



Clivia Show At Bellville Civic Centre 18-19 September 2004

Show Results

BEST ON SHOW		RUNNER-UP		
Coen & Diné Calitz Class 9 : Clivia miniata in flower (pastel)		Mick Dower Class 7 : Clivia miniata in flower, broad petal, wider than 22mm (yellow)		
CLASS	POSITION			
	1st	2nd	3rd	
1. Clivia miniata in flower (orange)	Claude Felbert	Gerrit van Wyk	Mick Dower	
2. Clivia miniata in flower (orange) – maximum leaf length 600mm, maximum pot size 250mm	Gert Wiese	Riël Lötter	John van der Linde	
3. Clivia miniata in flower (red)	No award	Gerrit van Wyk	Gert Wiese	
4. Clivia miniata in flower, narrow petal (yellow), maximum width 22mm	No award	No award	No award	
5. Clivia miniata small variegated foliage, with or without flower, maximum leaf length 250mm	Gert Wiese	I & J	Felicity Weeden	
6. Clivia miniata medium variegated foliage, with or without flower, maximum leaf length 250mm	Marleen Bilas	Mick Dower	Cassie Carstens	
7. Clivia miniata in flower broad petal (yellow), wider than 22mm	Mick Dower RUNNER UP	Ian Brown	Coen Calitz	
8. Clivia miniata in flower (dark yellow)	No award	Gert Wiese	No award	
9. Clivia miniata in flower pastels)	Coen & Diné Calitz BEST ON SHOW	Ian Brown	Felicity Weeden	
10. Clivia miniata green throat in flower (any colour)	John van der Linde	Eric Heine	Cassie Carstens	
11. Clivia miniata large variegated foliage, with or without flower, leaf longer than 400mm	Marleen Bilas	Riël Lötter	Eric Heine	
12. Clivia miniata in flower broad petal, width of leaf 90mm-110mm	Gerrit van Wyk	Gert Wiese	Gerrit van Wyk	
13. Clivia miniata in flower (peach/apricot)	John Winter	Ian Brown	Felicity Weeden	
14. Clivia miniata in flower 50% multipetal	Eric Heine	Ian Brown	Eric Heine	
15. Clivia species excluding C. miniata in flower	Mick Dower	No award	No award	

CAPE CLIVIA CLUB
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Show Results Continued

CLASS	POSITION		
	1st	2nd	3rd
16. Crosses of different Clivia species (interspecific hybrids, eg C.miniata x C.nobilis)	Eric Heine	Gerrit van Wyk	Andre van Rhyn
17. Clivia specimen plant (3 or more crowns flowering)	Mick Dower	Coen Calitz	Eric Heine
18. Any unusual flower and/or plant form	Andre van Rhyn	Eric Heine	Cassie Carstens
19. Clivia miniata bred by the exhibitor, flowering for the first time	Ian Brown	Riël Lötter	Gert Wiese
20. Clivia miniata in flower, broad leaf – width of leaf 110mm plus	No award	No award	Mick Dower
21. Clivia miniata with or without flower (miniature) – minimum of 12 leaves	Andre van Rhyn	Andre van Rhyn	Mick Dower
22. Clivia species in seed with or without flower	Gerrit van Wyk	Ian Brown	Ian Brown
23. A plant grown from seed flowering for the first time (yellow)	Eric Heine	Gerrit van Wyk	Gerrit van Wyk
24. A plant grown from seed flowering for the first time (orange/red)	Gerrit van Wyk	Gerrit van Wyk	Gerrit van Wyk
25. Clivia miniata in flower for the first time (any colour)	Cassie Carstens	Gerrit van Wyk	Gerrit van Wyk

Show Chairman John Winter

Judges Michael Hoctor, Hanneke Jamieson, Harold Muller, Vi le Roux, Andre van Rhyn, Felicity Weeden

Stewards Gerrit van Wyk, Marleen Bilas

Learner Judges Jean Dryden, Coen Calitz, Diné Calitz, Piet Theron

Photographer Claude Felbert

Certificates Claude Felbert



Photo: Coen Calitz

'Pimps' at work – Johan Schoombee and Dicky Gunston.

