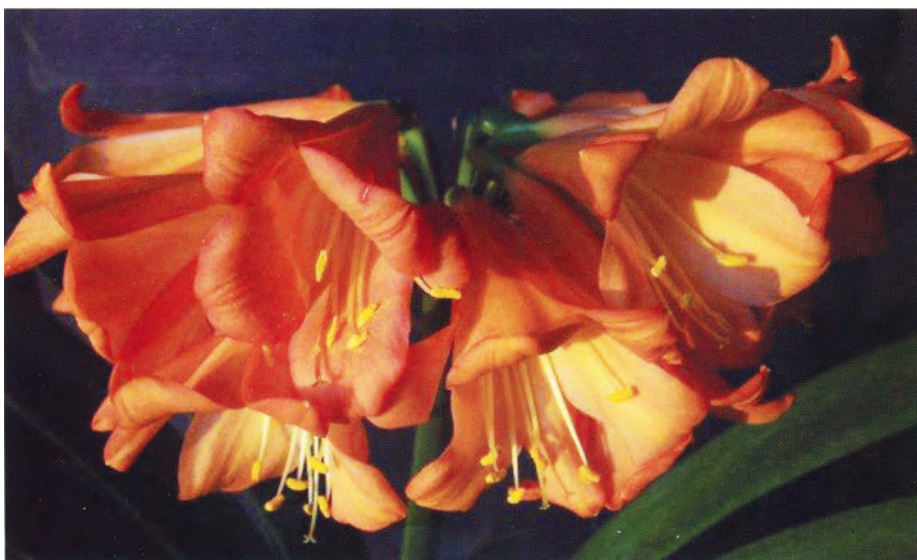
Some of the observations that were made during these trials were as follows:

Flower season starts in May and last till mid August, giving a prolonged period of flowering. The plants that flowered first showed more characteristics of the pollen parent, namely more rapid offset formation and tubular flowers that resembled the pollen parent. Those that followed in the next seasons showed characteristics resembling both parents and the last ones had fewest offsets but the biggest widely flared open flowers, resembling the *miniata* plants or pod parents.

All plants show good vigour and broad foliage



PHOTOS BY ALLAN TAIT



in a fairly uniform manner, though some plants have markedly shorter leaves than others.

Flower colour is fairly constant with little variation but in some the green tips and centre lines are more profound, giving the effect of bronze flowers. Of the initial 1000 seeds grown, less than 20 plants have been retained, thus giving less than 2% of plants exhibiting characteristics that I had hoped for.

My aim now is to grow plants with these superior floristic characteristics but in a far more varied colour range. A few of these have already flowered and the results look promising! All breeding programs should always aim for quality, not quantity. ▼



Growers and their plants who have inspired me through the years (Part I)

By Carrie Kruger, *Utopia Clivias*

My inspiration for my Clivia breeding, has always come from many different sources. Inspiration can come to me in many ways, through wise words, a beautiful photograph in a yearbook, a show winner on a display table, a visit to a collection of unforgettable plants, or a breeder who has reached goals we are still dreaming about.

Visiting a grower who is passionate about their collection and who is willing to share their knowledge and assist with seeds and seedlings, has always been one of my greatest inspirations since I started breeding Clivia more than fourteen years ago.

I would love to share some of my early memories of a few of these visits to breeders and their collections.

Pat Gore's Clivia Heaven: (visit in 2006)

Pat Gore, otherwise known as Oom Pat, is a grower who has truly inspired me after my visit to him in 2006. I was fortunate to be able to attend the 2006 International Show in Pretoria and spending the weekend with Oom Pat was like being in "clivia heaven".

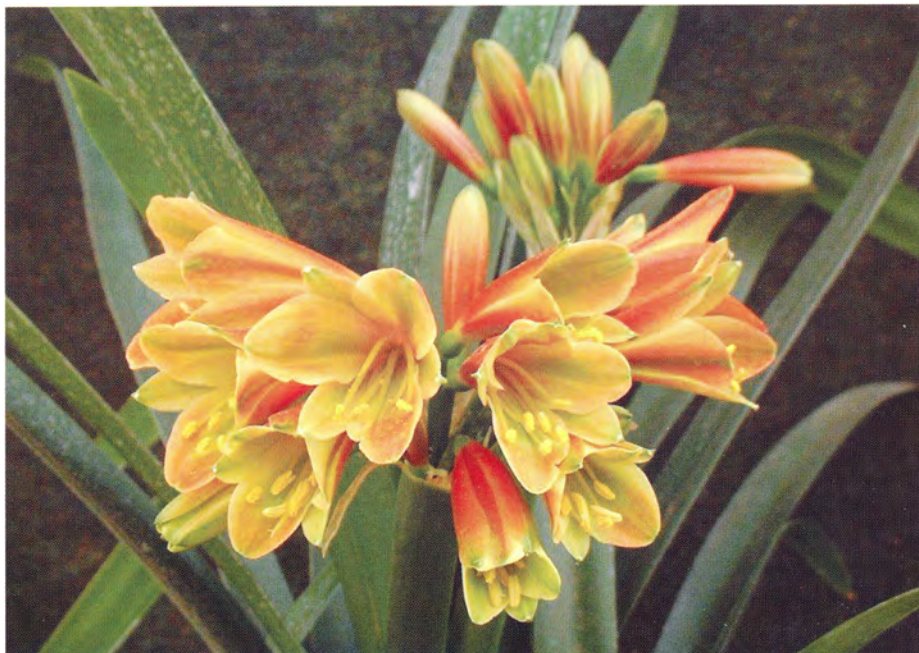
His green house was filled to the brim and flowering plants were everywhere to be seen.

I helped him clean and prepare plants for the show and he shared many little tricks in preparing plants for display and show purposes.

