

‘n Derde mening verdien vermelding: “Transplant or divide clivias after they have flowered in summer. As they resent this, only do so when their flowering declines or if you need to increase your stock. Multiply your stock by removing offshoots which grow from the base of the mother plant.”

6. CLIVIAS AS POTPLANTE

Om clivias in potte te plant, hou groot voordele in – dis maklik hanteerbaar en selfs bereikbaar en kan byvoorbeeld in blomtyd so saamgevoeg word dat dit ‘n skilderagtige prentjie vorm. “Three clivias can be planted in a 35cm diameter container,” word gesê. Waak daarteen om die plante by oorplanting in potte nie te diep te plant nie, want “as planting too deeply can cause the leaf bases to rot.” Die volgende opmerking in die verband is rigtinggewend: “Clivias thrive in containers. Avoid planting them in too large a pot as they will respond to this with masses of leaf grow and no flowers.”

7. ‘N IDEEAAL OM NA TE STREEF

Met inagneming van Bloemfontein se klimaat wat by tye straf kan wees, moet daar steeds gestreef word om clivias in harmonie met die natuur te kweek. By die deurlees van hierdie artikel moet gepoog word om die goue draad wat deur al die afdelings loop, te vind. Die groot genot lê nie noodwendig in die bereiking van die ideaal nie maar in die strewe daarna.

Boeke Beskikbaar

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CD: Rudo Lotter / “Interspecific Hybrids”	R125
Kontak Persoon: Morkel Terblanche / 083 303 7825	

Free State

Vrystaat

Clivia Club

Clivia Klub



Newsletter / Nuusbrief

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Spring/Lente 2007

PORTEFEULJE : NUUSBRIEF

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- Jan Stemmet
- Ina Leamy
- Koot van Rensburg
- Attie van der Colf

CLIVIA-KLUB

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Skakel verkieslik na 19.00 op woensdae.

**Cover Photo: Ian Coates
Plant: Wild Mirabilis**

- **Wolluise** kan ‘n plant letterlik verteer. Weereens speel ventilasie ‘n rol.
- **Swamsiektes soos wortelvrot**, wat deur ‘n grondswam veroorsaak word, begin groei as dit warm en vogtig is. Die swam tas die plant se wortels aan, die groei gaan agteruit, die blare vergeel en die plant verloor sy blare. Bestry die nare siekte met ‘n sistematiese swamdoder. Swak versorgde plante met voedings-tekorte is baie vatbaar. Goeie raad: moet nooit die plante te naby aan mekaar plant nie, want dit belemmer lugvloei.
- Waak teen **slakke** wat jou oes skade aandoen.

Nog ‘n stukkie goeie raad m.b.t. die voorkoming van ongewenste siektes: gebruik Sporrkill in water.

Soos enige goeie boer, behoort jy jou vroeë koffie by jou clivias te gaan drink, want so hou jy wag teen al die vyande wat jou boerdery mag bekrui.

5. OORPLANT EN VERDELING

Die alombekende tuinboukundige, Keith Kirsten, skryf soos volg oor hierdie afdeling: “Een van die wolhaarstories oor boslelies wat jy gerus kan vergeet, is dat hulle nie in die lente sal blom as hulle enigsins versteur is nie. Boslelies kan enige tyd van die jaar verdeel of oorgeplant word. En, in teenstelling met die mite, groei hulle nie beter as hulle potvas bly nie. Maak dus seker jy plant hulle gereeld oor”.

Ek is persoonlik van mening dat, indien jy jou plante wil verdeel of bloot net oorplant, moet dit vroeg in die groeiseisoen gedoen word. Dit bied die plant tyd om te normaliseer met die blomseisoen in gedagte.

In teenstelling met Keith Kirsten se standpunt skryf ‘n ander kenner soos volg: “Avoid dividing unnecessarily as they resent disturbance and take a few years to start flowering again.” Die volgende stelling sluit hierby aan: “Division preferably in early summer immediately after flowering. However, clumps should not be disturbed unnecessarily as they take time to settle down before flowering again.”

- “Keep well watered during the summer and water about once a week in winter.”

Water en voeding loop hand aan hand.

