

CLIVIA SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES INC

2025 WINTER NEWSLETTER

ISSUE # 027

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President's Report

Dear Members

It has not been an easy task settling back into routine after an amazing cultural and travel experience Lee and I enjoyed over almost 8 weeks.

Now, back into Winter, we have not escaped the lurgies that prevail at this time of year. I am pleased to report that Ray Sidoti is now recovering after a short hospital stay with pneumonia and other respiratory ailments, we wish him a full and speedy recovery. A shout goes out to members and friends of the society, wishing you well and good health.

During our journey I did encounter Clivia in Spain, Italy and France, this was more incidental than planned as the itinerary did not allow for special trips.

By all accounts things are tracking well for the 2025 Spring Show although a break in the weather would be welcomed.

Just a reminder to members that may not have display plants or those that might be providing plants for sale for the first time, please follow the protocols and if you are not sure, reach out.

I would like to confirm that no sales are to be affected prior to the opening of our doors on Saturday at 9.00am, please respect this.

If you have not yet committed to helping over the weekend, please let us know of your availability, a few more boots on the ground will be appreciated.

Looking forward to seeing you at the Show.

Best Wishes

John Layton

President

Clivia Society of NSW Inc





MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

Dear Members,

To date we have 56 financial members we hope to get a few more to join at the show. I have sent out forms for Plant sales Seed sales and Display plant grooming by Ken Smith. If you have any questions please get in touch with me or Ken.

Ray Sidoti Secretary Clivia Society of NSW Inc Secretary

TREASURER'S UPDATE

Dear Members,

A copy of the last treasurers report from the meeting in August 2025 is attached.

In essence there is very little movement during the year in the financial position of the society. This is because the Society's main activity from an accounting perspective is around the annual Show.

The Show is really the main driver for income for the society and without the revenue generated at the Show, the Society will be unable to pay it's basic overheads.

The society has historically undertaken a prudent approach of pre-paying the major expenses for the year. These being the Hall and Meeting room hire – this is for the Annual Show as well as the regular meetings.

The other expenditure that the Society incurs are related to insurance, Garden Clubs of Australia as well as ASIC and other registrations.

We have renewed marketing material in the last 12 months as well as set up a website that will assist in attracting more activity.



The Society holds a positive bank balance that will allow it to keep operating for many years should it not generate anymore further income.

I would propose pre-paying the website and associated costs for several years to ensure that future cash flows are not impacted and to allow the Society the comfort of not having to be concerned about annuity type expenditure. Wherever possible this could be applied to any other expenditure in the same manner as currently being undertaken with the venue hire.







CLIVIA SOCIETY of NSW Inc.

Balance of a	ccount ANZ INGLEB	JRN as at 10/5 /	2025 \$	8,637.06
Opening Bal	ance (last report)		\$	8,637.06
10/05/2025	R McCarthy	MEMBERSHIP	25.	00
10/5/25	M Cant	Membership	25.	
10/5/25	Raffle	Cash	75.	00
26/02/25	Raffle	Square	30.	00
	Less square Fee		-1.	
	1			
Receipts				\$ 153.72
песегріз				
Payments				\$
Available -	current funds			\$ 8,790.78
Investment	account	\$	8,000.77	
Interest			.20	\$ 8,001.1

...... A van Rensburg TREASURER 2 / 8/25 Statement - copy attached X



From the Editor's Desk

Dear Members,

I would like to begin by offering my sincere apologies for this edition of the newsletter being two months overdue. Unfortunately, health concerns have delayed its release. I deeply appreciate your patience and understanding during this time.

I also wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to those who have kindly contributed to this edition. Special acknowledgement goes to **John Layton**, **Mark Cant**, **Ray Sidoti**, **Ado Van Rensburg**, **Lisa Fox** and **Adrian Bligh** for their valuable articles, updates, and support. Your contributions have greatly enriched the content of this newsletter and helped to keep our community informed and inspired.

Lastly, I warmly encourage all members to share your insights, stories, updates, and images for inclusion in future newsletters, along with your permission to publish them. Your contributions are vital in strengthening our Society's newsletter and fostering a greater sense of connection among us all.

Thank you once again for your support, and I look forward to seeing many of you at our upcoming events.

