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CLIVIA NEWS

Newsletter
of the Clivia Society

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CLIVIA NEWS



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 three 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 on the inside of the 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 advancing 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.

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

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SEE INSIDE BACK FOR CONTACT DETAILS.

The Clivia Society Newsletter started as a black and 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 issues respectively 3, 5, 8 & 5 during the first 4 years dated with the month of publication.

The frequency was fixed on four annually issues 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 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 monthly dating was reinstated.

CLIVIA NEWS is the continuation of this series.



EDITORIAL

The fun and joy of flowering have once again come and gone for those of us in the southern hemisphere, and the very successful Clivia Society quadrennial conference is now also behind us. It was great seeing at the conference old friends and various new people who have become interested in *Clivia*. The presentations were very interesting and lots of new things were learnt. I look forward to putting together next year's Yearbook which will contain the various presenters' articles. A warm thank you and congratulations go to the KZN Clivia Club for its superb hosting of the conference. The next conference will be held in 2018, and the club that will host such still needs to be identified.

It is with great sadness that I heard about the death of Freddie de Kock, the brother of the late Bossie de Kock (former Treasurer of the Society). Our thoughts are with his family.

Loved the following description an interesting person shared with me in the past month on a flight: "To lead is about the What and the Why, to manage is about the How and the When".

Joubert van Wyk: Editor – *Clivia News*

P.S. Cut-off date for submissions for the next Clivia News: 15 December 2014.

P.S. Would the Conference presenters please submit their articles for the Yearbook by 31 January 2015.

Back cover

Terry's bronze/green flowering plant

Terry Edwards from the Melbourne Clivia Group has recently flowered a plant which has both bronze and green flowers in the same umbel. This is its first flowering and, needless to say, it attracted much interest when taken to the October meeting of the group. This plant is his



Front Cover: Bill Morris's 'Tango'.
(photo David Banks)



Back Cover: Terry's bronze green flowers.
(photo Terry Edwards)

own breeding, using a red green throat x lime green crossed with Par Yellow x 'Green Impact' (two Group 2 yellows) as the pollen parent. Terry had also grown these two parent plants from seed which was purchased from Toshiyuki Hosoya in Japan some years ago. In addition to the plant pictured here, he also obtained one green flower as well as yellows with green throats and bronzes from the same cross. ▼

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CLIVIA PERSONALITIES

Tributes to Toy Jennings and Wessel Lotter

By *Connie and James Abel*

It is with sadness that that we face the passing of Toy Jennings and Wessel Lotter. They both made major contributions to the success of the launch and continuation of the Clivia Club/Society in 1993/4, and the photo (with apologies for the poor resolution) shows them in their organiser's T shirts.

Toy was mentor supreme to all the new members. She had kind words for everyone, and was particularly concerned that all new enthusiasts should be welcomed, encouraged and given every opportunity to build up their experience and their collections. Many of her new and old friends were given specimens from her collection. She is particularly well known for multiplying the 'Ella van Zyl', with which she won the Best on Show award at that first conference/show/sales/photo expo/ tours milestone held at the Pretoria Botanical Gardens in September 1994. The Jennings later moved to Cape Town where Toy continued her supportive role as a member of the Cape Clivia Club.

Wessel was the epitome of a kind-hearted and knowledgeable friend and supporter. He had a life-long love of nature, especially plants and birds. In the beginning there were (there still are!), enormous gaps in our knowledge of *Clivia*, and two of his many contributions



in this field, in particular, deserve mention. Many enthusiasts had despaired at their failure to produce yellow flowered seedlings from crosses of yellows. Wessel, in his thorough way, experimented and determined the difference between Group One and Group Two yellows. He was also a pioneer in the breeding of interspecies, which have opened such new horizons of colour, shape and flowering time for us all.

We salute them and will cherish our memories of two such wonderful friends. ▼

CLIVIA SOCIETY

From the Chair

By *Glynn Middlewick*

The highlight of the 2014 year in the *Clivia* calendar was the Quadrennial Clivia Conference in Pietermaritzburg in September. The delegates, who were fortunate to be able to attend the conference, were given tours of the growers and breeders in the area, both before and after the conference. The hospitality at the venues and the display of

the *Clivia* collections will long be remembered. Delegates attended from New Zealand, Australia, the Netherlands, Germany and the United States. Friendships were rekindled and new contacts made and hopefully the feedback to their colleagues will be positive.

The Conference itself was limited to a single day with a variety of speakers. Professor Mark

Laing started off with a presentation of the Calvin Becker research on *Clivia* diseases. With his wealth of experience, the talk was rounded off in a way that made sense to most delegates. This talk was followed by Professor Johan Spies with a talk on genetics and the difficulty and expense of *Clivia* research. Professor Johan Spies is a *Clivia* grower and his sympathies and interests lie with *Clivia* growers. Wayne Haselau and Sean Chubb presented talks on the 'Appleblossom' complex and future breeding of *Clivia* colours respectively. Pikkie Strumpher presented a talk on the topic that applies to most of us with restricted space. His suggestions for a successful breeding programme gave us reassurance that we may also produce prize-winning plants.

The afternoon ended with a talk by Felix Middleton. His enthusiasm is infectious. His knowledge attracted many breeders asking for suggestions about future crossings with their plants. Felix is in charge of the research portfolio and his future input will be welcome. The *Clivia* Society had the privilege of awarding honorary life memberships to three *Clivia* enthusiasts. These include Val and Roy Thurston, motivated by the Kwa-Zulu Natal *Clivia* Club and seconded by Eastern Province *Clivia* Club and Joburg *Clivia* Club, and Lena



John van der Linde and Connie & James Abel

van der Merwe, motivated by the Northern *Clivia* Club and seconded by the Joburg *Clivia* Club.

Three honorary life members were present at the Conference and they included John van der Linde and Connie and James Abel.

Now that the Conference is over, the Society will look for a host for the 2018 Conference. Clubs should consider the possibilities of preparing for such an event.

I wish you all a pleasant break after the end of the *Clivia* blooming season. ▼

Roy and Val Thurston nomination for life membership of the *Clivia* Society

By Glynn Middlewick

Val Thurston saw her first *Clivia* on her visit to her future-in-laws' farm in 1972, before her marriage to Roy in 1973. She acquired her first yellow *Clivia*, a *Celtis Kloof* yellow, from the Natal Witness Garden Show in about 1980. Val managed to then increase her collection by obtaining a Natal Yellow miniata from Tongaat in 1984. Jill Chubb, a horse-riding friend of Val, introduced her to Sean. Sean and Val decided to swop "yellows" and when Val received her "yellow" from Sean, she realised in

fact that Sean's plant was peach coloured. This plant was eventually named 'Chubb's Peach'.