Let op die volgende wenke:

- “Feed once a month with 3.2.3 or 5.1.5 and give them a thorough soaking once a week. In autumn cut down on water and food in order to initiate flower buds.”
- “To maximize blooming, fertilize with a liquid fertilizer (Seagro, Supranure, Nitrosol or Kelpak) once a month in spring and summer. Do not fertilize during winter.”
- “Although clivias will grow well without feeding, they will reward you with better growth if fertilized regularly.”
- “Feeding is also important – apply a liquid fertilizer such as Seagro or Kelpak as foliar spray or granular 3.1.5 fertilizer 3-4 times during the summer growing season.”
- “Groot sukses word ook met toediening van Trelmix as blaarvoeding behaal. ”
- “Use organic fertilizers like Bounce Back, Seagro or Nitrosol. Feed after flowering in early summer and again in midsummer and autumn. Foods with a high potash content will promote flowering. ” (Bounce Back is ‘n organiese kunsmis wat van kuikenmis gemaak word.)

4. SIEKTES

- Die **amarillis-boorwurm** is die ergste pes wat jy kan teenkom. Hy lê sy eiers aan die ondersy van die blare. Die erge infeksies kan die knol van die plant vernietig. Wees waaksaam, want hy kom soos die spreekwoordelike wolf in die nag, veral in die periode Oktober tot April. Smit jou plante betyds met Chlorpyrifos of Metazystox.
- **Roesvratjies** kan aan die onderkant van die blare voorkom, veral in bedompige toestande. Dit is ‘n swam-toestand en moet met ‘n swamdoder behandel word. Ventilasië speel ‘n belangrike rol.

VOORWOORD

Daar is min plante wat my so fassineer en my so inspireer as juis die clivia. Dis ‘n plant met baie fasette en inderdaad ‘n dankbare plant. Hy is by al die natuurelemente aanpasbaar – ongetwyfeld ‘n kanniedood. Al wat hy vra, is sy *baas* se belangstelling en goeie sorg. Hy sal jou ryklik beloon vir al jou moeite. Hy vra so min maar gee so baie.

Ons Klub se jongste skou in September was ‘n bewys van die ryke beloning wat die clivia-liefhebber ontvang. Dit was weereens ‘n fees van blomme. Die publiek se belangstelling was baie goed; die organisasie, uitstaande. Die skou was ook finansiëel ‘n groot sukses. Goeie samewerking van die Klublede verdien spesiaal gemeld te word – want dis kenmerkend van ons Clivia-klub.

Dis my en ons redaksielede se wens dat die Kersgety groot geluk en vreugde vir almal sal inhou, en mag die nuwe jaar voorspoedig wees.

Jan Stemmet

Namens redaksie

Nog ‘n jaar spoed ten einde.....

Ja, die jaar 2007 staan einde se kant toe. Dit is die tyd wat ons moet dankie sê aan al ons lede wat ons klub so lekker maak. Aan een en elkeen wat hierdie jaar ‘n bydrae gemaak het om ons kennis te verbreed ten opsigte van clivia.

Vir al die heerlike hoogtepunte wat ons saam kon beleef. Ons skou was vir my persoonlik een wat lank onthou sal word. Dankie aan elkeen wat deel daarvan was. Mense wat die *Caulescens* –toer meegemaak het, het dit as onvergeetlik beskryf al het hulle so lekker nat gereën. Elke klubvergadering was ‘n leerskool wat niemand wou mis nie.

Ons plante was vanjaar besonder mooi, eendersyds die koue, maar aan die ander kant glo ek ons plante word nou meer volwasse en dit gee vir ons groter blomme en mooier koppe. Dankie dat ons lede bereid is om hulle pragtige plante met die publiek daar buite te deel. Mag ons steeds strew om hierdie pragtige plant hier in die VS uit te bou en bekend te stel, want ek kan sien hoe die belangstelling groei.

Laastens aan al ons lede namens myself en die hele bestuur ‘n Geseënde Kersfees en ‘n pragtige Clivia jaar vir 2008. Mag al u cliviadrome bewaarheid word en mag hierdie klub altyd die gees wat hier heers koester want dit maak die VS Cliviaklub die moeite werd.