Warm regards, **Adrian Bligh**Editor – Clivia Society of NSW Inc.



FROM OUR MEMBERS: INSIGHTS, UPDATES & IMAGES

Please forward any insights, updates, and images, along with your permission to publish, directly to the Editor at clivia.nsw.editor@gmail.com. Your contributions will be featured in the next available newsletter.

















































































Dear Editor,

Congratulations on the Newsletter. It was an interesting read and so well presented. I would like to make two comments.

- 1. Some years ago, I had offered seed of a blue flowered Clivia. Sadly, no blue flowered specimens have appeared so far. We live in hope.
- 2. The images of the *Clivia robusta x Clivia miniata* do not appear to show any indication of this cross. Perhaps the cross was not successful and only *Clivia robusta* plants resulted. I feel it would be very helpful to hear from other members regarding their experiences with this same cross.
- 3. I am hoping you can include this request in the next edition of your newsletter.

Some year ago, I was growing a plant of *Hibiscus syriacus* 'Purpureus Variegatus'.

Unfortunately, I lost this plant. I was hoping that perhaps members may either have his plant or know of a nursery that stocks it. I will send you some images to include with is request.

I am happy to pay for cuttings or indeed to purchase from a nursery that stocks it.

Members may respond to you or directly to me at cliviasmith@tpg.com.au.

Kind regards,

Ken



Hibiscus syriacus 'Purpureus Variegatus'



Dear Editor,

Could you please include this in the next newsletter?

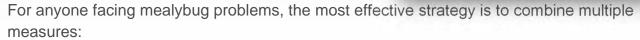
I returned from a two month trip this year to find a terrible mealybug outbreak in my greenhouse. I have honestly never seen such an overbearing infestation the bugs were on both sides of the leaves and clustered in the centres of my plants. I'd welcome suggestions from members on how to eradicate them and prevent a recurrence.

I appreciate any advice fellow members can offer!

Richard

Effective Mealybug Control

An Integrated Approach



- 1. Preventative Steps Inspect and quarantine all new plants before introducing them to your collection. Discard heavily infested plants rather than risk spreading the pests.
- 2. Monitoring and Physical Control Check plants regularly. Hand-pick or prune out affected areas where possible. Use a strong jet of water to dislodge exposed mealybugs. Maintain good airflow in greenhouses or growing areas to reduce favourable conditions.
- 3. Biological Control Encourage natural predators such as lady beetles, lacewings, and parasitic wasps. Avoid over-fertilising with nitrogen, which produces soft growth that attracts pests.
- 4. Organic and Low-Toxicity Options Spot treat small infestations by dabbing mealybugs with diluted isopropyl alcohol (always test first). Apply sprays such as horticultural oils, insecticidal soaps, or neem oil, targeting immature mealybugs for best results.
- 5. Chemical Control When infestations are severe and other methods are insufficient, chemical control may be necessary: Systemic insecticides (containing actives such as I midacloprid or acetamiprid) can be applied as a soil drench or foliar spray to target hidden mealybugs. Contact insecticides (such as pyrethroids) may be effective but usually require thorough coverage and repeated applications. Always rotate chemical groups to avoid resistance. Apply strictly according to label instructions, with attention to safety precautions, pre-harvest intervals (for edibles), and impact on beneficial insects.







HELPFUL HINTS

Most people who grow Clivia will, at some stage, encounter Liverwort (*Cetraria islandica*), a member of the Licheneae family. Liverwort grows on dark, damp surfaces-. The Shadehouse Floor! Apparently, Liverwort has several edible and medicinal qualities, but for most it is just a slippery nuisance. Commonly, we wait until the unsightly infestation has developed and remove by hand or blast it with the hose. There are also several commercial products available that control Liverwort - most, however, are only available in large and expensive quantities.

Behold, there is another option - White Vinegar. Simply spray Liverwort with White Vinegar using a hand sprayer. Even the heaviest infestations will be dead within 24 hours. Reapply at the first sign of re-infestation.

I also grow Buxus tubestock, where the pots are crammed together and often have Liverwort problems around the base of the plants in the pots. Here I spray between the plants with White Vinegar diluted with water 60/40, being reasonably careful, though the Buxus often receive some spray drift. This still controls the Liverwort and has never damaged the Buxus.

