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# CLIVIA NEWS

Newsletter  
of the Clivia Society

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# CLIVIA NEWS



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## The Clivia Society [www.cliviasociety.org](http://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 co-ordinate 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](http://www.cliviasociety.org)

## Table of Contents

▼ CLIVIA NEWS	Inner Front Cover
▼ Editorial - <i>Joubert van Wyk</i>	2
▼ CLIVIA PERSONALITIES	
Clivia People: Ian Coates - <i>Sakkie Nel</i>	3
Clivia People: Helen Marriott - <i>Sakkie Nel</i>	13
▼ CLIVIA SOCIETY	
From the Chair: January 2016 - <i>Glynn Middlewick</i>	17
▼ CLIVIA BREEDING	
An old fool's <i>Clivia</i> ramblings: Clivia Obsessions - <i>Glenn &amp; Barbara Miles</i>	18
Visitors' Choice – Promoting interaction at a <i>Clivia</i> show - <i>Felix Middleton</i>	22
▼ REGULARS	
Just for the record – number 5 Bigger is not always better - <i>Sakkie Nel</i>	26
▼ RELATED	
Clivias good, odd & ugly #3 - <i>James Abel</i>	28
Introducing <i>Clivia miniata</i> 'Longwood Chimes' - <i>Ian Petravich</i>	28
Clivia Society Membership fees for 2016 and 2017	29
Costs of advertisements in Clivia News	29
Publications for sale	30
▼ Clivi-Arta - <i>Helen Sanders</i>	31
▼ Contact Details for Clivia Clubs and Interest Groups	32
▼ The Clivia Society	Inner Back Cover

## ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL ANYONE WISHING TO ADVERTISE OR WHO KNOWS OF POTENTIAL SPONSORS OR ADVERTISERS FOR THIS PUBLICATION PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH SAKKIE NEL IN THIS REGARD.  
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

I am truly concerned about the future of our two Society publications by way of the Clivia News and the Yearbook. These publications constitute the most tangible benefits of membership of the Clivia Society and it would be extremely sad if we were not able to continue publication of either or both. The trend in relation to submissions of articles for publication is very worrisome, and I implore established breeders to share as much of their experience and knowledge about *Clivia* with the broader *Clivia* community by way of articles and stories of their encounters with the plant and its habits and people who are, or have been involved with *Clivia*.

I have heard the question "Where are the opportunities in respect of *Clivia*?" This is an interesting question, and the possible answers depend on the glasses you wear and the perspective from which you view the genus. In the last few years it has been interesting to see the numerous genetic combinations various breeders are trying, as reflected in various seed lists, and it will be interesting to see what new outcomes this all produces. Sadly, I get the sense we have become far too used to new flower colours etc. There seems to be a lot of chasing, but little excitement.

*Please keep those contributions coming, for without your articles we will have no ideas and little news to share.*

Joubert van Wyk

Editor

*P.S. Cut-off dates for submissions: Next Clivia News is 15 June 2016.*

Back cover: Michael Barrett floral arrangement - Melbourne Clivia Group show



Cover photo: 'Longwood Chimes'.



▼ **EDITOR OF NEWSLETTER & YEARBOOK** JOUBERT VAN WYK: PO Box 1820, Houghton, 2041, Republic of South Africa ▼ Tel: +27 83 307 7707 ▼ E-mail: myclivia@iafrica.com

▼ **DESIGN & LAYOUT** FRÉDA VAN WYK ▼

▼ **COVER: MASTHEAD DESIGN** TERSIA VAN RENSEN

▼ **PRINTING** Seriti Printing, Unit 6, 49 Eland Street, Koedoespoort, Pretoria .Tel:+27 12 333 9757

## CLIVIA PERSONALITIES

**Clivia People: Ian Coates***By Sakkie Nel*

Ian was born in 1940 during WWII at the end of the runway of a naval air station in Hampshire, England. His father was a Lieutenant Commander there. His mother was a capable artist who probably influenced two of his sisters to qualify as an architect and an artist. His third sister shared her mother's love of animals and she became involved with the breeding of horses.

Ian followed the family tradition and attended a public school at Oundle. He received an Engineering Scholarship and was involved in research on the surface heating of the wings of the Concord jet. He studied for a BSc at Manchester University before doing an about-face and studied photography. He subsequently set up his own portrait and wedding photography studio in wealthy Wilmslow, Cheshire in 1965 together with one of the first photographic colour processing laboratories in England. This led to a very successful career in photography with numerous celebrities amongst his clients and leading to many portraits of the Royal Family. His late wife Cynthia, herself an artist, stressed what an honour it was for him to be invited

to photograph a member of the Royal Family. When he was asked a second time, she said it was a miracle! From thence his work for the Royals ever increased, until his retirement in 2012. His commissions included many formal portraits and weddings as well as informal birthday parties. During his 50-year career he received the highest award of Fellowship with both the Royal Photographic Society and the British Institute of Professional Photography. He received a Presidential Award from the latter and also chaired their Qualifications Panel. He lectured on photography in Europe, Africa and America.

His first *Clivia* plant was 'Lady Holford', an early broad leaf Belgian plant, which was given to him by a young lady in an adjoining business in 1965. He quickly became fascinated by the *Clivia* genus, which had previously been unknown to him, and was anxious to learn more. At that time there was no such thing as a *Clivia* Society or the internet but after much searching he found several *Clivia* plants in the country's Stately Homes Estates. Most of these plants had been in their collections since Victorian times and their gardeners were



A commercial nursery. This is in Japan.





A beautiful habitat scene. This shot near the top of Mariepskop.

very generous in donating an offset or two to Ian. His collection thus contains many historic plants from the Bodnant Estate, Castle

Howard, Tatton Park, and Kew Gardens and so on. Contacts slowly expanded and he had close contact with the late Gordon McNeil of the farm Cyprus in the Lekgalameetse Nature Reserve in the "Wolkberge", near the town of Tzaneen in South Africa, who sent him plants from his collection.

Ian remarked on how easy it was to import seeds and plants in those days compared to current EU regulations. Recently Lionel Bester from South Africa has kindly assisted with meeting current EU regulations. He corresponded with some enthusiasts in America but gained many more contacts through the efforts of the late Nick Primich and the original South African *Clivia* group.

He says it was travel which greatly expanded his horizons. He saw extensive planting in Spain, Portugal and their Atlantic island colonies. He was able to attend the Conference in Pretoria in 2006 and was generously hosted by the then Chairman, Chris Vlok. The James and Connie Abel caulescens tour of that year endeared him to habitats, which has become his first love. Ian donated three enlargements of his beautiful *Clivia* photos to the Clivia Society in 2006 and these were auctioned at



One of the many English Stately homes which has retained its Victorian collection. This is Forde Abbey.



The joy of spending a night under the stars in *C. mirabilis* country.



Another joy. This time sunrise over the Indian Ocean and *C. nobilis* territory.



