

CLIVIA

EIGHTEEN



Rudo Lotter's 'Tinkerbell' X 'Chandelier', Michael Riska

Editor
Joubert van Wyk

EDITORIAL

As we come to the end of another publications term I find myself reflecting on what worked and what needs further attention going forward. The greater emphasis on visual photographic content seems to be popular and is in line with trends in the electronic media. Making the publications available electronically remains a priority. Canvassing more contributors and enticing article and photo submissions remain the most crucial elements contributing to the continuation of the Society's publications.

In line with the visual content strategy, another successful photographic competition was held with 125 photos submitted by 18 photographers. I would like to thank the four judges, Ian Coates, Gordon Fraser, Claude Felbert and James Haxton, for their time and thoughtful contributions which are set out below:

Ian Coates wrote: "I tend to view flowers as portraits. The beauty of the subject is not being judged here but it needs to be tidy and the positioning of the flowers needs to be good, such as no complete heads with a big gap through the middle, damaged tepals, etc. The composition and trimming needs to be balanced, such as not having everything to one side. Then, there are technical issues: Is focus correct and sharp where it should be; is there detail in highlights and shadows where necessary; is the lighting such that it gives shape and depth to the flowers and does not leave all the lower portion of the pendulous flowers too dark; is the background a distraction or does it tell us more about the species; and, of course, is there visual impact as befits a winner?"

Gordon Fraser stated that it was "a joy to see many beautiful *Clivia* photographed so well, but disappointing that to some, a little more attention was not given to one or more of composition, focus, light and background..." Whilst James Haxton indicated that he personally attributes a lot of value to image quality.

Claude Felbert commented that "the 'rules' of good photography apply first and then the beauty and interest that the subject brings to the image comes into it. Also, the subject should conform to the category it falls under and this is not always the case, particularly in the single flower category, where the main subject should be a single flower and in too many [photos] there were other flowers pulling the eye away from the main subject."

I trust that the judge's feedback provides insight to those budding photographers who are aiming to win a category in next year's competition.

We look forward to another quadrennial international conference in 2018, which will be hosted by the Johannesburg *Clivia* Club on behalf of the Society. The international conference provides opportunity for networking, sharing of knowledge and of breeding techniques with other *Clivia* enthusiasts. As such lots of material for Yearbook 20 should be available.

Whilst serving as Editor remains a labour of love, *Clivia* remains the winner when we all share our insights with enthusiasm and goodwill. The publications exist because contributors share expertise freely and enthusiasts support the efforts of our clubs and the Society. I'd like to thank all that have contributed to this publication and trust that we will continue with the expansion of our collective knowledge-base on *Clivia* into the future.

Joubert van Wyk
May 2017



'Green Velvet'

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ARTICLES

'Jumbo Yellow' and offspring

By Dawie Strydom, *Clivia Select, Northcliff, South Africa*

Propagation history of yellow *Clivia* in my breeding program

In the mid 1980s, I found some *Clivia* plants in my garden in Hilton, Natal and have become a keen *Clivia* grower ever since. Cynthia Giddy yellow or Group 2 yellow plants, as offsets, sold for R80 per plant in Natal at that time. This price was regarded as expensive and these offsets were not readily available.

I bought two Group 1 yellow plants from Jim Holmes at the Pretoria Show, in the early 1990s, at R250 each. I also imported, mainly Group 1 yellow seeds, from Yoshikazu Nakamura as 'Vico Yellow' crosses from Japan. I also imported Group 1 yellow 'Aurea' seeds from Bill Morris, Kevin Walters and Pen Henry in Australia. Plants grown from these yellow seeds form the basis for my yellow *Clivia* collection. Something interesting I did then was to cross Group 1 and Group 2 yellow *Clivia* plants until I produced yellow plants that were compatible with my Group 1 yellow plants.

In 2000, I obtained some seed from Nick Primich's 'Yellow Big Flower', which represents the origin of my Jumbo yellows. I also planted seeds of 'Vico Gold' and 'Chiba Yellow' crosses from Mr Nakamura in 2002/3 as well as some Kirstenbosch yellow seeds.

The Origin of 'Jumbo Yellow'

Nick had grown four exceptionally big flowered umbels (Y106, Y107, Y249 and Y297) and one orange *Clivia* from Mr. Nakamura's seeds. I bought seeds from these plants and selected certain plants with the fullest and biggest flowers and called them Jumbo Y1-6. 'Jumbo 1Y' (Fig. 1) and 'Jumbo 2Y' were the overall best plants on the Joburg Clivia Show in 2005 (both plants being siblings from Nick Y106 seeds). Yellow plants, with the right credentials, that flowered a few years after Jumbo Y1-6 were selected as 'Jumbo Y' (Fig. 2). I cross-pollinated these outstanding yellow *Clivia* mainly with my best big light orange and orange hybrids. The first flowers from these crosses gave excellent

breeding results and the flowers were above average and of good quality.

'Jumbo 2Y' is the most unusual plant and it can be regarded as a rare find where the offspring, both through the berry plant and by using pollen, produced plants with exceptionally large, recurving flowers with a diameter wider than 10cm, broad tepals of up to 4cm wide, and a strong peduncle supporting a flower head of 20-25 cm wide. It further produced outstanding multitepal flowers and broad



Fig. 1. Exceptionally large, recurving flowers of 'Jumbo 1Y' on the left in comparison with normal yellow flowers, 2005.



Fig. 2. An example of one of the early 'Jumbo Yellow' flowers. This plant has an open full flower diameter of more than 10cm.

leaf yellow plants.

I use the name 'Jumbo Yellow', because Nick compared the big flowers with an elephant and the smaller, normal yellow flower to the elephant's relative, the hyrax. At that time, Nick believed that they should not appear together on a show. This was so typical of Nick's dry

sense of humour and that is why I have named these flowers and their offspring 'Jumbo Yellow', 'Jumbo Papaya', 'Jumbo Pastel' etc.

Origin of 'Jumbo Papaya' and 'Jumbo Pastels'

A relatively large number of orange and papaya coloured plants originated from 'Jumbo Yellow' crosses, but also from crossing 'Jumbo Yellow' with the best orange or light orange plants in my collection at that time. In the beginning, to maintain the vigour of the 'Jumbo' genes, I was quite careful not to cross the 'Jumbo Yellow' with other yellow plants, but rather with orange and lighter orange flowers. This assumption was not 100% correct (as I discovered at a later stage) and I will refer to this later in the article. Some of the seeds received from Nick flowered light orange. I selected one plant from these and called it 'Jumbo Papaya' (Fig. 3 – flower on the left side).

To grow a light apricot-coloured *Clivia*, I crossed a Nick Primich's wild Transkei (Wild Type X yellow) named 'Light Apricot-Nick', with



Fig. 3. 'Jumbo Papaya' and 'Jumbo Light Apricot' next to a 'Tipperary Peach' on the right.

one of the 'Jumbo Yellow' plants, resulting in a much bigger flower - second from left in Fig. 3 - in comparison, for example, with the 'Tipperary Peach' flower on the right.

'Jumbo Peach' plants

'Jumbo' peaches were produced following the same rationale and one plant in particular, a group 1 named 'Pretoria Peach', gave excellent



Fig. 4a. Typical 'Jumbo Peach' from 'Pretoria Peach' X 'Jumbo 2Y'.



Fig. 4b. 'Jumbo Peach' with a pinkish and green tint.

results. This cross produced large peach or yellow flowers, crossed both ways with 'Jumbo 2Y' used as the berry or pollen plant. I still have most of these plants in my collection because of the fine quality and the superior flower sizes (Figs. 4a-4e).



Fig. 4c. Full, light-peach.



Fig. 4e. 'Gold-Peach Jumbo' in the background with a pinkish flower, known as 'Pink Performer', in the foreground.



Fig. 4d. 'Jumbo Peach' with a light green throat.



Fig. 5. A most unlikely result of a green peach from a 'Tipperary Peach' X 'Jumbo 3Y'.

Another example with an unlikely result came from a 'Tipperary Peach' crossed with 'Jumbo 3Y', producing one peach plant with a prominent green throat (Fig. 5). The other siblings from the same cross were yellow or green- yellow flowers.

'Jumbo Pastels'

Crosses of 'Jumbo Yellow' with light oranges gave remarkable large, open, full and often recurving flowers. The first example was with



Fig. 6a. 'Shimmer' F1 cross ('Shimmer' X 'Jumbo Yellow').

'Shimmer', a Mc Neil plant, and the F1 gave nice big 'Jumbo Pastel' flowers as a result (Fig. 6a). The F2 stages added softer colours, although the flowers were not always as big as the F1 flowers (Figs. 6b, 6c)

The next example is a Coleshaw Strain crossed with 'Jumbo 6Y' (Fig. 6d) and 'Peach Tips' with 'Jumbo Yellow' (Fig. 6e). The Coleshaw Strain came from seeds ordered through the Natal Clivia Club and the 'Peach Tips' is also of Natal origin, grown by Ray Topp.

The F2 generation examples of 'Jumbo Yellow' crossed with light orange flowers (Figs. 6b-6e) show the introduction of softer colours in abundance, adding interesting wow appearances and there is a good chance that they will produce flowers with a different multi-colour look in future.

'Jumbo Multitepal'

When I realized that 'Jumbo 2Y' produced special results on the light orange and orange flowers, I used the 'Jumbo 2Y' pollen on all my best yellow flowers e.g. 'Aurea' (yellow from Australia), Yellow X 'Vico Yellow', 'Kirstenbosch Yellow', 'Giddy Yellow', etc. The results were encouraging, producing bigger and fuller flowers. The most remarkable results were the number of multitepal flowers.



Fig. 6b. 'Shimmer' F2 cross with 'Jumbo Yellow'.



Fig. 6c. Two 'Shimmer' F2 crosses with 'Jumbo Yellow'.



Fig. 6d. 'Coleshaw' crossed with 'Jumbo 6Y'.



