



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The MCG meeting on 19 April unanimously passed the special resolution recommending that the club adopt the new Model Rules for an Incorporated Association, and we have now applied to Consumer Affairs to implement this change. As a result, there will be a few small changes to some of the operations of the group, but overall the changes should all be positive.

Unfortunately, dealing with pests and diseases is commensurate with growing *Clivia*, and so Neil Duncan's presentation on "Plant protection" at the April meeting was enjoyed by the group. Peter Haeusler has volunteered to write up our main meeting topics for the MCG newsletter, so an introduction to that topic is found in this issue. Following Neil's suggestion, I am definitely going to plant more daisies in my garden to attract beneficial insects. This newsletter also reproduces some advice on how to deal with crown rot, which was written by Marilyn Paskert in the U.S.

Members who grow *C. gardenii* should now be enjoying flowers during May and June and hopefully some will be brought to our June meeting, when we should also have more interspecifics available for display. Photos from the April meeting are found on the website, thanks to Yvonne Hargreaves and Erika van der Spuy. We also thank Yvonne for her initiative in supplying some notes on the Display Table, to complement the photos.

Another new feature of the newsletter will be a section on Tips and Tricks. We often share hints at our meetings but will also use the newsletter to share members' suggestions, and of course we invite those unable to attend meetings to submit anything of interest, in addition to photos.

With only a few months before the 2013 CLIVIA EXPO (Saturday, 21 September) takes place, a sub-committee has again been formed to begin the preparations. We thank the following people who have volunteered to join this group: Vu Dang, Brenda Girdlestone, Peter Haeusler (chairperson), Haydn Lomas, Helen Marriott, Di Mathews and Lynn Rawson. By the time this newsletter is sent, the first meeting of the sub-committee will have taken place.

Participants at the regular MCG meetings will be asked to sign the attendance book (for insurance purposes), with Martina Quirk coordinating this task. Quite a few members are now actively helping with the various activities of the club but if anyone has some capacity for assisting in any way, please do let the committee know.

Although it will be winter, there should be ample heating in the hall for our next meeting on Friday 21 June, when Ken Russell from N.S.W will speak on "*Clivia* breeding". Yvonne Hargreaves will also briefly present some of her experiences with growing *Clivia*. The July meeting will take the form of a potting workshop in the large hall. Please do come to these meetings, bring a friend and a plant for display, and something to sell or eat as well.

Helen Marriott

VALE DAVID BEARLIN

Many clivia enthusiasts will be saddened to learn of the death of David Bearlin, owner of the Burwood Clivia Nursery in Pambula, NSW. David passed away on 18th April 2013. Even though he had been struggling with poor health for some time David maintained his enthusiasm for clivias, continuing with his clivia business and indeed producing for sale to

collectors and gardeners alike a 2013 Clivia calendar featuring profiles of some of the most famous growers around the world.

David began his clivia nursery in Burwood, Victoria, in the mid 1990s, and in his later years moved his business to the south coast of New South Wales. He was not a breeder, as such, but rather imported seeds from well-known breeders around the world, as well as buying seeds and plants from growers in Australia. He then made these seeds and plants available to the general public via his nursery, primarily through an online order service. In this way David sought to make both established varieties and new releases available to people who may not otherwise have the contacts or knowledge needed to access these. He conducted surveys to determine among other things what varieties most appealed to people and why. This was important for him from a commercial viewpoint, but it also underscored his background in the social sciences and his desire to better advise people on clivia cultivation.