Val continued growing her collection and some of her well-known plants include the famous 'Alpha Thurston', 'Beta Thurston', 'Gamma Thurston', and 'Ngidi Pink Champagne'.

Val's aim in *Clivia* breeding now is more for the pastel-coloured *Clivia*. She now prefers the pinks, versicolours, splashes and ghost-coloured *Clivia*. Her versicolour plants have been bred from 'Naude's Peach'. Her Fairytale



Roy and Val Thurston

line was developed from a habitat yellow, called 'Ndwedwe Msubo Wow' crossed with 'Andrew Gibson'. The offspring have yellow colours with splashes similar to 'Andrew Gibson'. Her latest breeding success is her Waterford Series which she developed from a Kevin Walters' yellow crossed with a Nakamura Ghost plant. The results of this cross have produced pastel and peach-coloured flowers with impressive broad tepals.

Before her interest in *Clivia* became a passion, Val had been cultivating Anthurium. At a meeting held at the Pietermaritzburg Botanical Gardens in 1994, together with Emmy Wittig, Des Anderson and Brian Tarr amongst others, the KZN Clivia Club was formed. Val started off as Secretary of the Club and also managed the finances and Show organisation. While Val was serving in the various roles on the committee, Roy provided her physical support ensuring that Club organisational requirements were fulfilled.

Val was instrumental in contributing *Clivia*-related articles to the Newsletter circulated by Nick Primich in the early days of the Clivia Society. The KZN Club was fortunate to have Val give talks at the Club meetings as well as fulfil her role on the committee. Val ensured that Roy was involved in all her activities, but he remained behind the scenes. Roy was her right-hand man, doing all the menial tasks such as arranging of tables at the show to fetching and

carrying plants and benching of show plants.

Val Thurston was encouraged to write a book on her *Clivia* knowledge. This book, *The Clivia*, was published in 1998 and was edited by Meg Hart. Val dedicated this book to her husband Roy and son Nicholas, without whom Val would not have been able to collect seed, clean and plant the seed and subsequently transplant the successfully grown plants. Val continued spreading her knowledge of *Clivia* with talks to the Garden Clubs in the Pietermaritzburg area. Working at a primary

school, Val taught the Grade 4 students to germinate and grow *Clivia* which the students took home with them when they left the school in Grade 7.

Val continues to help the Editor of the Society Newsletter, Joubert van Wyk, to proofread the Society Newsletters. Recently Val was promoted to judge at the KZN Club Shows. This follows on years of stewarding and organising of the shows. The 2002 Quadrennial Conference in Pietermaritzburg had Val on the committee organising both the conference and the show and ensuring a successful outcome. Val, together with Sean and Brenda Nuss, provided growers with scarce seed from the KZN Club and helped accumulate funds for the Club.

Val and Roy have been the backbone of the KZN Clivia Club for the past 20 years, serving in various organising roles and spreading information on *Clivia* and have provided growers with seed and offsets from her collection. Val's successful breeding programmes, improving the colour variation in *Clivia*, and ensuring that the ever-decreasing numbers of indigenous *Clivia* have been preserved, make Val together with her loyal and supportive husband Roy, ideal affiliates of the Society and prime examples of how to achieve the objectives of the Society.

Proposed by Sean Chubb.

Seconded by Eastern Province Clivia and Joburg Clivia Clubs. ▼

Lena van der Merwe nomination for honorary life membership of The Clivia Society

In 2002 Lena van der Merwe took over as Secretary of the Clivia Society from Joy Woodward and she held this position until 2013, when she handed over the reins to Andre Swart.

During all this time the Clivia Society grew from strength to strength and this was largely due to Lena's enthusiasm, endurance, and very hard work.

Lena van der Merwe was also an integral part of the organizing committee of the 2006 International Clivia Conference held in Pretoria. At the 2010 International Clivia Conference held in Cape Town, Lena once again did more than her share of the work.

Then there are the various publications that Lena authored or co-authored and which she helped to co-ordinate. Two of these are *Hints on Growing Clivias* and the *Cultivation of Clivias*. Lena, for many years, helped to proofread the *Clivia* Newsletters.

I trust that the Clivia Society share my view that Lena van der Merwe has played an important role in the *Clivia* movement and that the huge contribution Lena made to the *Clivia* movement will be recognized by the Clivia Society by awarding her with honorary life membership of the Clivia Society.

Proposed by Peter Lambert – Chairperson: Northern Clivia Club.

Seconded by Joburg Clivia Club. ▼



Lena van der Merwe

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The Clivia Society

Department of Social Development- Non-Profit Organization Number:
NPO 139-860.

Act 1997 - The Clivia Society entered into the register as an NPO on 25/07/2014.
South African Revenue Services PBO Tax Exemption number 930036393.

SARS confirmed in writing on July 01, 2011 that The Clivia Society is a public
benefit organization in terms of The Act.

The Clivia Society was established on January 22, 1994 in Pretoria.
Sector: Conservation.

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Date of financial year-end: 31 December

BANKING DETAILS

PAYING ELECTRONIC OR BANK TRANSFER

Account name: The Clivia Society; Bank name: Absa Bank; Branch code: 509 145

Branch name: Pretoria North; Type of account: Cheque account; Account number: 4055377527

Swift code: FIRNAJ; e-mail: corgas@vodamail.co.za

PAYING BY PAYPAL

Account name: The Clivia Society; e-mail: corgas@vodamail.co.za

Sakkie Nel, Treasurer, The Clivia Society

PayPal and FNB system now working

By Sakkie Nel, Treasurer, The Clivia Society

I am glad to report that The Clivia Society was finally declared a non-profit organisation and NPO number 139-860 was allocated to it when The Clivia Society was entered into the register of The Department of Social Development on July 25, 2014 according to the requirements of Act 1997.

North American members, Australian members and New Zealand members should pay membership fees to your local Treasurer in that specific country. Once a year the funds are transferred to the RSA.