Fig. 6e. 'Peach Tips' X 'Jumbo Yellow'.



Fig. 7. 'Jumbo Yellow' multitepal.

A very good example of such a multitepal yellow flower originated from a cross between a Yellow X 'Vico Yellow' from Nakamura with 'Jumbo 2Y', giving 80% multitepal in the F1 generation (Fig. 7).

I also have fine examples of 100% multitepal orange and light orange flowers out of 'Jumbo 2Y' crosses (Figs. 8 and 9). The future generation's results will definitely improve the quality of the multitepal 'Jumbo Yellow' flowers with broader leaves out of these light orange and



Fig. 8. Orange multitepal from a cross between 'Orange MP4' X 'Jumbo 2Y'.

multitepal plants.

One of my best multitepal plants flowered for the first time in 2016, also from 'Jumbo 2Y' progeny. This is a recurring bi-colour flower, named 'Multi Maxi' (Fig. 10). It has a large yellow-white centre and its strong recurring nature presents a beautiful, unusually well balanced flower shape. This flower has great potential to develop into a unique, new multitepal form where the tepals narrow

systematically towards the centre of the flower.

'Jumbo Yellow' and '4 Marys' crosses

The last example that I want to present is a 'Jumbo Y' crossed with a '4 Marys' strain, which also flowered for the first time in 2016 and produced fuller flowers in comparison with the open tepal configuration of a typical '4 Marys' flower. The flowers are full, relatively small, but have a very different colouration from the traditional '4 Marys' flower: pink spots on whitish tepals (Fig. 11). This is probably one of my best results from my 'Jumbo Yellow' progeny, showing great colour potential and I cannot wait to see future results from this flower.

Is 'Jumbo Yellow' comparable with 'Chiba Yellow'?

Nick Primich received the 'Yellow Big Flower' *Clivia* seed from Mr Yoshikazu Nakamura and my guess is that Mr Nakamura probably developed 'Yellow Big



Fig. 9. 'Jumbo Apricot' multitepal from a broad tepal yellow crossed with 'Jumbo 2Y'.



Fig. 10. 'Multi Maxi', produced from 'Orange Recurring' X 'Jumbo 2Y'.



Fig. 11. F2 result from 'Jumbo Y' crossed with '4 Marys'.

Flower' out of 'Vico Yellow', and 'Vico Gold' at more or less the same time when he produced his first 'Chiba Yellow' plants. This was confirmed at the time by Mr Nakamura who had sent me some posters, with photographs of 'Chiba Yellow' flowers next to normal yellow flowers such as 'Vico Yellow'. The size and shape of these 'Chiba Yellow' flowers looked very similar to the 'Jumbo Yellow' flowers in my collection.

There are some 'Chiba Yellow', 'Chiba Orange' and 'Chiba Light Orange' *Clivia* available in South Africa and I am sure also elsewhere in the world, grown from seed bought from Mr Nakamura. These plants have become extremely rare and should be looked after if you are lucky enough to have one in your collection. It was not possible, for example, when I visited Mr Nakamura in 2010, to buy 'Chiba Yellow' or any related material.

Here is an example of such a yellow plant grown from seed bought as 'Chiba Orange' crossed with 'Best Yellow' (Fig. 12). In principal I am quite happy to compare the 'Jumbo Y' with the "Chiba" flowers, but the individual genetic make-up will probably differ between populations, because they are crossed with a wide range of variable genetic material by the different growers in South Africa and world-wide.



Fig. 12. 'Chiba Yellow', grown by Pikkie Strumpher, from 'Chiba Orange'.

Conclusions

It is great fun growing 'Jumbo Yellow' crosses and it often gives unexpected, positive results. There is no colour restriction in terms of what is possible. It is just a matter of finding the right combination. I am half-way towards growing compact, yellow flowering plants with a good leaf shape and extra-large flowers or with large multitepal flowers. This is still a challenge, but I believe it is possible. Claude Monet was still producing great paintings at the ripe old age of 85, so I still have a chance to produce that special flower!

Pollinating agents of *Clivia mirabilis*

KZN Club contribution, prepared by Felix Middleton

All good research projects start with a mystery. Solving the mystery is simplified when the researcher diligently focuses on the problem alone. However, many of us tend to get side-tracked along the way and then find that these detours are more rewarding than the original challenge. This is a report on such a situation which started with a mystery but ended up with so much more.

The mystery

During my visit to Oorlogskloof in October 2015, I took several pictures of *Clivia* in flower. Some were from plants grown in a shade-house but most were from habitat specimens. I was recently asked for good pictures of *Clivia mirabilis* species taken in habitat to serve as examples for a poster presentation. The posters were designed and while proofing them, I decided to submit an alternative picture of *C. mirabilis*, as there was damage to the flower



Damage to flowers of *C. mirabilis* in habitat.



No damage to flowers of *C. mirabilis* grown in a shade house.

on the picture originally presented. However, going through the 20 or so pictures taken on the Oorlogskloof visit, I could only find one flower without any damage. Unfortunately, this was the one that was photographed in the shade-house. In addition to the pictures, I managed to videograph more than 50 flowering plants on the trip. These videos also showed the damage to the flowers. I have not seen this type of damage on any of the other pendulous *Clivia* species in habitat. Some earlier pioneering explorers of the Oorlogskloof site had recorded that sunbirds vandalise flowers.

Why were all the habitat plants damaged? The flowers are pendulous, a feature which indicates that sunbirds are likely the main pollinating agents. An efficient biological system of pollination should not be associated with damage to the reproductive structures. Besides, if the sunbirds penetrate the flowers from the top, their beaks will not come into contact with the anthers and cross-pollination between plants will not be achieved. Are sunbirds therefore responsible for cross-pollination?

nating *C. mirabilis* or are they just robbing the plants of nectar?

Location and population structure

Although I have visited all three documented *C. mirabilis* sites, I have only seen the plants in flower at one of the sites. The plants at this site are mainly found in ravines that slope down in a Southerly or South-Easterly direction. It is interesting to note that the plants do not grow in the waterways but along the sides and mostly up against the rocky ridges. Trees in these gullies or ravines have moss growing

on the underside of overhanging branches which indicates that moisture is blown up into the ravines from the South and South-East. Although you find the odd plant between ravines, most are clustered into small populations. There are no less than seven of these sub-populations which contain at least 50 plants or more in close proximity to each other. The term close proximity is used loosely here as plants within the populations are far apart and very few mature plants are found in viewing distance from each other. We could therefore summarise that *C. mirabilis* in habitat grow at several sites. However, subgrouping into populations exist for at least one of the sites.

Diversity in populations of *C. mirabilis*

Of all the species that I have observed in habitat, *Clivia mirabilis* shows the most variation of all. They vary in size, leaf characteristics and flower appearance. The typical type specimen for *C. mirabilis* can be defined as a robust plant with thick, dark green leathery upright orien-



Plants mostly occur in ravines that slope down in a Southerly to South-Easterly direction.

tated leaves. It produces an umbel with an unusually high flower count of dark red flowers arranged on extended pedicels. It is difficult to find two plants that are alike. Variation in plant vigour, leaf texture, median stripe intensity, leaf orientation, leaf serration and leaf notching are evident in mature non-flowering plants. The differences in flowers are even more pronounced. Dissimilarities in flower count, flower size, flower shape and flower colour make this an exceptional plant to study. There are even plants which exhibit the multitepal trait.

An interesting observation is that the variation is greater between groups of plants than within a group of plants. It is as if each population contains a characteristic that distinguishes the population from the others. For instance, one population consists of plants with mainly dark red flowers, while another is characterised by segregation for light flowers. Most plants in another population have flowers that are either flared or have flower tubes that are wider than the typical pendulous type.

The diversity and clustering of variation leads



Predominantly red and even bronze flowers from sub-population 2.

to the opinion that:

- 1) There is extensive cross-pollination and little self-pollination
- 2) Pollen is moved readily within a population but less between populations.

Search for a good camera

I did not see any plant-pollinator interaction during my trip to the site in 2015 but knew that sunbirds are known to interact with the plants. The aim therefore was to find a sensor activated camera or trailcam to document the seemingly rare pollination event. There

are many models available, each with different specifications and benefits. I borrowed a general-purpose camera from a friend and set it up in my aviary at home. It only activated when a large dove entered the sensor range and was not sensitive enough to photograph the small birds. The manufacturer informed me that all trailcams work by sensing not only movement but also heat and that detecting a small animal requires a sophisticated camera that has a near focus point. These are generally not sold in South-Africa as the main trailcam market is aimed at hunting, security



Variation in sub-population 6.

and poaching. However, there are specialised birdcams available and many are sold abroad to the nature conscious gardener. I contacted numerous retailers in South Africa directly and at last found and purchased a birdcam from an individual who sells only via the internet. The camera was not on his inventory but gathering dust on a shelf in his storeroom. It was delivered a mere two days before my trip to Oorlogskloof. My inability to experiment with the camera beforehand cost me dearly as the pictures obtained later are of inferior quality.

Observing pollination events

The birdcam takes a picture as well as a short video when motion is detected by the sensor. Even though the pictures were of inferior quality, the videos did prove useful in identifying the species of bird during each feeding event. The camera was initially set in a forested ravine high up against the cliffs. It was set here for 34 hours after which it was moved to a site closer to the access road. Here it was left for a further 26 hours. A total of nine visits by sunbirds were documented during this 70-hour period. Results are summarised in the



Lighter colouration of flowers in sub-populations 3 and 4.

table below. Two species of sunbird visited the plants. The Malachite sunbird (*Nectarinia famosa*) which has a longer bill than the Dusky sunbird (*Cinnyris fuscus*) visited the plants on eight occasions. A female from the latter species also visited the plants, but only once. It sat on the flower and robbed it from the top by puncturing the flowers. The Dusky female looks similar to the Malachite female but we could identify it from the video as it has a shorter bill and lighter feathers on the belly.