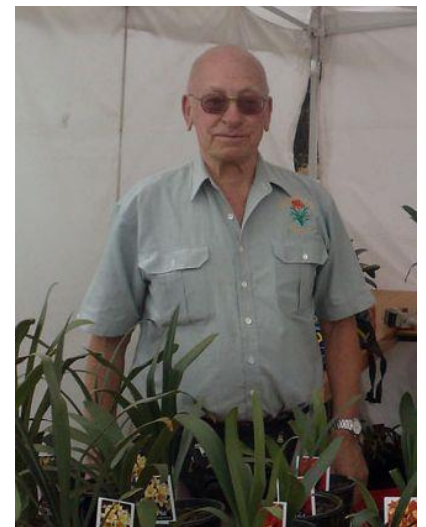


Figure 1 David Bearlin

David was at his most passionate when it came to engaging with 'ordinary members' and addressing



their needs. He had no patience at all for people who he felt were over-concerned with their standing as 'clivia experts'. He was interested in clivia enthusiasts as well as the general gardener, and travelled widely to gardening Expos around the eastern states to promote these plants which he loved so much. David played a key role in formation of the Melbourne Clivia Group, sending a letter to his customers in 2008 inviting them to a meeting (at the church hall the Group still uses), with a view to forming some kind of clivia club.

The clivia world is much poorer for his passing.

Di Mathews and Peter Haeusler



Anderson's Clivias
2013 Seed list available now
Euro peaches, creams & more
Contact Greg 07 4633 2081
Email: apclivias@bigpond.com

MY FAVOURITE CLIVIA

Shimoda Hime Daruma

Vu Dang

My favourite plant in my collection is a Shimoda Hime Daruma. It is a dwarf *Clivia miniata* that has been bred in Japan. I have always had a fascination for these little well-proportioned plants but never thought I'd acquire one anytime soon. It was pleasant surprise when a good mate, Ken Russell, had a three-year old seedling for me. This was amongst my very first batch of clivia plants, and the start of an addiction. I've grown it for the past four years and have immensely enjoyed its

presence. Every now and then it accompanies me at my desk. In 2012 when it decided to bloom, I was actually very apprehensive and not sure whether to be pleased or not. I was afraid my perfectly proportioned Hime Daruma would become distorted by its bloom. As it turned out, she produced two scapes with perfectly proportioned blooms high above the foliage and even managed to maintain her figure afterwards.



Figure 2 Shimoda Hime Daruma



<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Melbourne-Clivia-Group-Inc/130556943692834>

If any member has spare berries, including open/self-pollinated berries, please keep some for CLIVIA EXPO as they are popular gifts for members of the public.

NEXT MEETING
Friday 21 June 7.30pm
Uniting Church
Cnr Blackburn Rd &
Burwood Hwy
Burwood

Clivia breeding -
Ken Russell
Experiences with growing
Clivia - Yvonne Hargreaves

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

19 Jul 2013

Potting workshop

16 Aug 2013

Preparation for CLIVIA EXPO

21 Sep 2013

CLIVIA EXPO (10am-4pm)

18 Oct 2013

Clivia Culture - what, when & how to fertilise - David Francis - Duralite

COMMITTEE

Helen Marriott - President

Vu Dang - Vice President

Coral Aalbers - Secretary

Rae Begg - Treasurer

Lisa Fox - Committee member

Lynn Rawson - Committee member

Melbourne Clivia Group Phone

Number - 0410 929 510

Deadline for next issue -15 July, 2013

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Melbourne Clivia Group Inc.

DISPLAY TABLE APRIL 2013

Yvonne Hargreaves

A small but interesting array of plants on the Display Table greeted us at the April meeting. Very eye-catching was a large tub of a *C. robusta* in flower, belonging to Laurens and Ester Rijke. The tag read "Chizzari" clone. It was a large and strong growing plant, with a striking umbel of pendulous blooms on a tall stem. Robusta is an appropriate name indeed.



Figure 3 *C. robusta* - Laurens Rijke

There were two other plants from Laurens on show, which at first glance seemed to be orange *miniata* flowering out of season. However, further inspection of their tags and an explanation from Laurens revealed that they were his crosses, one between a Multipetal and a 6-petal *miniata*, and the other between an Interspecific and a 6-petal *miniata*. The Interspecific cross had produced a very *miniata* form, with little or no pendulous influence visible.