All United Kingdom and other International members can now pay their membership fees and publications ordered via PayPal in British £ Sterling or USA \$ at:

PayPal – The Clivia Society
corgas@vodamail.co.za

United Kingdom and International members who cannot utilise PayPal must please phone the Treasurer at +27 12 361 6415 or +27 82 861 1492 to furnish credit card particulars to effect payment. ▼

Conference auction results

Joubert van Wyk

1	'Munchkin'	225	34	'Dagga Cookie Sister'	9500
2	Double x Best Double	withdrawn	35	'Naude Peach'	10000
3	'Remus'	2000	36	Lisa Mannion Broad leaf Yellow	4000
4	'Virgin Blush'	3250	37	Van Blerk Yellow No 9	3500
5	'Brilliant'	1750	38	'Bonnie Peach No 2'	3250
6	'Devil's Peach'	7250	39	'Dries Delight'	2000
7	'4Tissimo' (03015-01)	2850	40	'Salmon Tipperary'	1250
8	'4Tune' (94001-09)	4750	41	Set of drawings	3000
9	'4Midable' (94001-22)	2850	42	'Bertie's Bronze'	Not sold
10	Akebono Hikari Yellow	2750	43	'Luke`s Special'	8200
11	'Yellow Colly'	7000	44	'ID Flor Compact Peach'	1000
12	Clivia postage stamps	1950	45	'Jock Super Pastel'	500
13	'Frats Fine Petal'	500	46	'Hottie's Hircun'	1000
14	'Foxy Delight'	2250	47	'Utopia Vico Pink 1'	2250
15	'Dream Catcher'	2500	48	'Robusta Bronze Baby'	1500
16	'September Sunshine'	1250	49	'Gem`s Golden Renaissance'	5000
17	'Strawberry Parfait'	2000	50	'Chubb Peach Akebono'	5000
18	Cynthia's Best F1 'Vogue'	1000	51	'Gem`s Nathaniel'	2000
19	C. nobilis Creamy Pink	1000	52	'Fentelli`s Gold'	3000
20	FWL X Mirabilis Interspecific	2500	53	Keith Hammett's 'Peach Melba'	1000
21	'Lady of Oribi Gorge'	3250	54	'West Covina Salmon'	1000
22	Ndwedwe Jade F1 'George-Anne'	1000	55	'Nine Eleven' (911)	4100
23	Everton 'Green Goblin'	1750	56	'Gloria'	5000
24	Book collection	600	57	'Aphrodite'	2750
25	'Nakamura Koi'	1500	58	'Invictus' Interspecific	3300
26	'Green Starr'	2200	59	'Victorian Peach'	1000
27	'Bronze Delight'	1200	60	'Frats No Petal'	650
28	'Black Magic'	1500	61	'Kei River White Stripe'	3500
29	Near white Robusta	2250	62	'Holy Smoke' x 'Hirao'	20000
30	Brown Orange Triploid IS	500	63	Signed book	500
31	'Celia's Peach Interspecific'	1000	64	Ceramic plate	1200
32	'Chubb Fussy Peach'	4250	65	Framed photo	2000
33	'Zol'	21000			

CLIVIA BREEDING

Considering *Clivia* hybridizing and the way forward

By Felicity Weeden

I have recently been asked about the way forward for breeding *Clivia* and the goals which one could work towards. While I feel that there are people more qualified than I and with more experience, I would like to share some thoughts on this subject. I do not intend to advise on how to go about achieving certain results, but Harold Koopowitz in his book *Clivias* addresses this question to some extent, and it is worth referring to his comments in the chapter titled "The Future".

A few years back the main drive and objective was to produce Yellow *Clivia*. The result was naturally that all breeders made crosses trying to produce yellow. A lot of these crosses produced orange, and in a few instances, pastel. It was then discovered that all yellows are not compatible and the so-called Group 1 and Group 2 (Figs. 1 & 2) yellows were identified. Subsequently, plants have been produced that



Fig. 1 Group 2 Yellow

will breed true with both Group 1 and Group 2 yellows, and these qualify as "universal yellows".

Assuming you are able to identify what group your yellows are, you can now almost certainly produce a yellow *Clivia* by crossing it with another compatible plant. But what quality is the result? Does your plant have fine flowers with wide tepals, beautifully recurved and exhibiting a large good quality umbel? What about the leaves? So many yellows have over long, narrow, strappy leaves, or else long, floppy leaves that are really not attractive.

Then, last but not least, is the colour. In general, the so-called yellows are, in fact, cream. While there are some golden yellows around, these are in short supply and certainly not readily available. This also applies to sharp lemon yellows.



Fig. 2 'Vico Yellow' hybrid (photo Helen Marriott)



Fig. 3 Yellow variegate (photo Helen Marriott)

To sum up, plants with shorter broader leaves, good quality blooms and umbels, and brighter clearer yellow shades are needed, and, of course, variegation would be an additional bonus (Figs. 3 & 4).

ORANGES and ORANGE REDS have come a long way from the ordinary "garden Clivias" which must have originated in the habitat. It must be said though, that there are some astonishingly fine examples to be found in the habitat, but, in general, these all have narrow petals and leaves.

A very interesting habitat location that I am somewhat familiar with and have material from seed received during 2000, namely Mzamba, has produced some outstanding plants. The plants from this location have exceptionally large blooms with good big umbels and colours are dark red orange and lovely pinky salmon with a very distinctive petal shape, besides the normal orange. The other interesting feature of these plants is the extremely tough greyish leaves. The plants also seem to be extra slow and I have seedlings

that are now 12 years old which have never bloomed. (Not a desirable quality!)

It could prove very interesting to breed these plants with top quality *C. miniata* hybrids. The intense orange/red colour, the lovely salmon pink and the large 11 cm blooms are certainly traits that are desirable. A sad note is that this location has now been destroyed due to destruction of the beautiful old trees that previously provided the perfect growing conditions for the Clivia (Figs. 5 & 6).

In fact, there are a good number of very large flowered habitat plants that could be included in a breeding programme to improve size, colour and vigour. A good example of this is 'Foxy Lady's Magnificent' (Fig. 7) where 'Foxy Lady' (Best on Show 2002 and 2008) was pollinated with pollen from a red/orange Mzamba plant with very large blooms. The result is a huge, perfectly reflexed flower with the most interesting mottled effect that does not quite qualify as ghosting. A quite outstanding result which I believe anyone



Fig. 4 'Guinea Gold'

would be proud to own. In other words, there are many possibilities even with "ordinary" orange and orange reds. And, don't believe that the habitat plants can't win awards. They most certainly do (see Fig. 6).

That of course leads to RED. This is a goal that many breeders have been working towards for quite a long period, without too much success. This seems to be a hard nut to crack! Conway's (USA) two darkest "reds" are 'Abigail' and 'Doris', but as is so often the case, these are tulip-shaped flowers, which are not in high demand.

There are one or two interestingly dark red, almost black-tinted specimens around, but again, usually tulip-shaped. A plant that came from the Netherlands, known as 'Red Lady', is one of the best examples I have seen of a more open form of intense near red, with thick textured tepals and a compact form. This plant, bred with a very red Bing Wiese seedling, has produced some rather good dark near reds with wide open, but not recurved blooms.



Fig. 5 'Mzamba Red'



Fig. 6 'Mzamba Pink'

Something interesting that has come to my attention in my efforts to breed red is that when crossing the darker more intense orange/reds, ghosting very often appears in the seedlings. It seems that some of the best reds are occurring in interspecific breeding, particularly using pollen from plants exhibiting an almost mauve shade. It is thought that Conway's 'Abigail' and his 'Doris' may also have *C. nobilis* genes.