A nice example of *C. miniata* 'White Lips' from Dirk Lootens at ID'Flor in Belgium.

the International Conference for R5800.00. He expresses thanks to those who have guided him around South Africa over the years, John

Handman, Wayne Haselau and Sakkie Nel, in particular, but also the many others who generously gave of their time and knowledge. He has been fortunate to visit the *C. mirabilis* sites on many occasions and also thanks those landowners and others around the country for their hospitality. He says there are too many names to mention, as all *Clivia* collectors seem such great people. His favourite time was spending the night in one of the *C. mirabilis* locations outside VanRhynsdorp under a cloudless sky containing a million stars and his beloved plants just a few metres away.

Ian has also travelled to Japan and New Zealand where plants and growers were all very interesting. Of particular note was Shige Sasaki in Japan, who devotes a lot of time helping fellow enthusiasts and Marilyn Paskert from America whom he has met on trips many times.

For the future, he expresses concerns for the survival of interesting plants in the habitat and asks the question, how long would a blue flower plant last out in the habitat? Would you take it for your collection (illegally) or leave it for the next person or possibly some muti harvester?



An evening looking over the Indian Ocean near Kei River. There is a *C. nobilis* bottom right.





A nice variegate which looks good at any time of the year.



*C. miniata* 'Tanchou' from Japan.



*C. miniata* 'Gordonia'.



A pleasant garden setting in New Zealand.



An interspecific with *C. mirabilis*.



*C. miniata* 'Mary Jane'.



The view back towards VanRhynsdorp as you enter *C. mirabilis* valley.



Japanese greenhouse. Lots of nice variegation.

He enjoyed many days spent with the late John Winter who pointed out to him that there were many more 'Q' plants of the Appleblossom Complex in private collections than had ever come from Kirstenbosch which, at that time, had exclusive rights. Ian visited the habitat some years ago

and there was not a single *Clivia* plant of any kind left near the original discovery site. Naturally Ian has used his love of photography in recording *Clivia* plants and habitats, as evidenced by Yearbook 14 which is almost entirely his work. He has also written on the





More New Zealand landscaping.



A nice multitepal.



A good *C. miniata* pink multitepal.



A Japanese *C. miniata* coming into flower.



Strikingly pale *C. miniata*.

*C. mirabilis* in habitat. Covered in rain with moss on rocks behind.



*C. mirabilis* in the sun near Nieuwoudtville.



The enticing view as you enter *C. mirabilis* valley.





One of the lovely 'Q' strain of *C. miniata*.



subject and given many lectures.

Although he admired our 6000 species of spiders, 900 species of birds, 175 species of scorpions and 100 species of snakes, Ian has the biggest respect for our 23 200 different plants, which makes South Africa the richest country on earth in terms of species versus size of region on just 1% of the world's surface.

When I met Ian for the first time in September, 2006, I was intrigued by his interest in all plants and flowers in general. He walked in the fields, unaccompanied, for hours with his cameras, taking photos. His motto in life is quite clear – live life to the full, don't let the grass grow under your feet and never pass up the opportunity for an adventure. ▼

## CLIVIA PEOPLE

**Clivia People: Helen Marriott***By Sakkie Nel*

**H**elen Marriott purchased her first two orange *Clivia* by mail order in 1997 to fill a difficult section of a new garden in Melbourne, Australia, but at the time had no idea that she would develop a strong and ongoing interest in this genus. She then received a special boost the following year when she was given a pot of 'Aurea' and a few berries by an elderly, plant-loving neighbour. A year or so later she joined the Clivia Society and was soon immersing herself in the literature on *Clivia*, including all past publications of the Clivia Society and anything else accessible to her.

Helen's first mentor was Laurens Rijke and to this day he remains her principal mentor on *Clivia* and other garden matters. She first met Laurens and Ester Rijke at a small *Clivia* show which was organised in Melbourne in 2001. She reports that nothing further followed from this initial small assembly, but that three other individuals subsequently set up meetings (which extended from one to three or so gatherings) in the years until 2007 but that it was not until the last attempt in 2007 which was subsequently followed by the volunteering of a small group of committed individuals to set up a committee for a formal group. The group selected the name Melbourne Clivia Group (MCG) and became the second *Clivia* club to be formed in Australia. Helen was elected as the inaugural President of the group and continued in that role until February 2015. The MCG subsequently awarded her Honorary Life Membership for her committed leadership as President during the period 2008-2014. The back cover of the last *Clivia* News featured her photograph of the special flower arrangement (made by Michael Barrett) which was also presented to her on the occasion of that award.

Regarding herself as a *Clivia* enthusiast, Helen was restricted in the amount of time (and space) available for her hobby, given that her main priority was her work as an

academic at Monash University where she held an appointment in the area of Japanese Studies from 1988-2014, following an earlier appointment at Swinburne Institute of Technology. Probably in parallel with many other enthusiasts, she increased her *Clivia* collection year by year, though without any specific intention of specializing in *Clivia* and, for the first time in her gardening history, also commenced some hybridizing. She receives a great thrill in undertaking her own crosses and growing these and other choice crosses to maturity. She now realises that superb new hybrids and habitat plants will continue to emerge to tempt enthusiasts to keep on adding to their collections, but as a hobbyist, she believes that it is now probably better to continue to enjoy her current collection. At the same time, she can use some of the genetic material which she possesses to flower more of her own hybrids rather than continuing to make a lot of new acquisitions, irresistible as these may be.

For a number of years, Helen has donated advanced seedlings and mature-sized *Clivia* to the Friends of the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria for sale at their twice-a-year weekend sales at the Melbourne gardens and plans to continue these donations in the future.

Her professional association with Japan coupled with a growing interest in *Clivia* naturally led to contact with the Japanese *Clivia* community. She first visited Yoshikazu Nakamura in 2003 and since that time has returned on a number of occasions and sometimes has also visited other main growers/breeders. Helen has great admiration for Yoshikazu Nakamura and his life-long commitment to *Clivia* in addition to his immense early contribution to international *Clivia* breeding, and she attempted to summarise his hybridization work at the *Clivia* Society's Quadrennial Conference in 2006. Although Nakamura's hybridization is characterised by its diversity, she considers many of the yellow and orange hybrids which he has produced from

his 'Vico Yellow' breeding to be unrivalled and his contribution to extending the range of interspecifics also highly significant. She is shown here with Yoshikazu Nakamura at his nursery in 2012.



Helen is extremely grateful to Shigetaka Sasaki who has facilitated overseas enthusiasts such as her and others to visit the leading Japanese growers. She regards Shige himself as a significant source of *Clivia* information and advice, and she has shared many memorable experiences with him and others in Japan. On her last visit to Japan in early April 2015, she and three other overseas visitors attended the Japan Clivia Society's small *Clivia* exhibition and auction. Helen is also a member of that society and on this occasion was invited to speak briefly on the topic of "Japanese *Clivia* hybrids through my eyes". She is shown here addressing the group, with Shige acting as interpreter. The written Japanese text subsequently appeared in the Japanese garden magazine, *Engei Japan*.