A pot containing a much daintier plant of *C. caulescens* was exhibited by Helen Marriott. Helen also displayed a beautifully coloured Interspecific from Nakamura's breeding. It was quite a big plant with a full umbel of flowers, coming

from a *miniata* x *caulescens* cross. Because it had so much yellow in the throat of the flowers, Helen felt it had been bred using yellow *miniata*, with the original cross selfed or else crossed again to yellow *miniata*. She commented that Nakamura was noted for using yellow *miniata* in his breeding program for Interspecifics.

TIPS AND TRICKS

Tackling white flies

Lynn Rawson

Listening to the Big Backyard program on 3AW between 8.00am and 10.00am each Saturday and Sunday can be somewhat boring on occasion, with continual questions regarding gall wasps in lemon trees, but every now and then a listener suggestion can come up trumps.



Figure 4 A polystyrene ball

A few weeks ago the on-air conversation related to garden pests that included plagues of **white fly** occurring as the result of hot and damp conditions. A listener phoned in with what seemed to be an ingenious but "take it with a grain of salt" suggestion. Using a polystyrene ball, usually obtained from craft shops such as Spotlight, and placing this on a thin garden stake close to where the white fly problem was

occurring, it was stated that the flies just disappeared after 2-3 days.

Already having a supply of the polystyrene balls from making up Christmas decorations, I gave it a trial in my western courtyard where thousands of white fly were living in an Albany Woolly Bush near some of my clivia. It works.....!!!

MY FAVOURITE CLIVIA

Laurens Rijke

I have always loved interspecifics, especially those from Yoshikazu Nakamura. But of them all, 'Day Dream' has to be my favourite. I acquired a division from him in 2004 and it now grows in a huge pot along with many offsets which are fully mature rhizomes. Last year I recall having about 8 flowers all at once. I particularly love the stunning colours of the flowers. For an interspecific, the semi-pendulous flower is quite large and also open and, in addition, it has quite a broad leaf. Typically it flowers twice a year, often in winter and again in summer or autumn. A photo of its first flowering for me in 2006 is shown here.



Figure 5 'Day Dream'

'Day Dream' is a large robust plant from Nakamura's cross of (orange *miniata* x yellow *miniata*) x (*caulescens* x yellow *miniata*). Nakamura himself also loves this plant and at one time made postcards using a photo of 'Day Dream', which he distributed widely among his Clivia contacts. It also featured on the front cover of a Japanese gardening magazine some years back. Nakamura has used 'Day



Dream' in many further crosses and from it he has of course obtained yellow interspecifics as well as other interspecific hybrids showing a wide range of colours.

Unfortunately, the pot is too heavy for me to move, so I have not been able to bring it to an MCG meeting for the Display Table.

CULTIVATION NOTES - Lisa Fox

At this time of the year the plants have slowed down their growth so I have discontinued the regular applications of liquid fertiliser to all my plants and have topped up the slow release fertiliser which I do twice yearly.

I have found mealy bug to be a problem this year and still have pockets of infestation which I am still treating. I am now trying Eco-oil as previous treatments have not wiped them out. There is hope that the cooler weather will reduce them now.

It is exciting to see some early berries on the plants colouring up. The next month or so should see many berries ripen and take on their beautiful colours.

I stake up any peduncle where the berries appear too heavy and are leaning over.

Beware of rats and mice who love to run off with colourful berries. They like to eat the outer skin and leave little piles of seeds in various places. Recently I noticed what appeared to be little offsets growing in a mature yellow pot. The problem was that the little offsets had pigmented bases and yet the plant in the pot was a yellow. Finally it dawned on me that these were little seedlings that had grown in this pot as a result of mice leaving a little packet of seeds and I must have missed it.

HARVESTING BERRIES & PREPARING SEED

Helen Marriott

Over the coming months, many growers of *Clivia* will harvest their berries and then prepare seeds for sowing, swapping, giving away or selling. This is a time of year which I enjoy as it allows me to at least dream about the future outcomes of crosses which I have made.

In recent weeks I have harvested some of the interspecific berries which were pollinated between June to August last year, starting with the *caulescens* interspecific hybrids, followed by the *nobilis/cyrtanthiflora* and *gardenii* interspecific hybrids as these latter types take a little longer to mature. I usually cut off the upper part of the peduncle (flower stem) which holds the head of berries. At this stage the berries may be still green or may be just starting to turn colour (or have turned colour if they were pollinated much earlier). I leave these in a container inside the house for a couple of weeks or until I am ready to peel them. During this time they often change colour and also become easier to peel.