Cliviagroete

Hennie vd Mescht

IN MEMORIAM

Ons het met groot skok van die skielike dood van **Rocco Minnie** verneem. Ons betuig hiermee ons opregte medelye aan sy eggenote en kinders. Ons eer sy nagedagtenis.

- Die Vrystaatse Clivia-klub

REGSTELLING

In 'n artikel in die winter-uitgawe is per abuis geskryf dat die Nasionale Klub in 1922 gestig is. Die korrekte jaartal is: **92**.

Cliva Caulescens Habitat Tour – 2007

Pearl Snowdowne – Free State Clivia Club.

On Saturday, 29 September at 07.00 some 42 very eager Clivia enthusiasts boarded the luxury bus for the start of the Caulescens habitat tour to Limpopo Province

After a pleasant few hours traveling from **Pretoria** we arrived at **Graskop** to collect packed lunches and then departed for the **Pinnacle** and **God's Window**. At the **Pinnacle**, those brave and fit enough swarmed down to the bottom of the valley in search of Caulescens, while the rest of us were happy to wander around taking photographs of Caulescens growing in the most impossible situations from rocky crags and crevices. Then we went on to **God's Window** and quite a stiff climb to the rain forest where there was a surprising amount of Caulescens in full flower. Unfortunately, due to very heavy mist, we missed out on the majestic panoramic vistas, but the fact that we actually saw what we had gone there to see more than made up for missing out on the views.

After a very pleasant dinner at a restaurant and comfortable night spent at the Log Cabins in **Graskop**, it was breakfast bright and early and then we were on our way to **Mariepskop**. The weather had worsened and the mist was even thicker than the day before. We made a short stop at the office complex to pick up our guide and then the bus managed, in very wet and misty conditions to get us to the top of **Mariepskop**. What a thrill to see so many Caulescens thriving in a protected environment. This was thoroughly enjoyed by all although it was definitely not ideal conditions for the photo fanatics !

Sunday night was spent at a school hostel in **Barberton**. Ian Coates from the UK gave us a very interesting talk and advice on providing different aspects of light, shade, background and color for photographing Clivia. We were then given a very nice dinner after which a number of rugby enthusiasts were fortunate enough to be taken into town by the bus to a pub to watch the rugby on a wide screen while the rest of us tried to dry out jackets and shoes with hairdryers for the next day.

Much to our dismay, the trip to **Bearded Man** on Monday had to be cancelled because the roads were too wet and slippery for even the forestry trucks to negotiate. Instead it was agreed to travel back to **Pretoria** via the **Kruger National Park** which made up in some small measure for our loss. In the few hours through the park we were fortunate enough to have 4 different sightings of rhino, also saw crocodiles, a mangy lion, numerous buffalo, giraffe, duiker, klipspringer, kudu, impala, zebra, wildebeest, warthog and one lonely elephant. The smaller antelope were easily spotted as vast areas of grassland in the park had burned away.

Once out of the Park, another brief stop at Hall's produce shop in **Nelspruit** for lunch and other purchases. A number of members managed to buy some very nice variegated Clivia from a nearby nursery. Mark Penter brought a bakkie load of beautiful Clivia Tipperary/Cameron peach plants for sale and then we were on our way back to Pretoria.

- “In dry continental areas, clivias will grow well if kept in deep shade during the hot summer months.”
- “If you plant under evergreen trees with a dense shade, then lift the lower branches to above head height to allow more light to improve the quality of the flowers.”
- “In colder areas protect from frost; in areas subject to severe frost grow in containers which can be moved to a protected position in winter.”
- “Clivias do best in dappled shade, but also thrive on south side of walls or where they receive morning sun. They flower less readily in deep shade. If grown in full sun, their leaves will become bleached and stressed.”

In samehang hiermee, moet ook die belangrikheid van **lig en goeie ventilasie** geles word. Soos reeds gemeld, speel lig 'n baie belangrike rol in die groei van die plant en bolvorming. Pasop vir 'n donker hoek. Ewe belangrik is voldoende ventilasie. Lugbeweging voorkom bv. wolluise. Koue suidewinde saai op sy beurt verwoesting. Alhoewel die clivia kouebestand is, is daar tog perke wat eerbiedig moet word. Indien nodig, verskuif die plante in die wintermaande na meer beskutte area in jou tuin. Daarom is dit wenslik om plante eerder in potte te plant as in die grond.