In her own hobby breeding, Helen naturally started off using 'Aurea' in many of her early crosses but then increasingly used 'Vico Yellow' hybrids or 'Vico Yellow' original as these became available. In addition to crossing numerous *C. miniata* hybrids together, she has also undertaken many crosses of interspecifics over the years. She has often crossed these interspecifics with *C. miniata* to increase the flower size and produce new flower forms and colours, in addition to crossing the different interspecifics together (to combine some of the diverse characteristics, especially repeat flowering in different seasons which some of them exhibit). The pictures below show some samples of her hybrids using interspecifics as one of the parents in the various crosses. Helen also possessed a special interest in multitepals from early

on, and often using parents from different Japanese backgrounds, she has crossed multitepal x multitepal, aiming to increase the stable but strong multitepal characteristics, as seen, for instance, in the tepal count, and the form and arrangement of the tepals as well as the presence of petaloids or irregular stigmas. Like others, she too wishes to increase the colour range and in recent years has utilised several multitepal yellows and a peach, in addition to hybridizing multitepals with some non-multitepal plants. She reports that these days she is also working with the F1 hybrids of others, such as Nakamura and Sasaki who have already bred multitepal x six-petal *C. miniata* or interspecifics.

On this page is a photo showing three offspring of a cross of a Nakamura multitepal x a Nakayama multitepal, with the fourth photo being a six-petal *C. miniata* (Bill Morris's 'Sunset Shades') x a Nakamura multitepal, which in this F1 consists of only six tepals. In spring of 2015 she flowered the first two off-spring from her cross of a Solomone yellow multitepal x 'Nakamura Super Multipetal', (shown on page 14) and now looks forward to using this important cross in subsequent work.







PICTURE BY HEDI NERURKAR

With her assembly of the different *Clivia* species/intraspecific hybrids, as well as a range of interspecifics, for quite a few years now Helen has been able to enjoy *Clivia* flowers throughout the year in Melbourne. Interspecific hybrids involving *C. miniata* crossed with *C. caulescens*, *C. nobilis* or *C. x cyrtanthiflora* provide her with flowers over summer and early autumn, before the *C. gardenii* and then *C. gardenii* and *C. robusta* interspecifics lead into the more concentrated winter flowering period of a range of interspecifics, including those which have been crossed again with *C. miniata*.

It has been stimulating for Helen to visit some interstate and overseas *Clivia* events in the past, including the last three Clivia Society quadrennial conferences and associated events. She also values having had the opportunity to form friendships and acquaintances with a number of *Clivia* hobbyists and growers – locally, nationally and internationally. She is shown in the picture above enjoying the lunchtime atmosphere at one of the grower visits during the 2014 Clivia Society's conference held at Pietermaritzburg.

She mentions that she has had various experiences through active participation in the club at the local level, and amongst other things, this has allowed her to observe a lot about human behaviour in a social group such as a *Clivia* club which brings together people with a range of motivations for their participation, and with different personalities and styles of working together, amongst other things. She has also benefited from being a member of the Clivia Society and urges it to keep up regularly publishing research findings related to *Clivia*, news of shows or other articles, as well as photos. Despite the importance of the internet as a vital resource these days, Helen claims to remain a big fan of the traditional Yearbook and periodic newsletters/*Clivia* News and she expressed her gratitude to all the many people – past and present – in the Society who have made, and continue to make these publications possible. She herself has made a number of contributions to the Yearbooks and newsletters over the past decade and we look forward to more articles and photos from her in the future. ▼



## CLIVIA SOCIETY

## From the Chair: January 2016

Glynn Middlewick

One subject that provokes more discussion than any other topic is judging. One demand most exhibitors insist upon is an objective assessment of the show plants.

The *Clivia miniata* shows, as do all shows, provide an ideal opportunity in which to promote *Clivia* interest to the general public. The plants on show are also the pride and joy of the *Clivia* owners. Possibilities for new members to be recruited and the education and promotion of *Clivia* to the gardening public are the major goals of the shows.

The entry of plants on to the show bench is mostly done to win the class in which the plant is entered. Some shows are non-competitive but may have a most popular "visitors' choice" category. Is competition good or bad for the show entries? There are several reasons for entering plants on to the show bench. One reason is that the Clubs insist that the "sellers of *Clivia* plants" are obliged

to enter plants on the show bench. A better reason is that a member may wish to display an exceptional plant that he or she has bred after several years and is very proud of the success. Not many of us have the time to visit fellow growers during the flowering season to appreciate their flowering plants. Some entries are submitted to display the perfect manner in which a member can cultivate their *Clivia*, with no blemishes on the leaves and groomed to perfection. The success of an entry on the show table will also make the plant the envy of some growers and the demand for the offset or seeds will be beneficial to the seller.

Competition does improve the overall standard of plants on the show bench. The exhibitor makes the effort and takes time to ensure that their plant is as good as it can be on the show bench. The display of plants entered then also provides the visitor with a spectacular display of flower colour and leaf size variation.

To present the perfect plant to the judges usually needs some assistance. Felicity Weeden wrote an article on ways in which to encourage a flower to be symmetrical and present the flower on a perfect vertical peduncle/scape. Many leaves are damaged by physical injury or by pests and this is a challenge to the exhibitor.

As a prerequisite, no plants with active disease are allowed on to the show bench. This includes the presence of mealy bugs under the leaves, or brown spots from *Colletotrichum* on the leaves. The lily borer causes major damage if left unchecked, but the eggs when they hatch, leave an obvious mark on the leaf. Leaf miner has a narrow



trail of the feeding larva and must also not be allowed on the plants entered on the show bench. The indentations of the snout beetle may possibly be trimmed without too much deformity to the leaf. Subtle trimming of the leaves is usually allowed but will be penalised when judged.

With the free movement of *Clivia* plants within South Africa and possibly overseas, the spread of diseases and pests is a problem. A relatively new scale has emerged in some areas. This is an armoured scale, no identity yet, that lodges on a leaf and seems to suck up the chlorophyll,

leaving a circular pale green area around the scale. When cleaning the leaf the scale insect is removed, leaving the circular paler green ring. When the scale has been removed, the plant is disease free. Evidence of the pest attack is still evident. Two images are included to illustrate the armoured scale.

The debate arises as to whether all plants with evidence of a previous disease, as the pale green rings discussed above, should be disqualified and not allowed entry, or should these only be penalised when judged because of the discoloured leaf. ▼

## CLIVIA BREEDING

### An old fool's *Clivia* ramblings: *Clivia* Obsessions

By Glenn & Barbara Miles

**T**he beginning is obviously the best place to start. I was introduced to *Clivia* in 2005 by my brother, Peter, when he kindly presented me with some Chinese broad leaf seeds with instruction on how to plant

them. My interest in *Clivia* was stimulated and before long I was planting every *Clivia* seed I could get hold of. No thought was given to the origin or background of the seed or the possible results of such a crossing. I was now



'Bold Venture' in 2014.

a *Clivia* Breeder! Space soon became a problem as *Clivia* of various age were everywhere. Needless to say a new shade house was built and when this became too small for the ever expanding collection, approaches were made to two of our children for space under the trees in their gardens.

As you all know, the seedlings will take three or more years for the first flower to emerge. You may then decide to allow the plant to flower a second time in the hope that the flower will improve. What I am trying to point out is that one could be keeping plants for at least four years plus before one starts weeding out the less desirable ones. Do your own calculations on plant numbers and space required. My own recommendation is that you think carefully about giving a second chance in the hope that the flower will improve. If you don't give a second chance you might lose some good ones but you will get rid of all the lemons.