Figure 6 Interspecific berries

Because I tend to pollinate one *Clivia* with several or more pollen parents (often drawing on my frozen supply of pollen), I mark the pedicel behind each pollinated flower with lines (used as codes for the crosses I make), after which I use coloured nylon cables ties if I make further crosses on the same umbel. I make these marks with an Artline garden marker, which I also use when writing plant

labels. I keep a computer file record of my crosses and also tie a label on the peduncle with the details of the parent plants, date of pollination, number of the cross and code on the pedicel (eg one mark, two marks, coloured tie etc).

As an example in June 2012 I crossed a *C. miniata* x *C. caulescens* seed (or pod) parent with four other pollen parents (two other interspecifics and two *C. miniata*). Of these crosses, only two actually set seed. Berries from one of these crosses are shown in Fig.7 here. Rather unusually for an interspecific in particular, none of the other flowers were selfed or open pollinated.



Figure 7 Marks on pedicel to code the cross

Peeling the berries is an enjoyable evening activity and I place the peeled seed of each cross in a recycled plastic yoghurt container, with a label. I then soak these seeds in water (1 litre of water & 1 teaspoon of Sunlight liquid detergent) for two hours, after which I wash them under running water and place them back in the emptied container on white paper towels to dry for a few days.

By the time I have completed the preparation of the interspecific seed, the *C. miniata* berries will be waiting for similar treatment. I know that some people leave their berries on the plant for up to a year or even more, but I believe that *C. miniata* seeds only require 6.5 months to reach maturity, even though I tend to leave them on for longer.



PLANT PROTECTION: MANAGING PESTS AND DISEASES

Peter Haeusler

We were very fortunate in having Mr Neil Duncan from the Northern Melbourne Institute of TAFE Horticultural Campus, Fairfield, come along to our April meeting and give a talk on common insect pests and diseases. The following summary notes have been compiled from Neil's talk.

Insect pests

- **Aphids.** Small 2–4 mm long, soft-bodied insects which vary in colour from green to yellow and black. They often cluster on young shoots and flower buds or underneath leaves. Thrips attack fruit trees, roses, chrysanthemums and other ornamentals, along with a wide range of vegetables. Large infestations can develop in a few days, numbers multiplying rapidly in warm weather. Apart from damage to new growth aphids also transmit virus diseases so control is important. Aphids excrete a substance called honeydew, which in turn provides an environment on which sooty mould fungus grows.



Figure 8 Neil Duncan

Check plants weekly in warm weather so that aphids can be controlled when populations are relatively small. Look out for natural predators such as ladybirds and parasitic wasps. The ladybird larvae - which look like tiny bird droppings - are voracious eaters of aphids. There is a diverse range of controls available, from the more environmentally-sensitive to harsher chemicals.

- **Mealy bugs.** Long-tailed and normal short-tailed - the former are a particular problem in clivias where they aggregate between the new leaves at the centre of the plant and under mature leaves. Unfortunately broader-leaved clivia forms seem to be even more attractive as homes! As with aphids, mealy bugs are sucking insects, which soon swell to large populations in warm, humid weather, damaging new leaves in particular and transmitting fungal and other diseases in the process.

Eco-control via ladybirds (as above). Chemical controls include Confidor. In the case of small infestations you can simply squash them, and using warm water with a dash of kitchen detergent wipe clean infected leaves.

- **Scale.** There are many different types of scale, some of which are host specific (e.g. rose scale), while others attack a variety of hosts (e.g. white wax scale found on gardenias and citrus), but essentially there are two main groups of scale insects, hard scale and soft scale. Both forms spend most of their lives as immobile adults under a coating, sucking the sap from stalks, leaves and stems. They can be found on the top side or underside of leaves and on stems or small branches. Once again it is through their sucking activity that scale can easily transmit viruses.