On Sexual Activity at the Cape Show.

By Coen Calitz

What, where, when, who, how? Is what some members would say. No dear reader, this is not an exposé of goings on under the tables, behind the counters or favours to judges. But I do have your attention, don't I?

When we unpacked our vehicles after the show, I could see a layer of yellow pollen on all the flat surfaces. That set me thinking of what is happening right under our noses. And I started putting two and two (or many and many) together. While driving to the show with our plants, through the rear window of the leading vehicle I could see a lot of shaking and gesticulation. The flower heads were dancing in delight and ecstasy. What exactly occurred, I could only guess.

Also, during the show, when the plants were moved, when the strong winds stormed into the hall, when the jackets swung, the breath "wowed", the fingers pointed or the delicate noses and woolly beards smelled the perfume up close, a lot of hanky panky must have happened between those attractive neighbours.

Just think, all those well-fed, carefully groomed specimens, all at the same party!

Drunk with all the muti they were secretly fed. The socialite Yellows, the robust Oranges, the wily Variegates, the virile and broadminded Broadleaves, the Victorian-pink haughty Pastels, the feisty multi-vitamins Multipetals, the immensely strong elephantine Specimen barrels, the dainty Miniatures, the stubborn Interspecifics, the giggling neophyte Youngsters, the scarce laidback Reds, the loose-lipped Narrow Petals, the muscled Belgian Hybrids. All in the same bed! The mind boggles... This is the stuff soap operas are made of.

Be that as it may, it is certain that for all the plants that were at the show, the exact pollination is a mystery. What will appear in 4 to 5 years is anybody's guess. If your favourite Clivia daughter is pregnant, at least you know that the father is of good breeding. Maybe even a nobleman.

So, those members who asked for seeds of the special plants shown, should know that nothing could be guaranteed. Variation, perhaps the most valuable and fascinating facet of Clivia, might have triumphed!

Breeding Broad Leaf Yellows - Erratum

In an article in Cape News 4 on "Breeding Broad Leaf Clivia", Shige Sasaki was quoted as saying that he had seen broad leaf yellow miniata bred from pollinating a Group 1 Yellow with a daruma. Shige has asked us to point out that this is not correct as he has not experienced that.

He had also expressed the opinion that the genes for broad leaves and for yellow flowers could be on the same chromosome in Group 1 yellows but on different chromosomes in Group 2 Yellows. He meant to refer to the gene for narrow leaves.

This, of course, does not change his advice in that article to use Group 2 Yellows when breeding for broad leaf yellows.

Fungicide use in clivias

By Jim MacDermott

INTRODUCTION

At some time or another, all Clivia growers have problems with insects, and diseases in our Clivia. There seem to be many misconceptions and a general lack of knowledge on fungicides and their use for control of the latter.

FUNGICIDES

There are a number of criteria that can be used to sort fungicides into various groups. Knowledge of these characteristics gives one a far better understanding of these products and how and when to use them. One of the most important concerns their movement or lack of thereof in the plant.

CONTACT VS SYSTEMIC

Contact fungicides (also called preventative or protective fungicides) do not move into plant tissue. They form a protective layer on the surface of plants and seeds after application and generally control fungal diseases by preventing spore germination. Fungicides from this group that will be well known to many Clivia growers are those containing mancozeb (Dithane) and chlorothalonil (Bravo). Both are very effective and provide broad spectrum preventative control. In addition Bravo is particularly rain-fast and will not be washed off the leaves easily by rain or irrigation once the spray residue has dried on the leaf. Copper containing fungicides also belong in this group. Copper products are also a good choice because they are the one group of fungicides that also have some preventative effect on certain bacterial diseases (though fairly limited). The most common are products containing copper oxychloride, but I prefer those containing copper hydroxide

Systemic fungicides are absorbed by plant tissue. There are some misconceptions about

systemic sprays. Most systemic fungicides do not move all that much in the plant. Some are only translaminar (sometimes called locally systemic fungicides) which means that they will only move within the leaves they are applied to:

- (a) In a horizontal plane from say the base to the tip of the leaf or more importantly to new areas of leaf developing as young leaves expand;
- (b) In a vertical plane from the upper surface of the leaf throughout the leaf tissue to the bottom surface of the leaf and vice versa.