An interesting feature of *C. mirabilis* flowers which also distinguishes it from the other pendulous species is the unusually long flower

pedicels. This may be a trait that developed over time in response to the robbing tactic of birds. Plants exhibiting this trait should be robbed less and have a survival advantage over plants with short pedicels. There are *C. mirabilis* plants with shorter pedicels in habitat. It would be interesting to note if they are robbed more than those with long pedicels.

The birds documented in this study were more active during the afternoon when temperatures start cooling down. It is also interesting to note that the main pollen shed period of *C. mirabilis* at this location is late in the afternoon.

Table 1: Summary of sunbird visitations over three days

Time of Day	Day 1 – Site 1	Day 2 – Site 1	Day 3 – site 2
00:01 – 01:00			
01:01 – 02:00			
02:01 – 03:00			
03:01 – 04:00			
04:01 – 05:00			
05:01 – 06:00			
06:01 – 07:00			
07:01 – 08:00			
08:01 – 09:00		Malachite male	
09:01 – 10:00			
10:01 – 11:00			
11:01 – 12:00			
12:01 – 13:00		Malachite female	
13:01 – 14:00			Malachite female
14:01 – 15:00			Dusky female
15:01 – 16:00		Malachite male	
16:01 – 17:00	Malachite female		Malachite female
17:01 – 18:00			
18:01 – 19:00	Malachite male	Malachite male	
19:01 – 20:00			
20:01 – 21:00			
21:01 – 22:00			
22:01 – 23:00			
23:01 – 00:00			

Malachite - *Mirabilis* interaction

Clivia mirabilis flowers from October to November. This coincides with the Malachite sunbird's breeding season which is from September to December. The Malachite is known to keep to a small feeding area while nurturing its young, often breeding in thickets holding a high concentration of nectar-producing plants. These small territories will likely correspond with a single subpopulation of *Clivia mirabilis* in a ravine. The birds will consequently only visit plants within a single sub-population. It is therefore no surprise that sub-populations of *C. mirabilis* differ from each other. Where the number of reproducing individuals in a population is limited, the chances for genetic

drift increases. Genetic drift describes the process where traits that should be segregating at random are found to be increasing or decreasing over time due to chance segregation. As cross-pollination between plants within a *C. mirabilis* sub-population is higher than cross-pollination between sub-populations, we find that different traits tend to increase or decrease in different sub-populations. This may only hold true for the sites in Oorlogskloof where plants are clustered into relatively small isolated sub-populations.

Solitary bees

The objective of the trip was to determine what caused the damage to the flowers and I



Pollination by Malachite sunbirds as documented by the Birdcam. Unfortunately, the resolution of the pictures is of inferior quality due to improper camera settings.

searched for any interaction between wildlife and the flowers. I found such an interaction with insects at one site only. It was high up against the cliffs and also late in the afternoon. A very isolated sub-population of *Clivia* were being visited by a multitude of solitary bees and ants. The flowers were also damaged, indicating that sunbirds were robbing these plants of nectar. The ants and bees were accessing nectar not only from the open end of the flower tube but also from the puncture marks and tears near the ovaries. Although the ants may not be very active in cross-pollinating *Clivia*, the bees certainly are a major contributor to distributing traits among these plants. Refer to the packed

pollen combs on the hind legs of the bee on the accompanying picture. While attempting to photograph the activity of the bees on one *C. mirabilis* umbel, I counted 25 visits from at least three different bees over a 30-minute period. As with the sunbird interaction, we can assume that the bees are moving within a sub-population of *Clivia* and not necessarily between sub-populations. Given the frequency of visits, the bees are the main pollinating agent in at least this isolated sub-population.

Summary

Although sunbirds are now documented as a definite pollinating agent for *C. mirabilis*, the Dusky sunbird may only be robbing the plants



A solitary bee collecting pollen. This plant was visited by at least three different bees.



A solitary bee accessing nectar from a damaged flower. The damage was caused by nectar-robbing sunbirds.

and not contributing to actual pollination. Solitary bees do visit some plants to collect pollen and utilise nectar and are thus also an important pollinator. The observable differences between sub-populations of *C. mirabilis* is caused by genetic drift due to a small population size and the lack of cross-pollination between sub-populations.



An ant visiting a flower in search of nectar.



Unusual colouration and flower shape of a *C. mirabilis*.

Acknowledgements and a warning

I would like to acknowledge the assistance from Ian Kiepiel as well as Wayne Haselau in this project. Furthermore, I would like to thank the farmers who allowed me access to their properties. For security reasons the farmers do not want to be named and also do not want any

reference that may promote trespassing or poaching on their properties. We are fortunate that these custodians are protecting the species by limiting access to the sites. I would further like to appeal to all breeders who aim to utilise this species in their breeding to not make use of habitat specimens. It is easy to obtain hybrids from reputable sources such as from the breeding program of the late John Winter. Although the legality of owning and using a TOPS species hybrid is still debatable, I know of no individual who has been prosecuted for owning such a plant without a permit.

However, owning, transporting or selling a true to type *C. mirabilis* without a permit is a prosecutable offence. Several *Clivia* breeders and growers have reported that the legality of their stock has recently been questioned by nature conservation officers.

Hajime “Hodge” Amemiya (1920-2009): Profile of a dedicated plantsman

By David Loysen

Hodge, as he was commonly known, was born in Los Angeles, California, in 1920. His parents had emigrated from Japan, by way of Australia, to the United States at the turn of the century and established a plant nursery, giving Hodge an introduction to the plant world from the day he was born.

In 1938, after growing up in America as a kid, his parents sent him off to school in Japan to learn the culture of their homeland. He was enrolled in the Tokyo Horticultural School in Setagaya.

At first, Hodge admittedly had a hard time in the school because he was not very fluent in Japanese! Discouraged, he was ready to drop out and return home. Fortunately, one of his professors, who was also a Master of Bonsai, saw something promising in Hodge and took him under his wing. In addition to the normal school curriculum, he began to teach Hodge about plant breeding, the ancient art of Bonsai, and the hybridizing of chrysanthemums.

After two years in Japan, Hodge returned to America, and continued to help out in the family business. Sadly, World War II intervened and all people of Japanese descent were rounded up by the government and sent to internment camps for the duration of the war. Their lives were disrupted and after the war they had to start all over again.

Hodge married May Chitori and they enjoyed a wonderful life together but had no children. One might wonder if that enabled him to devote more time to his plants and hobbies.

The history is sketchy here, but by 1953 Hodge was working as an independent landscaper/gardener back in the Los Angeles area. One of his clients was Dr. Allan Merkin. While mowing the lawn at the Merkin home, Hodge spotted



an unusually dark red *Clivia* in a border garden and asked if he could have an offset. As Hodge said, “I located a *Clivia* which I considered unusual because there was a greater number of flowers on the stalk and the individual flowers were a more vivid, darker red than any others I had seen”. He shared that plant with his friend George Shimamoto at Mariposa Nursery and over the next 25 years they increased the stock to over 500 plants.

Hodge then went to Monrovia Nursery and asked them to apply for a plant patent in his name for his red *Clivia*. By then he had named it ‘Flame’ or ‘Merlin’s Flame’. In 1988 Monrovia was issued plant patent #6205 for the name of ‘Monya’. ‘Mon’ for Monrovia Nursery and ‘ya’ for Amemiya. Hodge directed that all royalties from the patent would all be donated to California’s South Coast Botanical Garden in Palos Verdes. Monrovia then continued to propagate ‘Monya’ before releasing it to the public for sale in 1990.

While ‘Monya’ was an exclusive name for



Monrovia Nursery, Hodge continued to sell the same plant as 'Flame' to other Garden Centers in the area. One of those was San Gabriel Nursery owned by Saburo "Ishi" Ishihara who had attended Tokyo Horticultural School at the same time as Hodge.

Always sensing new opportunities, Hodge teamed up with a partner and established the Far East Plant Rental Co., a totally new concept in the area. Later on, he formed Asian Plant Rentals on his own, supplying rental plants to large commercial offices in the region.

He would cycle the plants from customers and then back to his greenhouses to keep them in prime condition.

All the while, Hodge dabbled in growing and breeding *Clivia*. Not much is known about his hybridizing activities, but he donated a lot of plants to the



Huntington Library and Botanic Gardens in San Marino, California. While there, Hodge's discerning eye caught sight of a pink-flowering cherry tree, a chance seedling from a single-flowered, white *Prunus serotata*.

Pink-flowering cherry trees are revered in Japan but they do not do well in the constantly warm southern California climate. Hodge saw the potential for this one specimen as one that would grow well in warm areas and planted it in his yard. From that single tree, many thousands of pink-flowering cherries now exist throughout southern California. Hodge had L.E. Cooke Nursery propagate a lot of them. Somewhere down the road it was named 'Pink Cloud'. Now there are 2000 of these trees at Lake Balboa Park, perhaps some donated by Hodge. The South Coast Botanical Garden also received 300 trees from Hodge in memory of his mother and many more hundreds are growing even further south in San Diego, close to the Mexican border.

By 1998, Hodge was ready to retire from his businesses. That didn't stop him from being involved in the plant world. He continued to volunteer at the South Coast Botanic Garden, where he took on the propagation of plants for sale and creation of a typical Japanese-style chrysanthemum display. That involved growing several thousand "mums" and bonsai training of many large specimens. According to his friend Ken Ueda, Hodge was very good at being a mentor to the staff of volunteers. Meanwhile, every year, Hodge and May would set off on a trip to the Far East, Australia, and

South Africa where they cultivated friends, visited gardens and traded seeds and plants, learning and sharing all the time.

Throughout his career and retirement, Hodge continued to grow and breed *Clivia*. He developed a particularly brilliant yellow variety and had some broad leaf yellows with 10 cm. wide leaves.