Some of his most famous plants are 'Olympia Pink', 'Diana Peach', and 'Fighting Port', a very dark red. When asked about the name I was told that the plant caused such a stir amongst club members fighting for offsets of this red, he



Bronze multipetals from Rudo's breeding



Rudo's 'Brown Eye Girl'



Rudo's green peach



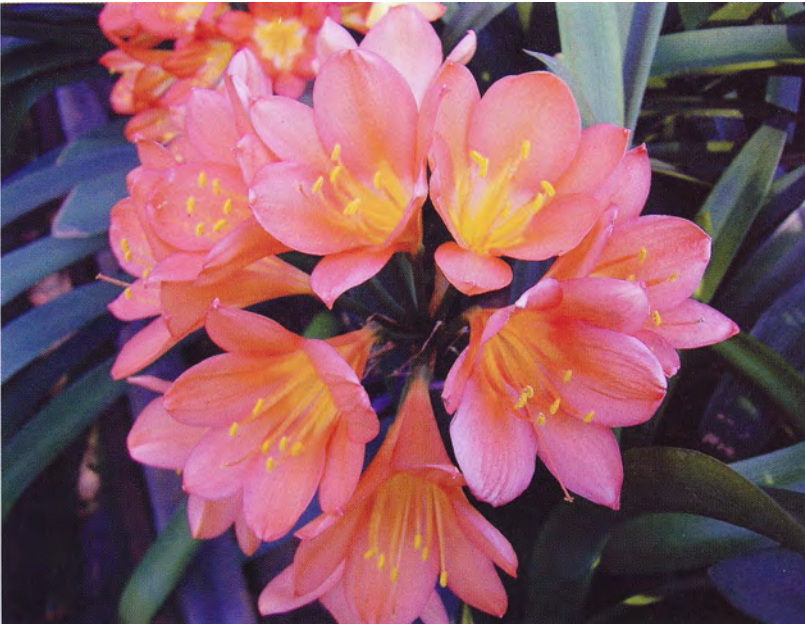
Rudo's Group 1 'Green Throats'



Rudo's 'Meyer's Apricot'



Rudo's 'Pink'



Oom Pat's 'Mango'

Oom Pat with one of his beautiful pinks



Pat Gore's shade house in
flower 2006





Pat's 'Diana'

named it Fighting Port. That story will stay with me for a long time.

It is a well-known fact that Oom Pat has never missed an AGM, except for one in 2012, when he was too ill to attend. I think this is an achievement on its own.

I left Pretoria with lots of gifts, including a bag full of seeds, some very special offsets and of course, memories of some of the most beautiful flowers I have seen.

Rudo Lotter and his amazing plants: (visit in 2010)

In 2010 some friends and I had the honour of visiting Rudo on his smallholding just outside Pretoria. I have seen many collections and visited many growers before, but these were simply the most amazing colours I have seen in one collection. Rudo's plants were not housed in fancy shade houses or planted in fancy pots.

Some of the plants suffered from bad frost damage, but the variety of special flowers I saw that day took my breath away.

Rudo took over from his father Wessel Lotter, who had been breeding since the late 70s. They specialized in interspecifics, but Rudo has since then also bred some beautiful *miniata* in an array of colours.

Rudo has one of the most sought after collections in the world. He has also line bred a new line of apricots called 'Meyer's Apricot', bred from 'Meyer's Peach' x Group 2 yellows. He has bred some beautiful versicolours from 'Naude's Peach'.

Rudo is also very famous for his beautiful pink flowers which he has bred from 'Appleblossom' crosses. Rudo's 'Best Pink' is most probably one of the best pinks in his collection.

Rudo's breeding has always been an inspiration to me and my breeding goals. ▼

REGULARS

Clivia over 12 months (2) autumn (March-May)

By Helen Marriott

Autumn in Melbourne, Australia, has seen the continuation of flowers on interspecifics involving combinations of *C. miniata* x *C. caulescens*, and *C. miniata* x *C. nobilis* along with the *C. x cyrtanthiflora* hybrids. While not flowering in large numbers, they do provide a non-stop display of flowers, often in combination with berries and sometimes with leaf variegation. Figures 1-4 show four different *C. miniata* x *C. caulescens* interspecific hybrids. The peduncle broke on the flower shown in Fig 1, so conveniently it made a nice vase specimen. Like the plant in this first photo, the interspecific hybrid shown in Fig 2 may also be an interspecific crossed again to yellow *C. miniata* (even if it was not labelled as such). The round inner tepals on some of these plants are an attractive feature. These interspecifics have been joined during this

period by some *C. caulescens* buds and flowers (Figs 5-6). Note that *C. caulescens* shown here has a slightly protruding stigma. Nakamura's 'White Xmas' (Fig 7) is thought to come from an Australian form of *C. x cyrtanthiflora*. The floriferous characteristic of the interspecific hybrids with their origins in *C. nobilis* is also visible in Figs 8-9. Even an odd early flowering *C. gardenii* was in flower in one darkish corner of the garden in early May (Fig 10).

Berries of all shapes and sizes appear among the Clivia. Always delightful to see are those of variegated plants where the variegation may extend throughout the peduncle and to the berries as well (Fig 11). Figures 12-13 show the berries on *C. nobilis* and *C. caulescens* respectively, while Fig 14 is of berries on the interspecific, 'Carmen-Venus', thought to be from *C. gardenii*. ▼



Fig 1 (*C. miniata*
x *C. caulescens*)
x yellow
C. miniata



Fig 2 'MC Joy'



Fig 3 'Yellow Nougat'



Fig 4 *C. miniata* x *C. caulecens*



Fig 5 *C. caulecens* bud

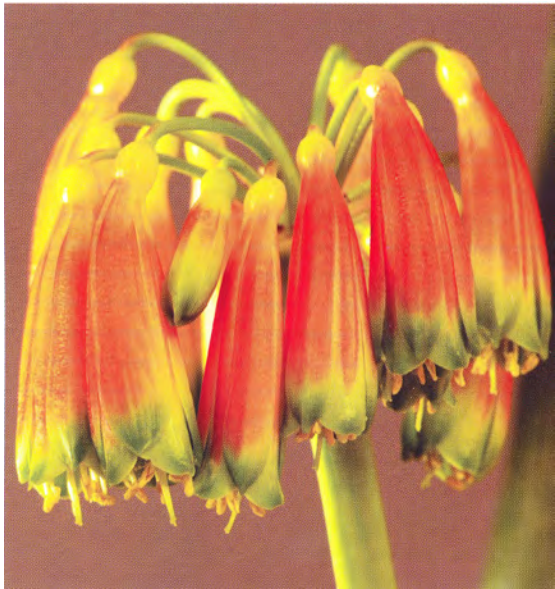


Fig 6 *C. caulecens*



Fig 7 'White Xmas'



Fig 8 *C. miniata* x *C. nobilis*



Fig 9 Yellow *C. miniata* x *C. nobilis*



Fig 10 *C. gardenii*



Fig 11 *C. miniata* variegated



Fig 12 *C. nobilis* berries



Fig 13 *C. caulescens* berries



Fig 14 berries on 'Carmen-Venus'

CLIVIA TOURS

Japan Clivia Tour 2013*By Heidi Nerurkar*

In March of this year I had the great opportunity to be part of the Clivia Tour 'Visiting famous growers in Japan' organized and arranged by Shigetaka Sasaki. Our group included Kerrie McElroy from Australia, Andre Swart from South Africa and myself. We all met for the first time on Tuesday, 19th of March at the Centre Hotel in Narita, where we stayed for the night and tried unsuccessfully to get at least a few hours of sleep.