True systemic fungicides, with very rare exceptions, only move upwards in the plant i.e. to areas of new growth or from older to younger and newly developing leaves.

Examples of systemic fungicides are those containing the active ingredient benomyl (Benlate – although this trade-name is no longer used) and those from the triazole group (e.g. tebuconazole sold under the trade-name Horizon)

CURATIVE FUNGICIDES

Many of these systemic fungicides besides having preventative properties also have what are known as curative properties. In general the curative action is limited to a couple of days after spore germination, with fungal growth already taking place within the plant but before symptoms are noticed.

Generally the label will tell you what kind of fungicide it is i.e. contact/protective, translaminar or systemic and whether it is merely preventative or has curative properties.

FUNGICIDE CONTROL PROGRAMMES

My first rule is to only apply a fungicide spray program when you start experiencing

fungal problems on a regular basis. This has not happened to me so I personally do not apply fungicides at all. We all know what tough, resilient plants clivia are. However we often grow them in situations and conditions that are far removed from their natural habitats and, moreover, in ones that are conducive to the development of diseases – high populations of potted plants in semi-enclosed spaces with limited air movement and high humidity. There are a few things growers can do to minimise the risk of disease development. Improving air flow should in itself significantly decrease disease pressure. The right potting mixture providing the good drainage Clivias need is also essential. It is a fact that plants growing under stress are far more susceptible to disease.

Once the decision has been made to apply fungicides I believe that use of contact or preventative fungicides should be the base of a fungicide disease programme. These should be applied on a regular basis (every 14 days) at times when experience has told you that your plants are susceptible to, or are prone to get, fungal infections.

I would bring systemic fungicides into a programme either

- (a) At the very first sign of disease symptoms. Remembering the description of curative properties above, it is a waste of time spraying a thoroughly sick plant covered with fungal lesions. A badly diseased leaf should therefore be removed and burnt
- (b) Preferably even before. i.e. During the most critical periods within the time frame identified for contact fungicides above. Look at two to three consecutive applications and then go back to the protective sprays.

SINGLE SITE VS MULTIPLE SITE ACTION

It is important to limit the number of applications of any single systemic product (or others from the same group or mode of action) in a single season and/or rotate them with other groups of fungicides. This is because they are mostly so-called "single-site of action" fungicides. Repeated use of

fungicides within a group that has the same mode of action can lead to the build up of resistance. This is not the case with most protectant/preventative fungicides which have multiple sites of action within the fungus. New fungicide labels are required to state which fungicide group they belong to. This will enable one to tell whether mode of action is similar even though active ingredients are different.

It is very difficult to give generalised advice here on what specific systemic product to use. Although most have a fairly wide spectrum of control they are usually effective on certain fungal disease families (Classes and Orders) and have no activity on others. Thus if one has a particular and severe problem it is essential to have the disease identified to ensure that an effective fungicide is recommended.

Good news for Clivia growers is that the Clivia Society has decided to provide financial support for research to be carried out by Prof. W Swart of Free State University. This will focus on disease causing organisms of Clivia and their control. This should help a great deal in identifying causes of various problems and providing recommendations for their prevention and/or control. Read his article in the latest Clivia Yearbook 6.

Another problem, of course, is that many of the more effective products are not available in small quantities at garden shops etc. This is particularly true of a number of newer and effective compounds that have appeared on the agricultural market over the past few years.

APPLICATION OF FUNGICIDES

It is also absolutely essential that good spray coverage of the plant is obtained – this includes the under side of the leaves. I realise that small growers in particular often do not have the best of application equipment. However adhering to a few basic rules should ensure reasonable coverage. Adjust the nozzle so that you obtain small, fine droplets which give better coverage than large, coarse droplets. Secondly, spray to the point of leaf