What has been learnt with an explosion of *Clivia* interest during the past 10 years? A word of caution to the new enthusiast! Do not follow in my footsteps and plant virtually every seed you can get hold of. Be selective with what you purchase. Whether you realise it now or later, once the bug has bitten good and proper, you will want to work with plants of current appeal and development. Be assured you will find a way to acquire some of this genetic material. Furthermore, particularly if you have limited space in a town garden, be selective of the lines you are particularly interested in. Do not try to grab material of every good *Clivia*, and there are many, or you will soon find that you will be looking for areas under the trees in the gardens of your children. Having the limitations of available space for the new seedlings, "Clivia Obsessions" has decided to concentrate on producing green-throated plants, be they oranges, peaches, pastels, bronzes or the greens and in multitepals. Having made this principle decision it can be rather difficult to keep to this principle. What does one then do with your non-green centred plants cherished over the years or what would be your decision if you could obtain material of plants like 'Appoline', 'Blushing Virgin' or a good yellow multitepal? Your initial decision of

concentrating on green throats would surely go out of the window.

On reflection, with regards to acquiring desirable plants, I am reminded of my first big purchase in the absence of my wife. While at the International *Clivia* Conference in Cape Town, an exceptionally desirable plant was purchased. But now there was a problem! How was I to tell my dear wife that I had paid R2500 for a plant when I had previously never paid more than R250 for any plant. Needless to say, her eyes did get rather big but she accepted that I was smitten by my obsession and that it would cost me money. Hopefully this exuberance would be kept under control. This is the first plant we named and we call it 'Bold Venture'. On the same trip my niece Leisl was asked to select on my behalf another bronze that I had been offered. This plant, of exceptional colour, was called 'Joint Venture'. My poor wife! It was at this stage that my love affair with bronzes was started and these plants have been followed by 'Bronze Green Boy', 'Bertie's Bronze', Belgian bronzes and others.

My brother Peter and his daughter Leisl, of Miles & Brand Clivias, and Clivia Obsessions have a working relationship where seeds and genetic material are made available to each other. What a joy to be able to share aspirations and views with a close associate and yes, sometimes you might need a shoulder to cry on. A relationship of this nature, and it need not be a family relationship, is truly of mutual benefit but might be difficult to find and maintain.

For the new breeder I have just a few comments. Make use of reputable breeders for advice with regard to growing conditions for *Clivia* – such as shade houses, diseases, pests, growing medium and so on. The *Clivia* fraternity is a wonderful family and I call it a family because in nearly all cases the members are willing to assist you towards making a success of your venture. You will be offered free advice and in many cases free or greatly reduced prices on desirable genetic material. I could name many of these growers who have now become friends and have assisted over the years. It is such a pity that some



'Emerald Eye' 3 days after it opened in 2014.



'Emerald Eye' 6 days after it opened in 2014.



'Eye's Twin' in 2015.



'Emerald Eye' just opened in 2014.

live so far away that we only keep in touch through modern technology. Visiting these friends and their plants at flowering time is very unlikely. Only one of these, who has been very generous with *Clivia* material and advice will be acknowledged in this article. His name is only mentioned for it was he who gave me two seedlings way back in 2008 that later produced what has been to date the cherry on top of the joy of *Clivia* growing for myself. The first of these is a plant which I called 'Emerald Eye'. My good friend and one of my *Clivia* mentors is none other than Ian Vermaak known to all of you as the finder of 'Bronze Green Boy'. What a pity that he is no longer

an active breeder of *Clivia* but maybe his name will once again be held in high esteem as the breeder of 'Emerald Eye'.

When this plant first flowered (14:02:12) it had some multi-lobed flowers – orange in colour with a good green throat. We were rather impressed and felt it should be named and because of the green throat we called it 'Emerald Eye'. It was duly pollinated and the

seed planted. It flowered the following year – virtually all multitepal – with an unremarkable colour, to the extent that no pollination took place nor were any photographs taken.

The third year (2014) the flower was exceptional. I will do my best to describe it but believe me, whatever I say will be inadequate. On opening it had the same orange/pastel colouration with a deep green throat. The green then started to fade and light streaks developed in the orange along the length of the tepals. This colour change was continuous and the colour appearance of the flower became lighter and lighter. Not only was the colour stunning but all but one of the flowers had eight tepals. The tepals can only be described as broad and impressively recurved. There were 15 flowers. Believe it or not, she produced a second umbel in 2014, just as good as the first.

In 2015 the umbel had 15 flowers and was past its best when entered in the Border Interest Group Show. Even with absent flowers, she received the Judges' Choice Prize.

The pod parent of 'Emerald Eye' was a multitepal which, I think, was of Nakamura breeding and was probably orange with a green throat. The pollen parent was a broad petal bronze. What does one now pollinate this beauty with? My main goal is to retain the width and recurve of the tepals. What of the streaking? Maybe one should only consider it a bonus if it can be reproduced for I can find no reference to streaking in the literature. If one should self-pollinate the plant one might retain the multitepal and hopefully the size and shape of the flowers but what of the colour? Could it revert to the orange green-throat or the bronze of the pollen parent? If one knew the effects of dominance, dilution of colour or intensification of existing colours and the maintenance of multitepal factors one could make the selection of pollen to use much simpler.

A possible pollen parent could be the yellow 'Appoline' with a flower form and size which would complement that of 'Emerald Eye'. It is said that in multitepal breeding, the pod parent has the stronger influence so possibly some multitepal expression could be retained. Maybe the yellow would act as a dilution factor for

the basic colour of 'Emerald Eye' resulting in pastels, or the orange colour could dominate. The green throat would in all likelihood be lost. Another pollination possibility would be the use of a multitepal bronze such as 'Bold Venture' which could intensify the green throat and/or in combination with the pollen parent of 'Emerald Eye' give superior multitepal bronzes. What of a show winning large flowered multitepal having 10 or more tepals? Could an additive gene factor for multitepals result in progeny having more than the eight tepals of 'Emerald Eye'?

The above pollination considerations have taken place in deciding which pollen to use on 'Emerald Eye' or which plants to pollinate with 'Emerald Eye'. Seeds have been harvested and planted. The above considerations are not given only as far as 'Emerald Eye' is concerned but are mentioned for aspirant breeders to bear in mind when selecting pollen for their own special *Clivia*. Do not pollinate for pollination's sake but bear in mind what you would like to achieve to add to the form and beauty of that special *Clivia*. Select the plant combination for your *Clivia* goal set in your mind's eye.

What of the second seedling mentioned as a sibling gift with 'Emerald Eye'? It has flowered twice – early in 2015 and again in October 2015. It had 11 and 12 flowers respectively. Some consider the flower to be as good as or even better than 'Emerald Eye' as it has a non-fading green throat with an orange/caramel basic colour. Petal count is up to 10 per flower with some loose tepals in the centre, as found in more Carnation-type flowers. Thus the flowers are less standard than those of 'Emerald Eye' and may not re-curve as much as those of 'Emerald Eye'. Be assured that cross-pollination with 'Emerald Eye' has taken place. We have called this plant 'Eye's Twin'.