The next morning we travelled on the high speed train 'Shinkansen' to Nagoya, where we changed to a rented car and drove to the Baijyuen Nursery of Mr. Hattori in Aichi prefecture.

On arrival, Shige introduced us to Mrs. and Mr. Hattori. We also met Mr. Masami Uno and his wife, who were already in the nursery and looking for some special plants to add to their

collection. As expected, the huge greenhouse was full of plants with extraordinary flowers and none of us could resist buying at least a few plants. Mr. Hattori's plants are mostly compact plants and he is famous for his blushed Yellows, Picotees, Bronze and Red Clivias.

On Thursday the 4 of us left Nagoya by car again to visit Mr. Koike's greenhouses in Gifu prefecture. Every Clivia enthusiast knows the green flowered 'Hirao' and the 'TK Original' Group 2 Yellows with green throats. Of course Mr. Koike's greenhouses are full of outstanding plants and he also has very beautiful interspecifics in various colours.

The same afternoon we returned via train to Narita, because all the other breeders on our list are located in Chiba prefecture.

Friday morning we went to meet the legendary Mr. Nakamura on his 'Clivia Breeding Plantation'.

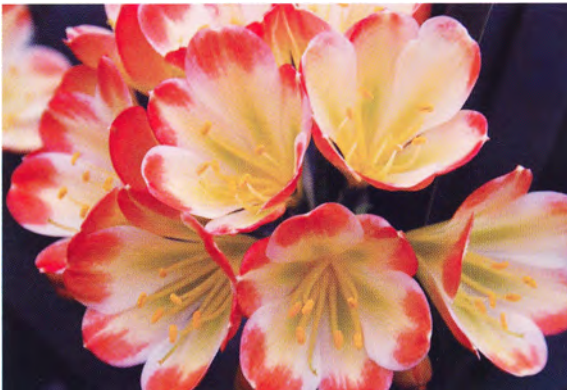


High speed train 'Shinkansen'

He showed us around in his greenhouse where quite a few of his famous plants were in flower. I already own a few of his plants, but I have to admit that my collection of Mr. Nakamura's plants has increased in size after this visit. Mr. Nakamura was very generous and presented us Clivia books, photos and as a very precious gift we received a few seeds of crosses he made.

After we left the 'Clivia Breeding Plantation' we drove to Shige's greenhouse with his vast collection of clivias from all over the world. You can find almost every plant you have ever heard of in his greenhouse and of course Shige additionally has a lot of the most extraordinary plants of his own breeding to show.

The first on our list for 23rd of March was



Plants from Mr. Hattori

Mr. Mitsuhashi. He can show off the prettiest multitepal Yellows you can ever dream of and is also known for the 'Tiger' and the even more rare 'Southern Cross Tiger', which not only has the horizontal pattern, but shows in addition Shima variegation.

Later in the day we went to Mr. Tsuruoka's nursery filled up with the best Akebono Darumas and variegated Darumas. Mr. Tsuruoka also has a remarkable collection of Clivias with exceptional pretty flowers.

The last breeder of our schedule was Mr. Nakayama, who is the 'specialist' for multitepal Clivias. He and his wife own the most beautiful multitepal Clivias in all sorts of shapes and colour shades you can think of. Except depicted on photos, I had never seen such beautiful plants before, but this applies to everything I have seen on this trip. A 'once in a lifetime' experience, not only for me but for every Clivia lover - if you are a breeder or only an ordinary collector of these plants.

Before visiting these Japanese specialists I have been to different nurseries in the Netherlands and in Belgium. Similar to the nurseries in Japan, most of the European Clivia breeders are not only specialised in the cultivation of Clivias, they also grow other plants like Zantedeschia, Azaleas etc. The only exceptions I know of are Pierre De Coster and Cady Poelman, who exclusively breed Clivias. When I was at Dynaplant in the Netherlands they were growing compact orange Clivias with green leaves in big numbers in unbelievable huge greenhouses. If a seedling is variegated it is immediately removed, because it is too slow growing and does not fit in the standard production. The Belgian growers have as well mostly orange flowering plants, but they also own variegated plants (Akebono and striata) and other colours like yellow, apricot, yellow green throat, versicolour etc.



Plant from Mr. Hatton



'Hirao'



Mr. Koike showing us a plant bred by Shige



Plants from Mr. Koike



From left: Mr. Nakamura, Kerrie McElroy, Heidi Nerurkar and Andre Swart



Plant from Mr. Nakamura



Frog on a plant from Mr. Nakamura

The non-orange clivias may be less than 5 % of the total number of plants.

If you ask these breeders why they grow only orange Clivias, they will tell you that people in Europe will buy nothing else than orange Clivias, they simply do not seem to appreciate special colours or variegated leaves. For comparison: In Japan I visited a garden center and they had Clivias in red, peach, yellow etc. for sale and even Interspecifics were on display, in garden centers in Germany I have never seen a single Clivia in another colour other than orange.

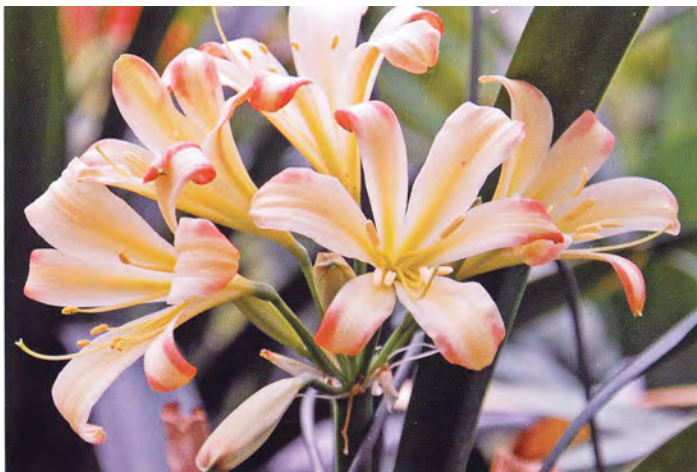
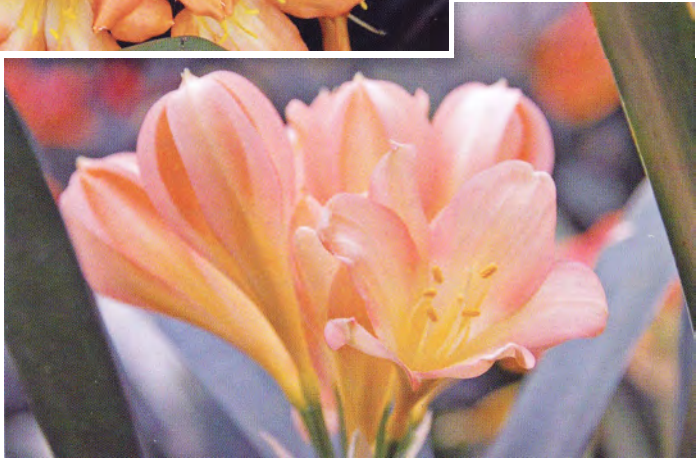
In Europe we have mostly plant mass production also because the regular customer is not willing to pay more than 10-15 Euros for a Clivia. I assume, that such highly specialised nurseries like the Japanese breeders might not survive very long with their businesses in Europe .