In the early 2000s, Hodge suffered a series of minor strokes and he knew his ability to keep up with his plants was getting limited. He gave a lot of his collection to Bruce Asakawa, a noted horticulturalist who, with his wife Sharon, had

a gardening radio show in San Diego, California for many years. Unfortunately, Bruce is not in good health at this time of writing but the *Clivia* collection is still thriving at his home.

Despite his physical problems, Hodge and May never stopped enjoying life. He continued to volunteer, tend to his Bonsai plants, and enjoy photography along with wood and leather working. His generosity was unlimited and in 2008 he and May established a \$100,000 endowment to Johns Hopkins University for Medical



HODGE AMEMIYA

Education.

Hodge was a talented, energetic and generous person. He shared many of his plant introductions, donated to many organizations, and gave freely of his knowledge to help others. Throughout the years, he was dedicated to the belief that plants and flowers bring beauty and serenity to their surroundings.

Not bad for a kid who was ready to drop out of horticulture school.

When is one “too old” to start germinating *Clivia* seeds?

By Dawid Botha, photos by Dawid Botha

This story begins in 2001 when Herman Schoeman age 81 went to have a look at the Eastern Province *Clivia* Club’s Annual Spring show. Willie Le Roux, the chairman of EPCC at the time, did his normal magic and conversed with all the visitors at the show soliciting seeds and offering membership to the visiting public. Herman innocently walked over and asked Willie for tips on *Clivia* cultivation and told him about the *Clivia* that were given to him by his neighbour in 1981, when he and his wife moved to Port Elizabeth. Interestingly the same *Clivia* still grows as a massive specimen under his palm tree which, in turn, was acquired from the Umtana River in 1965, making it a staggering 52 years old. Willie twisted his arm into buying some *Clivia* seeds that the club obtained from Kirstenbosch as a donation that same year. Herman jokingly

asked Willie if he will live long enough to see the seeds flower. Willie’s answer was “It should keep you busy in the meantime, what else can you do”. The Kirstenbosch seeds flowered and some had a definitive scent according to Herman.

Herman’s own pollination efforts started when he bought a yellow *Clivia* from EPCC in 2002, the year that he joined the club. He immediately pollinated it with his Umtana Habitat (orange) specimen under the palm tree. He dreamt about a field of yellow *Clivia* in years to come. To his surprise none of the *Clivia* seedlings did flower yellow. This did not bother him too much as he was determined to find out why, and then grow his own yellows eventually from those orange umbels swaying in the breeze under the macadamia trees. Please note that it seems he did reach the goal of flowering yellows sooner rather than later.



Fig. 13. Herman Schoeman with his beauties.



Fig. 13. Seedlings.

A visit to his house is a delight. Herman has all his *Clivia* seedlings stacked by the year they were germinated amongst healthy growing and flowering *Clivia* plants (Fig. 13). He has no formal greenhouse, but grows his *Clivia* under the available trees (Figs. 14-15). Herman also diligently records every pollination attempt

on an envelope with the description of the parents (Fig. 16). Each seedling gets a number allocation as soon as it is transplanted into growing bags. As soon as a seedling flowers for the first time, the flower gets described and plant characteristics recorded for verification and future pollination efforts. The same number



Fig. 14. Under the fig trees.



Fig. 15. In the garden.



Fig. 16. Tagging each plant.



Fig. 17. Germinating seed.



Fig. 18. Germinating seed.

appears on the label in the growing bag. Who can say the same of their own collection? To date, he is still pollinating his *Clivia* and has bags full of seeds being prepared for germination (Figs. 17-18). Some of his own *Clivia* crosses flowering at time of my visit are shown here (Figs. 21-24).

Herman is to date EPPC's oldest member and is still



Fig. 19. At his sales stall with his son.

going strong. Herman celebrated his 96th birthday on 3rd January 2017. He still runs his own sales stall with his son (Fig. 19). He also volunteers every year to help as a marshal at our shows (Fig. 20). Now I am wondering if it's the *Clivia* hobby or some other secret that keeps him so healthy. I did discover that he was fed donkey milk as a child. Donkey milk! Yes, his mother lost his twin brother just before their birth and she could no longer produce milk. The donkey was the only available source of milk with no shops in those days to pop into and buy formula. Those were hard days and you had to use what



Fig. 20. Marshalling at yearly shows.

was available.

Ultimately Herman's recipe seems to be to stay active and keep the thought processes going so pottering around in the garden and pollinating



Fig. 21. A lovely beauty.

Clivia and watching them grow is a good way to stay young. The thrill is still there to see each *Clivia* generation mature and flower. To top it all, Herman is still growing some orchids and has a growing veggie patch.

So what is your excuse for not buying some seeds at the next open meeting or show?



Fig. 22. A near white spider.

Just look at your plants and see those possible combinations. What else do you have to keep you busy?



Fig. 23. A white throat.



Fig. 24. A lovely green throat.

Downsizing

By Mike Jeans

Realising that we will be moving house within the next year or two, I am having to face up to a dramatic reduction in my collection of frost-tender plants. Downsizing will involve going from two heated glasshouses and a frost-free polytunnel to one small heated glasshouse. My *Clivia* collection, built up over the last 20 plus years presents a major problem. As with most enthusiastic growers, I want to have my cake and to eat it! I am pondering how with only just over 10% of my present capacity, I can retain 90% of my current pleasure and interest. The following article describes my plans to have as wide a ranging as possible *Clivia* collection within a bench space of 5m x 1m (16ft X 3.5ft). I hope to accommodate 20 to 25 flowing size plants in that space.

In addition to my *Clivia*, I grow several other genera and need all year-round flowers to give me the motivation to spend time in my plant houses, however foul the weather. I am determined to take a representative selection of *Clivia* with me. This will include at least one of every species and a selection of my favourite *Clivia miniata*. One luxury that I will try to afford is to have all the *Clivia* decently spaced apart, which will be very helpful in controlling mealy bug, the only serious pest encountered by *Clivia* in this country. Wherever possible, I aim to take specimen plants and match any propagation with willing homes. I am helping a couple of growers, one an enthusiast, the other a professional nurseryman build up a



Fig. 25. *C. nobilis*.

Clivia collection – so whatever may happen to my plants, the material should not be lost as I am already passing it on.

I was given an absolutely invaluable amount of help in building up my collection from my friends in South Africa, all of whom I had the



Fig. 26. *C. mirabilis*.

privilege of knowing from my *Clivia* interest and the time when I looked after the Society's UK membership. It meant that I was able to acquire excellent forms of some of the species. My collection had "National Collection" status from Plant Heritage which is an organisation that aims to preserve the heritage from all forms of gardening in this country, both past and present. This gave me access to some of the older *Clivia miniata* cultivars that had been bred in the UK.

Of the species, I always had a particularly soft spot for *C. nobilis* which I regarded as a very tidy plant with leaves growing in an attractive fan shape, thereby earning its keep as a foliage plant all year round. I grew some from seed and also had plants propagated from various wild populations. In one case I managed to flower a plant within four and a half years from seed. I was always surprised that more bulb enthusiasts do not include it in their collections, as it certainly deserves a place in any South African *Amaryllidaceae* collection. Fig. 25 is a particularly fine form which I was given by Ian Brown; it has no provenance but that does not matter in a plant of its quality. Fig. 26 is one of the two *C. mirabilis* that I bought from



Fig. 27. *C. gardenii* 'Ngome Yellow'.



Fig. 28. *C. robusta*.

Kirstenbosch as young seedlings. John Winter suggested that it might have been the first of the Kirstenbosch seed-sown plants to flower.

Clivia gardenii 'Ngome Yellow' was not for me the most reliable to flower but gave much pleasure when it did, and with several flowering size plants, I always had some flowers to enjoy. All the plants that I was given from South Africa had a very faint pink tinge to the

yellow. However, one of my plants, Fig. 27, from seed did have pure yellow flowers sitting on a red stem which was very attractive. I suspect that the pink tinge, which was also very attractive, may have resulted from the lower light conditions over here. The standard *C. gardenii* had the advantage of flowering in the somewhat barren period leading up to Christmas. Sadly, it tended to be overshadowed by *C. robusta* which relished living up to its name. Fig. 28 shows a particularly at-

Fig. 27. *C. miniata*
'Huglett's Red Starburst'.





Fig. 30. *C. miniata* 'Quite White'.

tractive form with a large head of red flowers with a prominent green band, grown from seed and a victim of my careless approach to labelling,

so is without provenance!

I grow several *C. caulescens*, a couple from habitat collected seed and some from other sources but I am unable to see any significant difference between them. They all to produce plenty of seed, so I will only need one specimen plant in my down-sized collection.



Fig. 31. *C. miniata* 'Hugletts Red Starburst'.

Unsurprisingly, my attempts at breeding *Clivia* focused on *Clivia miniata*. Figs. 29-31 are three plants that I have named and will try to get registered. I aimed to breed plants with broad overlap-



Fig. 32. *C. miniata citrina*.

ping tepals or tepals that very nearly overlap. Additionally, a good head of flowers well above the leaves and carried on a strong stem is, I feel, obligatory. One of my observations was that nearly all *C. miniata* that I regarded as good quality had broad leaves in a relatively tidy fan shape, and this was reflected in a tidy flower. I also felt that a decent head of flowers, with individual flowers 9 or 10 cm. across, achieved the sort of impact which I sought. I am a keen photographer and realised a long time ago that with the right subject, a modern digital camera would do the rest. One of my personal foibles is that if the subject has enough impact, the background is relatively unimportant. Nobody goes around a botanical garden sticking a black background behind all the plants. This is a very individual view, and not supported by anybody else that I know!

Figs. 32 and 33 are a couple of yellow (Group 1) *C. miniata* that I grew from seed. Fig. 32 represents a strain rather than a

cultivar. Many years ago, I acquired a yellow that had been grown from Japanese seed. It had relatively small funnel-shaped flowers of a good, relatively dark yellow. By using it or suitable progeny from it, I was able to retain much of the colour on plants with larger and better shaped flowers. I felt that the best yellow flowers had a trace of orange in them and this tended to give an attractive yellow more substance, but there was no way of ever proving it. Very few *C. miniata citrina* ever have the quality of yellow that *C. gardenii* 'Ngome Yellow' has, and that is anything but a pure yellow *Clivia* with its red flower stem!