Of great interest to myself, difficult as it is to believe, is that some of the seedlings when 'Emerald Eye' has been self-pollinated are green stemmed. Imagine a green-throated yellow multitepal with the flowers and umbel of 'Emerald Eye'.

May you all get as much joy and excitement from your *Clivia* breeding as I have achieved. ▼



## Visitors' Choice – Promoting interaction at a *Clivia* show

*KZN Club's contribution prepared by Felix Middleton*

One of the aims of the Clivia Society is to promote the cultivation, conservation and improvement of the genus *Clivia*. This function is cascaded down to *Clivia* club level and should be the main priority of *Clivia* clubs to ensure a sustainable existence. *Clivia* shows, although regarded as the platform to celebrate the breeding and horticultural efforts of enthusiasts, is also the main contact where interest in *Clivia* can be cultivated. We often underestimate this opportunity to promote interest and adoration for the plant, hobby and business.

### Aim of the KZN Visitors' Choice Raffle

The KZN Clivia Club tried to actively engage the public at the 2015 annual KZN Club Show by surveying personal preferences of the benched plants. Other *Clivia* clubs have in the past tested or are still using a similar strategy to evaluate the plants on the show tables. We were more interested to engage people and compiled a questionnaire specifically to enable such an interaction. To increase participation, we structured the questionnaire as a free raffle. Participants only needed to choose three plants and provide a contact number to be eligible for the raffle draw. Although contestants were not



Judges' choice

obligated to complete the Entrant Details section on the questionnaire, most provided particulars.

### Details of participants

The objective of the project was threefold. Firstly, to provide an opportunity for public interaction, secondly, to promote the club and its activities, and thirdly to see if we could assess the likes and dislikes of different individuals. Participants were asked to disclose some information to enable an association analysis of the answers. The results are as follows.

**Table 1: Breakdown of participant groupings**

Class	Description	
Newbie	I own less than 10 mature <i>Clivia</i> plants	34 %
Enthusiast	I own between 10 and 50 mature <i>Clivia</i> plants	22 %
Fanatic	Not sure how many mature <i>Clivia</i> I own (50 or more)	15 %
Collector	I own at least 4 of the 5 pendulous <i>Clivia</i> species	7 %
Breeder	I own more than 20 <i>Clivia</i> and conduct controlled crosses	15 %
Nurseryman	I may sell <i>Clivia</i> (hold a valid sellers permit)	0 %
Club member	<i>Clivia</i> club membership	17 %
Gender	Female	57 %
	Male	43 %
Age	Younger than 20	4 %
	Between 20 and 40	8 %
	Between 40 and 60	29 %
	Older than 60 years	56 %

We used the breakdowns in the questionnaire to compare preferences. It should be noted that this is only an association study and the observations only apply to the group who were assessed. A total of 102 visitors participated in the survey.

### Trial statistics

52% (102 of 198) of visitors to the show participated in the survey.

56% of participants were older than 60 years of age.

17% of participants are members of a *Clivia* club.

83% (49 of 59) of plants on show were nominated at least once.

97% of participants nominated at least one of three specific plants:

Group 12 Bronze Green Throat: 'Bertie's Bronze' background;

Group 3 Cream/Yellow: Yellow recurved petal 'Appoline' cross;

Group 1 Orange: Broad leaf tulip type Belgium hybrid.

### Trial Results (Correlations)

What follows is a summary of distinct differences in preference between visitors. These differences reflect as variations from the group average. Refer to Table 3 for a more detailed view of the results.

An interesting observation is that the fanatic group of participants were generally only interested in a very limited selection of plants. This demonstrates that the preference of the fanatic is likely not necessarily due to aesthetic value alone.

The data may be skewed by the complication of statistical interaction. For instance, there are less fanatics in the 60 years and older age group than in the younger than 60 year old group. Preference within the former group is therefore partly the result of tainted taste and prejudicial awareness of breeding and commercial value. The data was not analysed by any formal statistical measure as we were only interested in significant and clear differences in preference.

### Winners of the raffle

We would like to thank all the contributors and also to congratulate the following four winners of the lucky draw. The winning plants were selected to suit their requirements:

*Sagree Pillay* – Dark orange Belgium hybrid

*Elma-Jane Williams* – Broad-leafed variegated orange

*Helen-Mary Williams* – Dark orange tulip-type Belgium hybrid

*Anton Pretorius* – Dark orange green throat from 'Bertie's Bonze' background

**Table 2: Summary of differences in preference between groups**

Breakdown by age	Younger than 60 (44%)	Older than 60 (56%)
Peach flowers	Like	Dislike
Picotée	Dislike	Like
Breakdown by gender	Men (43%)	Ladies (57%)
Yellow flowers	Impartial	Like
SA Peach	Like	Dislike
Breakdown by expertise	Fanatic (44%)	General Visitor (56%)
Orange broad leafed Belgium hybrid	Dislike	Impartial
SA Peach	Dislike	Impartial
Ghost (Florid White Lips)	Like	Impartial
Variation in likes and dislikes	Limited	Broad



Visitors' Choice 1



Visitors' Choice 3

### Conclusion

We may ask the question, who do we trust to evaluate plants, ourselves or the unbiased general public?

It seems that we as subjective enthusiasts are not too far off the mark. The top-rated selections on the Visitors' Choice lists were on the short list of the official judges. They

did not make the cut due to small defects in presentation. Furthermore, from a breeder's perspective, the three Visitors' Choice winning plants are from known, good breeding stock. These types are among those that are regularly sought after for their breeding value and not just for the appearance. These are great examples of our current domesticated *Clivia* and advancements in its breeding.

At the end of the day, the Visitors' Choice raffle was a success. Although it did not draw more visitors to the show, it did allow for more interaction between visitors and club members attending the show. Visitors stayed longer and subsequently gained more hands-on knowledge of the hobby. Of the 102 participants, 60 provided their e-mail contact details. They will be contacted by the KZN committee to inform them of the questionnaire results and to provide them with information relating to the Clivia Society and its club membership. ▼



Visitors' Choice 2

Table 3: Extract of association study results

Plant #	Class	Description	Remark	All	Age		Gender		Expertise	
					< 60 Years	> 60 Years	Male	Female	Newbie	Fanatic
		Total number of nominations (n)		305	123	156	126	169	154	78
21	Group 12	Green throat/Brick Bronze (Berlies Bronze background)		18%	22%	16%	20%	18%	19%	21%
36	Group 3	Cream/Yellow (Appoline cross)		7%	8%	9%	5%	9%	6%	9%
3	Group 1	Orange (Tulip Belgium Hybrid)		7%	7%	8%	5%	8%	8%	5%
40	Group 1	Orange		6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
1	Group 21	Multi-petal (Orange)		5%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%
23	Group 6	Pink	Judge selection	5%	3%	5%	5%	4%	5%	5%
30	Group 4	SA Peach		4%	7%	2%	6%	2%	5%	1%
8	Group 17	Picotee	Judge selection	4%	0%	6%	4%	2%	3%	5%
12	Group 18	Ghost (Florid White Lips)		3%	5%	2%	2%	4%	2%	5%
19	Group 18	Ghost (Florid White Lips)		3%	2%	5%	3%	4%	3%	6%
20	Group 2	Orange-Red		3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	4%	1%
43	Group 23	Broad leaf without flower		3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	1%	3%
49	Group 22	Broad leaf with flower	Judge selection	3%	4%	1%	1%	4%	2%	4%
29	Group 12	Green throat/Brick Bronze		2%	0%	3%	2%	2%	1%	4%
31	Group 7	Pastel		2%	1%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%
	Other	Not in the top 15 nominations		26%	26%	27%	29%	25%	29%	21%