A most remarkable adventure has come to an end and we three participants want to thank all the breeders we visited for their friendliness and hospitality.



Plant from
Mr. Nakamura

Plant from
Shigetaka Sasaki



Plant from
Shigetaka Sasaki



Clivia caulescens x mirabilis from Shigetaka Sasaki



Plant from Shigetaka Sasaki



Multitepal Yellows from Mr. Mitsuhashi



Multitepal Yellows from Mr. Mitsuhashi



Mr. Tsuruoka



Southern Cross Tigers (Mr. Mitsuhashi), photos by Shigetaka Sasaki



Plant from Mr. Tsuruoka



Mr. Tsuruoka's plants



Below: Mrs. and Mr. Nakayama

Multitepals by Mr. Nakayama



A special 'Thank you' of course for Shige, who made all this possible and invested a lot of his personal time and energy in us and our well being.

ありがとうございます

Note: If you want to know more about new developments in Clivia breeding in Japan, please have a look at the articles by Shigetaka Sasaki in Yearbook 7, page 86 - 90 and Yearbook 10, page 59 - 64. I am only a hobby grower and

not an expert breeder, so this article is merely some sort of 'touristic' story with photos.

A few other people who have visited Japan before have already published interesting articles and I did not want to repeat again, what they have already written ▼



Multitepals by Mr. Nakayama

RELATED

The Lay Photographer

By James Haxton

Today's cameras are sophisticated enough to produce a technically good image without any intervention by the photographer. This is not always the best and overriding the controls can often result in better images. Controls most often manipulated are zoom, focus, the f-stop and shutter speed. Digital cameras have additional settings for contrast, brightness, colour saturation, sharpening, ISO and colour balance. This article deals with the F-stop.

The f-stop is defined as the light stop or the aperture that regulates the amount of light that reaches the film or image sensor to ensure proper exposure. The focal length also affects the exposure because it affects magnification and therefore the area of the image that is captured. The longer the lens, the more spread out the light on the sensor and therefore one needs a larger aperture to compensate. The f-stop notation is convenient as it indicates the combined effect of the aperture and focal length without having to consider the focal length and the diameter separately. The standard notation is f/number where f is the focal length, slash means division and number is the number of times the focal length is larger than the aperture diameter. For convenience we use a series of numbers: 1, 1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, etc. The numbers increase by the square root of 2. The reason for this choice is that each consecutive f-stop passes exactly half the light. For example f/2 passes twice the light f/2.8 does, and the respective aperture diameters are (f = 100 mm for example) 50 mm and 35.7 mm. Modern electronic point and shoot cameras do not care about the series of numbers and often apertures of f/3.33 can be seen.

But there is more to the f-stop than that.

Lenses are not perfect and selecting apertures that are smaller than the maximum can improve the sharpness of the image. Most lenses perform poorly at maximum aperture

and images can be improved by stopping down (using smaller apertures). Remember that f/2 is larger than f/4. Maximum f-stop for an average lens is in the region of f/4 or f/5.6 in standard zoom lenses, or about f/8 in telephoto lenses.

More expensive lenses can be as large (referred to as fast because a faster shutter can be used) as f/2.8 or even f/1.4 for shorter focal lengths. The minimum f-stop can be about f/22 or even f/40, depending on the application. Compact cameras hardly ever offer anything smaller than f/8.

Apart from hiding imperfections of the lens, smaller apertures also increase the DOF. DOF is the depth of field, meaning the depth of the subject that will appear sharply focused on the image sensor. There is a direct relationship between sensor size and f-stop that affects DOF. Compact cameras have the same DOF at f/8 as DSLRs have at f/32.

In addition, smaller apertures increase diffraction, which is an undesirable side effect that renders extremely small apertures impractical. Diffraction gradually reduces overall sharpness as the lens is stopped down and it becomes noticeable at about f/16 in a DSLR and f/4 in a compact. While slight diffraction is preferable over shallow DOF in some cases, diffraction becomes objectionable at f/32 in a modern DSLR.

The following images illustrate shallow and deep DOF. Figure 1 was shot at f/5.6 resulting in a very smooth background and some flowers slightly blurred. Figure 2 was shot at f/32 and shows the texture of the background and all flowers are in focus.

Shallow DOF is useful in a cluttered environment where an out-of-focus background will improve the image by being less distracting. The f-stops shown are for DSLR cameras. Divide the numbers by 4 to equate the DOF to small sensor compact cameras.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Figure 3



Note that the majority of compact cameras cannot achieve very shallow DOF because their lenses are not fast enough.

In the examples above, the texture of the background is clearly visible at the small f-stop. The disadvantage of shallow DOF is that part of the subject may appear blurred.

When using large apertures for shallow DOF, be sure to be careful about focusing on an interesting part of the subject that is also well positioned in the frame (centre of interest). The anthers of the Nobilis are in focus to the right of and below centre. Most other anthers are blurred. (Figure 3).