White Vinegar - at \$1.20 / 2 litres, it has to be the cheapest, safest and most effective method of Liverwort control.

I hope this information is helpful.

Regards,

Mark Cant



The Plight of *Clivia mirabilis*: South Africa's Miracle Plant Under Threat





A Rare Treasure of the Cape



Tucked away on the escarpments near Nieuwoudtville in South Africa's Northern and Western Cape grows one of the world's rarest clivias *Clivia mirabilis*. Unlike its forest-loving cousins, this plant thrives in arid, rocky gorges, earning it the nickname "the miraculous clivia."

Its dramatic foliage and fiery flowers make it irresistible to collectors. But its tiny natural range and slow growth make it dangerously

vulnerable. What should be a botanical wonder has instead become a target for poachers.

Rising Tide of Poaching

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, the illegal trade in rare plants has surged. Syndicates first targeted dwarf succulents, but now their sights have shifted to *Clivia mirabilis*. The demand is especially strong in Asia, where rare clivias fetch eye-watering prices.



This is no longer the work of lone collectors. Poaching has become an organised criminal business, with networks spanning multiple countries.

How Syndicates Operate

- Local recruits are paid to climb into cliffs and riverbeds to dig up plants.
- Intermediaries, often from neighbouring countries, smuggle the harvest out of South Africa.
- Online platforms are used to sell plants to international buyers, despite efforts by groups like TRAFFIC and Kew Gardens to curb the trade.

What once seemed a small-scale problem has now grown into a global black market.





The most dramatic case came in April 2024, when four men were caught with 303 *Clivia mirabilis* valued at between R6 million and R30 million. In July 2025, they were sentenced to 15 years in prison one of the toughest punishments yet for plant poaching.

South Africa's Environment Minister hailed the ruling as a landmark victory, signalling that crimes against flora will now be treated as seriously as those against wildlife like rhinos and elephants.

Who's Behind It All?

- Local gatherers: hired for the dangerous work of uprooting plants.
- Foreign nationals: often involved in smuggling and trafficking.
- International syndicates: managing networks, sales, and distribution mainly to Asia.

This mix of local exploitation and global demand makes *Clivia mirabilis* especially at risk.



Online Sales Of Clivia mirabilis in China



Confiscated Clivia mirabilis



Conservation Challenges

Protecting *Clivia mirabilis* is not easy. Its habitat is tiny, enforcement in remote areas is limited, and many seized plants do not survive reintroduction.

But there is hope:

- Conservation nurseries are being set up to safeguard confiscated plants.
- Sniffer dogs and online monitoring tools are being deployed.
- Courts are finally handing down serious sentences, showing that the law is catching up.



Why It Matters



The poaching of *Clivia mirabilis* is more than a crime against plants it's a warning of how fragile our botanical heritage really is. By raising awareness, supporting conservation, and celebrating the miracle of clivias, we can help ensure that this rare species survives for future generations.



Saving and Sharing Clivia mirabilis Seed – A Global Effort

When the Wollemi Pine (*Wollemia nobilis*) was rediscovered in 1994 in a remote canyon of New South Wales, it captured the world's attention. Once thought extinct, this "dinosaur tree" survived only in a tiny population. Through careful conservation and global distribution of propagated plants, the Wollemi Pine was saved from the brink ensuring its survival for generations to come.

Today, we face a similar responsibility with one of our most remarkable Clivia species: *Clivia mirabilis.*

Why Clivia mirabilis Matters

Discovered in the Northern Cape of South Africa, *Clivia mirabilis* is unique for its ability to thrive in arid conditions, drawing on thick, succulent roots to endure long dry periods. It represents not only a genetic treasure within the Clivia genus but also an ecological marvel of adaptation. Unfortunately, its restricted natural range leaves it vulnerable to threats such as habitat loss, illegal collection, and climate change.

The Power of Sharing Seed

As Clivia enthusiasts and custodians of this plant, we have an opportunity perhaps even a duty to secure its future. Just as Australia safeguarded the Wollemi Pine by distributing propagated plants globally, we can preserve *Clivia mirabilis* by sharing its seed across continents.