I have a selection of light oranges, peaches and pink flowering *C. miniata*, not to mention various forms with variegated leaves to choose from for my downsized collection. One plant that I definitely cannot leave behind is *C. miniata* 'Appleblossom' Q2 x Q4, shown in Fig. 34. I also have a strong attachment to *C. miniata* 'Westonbirt Perfection', Fig. 35



Fig. 33. *C. miniata citrina*.



Fig. 34. *C. miniata* 'Appleblossom'.



Fig. 35. *C. miniata* 'Westonbirt Perfection'.

which is a very old cultivar that was given to me by the Royal Botanic Gardens Edinburgh. To me, it appears the equal of any orange *C. miniata* that I have seen, which is probably not surprising as most growers prefer to work on some of the more exciting colours.

One of the strengths of the genus *Clivia* is the ease with which it can be grown from seed coupled with the variation in a batch of sibling seedlings, which adds excitement to seeing the first flowering. The corresponding downside is that having selected any seedling of merit, it is a long and slow business to build up stock by vegetative propagation, usually having to wait for offsets. As with other plants, micro propagation often produces very noticeable deficiencies in *Clivia*. Some growers note the generation of an offset on its label, suggesting that even using offsets has a limited number of generations before the plants deteriorate.

Having passed much of my more worthwhile material to other growers, I hope to have a relatively compact collection which I can enjoy for a few more years. My collection concentrated on well-formed plants and flowers, and not making much of an attempt to push out the boundaries regarding new colour forms. The time will come when I can no longer look after the collection and would hope to find an institution to whom I can pass it on. Given a considerable amount of luck, it will be an institution which, in addition, to being open to the public has a shop selling amongst other things, plants produced on the premises. I also hope that it will be used as a base for breeding plants that can adapt better to domestic conditions than the current breed of *Clivia* where frost protection often means having to grow them under glass to avoid the dry atmosphere of a centrally heated house.

I have a plant called 'Betta Blonde'

By Felicity Weeden

While visiting Chris Viljoen in Pretoria in 2008, he and I agreed on a cross between two of his stunning plants, namely his 'Sweet Honey' and 'Florid White Lips'. He duly made the cross and very kindly sent me a few of the resulting seed in 2009. In 2013 after all the excitement and drama of the silly season was behind us, I noticed a little whitish flower trying to make itself seen through the mass of seedlings. I rushed over and pulled it out and what a treasure I had found! The colour was stunning. Very near white, with just the faintest touch of pink with large flowers and a compact plant and it had flowered within four years from seed. Of course, everyone who saw this beauty wanted an offset, but true to Murphy's Law, the plant is very slow growing and unwilling to

produce offsets.

The following year when 'Betta Blonde' and sibling 'Betta Beauty Queen' flowered, both sent up nice buds which produced very acceptable umbels, but the colour of both had changed to a dull peach! Imagine my disgust, but I decided to give it another chance, and just as well I did. In 2016 'Betta Blonde' and sibling 'Babe-a-licious' flowered simultaneously. Of course, they were both too early for the show, but what beauties. The peach colour had gone and instead of the original near white the flowers had morphed into a background of the pale whitish pink but now had lovely painted on patterns round the edges in a rich shade of pink-orange. 'Babe-a-licious' is a beautifully formed flower with slightly more colour than 'Betta Blonde' and 'Betta Beauty Queen' has



'Betta Blonde'.

smaller flowers and exhibits more overall colour.

I did not pollinate 'Betta Blonde' during its first season. When it flowered peach, I definitely didn't pollinate it. However, last year when it showed such beauty, I crossed it with 'Babe-a-licious', 'Hirao' and another very pale beauty and I found that it was very "pod fertile" which is yet another virtue. I am not sure that these



'Babe-a-licious'.



'Betta Beauty Queen'.

plants shouldn't be renamed 'Chameleon'!

It is clear that excellent results can be obtained by crossing with 'Florid White Lips'. There was one such cross on display at the Overberg Show which won 2nd Runner up to Best On Show. A truly beautiful pink ghost named 'Lilians Pink Lips'. I wonder if there are more of these lovelies around. I think they could be successfully used to create new and interesting patterns in *Clivia*.



'Lilians Pink Lips'.

Understanding mutations and variations

By Sean Chubb

Mutations are not a result of slow continuous selection!

Mutations in *Clivia* are distinct deviations from the normal type of a strain of *Clivia*. This could be in a variety of forms but the most well-known mutations are the mutations that result in colour variations of the flowers in *Clivia*. Mutations are distinct from ordinary variations, and may be described as a sudden but accidental deviation from the normal type. It appears that mutations are unexpected and unanticipated new types. These do not come as a result of the slow process of selection. Mutations have no intermediate stage between the old type and the new. Mutations are a sudden change in form and or colour of flower.

It is impossible to predict the appearance of mutations. Some are easy to perpetuate while others affect the plant in a way that they cease to reproduce. The appearance of mutations happens very seldom, breeders need to keep a look out for them and to recognise the potential, if any, in the mutations that do

occur. As breeders, we cannot wait for new mutations to occur. We need to work with variations and selections as described below.

Variation through selection is an effective tool for improving a strain of *Clivia*. Although variation is responsible for producing an exceptional individual, selection is responsible for preserving it. Charles Darwin describes two distinct types of selection, unconscious selection and methodical selection.

Unconscious selection is when a breeder in an attempt to reach perfection breeds only from the best genetic material available to him. This is done not with the intention of establishing a new strain or type but improving the strain already in existence. Methodical selection is to do with fixing new and desirable traits and establishing a new strain from the existing strain. Here the breeder must be constantly on the lookout for new and valuable characteristics. When the breeder finds these valuable characteristics, he makes them the basis of a new breeding program. The easiest characteristics to select are flower colour and plant form.

So what the breeder needs to do is recognise the valuable variations in a strain and methodically select these variations over generations, gradually establishing a new, more desirable strain. So methodical selection is the tool the breeder needs to use to eventually achieve perfection.



'Love child'.

CLUB SHOWS

Cape Clivia Club Show 2016

By Felicity Weeden, and photographs by Claude Felbert

It promised to be a scintillating affair! The exhibitors rolled in with loads of stunning plants to fill the benches and create a lovely display making it a very worthwhile show for members and the public to enjoy. A big vote of thanks to Christ Smit who co-ordinated the show set-up and the show and also to his team of able assistants. Thanks also go to all the volunteers who filled the gaps during the show. Without them the show can't go on!

This year judges from Pretoria were invited and again this proved to be a successful arrangement. It is beneficial to the judges

to deal with unknown plants and different standards, and to pass on their knowledge to local learner judges.

Every year there are some additions and refinements made to the classes and this year was no exception, providing wider opportunities to exhibitors, and also attempting to encourage hybridizers to strive towards ideals such as wider petals, darker and true reds and so on.

This year 381 plants were benched by 27 exhibitors, which made it the biggest show in the country for 2016. Encouraging also is the fact that there were new names on the winners' table this year.



Best on Show - Gideon van Zyl.



Best Variegated Broad Leaf - Felicity Weeden.



Best Own Breeding - Gerrit Rohland.



Best Peach - Gideon van Zyl.



Cape Clivia Show - 2016.



First Runner up - Johan Kotze.



Second Runner up - Bart Cilliers.

Congratulation to this year's winners who were:

- Best On Show – Flowering plants – Gideon and Lorraine van Zyl
- 1st Runner up – Johan Kotze
- 2nd Runner up – Bart Cilliers
- Best On Show – Leaf plants with flower – Koos Bredenhend
- Best Own Breeding – Gerrit Rohlandt
- Best Peach – Gideon and Lorraine van Zyl
- People's Choice – Gideon and Lorraine van Zyl

Eastern Province Clivia Club Interspecific Show 2016

By Dawid Botha, and photos by Dawid Botha

The Eastern Province Clivia Club's interspecific show was held on 23 July 2016 at Sherwood Garden Centre, Port Elizabeth. The number of entries has been growing slowly but surely as the popularity for interspecific breeding has increased. As usual it was up to the public and attending members to vote for the best Interspecific and best species on display.

The honours for Best Interspecific went to Carrie Kruger with her beautiful



Fig. 37.



Fig. 36.



Fig. 39.



Fig. 38.



Fig. 40.

plant a *C. Mingard* 'Secret Desire', after she had seen how *Clivia* growers/collectors desired it, with its first flowering at an earlier interspecific show (Fig. 36.). Second Best on Show went to Marius Meyer who brought a specimen plant with multiple flowering umbels that charmed the socks of everybody (Fig. 37).

The best species was awarded again to Carrie

Kruger for her *Clivia gardenii* 'Ngome Yellow' (Fig. 38). More pictures of interesting *Clivia* seen at the mini show are also printed here. (Figs. 39-44).

After the mini show, Dawid Botha had an informative PowerPoint presentation on *Clivia* colour forms and how they would be classed for show judging. After the talk the winners



Fig. 41.

were announced and trophies handed over. The usual coffee and treats were served while members could trade plants and catch up on

news or boasting of that stunner that had already flowered or not opened enough to enter into the show. See you all in 2017.



Fig. 42.



Fig. 43.



Fig. 44.

Eastern Province Clivia Club Spring Show 2016

By Dawid Botha (Show Chairman)

Our show was held at Sherwood Garden Centre on 17th and 18th September 2016. Strange weather patterns meant that the *Clivia* just would not push peduncles, creating a feeling of trepidation. Adding to my fears was that rain showers were guaranteed to occur, as we usually experience such showers during our spring, that may throw a spanner in the works. But nerves started to lessen as soon as the entries flowed in and some sunshine was forecast for the weekend. Strangely enough we had more visitors on Saturday during the rain than the sunny Sunday.