Deep DOF is useful when the subject is deep and has to be entirely sharp. Use a small aperture like $f/16$ to $f/32$ ($f/8$ on compacts). At small apertures the light is reduced and the shutter speed has to be lowered to compensate, increasing the risk of movement blur. ▼

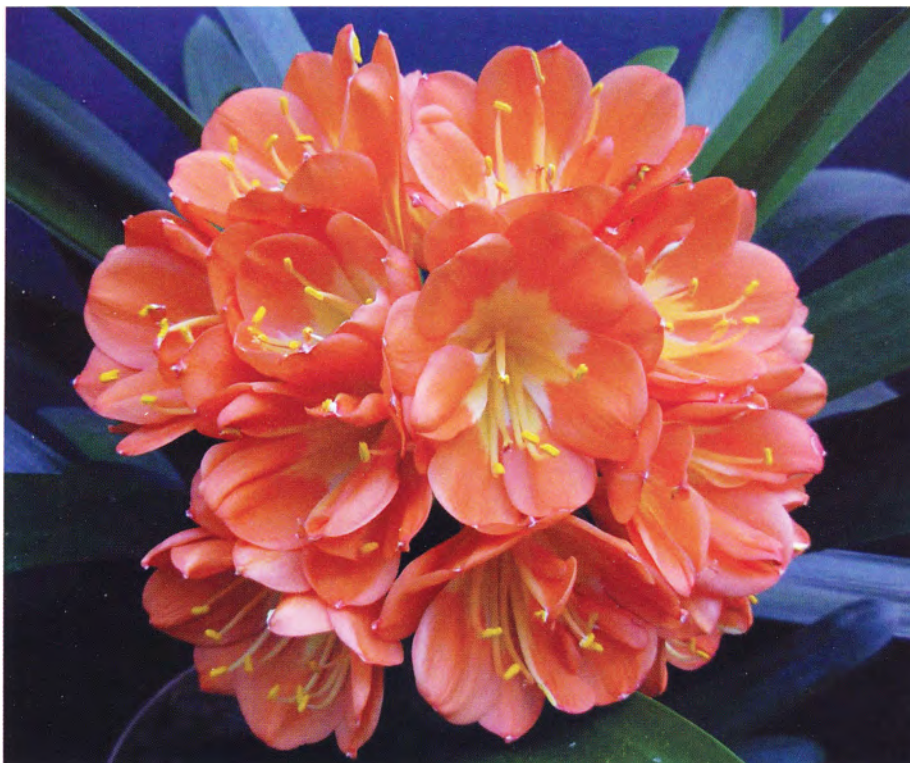
Clivia Society 2013 AGM Auction results

By Joubert van Wyk

Plant	Price	Plant	Price
<i>C. gardenii</i>	150	'Emerarudo'	12500
Mc Neil Green Girl F2 seedling	240	'Many petals'	1000
'So Nice'	600	Seedling (Star Green x (TKO x Hirao))	800
<i>C. caulescens</i> x <i>C. gardenii</i>	100	Multi petal	750
'Flash of Lime'	1100	<i>C. gardenii</i>	50
'Tango's Daughter'	1100	<i>C. robusta</i>	150
Graskop <i>C. caulescens</i>	250	<i>C. gardenii</i>	160
'Jackpot'	2600	Best Tricolour <i>C. gardenii</i>	550
'Kisses'	1400	Jade Ivory x Ngome Blush	500
'Bing's Pride'	800	Olifantshoek peach	400
'Arnie'	1600	Msekabo River Gorge	850
		Original Chizzari	450



'Kisses'



'Many petals'

The whole Clivia tree

With thanks to James Abel

Domain: *Eukaryota* - Whittaker & Margulis 1978 - eukaryotes

Kingdom: *Plantae* - Haeckel, 1866 - Plants

Subkingdom: *Viridaeplantae* - Cavalier-Smith, 1981

Phylum: *Tracheophyta* - Sinnott, 1935 ex Cavalier-Smith, 1998 - Vascular Plants

Subphylum: *Euphyllophytina*

Infraphylum: *Radiatopses* - Kenrick & Crane, 1997

Class: *Magnoliopsida* - Brongniart, 1843 - Dicotyledons

Subclass: *Liliidae* - Takhtajan, 1967

Superorder: *Lilianaes* - Takhtajan, 1967

Order: *Asparagales* - Bromhead, 1838

Family: *Amaryllidaceae* - Jaume Saint-Hilaire, 1805, nom. cons. - Amaryllis Family

Tribe: Haemantheae

Genus: *Clivia* - J. Lindley, 1828

Subgenus: nom

Source: http://zipcodezoo.com/Plants/C/Clivia_nobilis/. ▼

Botanical plant names

Courtesy of www.succulents.co.za

A look at how plants are named and why they are classified in a specific group

We have a man by the name of Carl von Linne, also known as Linneaus, to thank for the way we classify plants and animals. Linneaus devised a system of categorizing animals and plants into specific groups. The groups that are used the most amongst us laypersons are family, genera and species. One (monotypic) or more varieties makes up a species, one or more species makes a genera, one or more genera makes a family.

• Family

Plants that belong to a family share general characteristics, a Genera contains plants with more specific characteristics. For instance *Tridentea*, *Hoodia*, *Stapelia* and *Huernia* all belong to the family Asclepiadaceae because they all have five-lobed flowers that smell rotten.

• Genera

The genera follows a family, eg *Stapelia*, plants in a certain genera share certain characteristics. The genus *Tridentea* is made up of ascleps that outer corona lobes are three toothed.

• Species (spp)

Species is defined as plants that are capable of interbreeding with one another. The species part of the name also denotes a plant that is

different from other plants in the genera, eg. *kwebenis*.

• Variety (Var.)

A var. is a subdivision of a species consisting of naturally occurring or selectively bred populations or individuals that differ from the remainder of the species in certain minor characters, eg. *Lithops hookeri* var *lutea*.

• Subspecies (subsp, ssp)

A subsp. is a subdivision of a species usually based on geographic distribution, eg. *Conophytum bilobum* ssp *altum*.

The person who discovered the plant first will be the one to name it. The plant may be named after a person, place, distinguishing feature or anything the discoverer would like unless the name is already in use with another plant in the genus. Some plant names end in ae or ii, in latin ae is the feminine ending and ii is the male ending.

- *Edithcolea grandis* - grandis for the grand flower.
- *Euphorbia namibensis* - as the species name states, this plant is found in Namibia.
- *Conophytum bilobum* - named after their distinctive two lobed bodies.
- *Hoodia gordonii* - an example of the male ending.
- *Aloe peglerae* - an example of the female ending. ▼

Source: <http://www.succulents.co.za/names.shtml> Downloaded 7 June 2013.

CLIVIA SPECIES

Robusta, my favourite autumn flower

By Carrie Kruger, Utopia Clivias

Autumn has always been my favourite month of the year. The colour changes of leaves, the fresh autumn breeze and the new burst of energy that we discover after the long hot months of summer.

And of course... the flowering of my large

variety of robusta plants.