On a lighter note, one breeder, being thoroughly frustrated with his efforts to produce a decent red, in annoyance crossed 'Oribi Gorge Yellow' onto 'Red Lady'! These seedlings have yet to bloom but I don't think the result will be red! So here is an open field for a keen and patient breeder (Figs. 8 & 9).

PEACHES were very rare at one point, and 'Chubb's Peach' was the highly sort after name. To start with, these flowers were very narrow tepalled, but subsequent generations have shown a marked improvement in form, showing wide recurved tepals and good umbels. Numerous other peaches have been produced, ranging through a wide spectrum of peach shades (Figs. 10 & 11).

A colour that still seems to be scarce among this group of peaches is amber and other richer tones. The same as the yellows, the leaves are usually too long and narrow and need improving, that is, to shorter and broader leaves. Of course there are also the so-called 'European Peaches', which include 'Cameron Peach', 'Tipperary Peach', 'Victorian Peach', 'I.D. Flor Peach' and



Fig. 7 'Foxy Lady's Magnificent'



Fig. 8 'Tony's Red'



Fig. 9 'Red Ribbons'



Fig. 10 'Galaxy of Stars'

possibly Conway's 'Sunrise Sunset', 'Ellexa' and others.

It is well-known that breeding among this group of European Peaches should produce

peaches and pastels, and that outcrossing will produce orange. However, it must be said that the quality of oranges produced has proved outstanding and some good dark pink/pastels have

made their appearance from certain outcrosses. A very wide range of peach shades including amber, lovely pinks and green throat peaches is represented in this group. Indeed, there is a far wider colour range than in the other peaches (Fig. 12).

Although there are many peaches out there, there is a lot of room for improvement. I believe that peach *Clivia* of similar quality, but outside of the European Peach group, is something to work towards. I have seen only one outstanding peach, called 'Jewel' (Fig. 13) and not of the European Peach range, which has broad leaves, large recurved blooms with wide rounded petals and a thick velvety texture with a good umbel.



Fig. 11 'Dooley'



Fig. 12 'Ultra Pink'

These are much-needed characteristics for breeding with the big bold oranges and pastels. Generally, the European Peach plants are quite large with nice broad leaves, but perhaps one could aim for a more compact plant, while retaining the good umbel and vigour.

PASTEL covers a fairly wide range of colours, so there is plenty of scope for development within this range. The famous 'Gladys Blackbeard' (Fig. 14) from the Margot McNeil stable has an outstanding colour, and crossed with a suitable partner, excellent pastel shades result.

The problem with 'Gladys Blackbeard' is the very long pedicels she exhibits which carry through when she is used as a pod parent. Ideally, 'Gladys Blackbeard' pollen would be used on a plant with a full umbel and short pedicels, such as 'Foxy Lady'.

Another pastel that was considered to be a good pastel breeder is 'Floradale Apricot'. This plant is a really lovely shade with a reasonably good umbel but I have found that the individual flowers in its progeny are fairly poor and not of the desirable quality and standard.

'Rosy Face', a fine robust ex-habitat



Fig. 13 'Jewel'



Fig. 14 'Gladys Blackbeard'
(photo J. v.d.Linde)

pastel, besides having an excellent umbel and excellent colour, also exhibits thick, broad, dark green leaves. It also usually produces two umbels simultaneously. I believe this plant has a lot of breeding potential for pinky pastels (Fig. 15). There are quality pastels out there, but there is always room for improvement and the chance of new shades.

PINK is a highly desirable and sought-after colour. Although there was doubt that pink was possible, clear pinky/peach *Clivia* are now available. It is true that where there are certain interspecific or species involved, notably *C. nobilis*, good pinks can be achieved. An example of this is 'Sweet Sixteen' (Fig. 16), derived from a cross involving pollen from an outstanding *C. nobilis* F1 hybrid (Fig. 17) and a well-recurved salmon *C. miniata* that ages to rose, 'L4' (Fig. 18). These flowers are clear pink with perfect smaller blooms and really good umbels on smaller plants.



Fig. 15 'Rosy Face'



Fig. 16 'Sweet Sixteen'



Fig. 17 'Susan 4'



Fig. 18 'L4'



Fig. 19 'Powder Puff'

Pink or pinky peach in *C. miniata* is also possible. An example of this is a plant produced by crossing 'Gladys Blackbeard' to a line-bred pastel bred by Ian Brown called 'Powder Puff' (Fig. 19). The resulting plant, 'Purely Pink', has a perfect umbel and beautiful colour (Fig. 20).

Another line that has produced a really good pink is 'Kirstenbosch Supreme' x 'Habitat Peach', where this habitat peach is presumed to be from the 'Appleblossom' complex. This cross was made by Christo Lotter and there are at least two plants from this breeding that



Fig. 20 'Purely Pink'

produced magnificent umbels of pink blooms, one being named 'Suzette Too' after his wife and which won Best on Show in 2010 (Fig. 21). This field thus seems to have a good many opportunities and avenues to explore.

Clivia exhibiting cream to white or yellow blooms suffused pinky orange are highly regarded and sort after. These are mainly the ex-habitat group of plants known as the 'Appleblossom' series, although there are others, for example, Bill



Fig. 21 'Suzette Too'



Fig. 22 'Appleblossom'



Fig. 23 'Bill Morris' - 'Tango' (photo David Banks)



Fig. 24 'Lyn Janisch Parfait'



Fig. 25 John van der Linde's 'Appleblossom' (photo J. v.d. Linde)



Fig. 26 'Suezette' - Peach seedling

Morris's 'Tango' and 'Lyn Janisch Parfait' (Figs. 20 – 22).

There have been excellent results from crosses between plants with the 'Appleblossom' mutation e.g. John van der Linde's beautiful pink blushed 'Appleblossom' hybrid that won People's Choice in 2012 (Fig. 23). Crossing with the various 'Appleblossom' plants that do not have the same mutation usually results



Fig. 27 'Suezette Too' - Peach seedling No. 2

in orange flowers, though a successful cross involving 'Appleblossom' is mentioned above ('Suezette Too'). This plant started out as a green-tinged peach, but with time the colour became a lovely pink pastel (Fig. 21). Further breeding with this plant and sibling, using various peaches as well as selfing has consistently produced excellent peaches and also an almost beige flower. Two of these seedlings have won Best Own Breeding, one exhibiting a slight green throat (Figs. 28 - 30). It seems to me that quite a lot of work needs to be done in this group, especially attempting to stabilize the colouring and improve the overall looks of the plant and the umbel. 'Lyn Janisch Parfait' is not included in the 'Appleblossom' group as it has its origins in a garden in Natal. The colouring of this plant is richer than 'Appleblossom' and it seems to be a stronger grower, especially in the Cape. It is difficult to breed with as it tends to revert to orange, but there are beautiful F2 and F3 generation plants available, but in softer tones (Figs. 26 - 28). It seems there is plenty of work to be done



Fig. 28 'Lyn's Pavlova' (photo V. Thurston)



Fig. 29 'Lyn's Gateau' (hoto V. Thurston)



Fig. 30 'Lyn's Banana Split' (photo V. Thurston)



Fig. 31 White Clivia (photo J. v.d. Linde)



Fig. 32 Andre du Plessis 'Florid White Lips' hybrid

here as well. This type of plant is still scarce and most certainly beautiful.