Fig. 45.

Planning made it possible to do benching on Thursday and Friday. This allowed judging to take place in daylight for the first time, rather than under artificial fluorescent lighting.

The panel of judges was Joubert van Wyk, Mark Joubert and Dawid Botha. The learner judge attending was Marius Meyer. Congratulations to our winners and great thanks to one and all who entered their plants on the show. Without you there would be no show. We had 20 exhibitors and the wide variety of quality plants challenged the judges' decisions on who would ultimately walk away with best on show.

A total of 197 plants were entered and the winners' table was made up as follows:

Best on Show: Marius Meyer - *Miniata* peach broad tepals (Fig. 45)

Runner up to best on Show: Thys Groenewald - *Miniata* bronze (Fig. 46)



Fig. 46.

Second Runner up: Carrie Kruger - *Miniata* apricot (Fig. 48)
 Judge's Choice: Carrie Kruger - ghost seedling flowering for first time (Fig. 47)
 People's Choice: Louis & Elsa de Swardt - *Miniata* peach (Fig. 49)
 Best Grower on Show: Marius Meyer - New trophy (Fig. 50)
 Best leafed plant on Show: Marius Meyer - Akebono variegation - New trophy (Fig. 51)
 Best specie on Show: Charl Coetzee -



Fig. 47.



Fig. 48.



Fig. 49.

yellow nobilis - New trophy (Fig. 52)
 Best Beginner: Tinus Sonnekus - with first flowering seedling (Fig. 53).

The Best Grower on Show was determined by a point system for the number of plants entered and a value allocated for every first, second and third prize won in each category. The grower with the most points wins this trophy. This trophy was donated by Dawid Botha and awarded for the first time this year.

The Best Leafed plant on show was awarded to the plant only categories, those plants without flowers that still enchant with variegation or leaf form and growth patterns, including miniatures. This trophy was also donated by Scherine & Dawid Botha.

The Best Species was awarded to any species *Clivia* flowering at the time of the show, excluding *C. miniata* that is of high quality. Thanks to Louis & Elsa de Swardt for donating this trophy to the club.

As usual the sales stalls guaranteed a feast for the eyes, true *Clivia* islands in their own right that conjured up dreams on how they would look in those empty



Fig. 50.

spaces at home. Those bitten by the bug will always find an excuse to buy one more plant for their collection, whether or not there is any space left in the garden. The unusual plants were spotted first by the discerning eye and quickly sold (Figs. 54 and 55).

I want to take this opportunity to thank all the willing people who helped before, during



Fig. 51.



Fig. 52.

and after the show. It is your help that made it a success.

We also want to thank the judges for their effort and time invested in our club and in the learner judges. It was the first year that the Clivia Society had the willing Judges Exchange program to help the clubs and judges as a tool of information sharing and to allow for an impartial judging system. EPCC made use of this opportunity to get a random Judge from a pool of Judges willing to travel. Joubert van Wyk was chosen to be our Judge at EPCC and I was asked to Judge in Joburg.

We had a lovely function on the Saturday night that was well attended. The show and the results were discussed over a glass of wine and a display of delicious food after which the trophy presentation followed (Fig. 56).

The show was a wonderful event and apart from the main attraction, we had a chance to catch up with old friends and make new ones. We are all looking forward to the next show with great anticipation (Figs. 57 and 58).

Some special plants must be shared with

members that I personally found to be a notch above the rest, including a plant of "Ebb" Elizabeth Graham (Fig. 59), a near ideal picotee.



Fig. 53.



Fig. 54.



Fig. 55.



Fig. 56.

Fig. 57.





Fig. 58.

Willie le Roux exhibited a peach with a green centre (Fig. 60). Johan Mostert had a first flowering bronze seedling that showed great potential (Fig. 61). Christiaan van Niekerk showed a rare green *C. miniata* sporting a full umbel without any empty spaces in sight (Fig. 62).



Fig. 59.



Fig. 60.



Fig. 61.



Fig. 62.



Fig. 63.



Fig. 64.



Fig. 65.



Fig. 66.



Fig. 67.

More *Clivia* pictures that were points of discussion amongst the visiting public are also included here (Figs. 63-69).

Finally, we would like to thank Sherwood Garden Centre for making this facility available to us, and the caterers for the excellent snacks they provided. Also thanks to those who prepared meals, snacks and something to drink at our food corner.



Fig. 68.



Fig. 69.

Free State Clivia Club Show 2016

By Andre du Toit

The 2016 year was again a good *Clivia* year for our club. It was an odd year with many flowers for some members and few for others. Our yearly show was however a huge success with the highest number of flowers ever.

The number of club members remained steady with some new members joining the club and some losses.

We started a WhatsApp group that added to the positive spirit in the club and resulted in regular communication concerning clivia matters. Annelize Swart, the widow of the late Jurie Swart sold the biggest portion of his huge collection at very affordable prices and caused a healthy buzz amongst the members. The article concerning Jurie in the *Clivia News* was well received. Our Facebook page was well attended and although much effort was needed to keep it relevant it was worth the effort.

Our monthly meetings were also well attended. Matters that were discussed included buying of new plants, the cultivation of *Clivia* with reference to plant medium, seed, feeding, spray programs, new developments on the clivia front and preparing plants for the

winter in the Free State. Those members who have brought plants in flower to our meetings are especially thanked. It emphasised that the main object of our club meetings is the *Clivia* plant. Donating a *Clivia* plant to each new member has become a tradition like our coffee and refreshments after each meeting.

The interspecific exhibition at Greenside nursery was well supported by our members but few members of the public attended because of the very cold weather in July. We have therefore decided to move the exhibition in 2017 to Fleurdal Mall.

The *Clivia* Show in September was again the pinnacle of our operations during 2016. The support by the Management of the Mall helped us to make it a huge success. Large numbers of the public attended and the number of flowers increased to 205. 15 members exhibited plants and plants sales were also well supported by the public. The social function on the Friday night of the show weekend was also a big success. The auction of plants also resulted in the record prize of R6 500 for a plant and caused quite a stir amongst members. The outside Judge, Dawie Strydom gave a very interesting talk about his visit to China and Chinese *Clivia*.



3rd Runner up.



Best on Show - Stefan Ferreira.



A show in the Mall.

Selling of *Clivia* books.



Thank you to the management committee for their dedication and hard work during the past year. The immense contribution on many levels by the Vice Chair, Hennie van der Mescht is appreciated. David Fourie, our secretary, the treasurer Neil Nathan and Riaan Roux the Show Manager, all exceeded in the execution of their tasks.

The success of this club is to be founded in the attitude of the members. The positive attitude towards each other and *Clivia* in general are the main contributing factors. The good rains during the first two months of 2017 after the drought of 2016 resulted in a belief that this year will be a special *Clivia* year. May every member of the club enjoy 2017 and have a very good flower season.



Explaining to the public.



2nd Runner up (2nd and 3rd Runner up: André du Toit).

The three winning plants.

The Garden Route Clivia Club Interspecific Show 2016

By André Meyer, with photographs by André Meyer

The 2016 Garden Route Clivia Club Interspecific Show was a big milestone in the history of the Garden Route Clivia Club as it was the first interspecific show that was open to the public. It was with great anticipation but also concern that the show date of 6 August neared. Will we have enough quality plants for the display? Will the public show any interest at all?

The club had very good support from the local newspaper, The George Herald. They allowed us to place three articles before the show and one after the show. We used these

opportunities to educate the public at large about the *Clivia* species and interspecifics. We also had great support from one of our local nurseries, Norga River Nursery. We used their facilities free of charge and they allowed our members to sell *Clivia* as well.



Best on Show - Bronze.



Best on Show - Silver.



Best on Show - Gold.



Show Winners.

We ended up with 51 plant entries for the show (a big increase compared with the previous year) and we had approximately 100 visitors. The quality of the entries was high as can be seen from the photographs. The judging was done by two of our learner judges (Karl Rost and Gerrit vd Merwe) under the guidance of Dr Piet Theron – a great learning opportunity for them. The sales area was quieter than we would have liked but we realise that there is

great potential for our members in future.

The winners were as follows:

Best on Show Gold: Nico Cloete
(Cat 6 – own breeding)

Best on Show Silver: Carrie Kruger
(Cat 4 – Peach, pastel and pink)

Best on Show Bronze: Andre Meyer
(Cat 5 – any other colour)

People's Choice: Dave Garriock
(Cat 5 – any other colour)



Peoples' Choice.

Garden Route Clivia Club Show 2016

By André Meyer, with photographs by André Meyer

The annual *miniata* show was held on 24 and 25 September 2016 in the Outeniqua Primary School hall in George. The weather was very kind and visitor attendance of approximately 830 over the one and a half days was similar to that of previous years. The visitors had a keen interest in the two workshops on *Clivia* growing as well as the necessities for *Clivia* growing which were for sale. Some seasoned *Clivia* growers from other clubs described the show as the best they had ever attended.

The local George newspaper, The George Herald, allowed us to place *Clivia* articles in the run-up to the show and reported on the winners as well. The local radio station, Eden FM, broadcasted two interviews with club committee members. These are resources that should be utilized more extensively in future.

The plant/seed sales area was very busy and sellers were satisfied with their takings. This was an area where gardeners could interact with *Clivia* growers and *Clivia* growers from various clubs could socialise. An auction of special



2016 Winners - Gerhard en Karen Faber.



2016 Winners - Noelia en Ricky Jardim.



Best green flower and People's Choice.



Category 11 Peach narrow tepal - Gordon Fraser.



Category 15 Orange with Green Throat narrow tepal - Kobus and Ida Esterhuizen.



Category 17 Bronze-brick with Green Throat narrow tepal - Piet Claassen.

plants was conducted on the Saturday as part of a social function for exhibitors and sellers. The club saw a slight increase in commission income from these activities.