My robusta collection started with a batch of plants bought from a local wholesale nursery in 2004, where these were marked as "*Clivia nobilis*{7}". These were bought for a landscaping project I was working on



C. robusta 'Blush Andy'



C. robusta Bronze

PHOTOS BY CARRIE KRUGER



C. robusta Pastel and Red

at that time. Upon arrival I could immediately see that they were indeed not *nobilis*, but another species, simply by the shape of the leaves and size of the plants. They were almost all in bud at that time.

I decided to wait for them to flower before I planted them.

When they started flowering, I decided to do some research into their background and found out from one of the owners of the nursery that they were collected as seeds from a habitat in Natal. They were all *robusta* and some better and more beautiful than others. I selected and marked all the plants with unusual colours, bigger flowers and large umbels to breed with and used the rest in the landscaping project.

These handpicked plants were pollinated between one another and flowered about four years later. Once again, the best flowers were selected and kept aside - some with very pretty and unusual colours. Bigger flowers were produced in this first



C. robusta 'Rainbow'



C. robusta 'Santa Clause' in full flower



C. robusta 'Twins'

generation by simply crossing them to each other. These are now all named and numbered and used in my breeding programme. I have been experimenting with special coloured *miniata* flowers as pollen parents and vice versa. Some of these crosses should flower in the next season or two. I have seen that the flowers in the first generation of robusta crosses are much bigger than F1 flowers of *C. gardenii* crosses. My aim is to not only get bigger flowered interspecifics, but to also improve on colours and patterns. This may take a few years, but patience is something all keen Clivia breeders should have.

Robusta are not only beautiful plants with a wide variety of colours in autumn, but also very good breeding plants to use for breeding good interspecific plants with a high floret count and a wide variety of colours and leaf shapes. ▼

CLIVIA CLUBS & INTEREST GROUPS

Chairman's Report - Garden Route Clivia Club

By Piet Theron, Chairman 2012

It gives me great pleasure to present this report at the end of another successful year experienced by the Garden Route Clivia Club. The same members were re-elected to serve on the Committee at the AGM in March 2012, which contributed to the maintaining of the accepted standards of organising the matters of the Club. During May a very successful Workshop was held in Still Bay and was well organised by the local members. It was pleasing to see how many of the older members brought their employees along to attend, as they realise how important it would be to have these helpers take over the physical part of their hobby once they become less able to manage it all by themselves.

Unfortunately no Workshops have been held in George for a long time and it would be worthwhile to have these as part of regular meetings or separate events, to encourage and enhance the skills of newer members. The need could be judged as a question in a newsletter or at the discretion of the Committee.

The Mini Interspecific Show continues to expand by the number of entries as well as the overall quality presented. New members, who experience the beauty and variety here, cannot help but to appreciate, experience and enjoy these very special plants. This needs to be encouraged on a regular basis to further the above goals.

Our Annual Show in October was blessed with the highest amount of entries ever and continues to improve in overall quality. Once again congratulations to all the winners: Ricky and Noelia Jardim took Best on Show, first and second runners up and it will take some doing to beat them, as their plants, selection of those presented and the grooming, remain of the highest standards. Gerrie Brits was awarded Best on Show Own Breeding, Kobus and Ida Esterhuizen, Most Exceptional Plant and Karl Rost, Most Exceptional Flower.

Without the enthusiastic participation of the 32 members wanting to share the beauty and uniqueness of their plants, a Show of such

proportion would not become a reality. Thank you to all who made the effort, it was absolutely worthwhile.

A new entry system was introduced this year at the Show and with the record number of entries, it unfortunately led to extended time of benching and a delay of the onset of judging, which will have to be addressed adequately before the next Show.

I would especially like to thank Gordon Fraser for all his time and effort to design and print our very beautiful Certificates for the winners; they were outstanding and attracted a lot of attention.

To all our members who contributed to make the show a resounding success and the Public who supported us so well, thank you very much for being there and enjoying this great effort with us.

Thank you to Checkers and Pick 'n Pay for their generosity in allowing us to place an exhibit at the entrance to their stores where it is most appreciated by the public and also serves as a good advertisement for the Show.

The following instances have supported us so well by means of contributions to enable us to concentrate more on the quality and overall appearance of the show. I thank you very much, it is highly appreciated.

George Nursery; Hartman Butchery; Heatherpark Nursery; George Voortrekkers; Charles Kinnear Garden Landscaping; Ever Grow; Kloppers; Sprint Packaging; and Barkco.

It is with regret that I have to inform you that I have resigned as Chairman and as member of the Committee as from December and would like to thank the remaining members of the Committee for taking over the responsibilities until the next election at the AGM in February. My very best wishes to the new Chairman and Committee members who will be elected, may you function well and always strive to further the aims of the Garden Route Clivia Club and Clivia Society and take it to new heights. ▼

The Garden Route Clivia Route

By Carrie Kruger

This route was started in order to invite Clivia lovers who visit our area to come and see our collections and enjoy our plants. We can learn from each other all the time. You may buy or exchange plants,

pollen and seeds or just enjoy some Clivia talk with fellow enthusiasts. To visit one or more of these growers, please see the attached list for members' names, numbers and a short description of their collections.



MEMBER:	CELL PHONE:	HOME:	E-MAIL/WEBSITE	DESCRIPTION:
AREA: 1	STIL BAY			
Anet Pienaar	0824191002			A mixed collection of species, miniatas and interspecifics
AREA: 2	MOSSSEL BAY			
Nico Cloete	0823069212	044 6011260	ncloete>tagri.co.za	A collection of quality plants from trips, both local and overseas
Karl Rost	0828874429	044 6966691	krost>tagri.co.za	A very good mixed collection of a large range of colours