When seed is grown by enthusiasts in diverse climates and collections, we reduce the risk of losing the species to any single catastrophic event. Genetic diversity is broadened, awareness is spread, and new generations of growers are introduced to this extraordinary plant.



How Members Can Help

- Grow from seed: Support reputable seed growers and nurseries to ensure healthy, genetically diverse plants.
- Share responsibly: Exchange seed with growers internationally to broaden distribution, always ensuring correct labelling and provenance.
- Document and record: Keep track of seed lines and share knowledge within the Clivia community to strengthen collective understanding.
- Educate and inspire: Just as the Wollemi Pine captured imaginations worldwide, we can raise awareness of *Clivia mirabilis* through photos, stories, and exhibitions.

A Living Legacy

By saving and sharing *Clivia mirabilis* seed, we are not just preserving a plant we are building a living legacy. Like the Wollemi Pine, *Clivia mirabilis* deserves a secure place in gardens and collections across the globe, ensuring that future generations may marvel at its resilience and beauty.

Together, we can turn what is now a vulnerable treasure into a worldwide triumph of conservation and collaboration.





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CLIVIA SPECIES

The Clivia genus consists of six known species within the Amaryllidaceae family. Native to Southern Africa, Clivia plants are highly valued for their striking flowers. Each species produces blooms on a peduncle, forming an umbel-shaped inflorescence.

Clivias grow slowly and can live for many years. These evergreen plants possess thick, fleshy roots that store water, making them resilient to drought. During the late 19th century, Clivias were highly sought after but fell out of favor until their recent resurgence. They are now popular both as indoor plants and for shaded outdoor spaces where few other plants thrive. Their vibrant flowers and broad adaptability have contributed to a global fascination, facilitated by modern communication and plant exchanges (Koopowitz pp. 18-20).

Brief Overview of Clivia Species

Clivia caulescens

The name 'caulescens' is derived from the noticeable aerial stem that develops as the plant matures.

This species thrives in evergreen forests within sheltered ravines and damp valleys in mountainous regions. It can be found growing on moss-covered rocks or tree trunks, utilising decayed leaf litter and humus for nourishment. Native to the Eastern Transvaal and Swaziland, *Clivia caulescens* generally grows between 500 mm and 1500 mm in height, with some specimens forming aerial stems reaching up to three meters. The leaves are smooth and pointed, ranging from 35 to 70 mm in width and 300 to 600 mm in length.

The flowers are tubular, pendulous, and exhibit an orange-red hue with green tips. Blooming occurs in spring and summer in the Southern Hemisphere. This species adapts well to cultivation, thriving both as an indoor plant and in shaded gardens, provided good drainage is maintained.









Clivia caulescens in their natural habitat Blyde River Canyon









Clivia gardenii

Named after Major Robert Garden, who introduced the species to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Clivia gardenii prefers steep, south or southeast-facing slopes within evergreen forests with a tall canopy. While it typically grows in well-drained soil, some populations have been found in marshy conditions. This species is primarily found in KwaZulu-Natal and Swaziland.

These plants grow between 800 mm and 1300 mm tall, forming tufts of bright green leaves. The leaves feature a distinctive pale section on the lower third, with pointed tips, and measure 25 to 60 mm wide and 350 to 900 mm long.

The flowers are tubular, pendulous, and usually orange to red, though rare colour variations include yellow and pink. *Clivia gardenii* flowers from May to July in the Southern Hemisphere, thriving even in dense shade.







Clivia gardenii in natural habitat















Clivia miniata

The name 'miniata' refers to the vivid, flame-coloured flowers.

Clivia miniata naturally grows beneath forest canopies, often on well-draining slopes rich in leaf mould. It also appears on rocky ledges and between sandstone boulders. Its native range extends from the Eastern Cape Province to Swaziland and KwaZulu-Natal.

Growing between 500 mm and 1 meter tall, these plants sucker freely, forming large clumps. Wild specimens typically have leaves about 50 mm wide, while cultivated varieties 100mm in width. Leaves may reach up to one meter in length.

Wild Clivia miniata flowers are generally orange, with rare occurrences of yellow, peach, or pink blooms. Flower shapes vary from small and open to large and trumpet-shaped. This species is the most widely recognized and horticulturally significant of the genus.