A total of 23 exhibitors participated in 66 categories and 318 plants were benched for the show, which is slightly down on the previous year. Our club this year used exhibition tables (shut-



Judges: Hennie van der Mescht (Free State), Dawie Strydom (Johannesburg) with Leon Blom (Cape) and Garden Route Clivia Club chairman Karl Rost.

ter board on plastic crates) that were much lower than the standard tables used in the past. This presented the plants in a more natural way for both the public and judges. The judges for this show were Hennie van der Mescht (Free State Clivia Club), Dawie Strydom (Joburg Clivia Club) and Cape Clivia Club member Leon Blom.



Category 18 Bronze - brick Green Throat broad tepal - Piet and Jeanette Theron.



Category 37 *Miniata* 1st flower any colour - Kobus and Helena Kearney.

Three of our club's learner judges participated in the judging process and the head judge provided feedback to the club committee on their performance/capability.

The club thanks all the exhibitors, sellers and volunteers who made this show the success that it was. The volunteers who work so hard are often the unsung heroes of all the Clivia shows around the world – we salute you!

We congratulate the overall winners at the show:

Best on Show Gold: Gerhard and Karen Faber

Best on Show Silver: Gerhard and Karen Faber

Best on Show Bronze: Ricky and Noelia Jardim

Best on Show Own Breeding:

Gerhard and Karen Faber

Best on Show non-flowering plant:
Nico Cloete



Red with Green Throat narrow tepal - Fanie van der Merwe.

Best green flower: Ricky and Noelia Jardim
People's Choice: Ricky and Noelia Jardim



Exhibition hall.

Joburg Clivia Club Show 2016

By Glynn Middlewick

While we consider the annual show in September to be the end of the club activities for the year, the *Clivia* growth cycle and following madness only starts with the flowering period. Our club calendar year starts in January with the Annual General Meeting and the election of office bearers, then we look for speakers for the monthly meetings. The build up to the show takes place in August and once the show is over, the prize presentation follows with a final end of the calendar year in November.

The Joburg Clivia Club Show was held at the Garden World Nursery on the 10th and 11th of September 2016. This is the 13th year that the



Close-up of Best on Show.



Flowering Best on Show - Dawie Strydom.



Foliage Best on Show - Hilton Atherstone.



Foliage Second Runner up - Hilton Atherstone.

show has taken place at this venue. The Garden World nursery meets our show requirements and we have the advantage of having a regular venue for our show.

We all wait with baited breath to see what new flower colour or spectacular bloom will appear on the show bench each year. We were well supported by exhibitors, however there is a potential for a greater number of entrants. The public support remains good. We make most of our profit from the entrance fees of visitors. The expenses for the show venue and other show expenses are covered by the hirers of the stalls. The stalls were well supported and we thank the sellers for the provision of some superb plants available for sale to the public.



Foliage Runner up to Best on Show -
Martiens Erasmus.



Judge's Choice for most potential - Chris Viljoen.

Our band of hard workers, remain the backbone of our show preparations and should not be forgotten. The photographs of the show winners were taken by James Haxton. Thank you for your time and effort James.

The Show Winners are divided into Flowering and Non/Flowering or Foliage classes. The Best on Show of the Flowering class was won with a superb yellow *C. miniata*, exhibited by Dawie Strydom. The Runner up to Best on Show was awarded to Paul Kloeck for a remarkable pink *C. miniata* bloom. The Second Runner up to the Best on Show was awarded to a newcomer, Travis Imbrailo, for a variegated plant with an orange bloom of excellent quality.

The Foliage class saw a good representation of these *Clivia* plants that don't even need a

flower to impress us! The winner for the Best on Show, foliage class was awarded to Hilton Atherstone with an impressive miniature Chinese plant. Hilton also won the award for the Second Runner up to Best on Show with a cute Henglan specimen. The Runner up to Best on Show was awarded to Martiens Erasmus for his well-groomed Akebono plant.

An eye-watering peach bloom of Chris Viljoen was nominated as the flower with the most potential by the judges.



Runner up to Best on Show - Paul Kloeck.



Second Runner up to Best on Show - Travis Imbrailo.

Lowveld Clivia Club Show 2016

By Adri Pienaar

We had a successful Interspecific and Pendulous Show on the 16 July 2016 for members only. (In 2017 we are going to open the interspecific and pendulous exhibits to the public and exhibit plants at a shopping mall.) Eight members exhibited a total of 49 plants. Attie Le Roux, John van der Linde and Piet Theron adjudicated the plants.

Clivia Kingdom had a clean sweep and has won the "Daan Dekker Commemorative Trophy"

for the seventh consecutive year. Best on Show was a tricolour interspecific hybrid, First Runner up was a burgundy bronze interspecific hybrid and Second Runner up was a yellow *C. robusta*.

The Miniata show was held from 9 - 11 September 2016 at the National Botanical Gardens in Nelspruit. A total of 227 plants were entered by 15 exhibitors. Hennie van der Mescht and Andre du Toit (both from Bloemfontein) were the judges. The weather was lovely and we had 280 visitors through the doors.

Best on Show was awarded to Chris Welgemoed's 'Tipperary Peach', First Runner up to Sue Kloeck's broadleaf, broad tepal yellow and Second Runner up to Chris Welgemoed's Hirao. Ian Radmore was awarded Best on Show in the Foliage section for his magnificent variegated broad leaf Fukurin. Ian's green throat peach was considered by the judges to be the plant with most potential.

Presentations were delivered by John van der Linde on Interspecific Breeding and Felix Middleton on a number of his research projects. These were both interesting and inspirational.

We are looking forward to 2017 with two new shows, the Interspecific and Pendulous show in July which will be open to the public and the Clivia Show in September that we are going to hold with



Paul Kloeck at the Interspecific Show.



Show winners Chris Welgemoed with Tepperary and Sue Kloeck with broad tepalled yellow.



Best on Show without flowers - Ian Radmore.

12 other exhibitors.

The Orchid and Cycad Society as well as succulents and other indigenous plants will all be displayed at one venue from 8-10 September. This may be the start of a massive plant exhibition and sale.

We remain hopeful to start a Plant Show for Nelspruit and increase membership numbers, and then encourage young people to become involved with *Clivia* growing.

North American Clivia Society (NACS) Clivia Show and Sale at The Huntington Library, Art Collections and Botanical Gardens in San Marino, California, USA (18 & 19 March 2017)

by Malcolm R. Shrimplin, NACS President & 2017 Huntington Show Secretary and Classification Chair

The Huntington Library, Art Collections, and Botanical Gardens (www.huntington.org) provided a fitting backdrop for The Fourteenth Annual NACS Clivia Show and Sale. The event was co-sponsored again this year by The Huntington and NACS' Southern California Clivia Club. What follow this summary are photos and descriptions of the show's top prize winners from 324 entries in 3 categories, 11 divisions, 29 groups, and 102 classes, as well as the People's Choice Award winner and runners up.

Congratulations to all who entered: Quyen Cao, Dina Cuppinger, Joyce Dean and The Redlands Gardens & Floral Guild, Wanda



'One Million Questions' - Plant Horizons

Grunwald, Alexander Mikhalevitch, Manuel Morales (Plant Horizons), Norman Nakanishi, Marilyn Paskert, Carey Schneider, Malcolm



'Cunningham's Pink' x 'Helgaard' - Wanda Grunwald, photo by Marilyn Paskert



Best in Division - Floral Arrangements - Joyce Dean



Blooming Variegated *C. miniata* - Quyen Cao



People's Choice third Runner Up - TKO x TKO - Norman Nakanishi



Best in Show - Peach Akebono - Plant Horizons, photo by Marilyn Paskert

Shrimplin, Eileen Slattery, and May Tom.

More coverage, including details about the slate of international speakers who presented at during the event and all the activities from that weekend, can be found on the NACS website (www.northamericancliviasociety.org) and in the coming May and August editions of the

NACS newsletter, *Clivia Quarterly*. Next year, The Fifteenth Annual Clivia Show and Sale at The Huntington will be the weekend of March 17 & 18, 2018. Additionally, next year in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, The NACS Longwood Gardens Clivia Show returns for the weekend of March 10 & 11, 2018.

Newcastle Interest Group Annual Show 2016

By Alfred Everson

The Newcastle Interest Group show was held on Saturday, 3 September 2016 at the Drakensberg Primary School. The show drew 102 entries from seven exhibitors for 30 categories proving to be one of the biggest for the interest group. The judge Willie Wesselman from Bela Bela assisted by Jock Dennill and Johnny Clark from Newcastle acquitted themselves well in awarding certificates and were available to offer guidance and assistance to enthusiasts after the judging was completed.

The results were as follows:

Best on Show – Henry Howard

First Runner up – Louis Lötter

Second Runner up – Henry Howard

Most points on show – Henry Howard - 42 points

First Runner up – Louis Lötter – 26 points.

An creative colouring-in competition was also held with the theme CLIVIA, the objective being to encourage children in the cultivating



Henry Howard with Alfred Everson (Chairperson) with winning plants.

of *Clivia*. There were a total of 100 entries received and the best three of each grade was chosen. Special thanks for the donation of *Clivia* plants as prizes to the group winners and the Interest Group members for the donation of gift vouchers.

An educational program will be developed going forward to assist the pupils with the care and grooming of their *Clivia* plants. These pupils will then have an opportunity to enter their plants in a special category to see how well they cared for them

P Hannekom and staff from Drakensberg Primary School arranged a Mr and Miss *Clivia* beauty pageant for the younger generation, and all the Primary Schools from Newcastle were invited to partake. This was divided into two sections, a junior and a senior section. The Drakensberg Primary School staff has supported the Newcastle Interest group for the past four years and the Interest Group has gained a lot of interest, so we extend a special thanks to the principal and his staff.



Best on Show.