AREA: 3				
GROOTBRAK				
Kerneels Buitendag	0825881871	044 6204454	kerneels@netactive.co.za	A mixed collection
AREA: 4				
GEORGE				
Randolph Young	0727685688	044 8708 771	suidadmin@hygrotech. co.za	A mixed collection
Gerrie Brits	0832858760	044 8743329	gerriebrits@gmail.com	A mixed collection including good variegated and broad leaf plants
Ricky and Noelia Jardim	0842993170	0448747165	jjardim@telkomsa.net	A collection of show class peach, bronze, orange and red clivias
Kobus en Ida Esterhuizen	0726136066	044 8712214	kobusel@telkomsa.net	A mixed collection
Piet Claassen	0847831560	0448735868	pietcl@telkomsa.net	Peach, pastel, yellow, burnt orange, green throats and multi petals
Gordon Fraser	0789538339		gapf@telkomsa.net	A select collection of a variety of top class miniatas
Judy and Mark Dixon <i>LAKELAND</i> <i>CLIVIAS</i>	0723906667 0822135931		jzd@telkomsa.net	A wide range of clivias growing in the indigenous forest
Kobus Kearny	0827858279		kobus@jfkmotors.co.za	A good selection of peaches, pastels, green throats and yellow greens
Gerrit van der Merwe	0829071132	0448746542	gvdmerwelandbou@ gmail.com	Mixed collection
AREA: 5				
SEDGEFIELD				
Carrie Kruger <i>UTOPIA CLIVIAS</i>	0833431288	044 3432183	utopia@mweb.co.za www.utoDiacliviasxo.za	Large scale grower of all varieties specializing in unusual and rare clivias
Welland Cowley	0825118043		welland@cowley.co.za	A very good nobilis collection, special miniatas and interspecifics
Bridget Randall	0833758145	044 3432298	rmbmr@telkomsa.net	Mixed collection
AREA: 6				
KNYSNA				
Gavin Clark	0837777830		gavinclark@seanet.co.za	A collection of imported and rare auction plants



Carrie's Green



Randolph's "Emerald Star"



Ricky and Noelia's Winter Fox



Gordon Fraser's Peach



Welland's Green Peace



Nico Cloete's Robusta



Kobus en Ida Esterhuizen



Utopia Clivias



Judy and Mark Dixon forest



Lothians Nobilis Welland



Kobus Kearney Peach



Carrie's Pink Interspecific

Decide who you would like to visit and call them to make an appointment. These visits are strictly by appointment only. The Garden Route Club consists of a good number of

members with very special collections and the previous mentioned members are willing to open their gardens and share their collections with visitors on appointment. ▼

Northern Free State Clivia Club Show 2012 & '13

By Hannes van Rooyen - NFSCC President

NFSCC had its third show in 2012 and the highlight on the calendar of the NFSCC is once again just around the corner; it is of course the 2013 Clivia Show.

The club will again use the Goldfields FET. The college's facilities are on the corner of Toronto Avenue and Peter Bosch Street, Jan Cilliers Park, Welkom.

It is my humble opinion that the plants that appear on the show will improve annually, being more beautiful than the year before, and that every year a larger range of plants will be showcased.

Again, the judges should engage in head scratching to determine the winners in each category showcasing all the prestigious and colourful Clivias presented.

Piet Laubscher and his team from the Free State Clivia Club will be the judges.

I would like to invite every member of the Northern Free State and Free State Clivia Clubs to use the opportunity to show their Clivia plants, to make new friends and to enjoy the time with us.

I would like make an urgent appeal to all NFSCC members to recruit new members for the club in order to expand the club.

The three overall Show winners were as follows: Gold Show winner (Cameron Peach) owned by Hannes van Rooyen. Silver Award (Ian Brown Pink) went to Johann Olivier. The plant was grown by Johan Kruger from seeds he had bought from Ian Brown. Johann Olivier was in the fortunate position of having bought the plant from Johan Kruger. Finally, the Bronze Award (Dawie Strydom Light Apricot x Yellow Jumbo) belongs to Stefan Ferreira.



Show winners



Coromandel (Yellow green throat) x Charles Green



A side view of the 2012 Show plants

The green Clivia belonged to Johann Olivier. Johan Kruger grew the plant from seed he purchased from Charl Coetzee. Johann Olivier received the plant from Johan Kruger as a gift and only realized how special the plant was when it flowered for the first time. The plant was also amongst the Overall Show Winners in 2011, obtaining the Silver Award. It is a cross between Coromandel (Yellow green throat) x Charles Green. ▼



From front to back is Rachel Maree (Secretary of NFSCC), Klasie Geldenhuys (Show Master), Piet Laubscher (Judge) and Flannes van Rooyen (Show Manager)

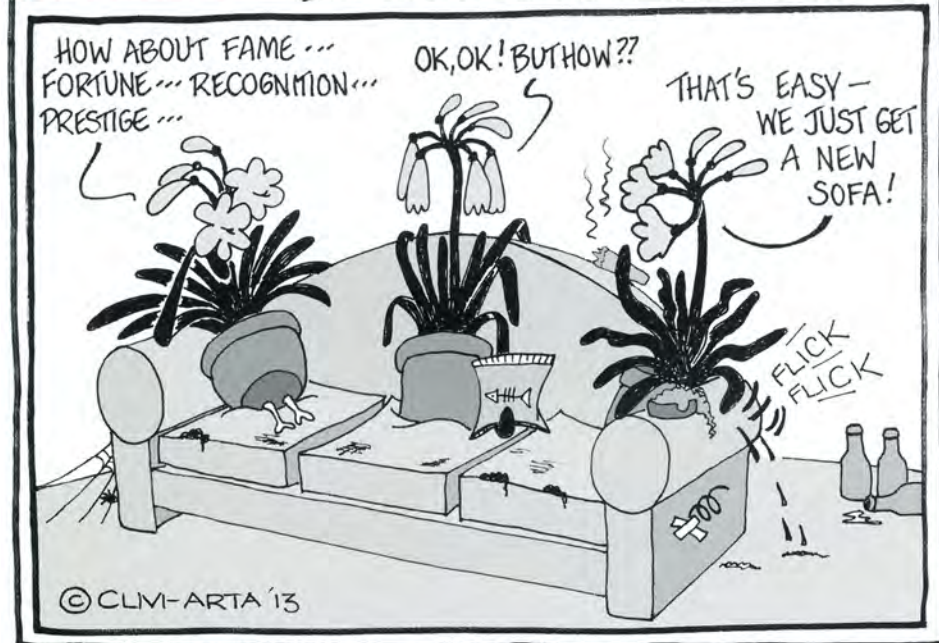
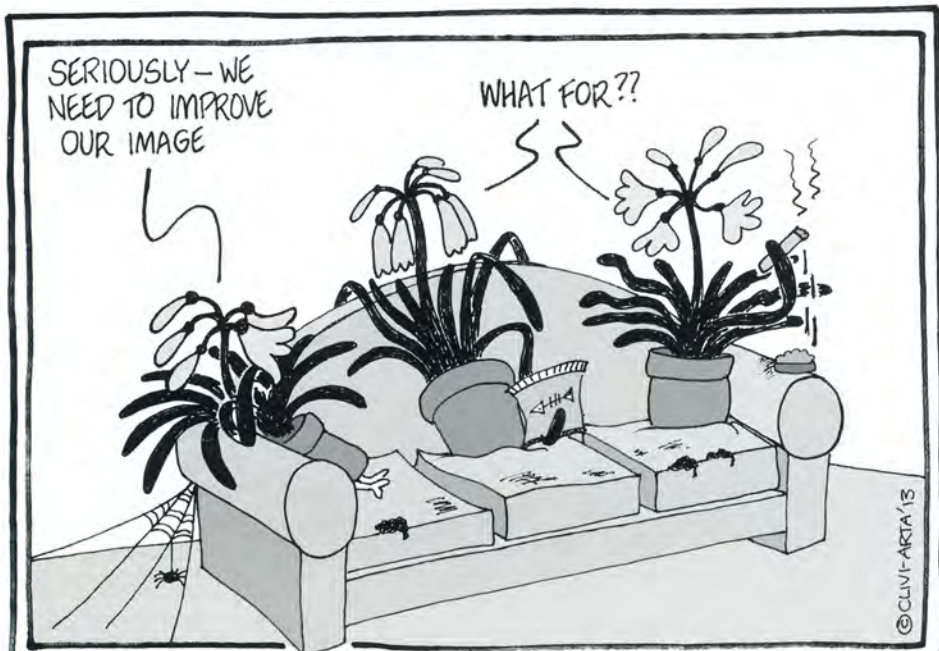