WHITE AND NEAR WHITE. It seems this goal is within reach. And I don't mean plants that are put in low light conditions to bleach them! Some years ago there were some very white *Clivia* posted on the Clivia Forum from China. Ken Fargher seems also to have a near white. Two plants that I am aware of, both originating in Nakamura breeding, made their debut in the Cape during the 2013 season. Most probably there are more in various collections, but so far, to my knowledge, pure white has not yet materialized. There is copious scope for breeders here (Fig. 31).

FLORID WHITE LIPS also is showing most excellent results when crossed out to other colours. Two outstanding examples of this are owned by Andre du Plessis in Hermanus. The plants have enormous flowers with rose-edged petals and huge umbels (Fig. 32). A stunning Florid White Lips cross appeared this year in my own collection called 'Betta Blonde', which is a cross made by Chris Viljoen. On opening, it was almost pure white with the faintest pink tinge, showing only when photographed (Fig. 33). Here is clearly a new avenue of opportunity with the sky as the limit!

GHOSTING is an interesting topic and there seems to be uncertainty about how to go about breeding good Ghosts. Using a red and white Ghost of Nakamura breeding, I pollinated it with peach. The result was a truly beautiful flower of peach-edged rose, named 'Gracious Goodness'. Its shortcoming is

that it does not have a large full umbel, though the individual florets are lovely. Another cross involving 'Perfect Pastel' produced 'Paradise Perfect Pearl' that has everything – a perfect umbel, beautiful rose-edged peach flowers of good form and it flowers perfectly nearly every year (Fig. 34).

In my experience, it frequently happens that ghosting occurs when crossing two individuals of strong colour. Ghosting takes different forms. Some are silvery and sparkling, while others are whitish or peach with darker contrasting edges. There are also forms which exhibit near mauve on deep gold, for example, 'Calico Cat' (Fig. 35) and also lovely gold with flame edging and highlight, such as 'Ben's Beauty' (Fig. 36).

It has come to my attention that there are no bronze Ghosts or bronze green-throats Ghosts. On the other hand, there are green-throat Florid White Lips. I believe that breeding interesting and varied ghosts could be a focus for a breeder and I would say this field has great potential.

PATTERNED flowers like Splash or Versicolour, and examples where the flower or umbel is clearly yellow on one side and orange on the other, and Clivias with a distinct eye pattern are all still very scarce. There is a lot of work to be done in this field. I think the most neglected area of breeding in *Clivia* is the "eyes" or distinct eye pattern, just above the throat. In the case of daylilies, the eye was virtually invisible in the species, but today some varieties have huge contrasting eyes, almost using up the entire petal length. Surely this is possible in *Clivia* too. There are a few *Clivia* that have a fairly distinct eye pattern, usually among the Florid White Lips range. It is possible that this feature might materialise in Ghost breeding.



Fig. 33 'Betta Blonde'



Fig. 34 'Paradise Perfect Pearl'



Fig.35 'Calico Cat'



Fig. 36 'Ben's Beauty'



Fig. 37 'Gunston'



This area of breeding is virtually untouched.

Picotées, bicolours, re-verse bicolours, two tones etc. are all items that are very rare. Again, this area is virtually unexplored and all sorts of options must be available.

GREEN THROAT *Clivia* are not uncommon. There are outstanding plants around, for example, 'Gunston', 'Desert Sand', 'Bertie's Bronze', 'Bronze Green Boy' and many more (Figs. 37 & 38). Bronze green throats and orange green throats are fairly common now, and yellow green throats are becoming more readily available. Green throats need to be introduced into the whole pastel range including pinks, peaches, creams and golds, palest pastels and even white, and also in the patterned or multi-coloured flowers. Again, this is an open book.

Breeding with the famous GREEN-flowered 'Hirao' is very interesting and is producing all sorts of interesting results. It is being used on Interspecifics as well as with *C. miniata*. Sean Chubb's "Narcotics" strain has produced such stunning flowers as 'Zol', 'Dagga Cookie' and 'Imsangu' (Figs. 39 - 41). Here are a host of exciting possibilities and lots of opportunity.

MULTITEPALS are not available yet in all the colours, nor are there many green throat multitepals.

Having discussed a number of colours and possibilities above, what about introducing Light of Buddha and variegation to all these colour options?

I feel that in today's shrinking world, smaller more compact plants are becoming necessary. There are compact broad leaf plants making their

Left: Fig. 38 'Desert Sand'



Fig. 40 'Dagga Cookie' (photo Sean Chubb)

appearance in China, exhibiting large blooms in a good range of colours but the umbels are poor. Smaller plants, perhaps miniature rather than short broad leaf, with a perfect small umbel of small flowers or even large flowers, are a definite need for the future, of course exhibiting all the colours and also variegation!

INTERSPECIFICS represent another whole new area to explore. I believe that the most interesting results can and will be achieved with breeding Interspecifics, including flowers with different coloured tepals, such as 'Clementina'



Fig. 41 'Imsangu' (photo S. Chubb)



Fig. 39 'Zol' (photo S. Chubb)

(Fig. 42) and 'Non Parail' (Fig. 43), both from Nakamura breeding. Wessel and Rudo Lotter produced outstanding plants, as did Yoshi Nakamura and they have not plumbed the depths of breeding with *C. mirabilis*. There are excellent Mirmin (*C. mirabilis* x *C. miniata*) hybrids bred by Ian Brown and, with further breeding, who knows what can result.

Breeding with *C. mirabilis* will also introduce the desirable trait of coping with more exposure to direct sunlight. *C. nobilis* seems to have the ability to introduce new and desirable colours to the clivia range, especially pink, such as 'Baby Sixteen' (Fig. 44), while Interspecifics bred from *C. caulescens* can be most attractive and interesting, for example, 'Charming' (Fig. 45). *C. robusta* is a willing breeder, its offspring flowering quite quickly, and it produces interesting colours. Red is also a colour that is crystallizing in the Interspecifics, for instance, 'Ruby' (Fig. 46). *Ngome gardenii* have attractive up-curved petal tips which carry through to their progeny.