The results were as follows:

Junior Section Miss Clivia

- 1st – Jodine Schoombee
- 2nd – Tamzin Nel
- 3rd – Siphokazi Ziquba

Junior Section Mr Clivia

- 1st – Canon Brown
- 2nd – Banele Msimango
- 3rd – Akhumzi Dlamini

Senior Section Miss Clivia

- 1st – Asanda Dube
- 2nd – Siphazi Hadebe
- 3rd – Landelihle Mkhize

Senior Section Mr Clivia

- 1st – Bamanye Mthembu
- 2nd – Divan Lubbe
- 3rd – Phiwe Radebe



Front: Riaan, Cathy Janse van Nieuwenhuizen, Divan Nieuwoudt, Lucian Labuschagne, Lynette Lap, Joey du Preez, Merloe van der Walt, Bianca Sherrin, Martonique Odendaal
 Middle: JC Senekal, Derick, Zane Geurtse, Lizz-Marie Hanekom, Mary-lee Griesel, JD Sutherland, Anzel Botha, Cherralize Kriel
 Back: Tanya Botha, AJG Everson (Chairperson) & P Hannekom (School Principal)
 Absent: Kaylee Pelser & Kiara Faul.



Junior Section Miss Clivia.



Junior Section Mr Clivia.



Senior Section Miss Clivia.



Senior Section Mr Clivia.

Northern Clivia Club Show 2016

By Peter Lambert

For any Clivia Club the highlight of the year is certainly their annual show. This is definitely the case for the Northern Clivia Club. Our show was once again held at the Anton van Wouw Primary School during the first weekend of September 2016. We had fewer entries than previous years, but the quality of the plants entered was excellent. This year we were blessed with excellent weather, unlike 2015 when we had pouring rain.

2016 saw the NCC making sole use of external judges who had the unenviable task of selecting winners from among all of the beautiful plants entered.



First Runner up - Martiens Erasmus.

My sincere thanks go to Felicity Weeden and Louis Blom from the Cape Clivia Club and Peter Miles from the Eastern Province Clivia Club for a task well done.



Plant without flower. Runner up - Hilton Atherstone.



Plant without flower. Winner - Danie Pretorius.

A lot of hard work, effort and dedication go into raising and nurturing our beloved plants and also in preparing them for the show. Congratulations to AJ de Klerk our winner in the flower section, and Martiens Erasmus and Bronwynn Engelbrecht with their second and third placed entries. In our plant without flower section Hilton Atherstone and Danie Pretorius shared the spoils.

Thanks must surely go to all of the members that entered plants, to the sellers and to the organizers who all helped to make the 2016 Show the success that it was.



Winner - A J de Klerk.



Second Runner up - Bronwyn Engelbrecht.

Northern Free State Clivia Club Show 2016

By Ben Nel, photographs by Stefan Ferreira

The annual *Clivia miniata* Show was held at the Toronto Hall Wekom. Judging took place Friday afternoon by Willie Wesselman, Piet Laubcher



Best Leaf Plant on Show Chinese Daruma - Andre Steyn.



Second Runner up 'Sky Chase Yellow' - Johan Kruger.



First Runner up 'Marchmellow' - Johan Kruger.



Overall winner 'Hester Copperbronz Green Centre' - Stefan Ferreira.



Show hall.

and two learner judges, G. Laubscher and J. Wiesner.

The Saturday and Sunday the show was well supported by *Clivia* enthusiasts.

Congratulations to our trophy winners. I would like to thank one and all who entered their plants for the show. Without you there will be no show.

Trophy winners:

Best on show - Stefan Ferreira

Bronze - 'Hester green center'

1st Runner up - Johan Kruger 'Marshmellow'

2nd Runner up - Johan Kruger 'Sky Chase Yellow'

Most Points on Show - Stefan Ferreira

Best on Show Leaves - Andre Steyn

'Miniature Chinese Daruma'



Winners' table and trophies - 2016.

Overberg Clivia Show 2016

Text and photos by Felicity Weeden

I am pleased to report that the Overberg Show is very much on a par with the Joburg Club. The Overberg Group had eight exhibitors who benched 144 plants, while Johannesburg benched 155 with 15 exhibitors. For a small group with few members benching plants, it is a very successful effort. A sincere vote of thanks and appreciation is due to those who made an all-out effort to make the show a success once again.

Some really outstanding specimens were displayed in both the Leaf only classes and the Flowering classes, and we had a number of entries from the Cape Clivia Club members. Two of the top awards went to these exhibitors.

In total, 75 awards were made, including the main prizes, and it is pleasing that new names are appearing on the winners' table. Andre Swart and Leon Blom, judges from the Cape Club, ably handled the judging, which was much appreciated.



Best on Show.



Peoples' Choice.



First Runner up.



Second Runner up.

The winners were:

Best on Show – Flowers – Felicity Weeden

1st Runner up – Tony Trew

2nd Runner up – Andre and Sandra du Plessis

Best on Show – Leaves – Felicity Weeden

1st Runner up – Pieter and Dalene Kok

2nd Runner up – Andre and Sandra du Plessis

People's Choice – Andre and

Sandra du Plessis.



From left - Pieter Kok, Tony Trew, Felicity Weeden, Andre and Sandra du Plessis.



The winning plants.

KwaZulu Natal Club's Report for Kloof One Day Show

By Deon Bean, Show Manager

This show excelled all previous club shows especially when it came to numbers through the gates – 257 to be exact! The weather was shocking, cold and drizzly, with heavy downpours here and there. Despite the inclement conditions, people arrived smiling and excited to scurry off with a wonderful selection of flowering beauties, seedlings and seeds. The sales tables were sold out in some cases, others went off home with collectors



Any Other Colour - Sean Chubb.



Bicolour - Sean Chubb 3rd.



Best Broad Leaf in Flower - Liz Boyd.



Best Yellow - Gem Wild Flowers.

and breeders stock left over. We managed to obtain 72 plants that were presented for benching with 14 exhibitors including one novice and two juniors competing for the top prizes.

The following results were nominated by our Judges, Chief Judge, Chris Viljoen from Pretoria assisted by Peter Lambert, Liz Boyd and Val Thurston, who were very impressed with the quality and variety of colours on the tables.



Hirao - Sean Chubb 2nd.

Best on Show - Liz Boyd
 1st Runner up - Sean Chubb
 2nd Runner up - Sean Chubb
 Best Broad Leaf - Val Thurston
 Best Novice - Nico Prinsloo
 Best Junior - Simon Chubb
 1st Runner up - Trent Chubb
 2nd Runner up - Trent Chubb
 Most Points on Show -
 Sean Chubb
 1st Runner up - Liz Boyd
 2nd Runner up -
 Gem Wild Flowers

Congratulations to the prize winners and to the rest of the exhibitors, Chairman, committee, stewards, helpers and plant sellers, who assisted to make this show the resounding success it was for a One Day Show.

Thank you to those members who come from afar for bringing the bulk of the exhibits we really appreciate your time and effort.

We sold a 115 raffle tickets, another much needed cash injection of R1 150-00 for the coffers. Mrs A Scheepers won the lovely plant donated by Liz Boyd - thank you Liz.



'Green Throat' - Liz Boyd 1st.



Val's winner - 'Ndwedwe Orange Flare'.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION 2016 WINNERS

Clivia miniata



1st 'Iced Green' - Carrie Kruger.



2nd 'Pink Ice' - Carrie Kruger.



3rd Versi - Pikkie Strumpher.



4th *C. miniata* (variegated peach) - Helen Marriott.

Interspecific *Clivia*



1st 'Star Green' - Carrie Kruger.



2nd Versicolour f2 - Carrie Kruger.



3rd Rudo Lotter's 'Tinkerbell' X 'Chandelier' - Michael Riska.



4th Interspecifics 2 *caulescens-miniata* natural hybrid x *C. mirabilis* - Helen Marriott.

Pendulous



1st *C. caulescens* - Helen Marriott.



2nd Compact *Robusta* - Carrie Kruger.



3rd *C. nobilis* - Helen Marriott.



4th *C. mirabilis* - Andre Swart.

Single flower



1st 'Bella Beauty' - Carrie Kruger.



2nd Bicolour *miniata* - John Hunter.



3rd *C. miniata* 'Vico Yellow' hybrid - Helen Marriott.



4th - Aart van Voorst.

Other



1st 'Frizz' - Pikkie Strumpher.



2nd Berries tumbling out - Helen Marriott.



3rd '777
Wizard Green' -
Carrie Kruger.



4th Berries
in Japanese
lacquerware box -
Helen Marriott.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPETITION 2016
SOME CONTRIBUTIONS



Chinese Fukurin - Michael Riska.



'Corli' - Dawie van Heerden.



Kutani bottles - Michael Barrett.



Emperor Swallowtail - Greg Jones.



'Golden Dusk' Strain - Michael Loh.



Floral arrangement - Michael Barrett.



Ngome interspecific - Dewald Coetzer.



'Olivine' - Michael Loh.



'Red green' - Johan Steynberg.



'Reflex yellow' - John Hunter.



To open - Jan Pohl.



'Trixie' - Johan Etsebeth.



Willie le Roux.



C. miniata 'Simplicity' - Helen Marriott.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTIONS – Carrie Kruger



'Florid white lips x Ghost'.



'Ghost f1'.



'Ghost f2'.



'Green Jade' polipetal group 1.



'Her Majesty'.



'Iced Mint'.



Interspecific 'Multi Dreams'.



Interspecific 'Secret Desire'.



'Jingle Bells'



'Lucky Girl F1'



'Narina Green'.



'Saki Benni'.



'Woodland`s Beauty'.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTRIBUTIONS – Pikkie Strumpfer



'777 Green Velvet'.



'Deklan F1'.



'Deklan x Y'.



'Efydd 1'.



'Fancy Girl'.



'Four Marys F2A'.



'Jessie Girl'.



'Mountain Breeze'.



'Pico Starlet'.



'Rimplestilskin F2'.



'Rumple x SCC'.



'Sunshine Lady'.



'Tanika'.