A front view of the 2012 Show plants

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Farm for sale

in Rustenburg area – Farm Zuurplaat 337
Income producing Clivia nursery



This 17-hectare piece of land is situated in close proximity to Kroondal and Rustenburg. Fully fenced, it has a large four-bedroomed house, surrounded by a lush garden and vast lawns.

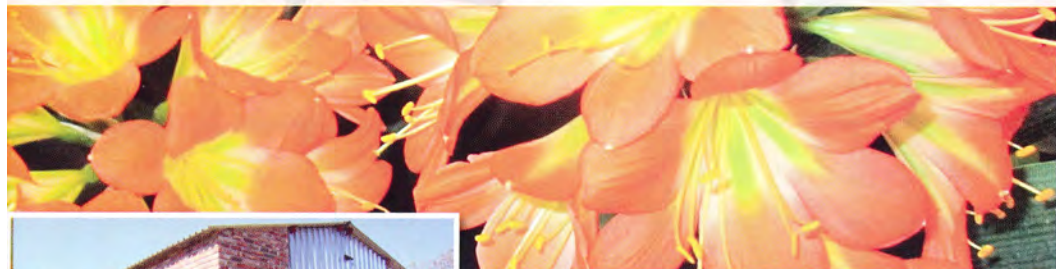
The house has a master bedroom with a full en-suite bathroom, two bedrooms with a second full bathroom, and a fourth bedroom with an adjacent bathroom with shower. The lounge, dining room and big kitchen with granite tops are open plan. There is a separate scullery that connects to the triple garage. The house is tiled throughout. There is also a staff room behind the house.

There are two boreholes – one situated at the entrance to the property to serve that part and one closer to the house feeding water into two elevated 5 000 litre JoJo tanks.



For more information:
Contact Melinda:
082 822 2607
millya@telkomsa.net

ASKING PRICE:
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The shed (measuring approximately 72 m²) has a further attached roofed area of 70 m². It is situated next to three large hothouses, measuring 432 m², 864 m² and 378 m² respectively. Some 80 000 Clivias are housed in these, as well as under some old fig trees, under full irrigation.



The sale will include a FIAT 640 tractor and Engelbrecht Trailer, plus various small items.



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www.cliviasociety.org

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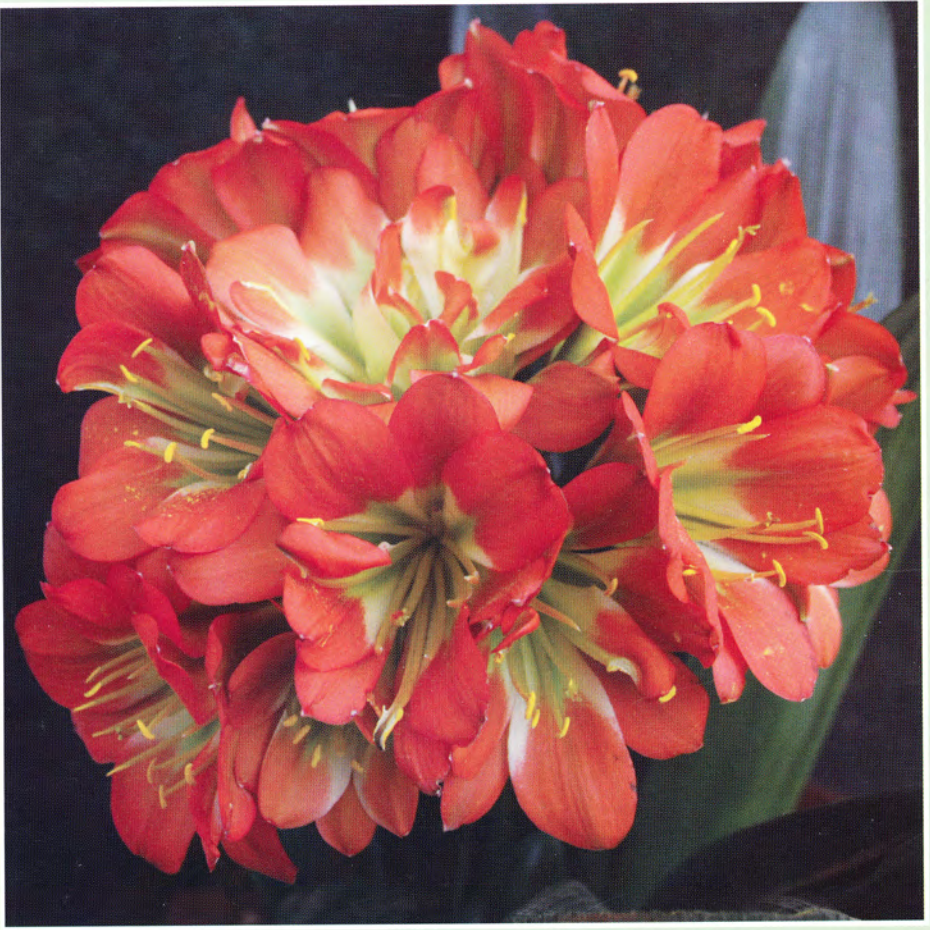
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