Cultivated varieties display a spectrum of colours, including cream, pink, peach, yellow, orange, red, and even green. Known for its ease of care and reliable flowering, it is commonly grown in parks, conservatories, and as an indoor plant. Flowering occurs from early spring to early summer in the Southern Hemisphere.





Clivia miniata in natural habitat





Clivia mirabilis

The species name 'mirabilis' highlights the remarkable discovery of this plant in an arid habitat.

Clivia mirabilis was formally identified in 2001 and remains rare in cultivation. It is native to the Northern Cape and is not found outside the Oorlogskloof Reserve. It grows in humus-filled rock crevices within evergreen forests, using thick roots to anchor itself under stone slabs. Unlike other Clivia species, it originates from a Mediterranean-type climate and enters dormancy in dry summer months.

This species reaches 600 mm to 1200 mm in height, with leaves characterized by pale white striations that fade over time. The leaf base displays a deep maroon hue.

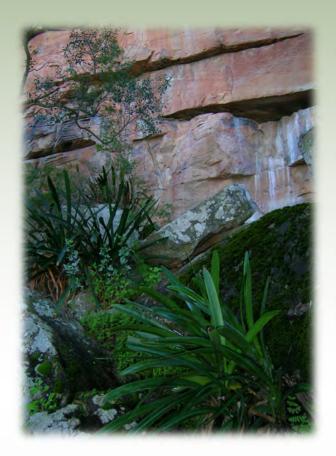
Its tubular, pendulous flowers range from orange-red to salmon-pink, often accented with pale green. Blooming occurs from late spring to early summer in the Southern Hemisphere. Clivia mirabilis is challenging to cultivate, as it is highly sensitive to excess moisture and requires excellent drainage.







Clivia mirabilis in Oorlogskloof Reserve their natural habitat











Clivia nobilis

Named in honour of the Duchess of Northumberland, whose family name was Clive, this was the first Clivia species to be documented.

Clivia nobilis is exclusive to the Eastern Cape, particularly in coastal regions. It thrives in coastal dunes, dense evergreen forests, rocky slopes, and riverbanks.

Mature plants grow between 500 mm and 1100 mm in height, with serrated leaf margins and notched tips. Seedlings grow slowly compared to other species.

Flowering occurs on umbels containing up to 60 florets, supported by peduncles up to 300 mm long. Flower colour varies from pale orange, yellow, and pink to deep orange-red, often with green tips. In the Southern Hemisphere, flowering typically spans from mid-winter to early summer.

Clivia nobilis performs well in both containers and gardens. It is drought-tolerant once established and readily produces offsets. Its tough, leathery leaves make it less susceptible to fungal diseases.







Clivia nobilis in their natural habitat













Clivia robusta

The species name 'robusta' reflects its sturdy nature and resemblance to an enlarged form of Clivia gardenii.

Clivia robusta is typically found in swampy terrain or near water sources within forested areas. Its range extends from the Eastern Cape to Oribi Gorge in KwaZulu-Natal.

These plants grow between one and two meters tall and may develop buttress roots. The leaves measure 400 mm to 1200 mm in length and 35 mm to 90 mm in width, occasionally displaying faint pale striations in young growth.

The pendulous flowers exhibit an orange-red hue with prominent green tips, though variations in pale peachy-pink with green-yellow tones exist. Flowering occurs from late May to late June in the Southern Hemisphere.

This species adapts well to cultivation, flourishing in both pots and garden settings. Specimens from swampy habitats can tolerate poorly drained soil but also thrive in standard growing conditions.







Clivia robusta in their natural habitat -**Orbi Gorge**















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CLIVIA SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Lisa Fox

Members new to the Clivia world may not be aware there is a Clivia Society based in South Africa established in 1992. The Society exists to facilitate the common interests of Clubs through the publication of a Yearbook and quarterly Newsletters, the registration of named cultivars, development of judging criteria and fostering research on Clivia.

The Clivia Society website is a wealth of knowledge with all Yearbooks and Clivia News available online (with the exception of the most recent 12 months), documents relating to judging standards and colour classification, cultivation notes, galleries of photographs from the annual Virtual Show, information on shows and events, and the Clivia Register.