3. WATER EN VOEDING

Dis kenmerkend van die clivia-plant dat daar al meer plante dood is van te veel water as te min.

Maak dus baie seker dat die potte voldoende openinge het waardeur water kan dreineer. Die plante se wortels moenie nat bly nie. Pasop vir potte wat direk op grond staan. Die gate raak verstopt en die plantwortels begin vrot van te veel water.

Luister wat sê kenners op dië gebied:

- “In summer rainfall areas, clivias are very water wise and only need watering once a month during the dry winter.”
- “Enjoy regular watering particularly during their summer-growing season but with their fleshy roots, can withstand extended periods with the minimum of water.”

“Clivias grow naturally in decaying leaf litter on the forest floor, on rocks, along water courses and even in the forks of trees. This means they can cope with a restricted root run and shallow soil. When planting, use a light soil mix with a high organic content similar to the soil in their natural environment. Good drainage is essential.”

Hierdie uitgangspunt word ook deur ander tuinboukundiges beklemtoon:

- “Thus they need a loose, friable soil, extremely well drained and rich in organic material...The soil should be well drained – some growers like pinebark chips but clivias will also grow in ordinary soil as long as it is well drained.” Daar word ook gewaarsku teen kleigrond: “Clivias will not grow in clay soil – rather plant them in pure compost than clay soil.” Die rede is voor die hand liggend. Let ook op die toevoeging: “Plant clivias 50-60 cm apart in slightly **acid to neutral soil** enriched with plenty of compost...”

In ‘n poging om die ideale groei-medium saam te stel, het van ons eie en ervare clivia-kwekers soos volg gereageer:

- Ryk goed gedreineerde grond. Drie dele berggruis , twee dele fyn dennebas en een deel growwe riviersand is ‘n goeie mengsel.
- 70% fyn bas.
10% riviersand.
15% “potting soil”.
5% beenmeel / suur kompos / Bounce Back.
- Min kompos.
Verder “potting soil”.
Bounce Back voeding.
Bietjie beenmeel.
Riviersand.

2. PLASING VAN CLIVIA-PLANTE

Clivias kan in ‘n mate oggendson verduur, maar direkte middagson is fataal. Die sonstrale skroei die blare en uiteindelik die plant morsdood. Die volgende wenke of waarskuwings word aangehaal:

- “Plant in a shady position or in partial shade. Avoid planting in a position that receives direct rays of the hot afternoon sun.”

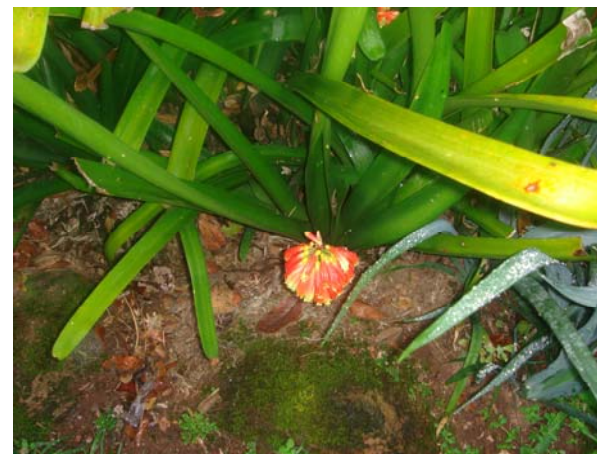
I must mention that I was amazed at the extent of the recent fires which burned their way through vast amounts of forest and lands over the whole area. One hears about these fires in the cities, but one doesn’t realize how devastating this can be until one sees it.

I am sure I speak for all FSCC members who were on the tour in thanking Connie and James for the enormous amount of their time and effort which they must have put into making this a thoroughly enjoyable and very well organized tour for all concerned. I enjoyed meeting all the other “*Clivia Crazyies*”, making new friends and the wonderful camaraderie of the whole tour. I will definitely be first in line for the next one !

Thank you Connie and James for a job more than well done and for looking after us all so well.



Photo taken in the rainforest at God’s Window



Marriepskop



*Group of Caulescens along the roadside at Mariespkop
Taken in the rain. (The white spots in the photo are water drops on the lens of the camera)*

Selection of Clivia from seeds and seedlings.