The more inter-breeding between the species, the better the chances of getting *Clivia* flowering throughout the year. Breeding with Interspecifics also



Fig. 42 'Clementina' (photo Helen Marriott)



Fig. 44 'Baby Sixteen'

provides the opportunity of increasing the floret count of a hybrid, which is also desirable.

Although reference has been made to broad petalled, recurved large blooms, there are other forms that are desirable such as the Spiders (Fig. 47), a somewhat neglected group, that I believe is going to become fashionable. This form is particularly dainty and produces a really attractive umbel, especially if the anthers protrude like cat's whiskers (!) or eye lashes, reminiscent of *Nerines* or *Lychoris*.

With regard to Umbels. There have been some derogatory comments made regarding the big spherical umbels that usually win the shows, referring to these as a "soccer ball on a broomstick". While there are other forms of umbels



Fig. 43 'Non Parail'

Fig. 45. 'Charming' - *caulescence* cross

Fig. 46 'Ruby'

which regularly appear, I believe that the big round umbels are the nature of many *Clivia* and therefore desirable and acceptable. They certainly were not produced by breeders to start with, and I see no reason not to continue to breed for this attribute.

I think there is much scope for breeders to carry on with, and to aim for with what is listed above. In addition, there is also still the need for flowers that will last longer in warm weather and of course the need to produce plants that regularly bloom within two to three years.

In closing, I don't think there is any shortage at all of goals for the would-be hybridizer. In fact, the sky is the limit! ▼



Fig. 47 'Yellow spider' (photo J. v.d. Linde)

RELATED

Writing Guidelines

By Sue Kloeck (LCC)

In my capacity as teacher and school journalist, I was approached and asked to write some guidelines on how to compile an article for publication in a magazine. There are many of us in the "*Clivia*-loving community" who have *Clivia* stories to tell or interesting *Clivia*-related topics to share with others. Anyone has the potential to write! I hope that these guidelines will motivate you to share your *Clivia* news and experiences!

Before beginning with the obvious introduction to your piece, you must plan how you would like to structure it. Ask yourself questions about your topic. What? When? Why? Who? Where? How? In unpacking the answers to these simple questions, relevant and appropriate information will be covered. This will allow you, the writer, to tell your story in a narrative way with the objective of drawing the reader into the topic, making them want to read more. Your topic also needs an audience, so decide upfront to whom you would like to interest in your writing. It may be purely scientific with technical details for an academic audience or it may be simply anecdotal, interesting and appealing to a newcomer to *Clivia*. What should your "article" contain? The introduction and background should be brief, but it is aimed at grabbing the

reader's attention and interest while introducing the topic. State your case, explain the "big picture" relevance and provide the necessary background information.

In the body of the "article", which could be in a number of paragraphs, you must elaborate and explain your understanding of the topic. Use your personal experiences to make your piece interesting. You will need to present your own theory on your story. You may quote from others or from known literature on the topic. These references should be mentioned and cited.

To conclude, you will succinctly summarise your major points, pointing out the significance of the outcome or results. Perhaps you can inspire others and ignite a new interest or idea in someone.

Throughout your writing the tense must be kept parallel within and between sentences. If you are relating about something that has already happened, then keep to the past tense. Ask someone to help you edit and proofread your piece. You get valuable feedback this way. Often if you stop writing and go back to it after a while, you will catch mistakes you've missed originally once you've given your brain time to refresh and relax or you may even discover

errors that the spell check didn't catch. Perhaps you might have repeated yourself too often or your sentence structure may be too clumsy and long-winded. Make sure your spelling is correct and that you have capitalised and abbreviated correctly where necessary. Include a few photographs from which the editor can choose a few to publish. Make sure that these are clear and unblurred.

Give a few options for captions. Spell people's names correctly and use their appropriate titles. *Clivia*, where it is referred to as genus, should be in italics. There should only be one space after a

full stop and the capital letter of the first word of the next sentence. Learn by copying the style of an article you read and thought was well written and set out.

I hope that more of our Society's members will take up the challenge to write and contribute their writings for us all to read and savour. Show your enthusiasm and passion for your subject and this will be more encouraging to pique the curiosity of your readers.

"Just get started writing. Writing leads to more writing. Lethargy leads to no writing. The choice is yours." *Dr Erica Goodstone.* ▼

Plants that tell a story

By Tino Ferero

It was a Monday morning in August 2004, a public holiday in South Africa, when Pat Gore phoned me and asked me whether we

could not go and visit Ammie Grobler, who was suffering from cancer which was rather far advanced at that stage.



'Lady of Oribi's Daughter'

When I picked Pat up at his home, he had a very beautiful light pastel interspecific that he wanted to show to Ammie. Ammie had a look at it, and with a smile on his face said that he also had one in flower.

Ammie then brought out one of the most beautiful interspecific imaginable. Pat asked him whether he could pollinate his plant with pollen from Ammie's beaut, and the necessary permission was given. After pollinating his own plant, Pat asked Ammie whether he could pollinate Ammie's plant, but Ammie's smile changed and with a saddened expression on his face, told us that it would not help, as the doctors had told him that he had still, at the utmost, a couple of months to live. Pat did not do any pollinating.

The most famous of all Ammie's plants, was his 'Lady of Oribi Gorge', a very beautiful habitat plant used extensively by him in his

breeding programme. It was in full flower with a gorgeous full umbel, and it had an off-set with about eight leaves. I ventured to ask him whether the offset had an owner, to which Ammie replied that the list was more than 100 names long.

But then he looked at Pat and me and said that he had selfed 'Lady of Oribi Gorge' and that the seedlings had reached the six-to-seven-leaf stage – would we be interested? He gave us each two seedlings.

I have kept one of mine. I have named it 'Lady of Oribi's Daughter', and when it flowers it tells me a story with very fond memories that I shall always remember, of one of the great growers of *Clivia* in South Africa who was one of the finest gentlemen I ever had the honour and pleasure of knowing with his wife Tersia. And now Pat has also left us, but the memories will recur every time 'Lady of Oribi's Daughter' flowers. ▼

Import and export requirement for *Clivia* enthusiasts

By Lionel Bester

Let's deal with imports first. We have had no problems receiving small lots of seeds from different countries through the South African postal service. This year, however, we had a bulk shipment of seeds from China confiscated and destroyed. This was sent via an independent courier company. Customs in Durban insisted that one needs an Import permit for seeds as well as plant material.

We will pay the R90 and obtain a permit should we import seed in bulk in the future. It is compulsory to obtain a "Permit for the importation of controlled goods" before you import plant material.