## REGULARS

## Just for the record – number 5

### Bigger is not always better

By Sakkie Nel

**P**oison in South Africa is regulated by Register Act. No.36 of 1947. Please remember that both insects and pests occur naturally. Pests are the ones that damage our *Clivia*. Poison must always be handled with the utmost care and safety, out of reach of children, animals and domestic workers. Preferably it must be locked away in a safe place. Poison must never be stored in containers or bottles that are not VERY CLEARLY MARKED as such. Your family, children or domestic workers can, for instance, easily make fatal mistakes with liquid in a cold drink bottle.

First of all and most importantly, make sure that you wear a long-sleeved shirt and long trousers that cover your whole body. Rubber gloves and a good mask with goggles and a hat are highly advisable. The goggles will protect your eyes from the spray. Please wear socks and shoes that cover your feet so that the poison does not make any contact with your skin. So, for your own sake, applying poison with bare feet, short sleeves and short pants is a no go!

Please lock your pets and children away, to prevent them coming into contact with the poison. Be careful when wiping your sweaty forehead with your shirt sleeve, as there may be poison contamination of the material. Refrain from smoking while spraying the plants.

When you are ready to mix your poison, use a container that is marked and only used for the mixing of poisons, to avoid accidental contamination. Always first fill your container with clean water. Put a bit of water in your poison mixing cup to which you can add the measured poison. Measure the correct volume of poison using your measuring cup, syringe or teaspoon and add it to the water in the poison cup and mix the solution.

**PLEASE REMEMBER:** Dispense the prescribed dosage only and nothing more! A bigger

dose is not a better dose! Finally, add the mixed contents of the poison cup to the water in the plastic spray container.

When drenching your potted plants with a Confidor (Kohinor) mixture against lily borer and leaf miner fly, you may put the pot in a container to retrieve the poison that runs out of the bottom of the pot and then re-use the poison.

The whole plant must be sprayed, not forgetting the undersides of the leaves, as most of the enemies of *Clivia* plants find their safety there. When spraying your plants for mealy bug, you should also drench the growing mix in Cypermethrin to get rid of ants, which are the carriers of these bugs and are found in the growing mix.

When spraying with Virikop 25, which is a powder, mixed in water, you will find that you need to shake the container of the spray gun from time to time to ensure that the powder remains well mixed. When trimming *Clivia* leaves you can use Flowers of Sulphur powder on the cut edges to stop the “bleeding” of the plant sap. Flowers of Sulphur is an excellent medication to put on the cut “wounds” when you remove offsets. Spores and bacteria are prevented from entering the plant’s system.

When you have finished spraying your *Clivia* plants, do not leave any surplus mixture in your plastic spray bottle or electric spray container. Please keep a good register of dates and the names of the poison applied. If you consider spraying a cocktail on your plants and there are unfortunate results, your register will inform you as to the possible reason for the error.

When you have finished spraying, wash your spray gun, poison cup, spoon, measuring cup, syringe and your hands thoroughly in hot water and soap, before you lock everything away with the undiluted poison.

Cleaned *Clivia* seeds may be washed in lukewarm



Diseases and cures	Kohinor	Cypermethrin	Aphidicide	F of Sulp	Bravo	Malasol	Sporekill	Virikop 25
Anthraxnose					Bravo			
Ants		Cypermethrin						
Aphids		Cypermethrin	Aphidicide					
Australian bug	Kohinor	Cypermethrin						
Black spot					Bravo			Virikop 25
Botrytis rot					Bravo	Malasol	Sporekill	Virikop 25
Brown leaf die back/Funginex								
Brownrot / Benlate								Virikop 25
Brownrust					Bravo			
C M R - beetle	Kohinor							
Curl leaf disease				F of Sulp				
Cut worms /Garden Ripcord	Kohinor							
Damping off/Root & Stem rot					Bravo			
Fungus				F of Sulp	Bravo	Malasol	Sporekill	
Gnats -small brown flies	Kohinor	Cypermethrin						
Grasshoppers	Kohinor							
Leaf miner fly	Kohinor	Cypermethrin						
Lily borer	Kohinor	Cypermethrin						
Mealybug	Kohinor	Cypermethrin	Aphidicide					
Powdery mildew					Bravo			Virikop 25
Psylla			Aphidicide					
Red scale		Cypermethrin						
Redspider		Cypermethrin	Aphidicide					
Rhizome wounds/off sets				F of Sulp				
Rust					Bravo			Virikop 25
Sclerotium rolfsii				F of Sulp				
Septoria leaf spot /Dithane 45								
Snails	Kohinor							
Snout-beetle	Kohinor							
Thrips		Cypermethrin						
Trimming of edges of leaves				F of Sulp				
Whitefly	Kohinor	Cypermethrin						
	Kohinor	Cypermethrin	Aphidicide	F of Sulp	Bravo	Malasol	Sporekill	Virikop 25
	30 ml	20 ml	12 ml	Powder	50 ml	12.5 ml	5 -10 ml	50 gr
	10 liter	10 liter	10 liter		10 liter	10 liter	10 liter	10 liter

**Product**

Kohinor / Confidor

Ripcord

Aphicide

**Aphicide Plus**

Bravo

Malasol

Sporekill

Virikop

Funginex

Dithane

Benlate

**Active Ingredient**

imidacloprid

cypermethrin

dimethoate

imidacloprid

chlorothalonil

mercaptathion

poly didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride

copper oxychloride

trifurine

mancozeb

benomyl

water with a dash of Sunlight Liquid anti-bacterial solution to get rid of any spores and bacteria. After planting the seeds in Vermiculite, the trays of seeds may be sterilized by drenching

them in a Sporekill mixture (2 ml per 1 litre water).

**LASTLY, PLEASE REMEMBER:** Bigger is not always better. ▼

## RELATED

**Clivias good, odd & ugly #3***By James Abel*

In September 2015 Tiekie Beukes, a long-term enthusiast from the Joburg Clivia Club, spotted an odd looking umbel in amongst her collection. While nicely coloured, the tepals on most of the flowers remained closed, but the ovaries which were small had also started to swell, as shown in the picture on the right taken in her garden. Unfortunately the umbel was cut off by the gardener. Rescued by Tiekie, she brought it to the Joburg show at Garden World Nursery where it aroused much interest. One of the flowers was dissected and the photo on the bottom right shows the puffed up ovaries and distortion of all of the flower parts.