Andries van Rhyn

1. Selection of seeds.

Once seeds are harvested from a plant (1 plant) all the seeds is spread out and checked for size and placed in 3 groups.

- 1.1 Large seeds with a well developed grow point and without any small brown spots are graded as 1st grade.
- 1.2 Large seeds with a not so good grow point without any small brown spots are graded as 2nd grade.
- 1.3 All the smaller seeds and seeds with small brown spots are graded as 3rd grade.

The top Chinese breeders will only germinate 1st grade seeds. 2nd grade seeds are normally sold or germinated to be sold as market quality plants and 3rd grade seeds are normally discarded and not germinated. In my own experience I found that the number of 3rd grade seeds is low. In my experience I found that seeds selected as 1st grade I always get 100% germination. With the 2nd grade I get 70% germination and very few survive at the seedling selection stage.

2. Selection of seedlings.

- 2.1 The first selection is done once the first leaf is formed from the rootlet. The pigmentation on the root part between the seed and the first leaf is checked. (Note not the base of the plantlet.) Only seeds with strong pigmentation are retained. All the seedlings with poor pigmentation are discarded. I have discussed this with Christo Lotter and he maintain that he used this selection for some time to select plants for good flowers and color. According to him a deep purple pink color indicate a pastel to pink flower, deep red a good orange flower and brown a flower with green center. On the so called un pigmented seedlings if you take a care full look you find also variations in the pigment it vary from green to white we found that the deeper the green the stronger the color will be, the one's with lesser pigmentation will be the lighter colors. I.E. A strong deep base on a peach seedling will

result in a deep peach. I also start to see that seedlings with very strong pigmentation produce plants on which the flowers last longer than those with poor pigmentation.

- 2.2 The 2nd selection is done once the 2nd leaf is produced. Only seedlings with the broadest leaf is retained. (this is only for the broad leaf type plants) This selection is continued up to the 5th leaf. At 5th leaf stage I will only keep seedlings with leaves of 40mm or wider on the 5th leaf on the green leaf plants. I do not apply this to my Variegated plants as the leaves are normally not as wide as those for the green leaves and the variegation also affect the leaf width. According to the Chinese a plant with the 5th leaf of 50mm or wider indicates a plant that could achieve 140mm or wider at maturity.

KAN DIE BLOMKLEUR VAN 'N CLIVIA-PLANT VOORAF BEPAAL WORD?

JAN STEMMET

In 'n artikel in **GH Gardening** van Januarie 2007 word dië vraag soos volg beantwoord:

“It is possible to tell whether young plants grown from seed will bear yellow flowers by examining the base of the first leaves. Those with a dark maroon or red base will give orange flowers, while those with plain green bases will have yellow flowers.”

Dit bly 'n debatteerbare onderwerp. In dieselfde artikel word daar na geel clivias verwys.

“Clivias grown from seed will not necessarily produce flowers of the same colour as their parents; this is especially true for the new colour variations. The most reliable way to ensure you obtain yellow-flowered plants is to buy plants in flower or divide yellow-flowered clumps.”

KWEEK JOU CLIVIAS IN HARMONIE MET DIE NATUUR (VERVOLG)

JAN STEMMET

In die voorafgaande artikel is die streke waarin die clivia in die natuur voorkom, uiteengesit. Dis algemene kennis dat die klimaat van hierdie streke baie van mekaar verskil en dat elke streek deur 'n graad van uiterste gekenmerk word. Om jou clivias in harmonie met die natuur te kweek, is dus inderwaarheid 'n ideaal wat nagestreef moet word, veral met verwysing na Bloemfontein se klimaat van uiterstes. Die clivia-liefhebber laat hom nie hierdeur ontmoedig nie. Hy maak die nodige aanpassings met betrekking tot al die natuur-elemente en skeep 'n groei-omgewing wat so na as moontlik aan die ideale is. In die hier opvolgende uiteensetting gaan daar oorsigtelik gekyk word na moontlikhede hoe om die ideaal te bereik.

In een van die gemelde artikels word die vertrekpunt duidelik uiteengesit:

1. GROEI-MEDIUM