This permit can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. They will send you a form and banking details. You must pay the fee before they will issue the Permit. If you ask, they will tell you the Permit application should be submitted 30 days before you need the Permit but our experience is that you will

receive the Permit in a week or so, as they are very efficient.

PERMIT OFFICES: CONTACT DETAILS

Pretoria

Tel: 012-319 6383/6130/6396/6102

Fax: 012-319 6370

E-mail: Solomonmatsa@daff.gov.za

Stellenbosch

Tel: 021 -809 1617

Fax: 021 -887 5096

E-mail: HaroonA@daff.gov.za

Now to exporting seeds and plants. We send seed to many countries via EMS through the SA Post Office. They are also very efficient and helpful. Customers in the USA must send you a "Small lot seed Import Permit" and Yellow and Green stickers which you must paste to your parcel for the US Customs Department. This they must obtain from their local Department

of Agriculture.

Australian and New Zealand customer need no Permit but the seed parcel must be prominently labelled as follows:

CLEANED CLIVIA MINIATA SEEDS

FAMILY: AMARYLLIDACEA

GENUS: CLIVIA

SPECIES: MINIATA

We send seed to European countries without any special labeling. It is not possible to send seed or plants legally to China and we have never sent any material to Japan.

For exporting plant material, you must insist that your customers send you their country's latest Import Requirement Conditions. USA customers must send you an official ORIGINAL Import Permit and Yellow and Green "Quarantine Material" Custom's stickers.

Once you receive this, you must send a copy of the Import Permit Conditions and apply for and fill out and return to your local Directorate Inspection Services (CUSTOMS in KZN) at the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, an application for a Phytosanitary Certificate. Information on this form will include that you describe and quantify the material you wish to export as well as the treatments you will make to disinfect the material prior to the inspection.

You will now need to open an account for payment with them. Once this is done, you must make an appointment for the first of two inspections that will be done. The first inspection is for Potato Nematode and will require the inspector to take soil samples on your premises and he will then send these samples to the Government laboratory in Stellenbosch for diagnostic analysis.

You must pay the laboratory in Stellenbosch before they will release the results. It is important to note that this report, if negative, is valid for a year. If your samples are found to be positive for cyst forming nematodes, you will be banned from exporting to the USA effectively, I am told, for five to 10 years. My advice is that you send samples to a private laboratory before you call the government inspectors.

The second inspection is to ensure that your

material is "free from any living organisms including parasitic plants, pathogens, insects, snails and mites". To prepare for this final inspection, clean your plant roots and leaves thoroughly with a cloth and SOFT brush. Remove all unhealthy roots and cut off unsightly leaves.

The day before the inspection, you need to immerse your plants for 24 hours at 18°C. in a solution of Fungicide and Insecticide. (We use Didecyl dimethyl / Amonium Chloride 120g/litre at a concentration of dosage 1ml/litre water and Imidacloprid 1ml/litre at a concentration of 2ml/litre.) We use a fish tank, with heater /thermostat. The inspector will now issue you with your Phytosanitary Certificate and you are ready to ship.

For EU countries, no Nematode Certificate is needed. For the British Isles no Nematode Certificate is required but three additional inspections for White Fly are required at three weekly intervals with the last of the three taking place when the Phytosanitary Inspection is done. You must ship the plants ASAP as the Phytosanitary Certificate is invalid after 21 days. We use EMS at the SA postal Services.

Shipping to Australia requires a Phytosanitary Certificate, the same as for the EU countries. Also attach a copy of the Import Permit to the outside of the box. All plant material arriving in that country will be treated and quarantined for a period of three months.

We understand that the quarantining of *Clivia* can now be handled by designated private nurseries approved by Australian Customs. Check with your local Customs office. This is great news as the importer can now check and take care of their plants whilst the plants are at the private quarantine facilities. Insist that your plants be potted up in FREE draining potting mix to avoid them being over watered. Inquire if you can supply your own mix and supervise or do the potting up yourself.

We take special care to ensure that all plants we export are removed from their pots just in time for inspection by the South African Customs officials and then shipped on without delay. We want your plants in your care ASAP so that they are exposed to minimum stress. ▼

CLUBS & INTEREST GROUPS

Honorary Life Membership of the Garden Route Clivia Club awarded to Gordon Fraser

By Kobus and Ida Esterhuizen

The Garden Route Clivia Club at its annual General Meeting held on 8 February 2014 awarded Honorary Life Membership to Gordon Fraser.

The motivation submitted by the The Garden Route Clivia Club follows.

Gordon and Yvonne moved to George from Natal in 1998, supposedly to retire. However, in no time Gordon became involved in community work. He, along with some of the local church ministers, started the Bethesda Hospice which has gone from strength to strength.

Always a hobbyist, Gordon joined the Veteran Car Club where he met Ian Vermaak, one of his former farming neighbours and the founder of the South Cape Clivia Interest Group, known today as the Garden Route Clivia Club.

Needless to say, Gordon's interest in Clivia was sparked and thanks to Ian who gave him advice, he joined the then South Cape Clivia Interest Group and started what is today considered a very special collection.

As a result of his special interest in *Clivia*, he soon joined the committee of which, after more than 10 years, he is still a member. Gordon, who by nature is an extremely helpful person, is involved in club affairs and helps do what needs to be done. By way of examples:

- Gordon and Yvonne Fraser donated a trophy for "Best On Interspecific Show" known as the "Yvonne Floating Trophy - Interspecific Show"
- Providing plants for raffles



Gordon and Yvonne Fraser

- Translates articles for the Clivia News
- Writes articles for the Clivia News
- Gives others the benefit of his knowledge
- Photographs show plants
- Enters photo competitions and wins prizes
- Presents *Clivia* workshops
- Produced a DVD that depicts the stages from germination of *Clivia* seeds, planting out of seedlings and growing *Clivia* to flowering, removing suckers, re-potting, etc. Copies of the DVD are being sold at meetings and annual shows to strengthen Club funds.
- Writes articles for local newspapers to inform the public how to treat *Clivia* pests and diseases.

- Gordon pointed out to the club the important role that photography plays in the realm of *Clivia* collecting, breeding and marketing.
- He is also one of the persons who can be contacted for advice on any *Clivia*-related matter.
- He designed very impressive certificates for Best on Show (gold), First Runner-Up to Best on Show (silver), Second Runner-Up to Best on Show (bronze), Best Own Breeding, People's Choice, as well as First, Second and Third prizes in each category.
- Objective comments on judging.
- Always busy promoting the objectives of the club and Society.

Gordon's efforts have always been for the benefit of the club, its members and *Clivia*. As a diplomat he has had to take the role of smoothing troubled waters

when disagreements have arisen. The key to Gordon's involvement has been the support and help from his wife Yvonne and as with any successful man, this could not have been accomplished without her contribution.