One can but speculate about the cause. It was an isolated case among Tiekie's many flowers but a close look at the picture above on the



right shows that not all of the flowers were affected (left centre), so it is perhaps not genetic. Its uniqueness eliminates common pests and diseases, so what can the cause be?

Suggestions as to the cause from enthusiasts will be welcome, as will other examples of interesting oddities for the interest of us all and to keep this feature going. Please email contributions to [jcabel@absamail.co.za](mailto:jcabel@absamail.co.za). ▼

**Introducing *Clivia miniata* 'Longwood Chimes'***By Alan Petravich. NACS newsletter*

Longwood Gardens is pleased to announce the release of *Clivia miniata* 'Longwood Chimes'. This is the fourth named *Clivia* introduction from the Longwood Gardens breeding program that was started by Dr. Robert Armstrong in 1976. The flowers of *Clivia miniata* 'Longwood Chimes' are an intriguingly complex blend of bronze and burnt oranges with dark red overtones and a green throat. The red flush of the flowers increases as the flowers

age to dark red.

The dark olive green leaves of 'Longwood Chimes' are 39-67cm long by 48-52mm wide. The scapes are 35-40cm tall with umbels that are 23-24cm wide containing 16-29 flowers. The flowers are 80-85mm long by 55-72mm wide and slightly reflexed. 'Longwood Chimes' catches the eye of both the *Clivia* connoisseur and novice alike. If you have attended a NACS show at Longwood, or toured the research

greenhouses, you may remember seeing it. It will on display at the NACS show at Longwood this March.

A limited number of 'Longwood Chimes' exist. It is a plant that is slow to multiply. This year Longwood Gardens will be offering a single plant of *Clivia miniata* 'Longwood Chimes' for sale. It will be auctioned off on EBay in March. Future details can be obtained on the Longwood *Clivia*

page. <http://longwoodgardens.org/events-and-performances/events/north-american-clivia-show>  
Some specific breeding information in respect of 'Longwood Chimes':

Breeder's number 92xV1-51. Berry parent was 2xV7-5. Pollen parent was 2xV9-3 (Longwood accession number 1998-0499 noted to have bright- nearly red flowers). It is an F3 offspring of Longwood accessions 1974-0850 and L-0103. ▼

## Clivia Society Membership fees

**All members must please take note of the reduced membership fees if you pay for three years in advance.**

CLUBS, GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS	2016	2017
1. International: Pay per credit card to Clivia Society Treasurer or by PayPal. <b>You can pay US\$ 65.00 in advance for 3 years.</b>	US\$ 25.00	US\$ 25.00
2. USA: Pay to NACS: Correspondence to David Loysen: shawhill208@gmail.com <b>You can pay US\$ 65.00 in advance for 3 years.</b>	US\$ 25.00	US\$ 25.00
3. Australia: Pay to Ken Smith in Australia: cliviasmith@idx.com.au <b>You can pay AU\$ 81.00 in advance for 3 years.</b>	AU \$31.00	AU \$31.00
4. NZ: Pay to Tony Barnes in N Z: tony.john@xtra.co.nz <b>You can pay NZ \$ 83.00 in advance for 3 years.</b>	NZ \$32.00	NZ \$32.00
5. UK: Pay per PayPal or credit card to Clivia Society Treasurer <b>You can pay £ 41.50 in advance for 3 years.</b>	£14.50	£16.00
6. RSA: Pay your Club fees to your RSA Club Treasurer		
7. Clivia Forum RSA: RSA members to please join a local Club		
8. Overseas Forum member: Pay per PayPal or credit card to Society Treasurer. <b>You can pay US\$ 65.00 in advance for 3 years.</b>	US\$ 25.00	US\$ 25.00
9. RSA Clubs Treasurers pay to Society Treasurer per member <b>You can pay R390.00 in advance for 3 years.</b>	R135.00	R150.00
<b>PayPal particulars: The Clivia Society: corgas@vodamail.co.za</b>		

## Costs of advertisements in Clivia News

SIZE OF ADVERTISEMENT	COST
Smalls (1 to 6 lines)	R 40
Smalls (7 to 10 lines)	R 70
Quarter page - 65 mm wide x 100 mm deep	R 125
Half page - 130 mm wide x 100 mm deep	R 250
Full page - 130 mm wide x 185 mm deep	R 500
A5 single page insert supplied by advertiser	R 600
A4 single page insert supplied by advertiser	R 1,200
<b>Overseas members: PayPal particulars: The Clivia Society :corgas@vodamail.co.za</b>	

## Publications for sale

Yearbook 1,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15 or 16. ea postage included	US \$6.50	£4.00	R 77.00
Ten or more copies of item by Club or Group ** ea postage extra	US \$6.00	£3.50	R60.00
Cultivation of Clivia ea postage included	US \$7.50	£5.00	R 88.00
Ten or more copies of item by Club or Group ** ea postage extra	US \$7.00	£4.50	R70.00
Kweek van Clivia (Afrikaans version) ea postage included	US \$7.50	£5.00	R 88.00
Ten or more copies of item by Club or Group ** ea postage extra	US \$7.00	£4.50	R70.00
Clivia Color Chart II ** ea postage included	US \$ 12.00	£8.00	R 180.00
The Cultivar Checklist of 2009 may be ordered from Ken Smith cliviasmith@idx.com.au, postage included	Australians UA \$10.00	All other buyers	UA \$12.00

**Overseas members:**

**PayPal particulars: The Clivia Society :corgas@vodamail.co.za**

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**Please obtain banking details from the Treasurer at corgas@vodamail co .za, should you wish to deposit money or effect a EFT payment.**



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NBI Peach



C. gardeni Belbird



Amber Diaz



Hiroo #2



Stacey



Sarah Jane



C. 'Blossom'



Ego



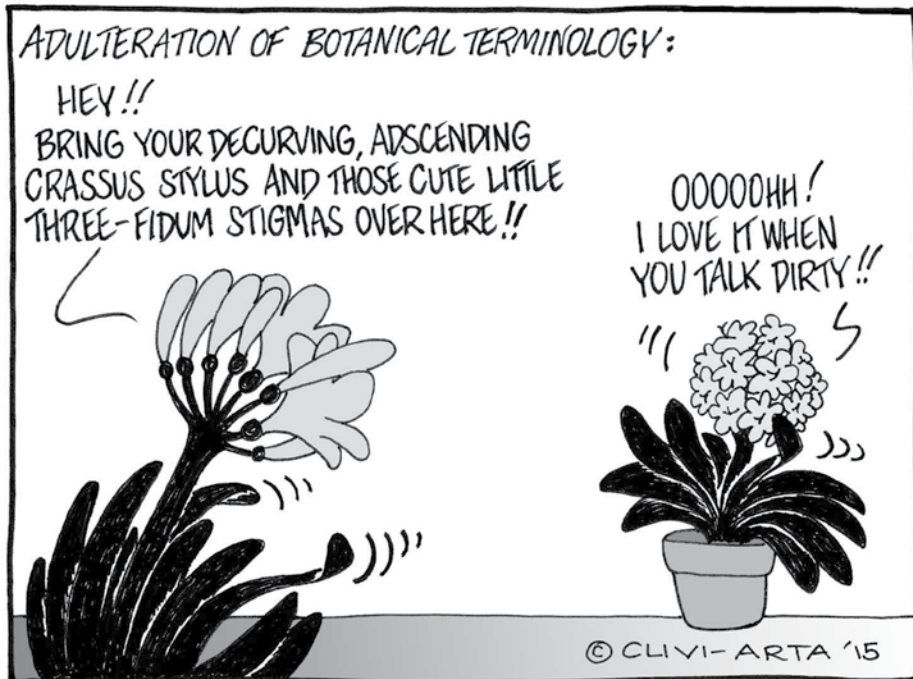
C. 'Lemon'