Membership is offered to individuals who wish to join and receive the Yearbook publication mailed to you, as well as three digital Clivia News per year. More information on joining the Clivia Society is available on the following page -

https://www.cliviamarket.com/clivia-society-australian-membership

Clivia Society Links

Clivia Society website - https://cliviasociety.com/

Clivia Society Publications - https://cliviasociety.com/publications/

Clivia Register - https://cliviasociety.com/clivia-register/clivia-register-list/



DATES TO REMEMBER

MEETINGS AND SHOW DATES FOR 2025

VENUE: All meetings and the show will be held at Thornleigh Community Centre Thornleigh corner of Phyllis and Central Ave Thornleigh.

REMAINING MEETINGS

* MEETING 08/11/2025 12 NOON - 4 PM

SHOW DATES FOR 2025

- * FRIDAY 12TH SEPTEMBER FROM 10 AM 4 PM SET UP
- SATURDAY 13TH SEPTEMBER 8 AM 4 PM SHOW
- * SUNDAY 14TH SEPTEMBER 8 AM 4 PM SHOW

Next Newsletter Spring 2025 Issue #028

Release Date November 2025

Calling All Members!

If you have any insights, updates, or images of your spring flowering Clivia's, we would love to see them! Additionally, if you have any wholesome recipes you would like to share with fellow members, please send them our way. Your contributions help make our society vibrant and engaging.

Please forward any of the above mentioned, along with your permission to publish, directly to the Editor at clivia.nsw.editor@gmail.com. Your contributions will be featured in the next available newsletter.



DATES TO REMEMBER CONT'D

Clivia Society of NSW Inc.



2025 SPRING CLIVIA SHOW

Sat 13th September 9am-4pm Sun 14th September 9am-3pm

Thornleigh Community Centre

Admission \$5.00

Official Opening Saturday at 11am

- * Specialist Clivia growers and enthusiasts
- * Breathtaking display * Latest in Clivia breeding
- * Plant sales including Rare and Unusual Clivia
 - * Collectables * Garden varieties
 - * Latest colours * People's Choice voting
 - * Seed and seedlings available for sale
- * Demonstrations & talks * Fabulous speakers
 - * Refreshments available * Expert advice
 - * Membership applications welcomed
- * Raffles, outstanding plant prizes, and more . . .

www.cliviasocietynsw.org.au

www.cliviasocietynsw.org.au



The Clivia Society of NSW Inc. began in 2013 with a small group of enthusiasts working together in developing and exploring their shared. interest. Many members have travelled extensively within and outside of Australia networking with other likeminded people.

We invite you to attend our Spring Show to discover the many different forms and colours and the latest developments in the world of Cliviss.



CONTACTS:

President John Layton 0417 258 812 Rav Sidoti 0413 089 639 Secretary 1835 Ade van Rensburg 0404599712

Ex programmes & opdates see our facebook page



🚮 clivia society of nsw inc



Dear Society Member,

The Show Committee decided that the Display Plant Register sheet would again be sent to members electronically. For those of you who are able to bring along a few plants to add to our display, please do the following.

Print the Display Register sheet (PDF) or enter details (Word) and save.

Scan page/pages or send back saved document to Ken Smith so that the committee will have an idea of Show Display Plant numbers.

The details for each plant will show whether a name card of the Clivia needs to be printed. (see point 6)

When the plants are brought to the Show you will be issued with a numbered Card and that gets listed in the right hand column on your sheet. (I am happy to send you the random numbers allocated to your plants once I know how many plants you have to display so you can complete your registration sheet before the Show).

When benched, the column showing number is checked / completed. (just in case your plant is listed but not ready on the night).

Cultivar Names or the name of the cross can be used on the separate Name Card (if details are sent to Ken early enough!!). A number card will be allocated if time doesn't allow for a Cultivar Name card to be produced.

Benching of Display Plants is on Friday afternoon of September 12th (preferred), or very early Saturday September 13th, Show opens at 9am.

Please ensure your Show Display plants are clean and pest/disease free.

The People's Choice voting will be based on the number Card issued to your plants.

Again this year we are continuing with the "Best First Flowering of a Seedling". We will be indicating entry into this category by placing a blue circle sticker on the number Card issued to the plant. Please consider entering some of your first flowering seedlings in the Show. Separate line of trestles will be allocated at front of venue.