His philosophy is rather to give than to receive, as the more you give the more you will have. When talking to him about his collection he would, without exception, remark that if you wish to see some of his special plants you should visit other members of the club. Just ask Bridget Randall about her "Gordon's Gift". In addition, Gordon has a very special sense of humour. One always has to listen very carefully to what he has to say.

In conclusion, Gordon often says that although he loves his plants he feels that the camaraderie amongst his fellow committee and club members and the wonderful friendships he has formed are as important to him as the *Clivia* themselves. ▼

EPCC Interspecific show 2014

By *Dawid Botha*

The Eastern Province *Clivia* Club had its interspecific show on the 19th July 2014 at the Sherwood Garden Centre. It was as usual a great opportunity to see what other growers were up to in their own interspecific

breeding programs. Club members were not disappointed as some stunning plants were entered for the mini show. A whole spectrum of colours and shapes were presented for viewing and to drool over with envy. As usual, the winners were all determined by anonymous popular vote.

The best interspecific on show was won by Mr. Charl Malan with his stunning variegated interspecific (Best Shima-fu x *C. nobilis*) cross. Due to its heavy variegation, it took Charl 13 years to flower this stunning plant, and to boot, no damage was seen to the pristine, clearly defined white variegation. The seed was obtained from the world renowned Mr. Nakamura (Fig. 41).

Runner-up best interspecific on show was won by Mr. Marius Meyer with



Fig. 41 Best interspecific on show: variegated interspecific (Best Shima-fu x *C. nobilis*) cross

his No. 73 (*C. miniata* 'Vico Yellow' x *C. nobilis*) which he obtained from Charl Malan as an offset from his own breeding program (Fig. 49).

Best species was won by Mr. Marius Meyer with his ex-habitat Ngome yellow *C. gardenii* obtained from Mr. Charl Malan. It had a full head of flowers that started with a light green at the tip of the petals bleeding into a yellow with a slight blush approaching the



Fig. 49



Fig. 50



Fig. 51



Fig. 52



Fig. 53



Fig. 54



Fig. 55



Fig. 65



Fig. 57

ovary. Surely any interspecific breeder's dream plant (Fig. 50). More flowers from our show entries (Figs. 51, 52, 53, 54).

Charl Malan from Grahamstown also came down as a guest speaker to talk to the club members at the open meeting after the mini show. His talk was about his successes and experiences gained through his breeding program on interspecific *Clivia*. His focus was mainly with his *C. nobilis* hybridisation and how important it is to select seedlings with the best

leaf pattern and arrangement, since they take a few years to reach flowering size but always worth the wait (Fig. 55, 56).

At the end of the day, Mr. Willie Le Roux (President of EPCC) thanked all participants and exhibitors who helped to make the mini show such a great success and handed Charl something small to thank him for the effort he made in coming down and sharing his knowledge with EPCC members and answering questions posed to him (Fig. 57). ▼

Clivia planting – the easy way!

By Sue Kloeck

My first encounter with the beauty called *Clivia*: For many years I enjoyed working in the garden and had a general love for most, if not all plants. Four years ago I decided to grow summer plants and vegetables like tomatoes from seeds. Three years ago I saw on an Internet website the very first gorgeous *Clivia* plant and flower! I was hooked instantly and this beauty literally hypnotised me! Frantic searches through Google gave me much more information. Eighteen months ago I bought my first *Clivia* seeds and 500 of them are slowly but surely growing into seedlings and juveniles. The rest of my collection consists of about 100 plants of various sizes.

After harvesting *Clivia* seeds from *Clivia* berries last September, the members of the GreenUPS



Clivia planting Gr 0



GreenUPS clivia planting



Opening clivia seedlings – two girls opening the sealed bottle after a year (Onkgopotse Aphine and Sweetness Duba – Grade 7s)



Enviro Club at Uplands Preparatory School in White River tried out a great way to plant seeds. They re-used a 5L water bottle by cutting a slit in it just below the top. They filled a third of the bottle with good "orchid" potting mix which they saturated. The cleaned seeds were placed on top of the soil about 5cm apart. The slit around the bottle was sealed with a thick, strong tape. The bottles were left on the sunny window sill of the Science room. They are growing beautifully and will be planted out later in the year. ▼



Seed planting

From the Membership Secretary

Now that the 2014 Clivia Shows are over, the Clivia Society has the opportunity to follow up on basic bookkeeping. This includes ensuring that the subscriptions of members have been paid for 2014 and then encouraging members to renew their membership for 2015.

As you all should know, subscriptions are paid to Club treasurers where applicable. Clivia Enthusiasts, those Clivia Society members living outside of South Africa, pay their subscription fees to their international representatives.

New Zealand is an affiliated Club of the Society and thus functions as any other Club of the Society. Where there is no representative, fees may be paid directly to the Treasurer of the Society by using the various options listed below.

I have learnt that owing to an oversight of the Clivia Society, no reminders of subscription renewal were sent to Australian Enthusiasts.

This unfortunate situation exists solely because the fees for 2014 were only decided upon on May 17 2014 at the AGM in George and Treasurers were informed in early June 2014.

We thank those Australian Enthusiasts who

have renewed their subscriptions for 2014 and encourage the rest of the Enthusiasts to settle their payments as soon as possible and consider renewing for 2015. Australian members who have already paid the normal fee of AU\$35.00 for 2014 to Ken Smith can then pay the reduced fee of AU\$ 23.10 in 2015.

Payments may be made by one of the various methods and to the different contacts listed below.

Please check whether your subscriptions for 2014 have been paid, by contacting your representative.

For convenience, Australian members can pay their 2014 and/or 2015 subscription directly to the Clivia Society via PayPal in British £ Sterling or USA \$.

Please inform Ken Smith per e-mail, afterwards of your payment to his bank account or to the Society's PayPal.

AU \$35.00 = £19.20 and AU \$23.10 = £12.70
or AU \$35.00 = USA \$30.70 and AU \$23.10 = USA \$20.30. ▼

Society membership - 2015

The Clivia Society NPO no. 139-860
SARS PBO Tax Exemption no. 930036393

Membership fees for Students & Scholars = 50% of the fee for adults	50%
Honorary Life Members	Nil
1. International: Pay per credit card to Clivia Society Treasurer in RSA or £ or USA \$ with PayPal: Sakkie Nel in RSA: corgas@vodamail.co.za	R 220.00
2. USA: Pay to NACS in USA: william_g_mcclelland@yahoo.com	US \$ 28.50
3. Australia: Pay to Ken Smith in Australia: cliviasmith@idx.com.au	AU \$35.00
4. NZ: Pay to Tony Barnes in New Zealand: tony.john@xtra.co.nz	NZ \$ 36.00
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