Red Fury



**CLIVI-ARTA BY HELEN SANDERS**



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## CONTACT DETAILS FOR CLIVIA CLUBS AND INTEREST GROUPS

- ▼ **Border Interest Group Interest Group** Peter Miles: Cell: +27 83-463-6229;  
e-mail: [petermalcommiles@gmail.com](mailto:petermalcommiles@gmail.com)
- ▼ **Cape Clivia Club** Joy Woodward: Cell: +27 72 487 7933;  
e-mail: [capeclivia@ibox.co.za](mailto:capeclivia@ibox.co.za)
- ▼ **Eastern Province Clivia Club** Dawid Botha: Tel: +27 82 497 8304;  
e-mail: [DawidB@daff.gov.za](mailto:DawidB@daff.gov.za)
- ▼ **Free State Clivia Club** David Fourie: Cell: +27 72 614 3091;  
e-mail: [fouriedm@telkomsa.net](mailto:fouriedm@telkomsa.net)
- ▼ **Garden Route Clivia Club** Ida Esterhuizen: Tel: +27 44 871 2214;  
e-mail: [kobuse1@telkomsa.net](mailto:kobuse1@telkomsa.net)
- ▼ **Joburg Clivia Club** Glynn Middlewick: Tel: +27 11 476 1463;  
e-mail: [gcmidd@mweb.co.za](mailto:gcmidd@mweb.co.za)
- ▼ **KwaZulu-Natal Clivia Club** Randal Payne: Cell: +27 83 776 2864;  
e-mail: [randpay@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:randpay@yahoo.co.uk)
- ▼ **Lowveld Clivia Club** Maria Grové: Cell: +27 83 475 1176;  
e-mail: [LckLcc1@gmail.com](mailto:LckLcc1@gmail.com)
- ▼ **Northern Clivia Club** Marlene Topham: Cell: +27 82 799 4746;  
e-mail: [marleneto@telkomsa.net](mailto:marleneto@telkomsa.net)
- ▼ **Northern Free State Clivia Club** Ben Nel: Cell: + 27 82 821 9766; Tel: +27 57 392 3552  
e-mail: [benoninel@lantic.net](mailto:benoninel@lantic.net)
- ▼ **NKZ-N (Newcastle) Interest Group** Alfred Everson: Cell: +27 83 304 0826;  
e-mail: [Alfred.Everson@arcelormittal.com](mailto:Alfred.Everson@arcelormittal.com)
- ▼ **Overberg Clivia Interest Group** Felicity Weeden: Tel: +27 78 710 9485;  
e-mail: [fillylilly@telkomsa.net](mailto:fillylilly@telkomsa.net)
- ▼ **Vryheid Interest Group** Louis Lötter: Cell: +27 78 100 4883;  
e-mail: [louis.lotter4@gmail.com](mailto:louis.lotter4@gmail.com)

# THE CLIVIA SOCIETY: MANAGEMENT DETAILS

Queries: [info@clivasociety.org](mailto:info@clivasociety.org) • [www.clivasociety.org](http://www.clivasociety.org)

## MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE: 2014/2015

Chairman:	Glynn Middlewick: Mobile: +27 82-650-1463; e-mail: <a href="mailto:gcmidd@mweb.co.za">gcmidd@mweb.co.za</a>
Vice-Chairman:	Piet Theron: Mobile: +27 83 633 2580; e-mail: <a href="mailto:piettheron@mweb.co.za">piettheron@mweb.co.za</a>
Secretary:	Joy Woodward: e-mail: <a href="mailto:capeclivia@ibox.co.za">capeclivia@ibox.co.za</a> Mobile: +27 072-487-7933 or 021-671-7384
Treasurer:	Sakkie Nel: Tel: +27 12 361 6415; e-mail: <a href="mailto:corgas@vodamail.co.za">corgas@vodamail.co.za</a>
Member:	Paul Kloeck: Mobile: +27 79 493 1719; e-mail: <a href="mailto:paul@cliviakingdom.com">paul@cliviakingdom.com</a>
Publications Editor:	Joubert van Wyk: Mobile: +27 83 307 7707; e-mail: <a href="mailto:myclivia@iafrica.com">myclivia@iafrica.com</a>

## INTERNATIONAL CONTACT PERSONS

Australia:	Ken Smith: 593 Hawkesbury Rd., Winmalee. NSW 2777. Tel: +61 24 754 3287, e-mail: <a href="mailto:cliviasmith@idx.com.au">cliviasmith@idx.com.au</a>
New Zealand:	Tony Barnes: Tel: +64 6 752 7873; e-mail: <a href="mailto:tony.john@xtra.co.nz">tony.john@xtra.co.nz</a>
United Kingdom:	Sakkie Nel: Tel: +27 12 361 6415; e-mail: <a href="mailto:corgas@vodamail.co.za">corgas@vodamail.co.za</a>
Europe:	Aart van Voorst: Tel: +031 25 252 9679; Frederik Hendriklaan 49, HillegomTE 2181, Netherlands; e-mail: <a href="mailto:a.vanvoorst@snelnet.net">a.vanvoorst@snelnet.net</a>
USA & Canada:	USA & Canada ; David Loysen (Correspondence): 208 Shaw Hill Road, Stowe, Vermont,VT05672, USA;Tel:1 802 253 2528; e-mail: <a href="mailto:shawhill208@gmail.com">shawhill208@gmail.com</a>

## PORTFOLIOS

Public Relations:	Executive Committee
Judging:	Piet Theron: e-mail: <a href="mailto:piettheron@mweb.co.za">piettheron@mweb.co.za</a> Tel: +27 44 874 4186 Paul Kloeck: e-mail: <a href="mailto:paul@cliviakingdom.com">paul@cliviakingdom.com</a> Cell: +27 79 493 1719
Registrar for named Clivia cultivars:	Ken Smith: Tel: +61 24 754 3287; e-mail: <a href="mailto:cliviasmith@idx.com.au">cliviasmith@idx.com.au</a>
Research:	Felix Middleton: Mobile: +27 84 701 9915; e-mail: <a href="mailto:felix.middleton@pannar.co.za">felix.middleton@pannar.co.za</a>
Webmaster:	Gideon Scheepers: e-mail: <a href="mailto:admin@gtsdesigns.co.za">admin@gtsdesigns.co.za</a>
Postal address:	Clivia Society, PO Box 74868, Lynnwood Ridge 0040, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa



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