Ask questions please so we can get the Plant Display sorted out easily.

Kind Regards

Ken





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Cultivar Names or the name of the cross can be used on the separate Name Card (if details are sent to Ken early enough!!). A number card will be allocated if time doesn't allow for a Cultivar Name card to be produced.

Benching of Display Plants is on Friday September 12th from 10am (preferred), or very early Saturday September 13th, Show opens at 9am.

Please ensure your Show Display plants are clean and pest/disease free.

The People's Choice voting will be based on the number Card issued to your plants.

Again this year we are continuing with the "Best First Flowering of a Seedling". We will be indicating entry into this category by placing a blue circle sticker on the number Card issued to the plant. Please consider entering some of your first flowering seedlings in the Show. Separate line of trestles will be allocated at front of venue.

Ask questions please so we can get the Plant Display sorted out easily.

Kind Regards

Ken

Email: cliviasmith@tpg.com.au



2025 Show Ken Smith

Grooming Plants for Exhibition:

Grooming is one of the most important parts of growing and exhibiting a "show plant". Cleaning up should not be put off until moments before the show but should be part of your routine for the well-being of the plants. Don't wait for yellow leaves and faded flowers to drop! Both plant and container need to be considered in a well groomed exhibit.

Here is a check-list of some of the things to do:

- 1) Clean leaves with a soft cloth, paint brush, Q-tips, cotton balls, etc. When removing dust and debris from the plant, don't forget to look under the leaves. Great time to check for and remove Mealy Bugs.
- 2) Do NOT apply oil or polish to the leaves. This is bad for the foliage and will look false.
- 3) Use fingernail scissors to CAREFULLY and unobtrusively remove damaged tips. If you are grooming insect, disease or wind damage on leaves, trim the leaf to match the shape of an undamaged leaf.
- 4) Centre the plant in your pot. Turn the plant regularly for symmetrical growth. This is one of those things that may or may not impact on your plant. Possibly a main point for the dwarf Chinese hybrids.
- 5) If a plant to be exhibited needs repotting, do so well in advance of the show. Remove tiny weeds and any stray debris from the surface of the potting soil. If you are not repotting, scrape off a little potting soil, without disturbing the roots, and add additional soil. This really improves appearance. Be sure to condition your specimen thoroughly. Generally speaking, plant labels should not be dominant. They may be pushed in below the pot rim.
- 6) Spent pollen and dirt should be removed from flower petals. It is ideal to have a full umbel of flowers. Multiple flowerheads is a bonus.
- 7) Stake the flower stem carefully so that the inflorescence is protected in transport. It is ideal that the stake is not a dominant feature.
- 8) Clean the pot, or ideally replace with a new pot.

Ideas for Transporting Plants

Well before the flower show, plan how to transport your entries. A few suggestions:

- 1) Place potted plant in a box. Surround pot with thickly crushed newspaper to stabilize it.
- 2) Blow up commercial plastic sandwich bags. Twist ends, fold over and tie very tightly to prevent the escape of air. Place inflated bags under and around foliage (these are so light they will protect the plant and not interfere with its natural shape).
- 3) Transport the plant in plastic foam (picnic) container. Use plastic pellets to protect the plant.
- 4) Use strong cartons with high sides.
- 5) Support plants in plastic foam boxes with openings, or cardboard boxes with circular holes cut to the size of the pot. These boxes can be placed in larger cartons for added protection.
- 6) Lift plants into and out of the vehicle carefully.



Spring	Snow
:	pring

Display Plant Register Clivia Society of NSW, Inc CLIVIA SHOW

Exhibitor Name	

Clivia species or cultivar name/cross details, if known	Benched at Show?	Display Card Number – Office use only

There are 12 spaces to list plants per page.

If more plants need registering please attach a separate sheet.



		SPRING SHOW						
Q. N.S.M	I Mari	SEED SALES						
NAME			<u> </u>		CODE		×	
PHONE	1		Email					
Supply Quantity Briefly describe, group		ribe, group by pri	ce	Number seeds per pack	PRICE per pack	Number sold	Donate Y/N	Office use
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PLANT SALE IDENTIFIER

SEED SALE PACKAGING AND IDENTIFICATION





15 Rutland Ave Baulkham Hills NSW 2153



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