There are various oil-based products on the market which are effective in controlling most common forms of scale.

- **Thrips** are 0.5mm - 15 mm long and range in colour from white to yellow to black. They attack the flowers, fruit and foliage of a variety of plants from roses and azaleas, to vegetables like tomatoes and beans, and fruit trees. In contrast to the above insects, thrips feed by rasping or scraping the surface of cells (of leaves and flowers) and then sucking up the contents. Damage from thrips includes mottling and yellowing of leaves due to loss of plant nutrition (scraping of the green tissue results in the yellowing or mottling effect). In azaleas this presents as the silvery effect that you will be familiar with. Thrips also leave black blobs - their faeces - on the underside of leaves, a good tell-tale sign that the problem insect is in fact thrips! Other symptoms include browning on petals and fruit, and flower drop. In severe infestations the leaves, new shoots and flowers become deformed. Thrips also spread plant viruses.

Again a wide range of controls is available, from the eco-friendly through to more conventional chemical applications.



- **Caterpillars.** Well-known to all gardeners! The lily borer caterpillar is a problem with clivias, burrowing as it does into the base of the plant and if not detected early can result in the loss of the plant. In Australia, lily borers are mainly confined to the warmer reaches of Queensland and New South Wales.

Clivia enthusiasts in Victoria still need to be vigilant as the smaller green caterpillars can do a surprising amount of damage particularly among younger clivias (up to 2yrs). In such cases they can soon damage leaves and indeed eat out the centre leaves resulting in possible loss of the plant particularly if rot sets into the damaged centre.

At the top of the control mechanisms is vigilance! Regularly look over your younger plants in particular and keep an eye out for those tell-tale signs – the leaves webbed together or the dust-like residue that you will see around the smaller centre leaves in particular. From there on you can hit them with one of the eco-sensitive treatments which targets caterpillars (you will need a different product to what you use on sucking insects) OR you can simply squash them...which is always rather satisfying!

- **Fungus gnats.** Small (2-3mm) mosquito-like insect which likes moist conditions and tends to live near the soil surface. Damage is caused by the larvae eating the roots of plants, including seedlings.

For a simple control try the yellow sticky sheets (about 100mm X 250mm) that can be purchased in small packs from home hardware stores (garden pest control sections). These may be aimed at trapping thrips (the sheets can be located indoors or outdoors) but are extremely effective in your propagation box at trapping these insects.

- **Spider mites** are generally pale to darker yellow in colour, although in the winter months can become quite red. Like thrips, spider mites rasp the plant surface and suck up the material, resulting in a mottling effect on leaves. They are most active under dry conditions.
- **Nematodes** are microscopic worm-like insects. While some nematodes cause problems the majority are in fact very beneficial. Affected plants will lose leaf colour and plants will lack vitality. Treatment is generally via application of appropriate chemicals to the soil around the plant. However care must be taken so as not to cause more harm than good through destroying good nematodes. For this reason seek professional advice if a nematode problem is suspected.

Beneficial insects

- **Lacewings** (which are different from the Azalea lace bug) are voracious eaters of other insects, both good and bad!
- **Ladybirds** – see earlier comments.
- **Wasps** - some will attack scale, aphids.

Insecticides

- **Mavrik** - broad spectrum synthetic pyrethroid for chewing and sucking insects, also mites. Contact application – needs to be sprayed onto the insects or surface of affected leaves. Insects can build up resistance so use perhaps two times and then change to an alternative.
- **Malathion** – broad spectrum organophosphate. Older type of chemical control - take care not to over-use it (i.e. alternate with other products).
- **Confidor** – a relatively new systemic insecticide which targets sucking insects such as aphids, mealy bugs, scale, thrips, and whitefly on ornamentals and vegetables. Confidor is absorbed through the foliage and moves throughout the plant to control insect pests, i.e. works from the inside out! Widely recommended in the control of long-tailed mealy bug (but note the stronger application rate required as per instructions).





- **Pyrethrum** - controls a wide range of insect pests on vegetables, flowers and ornamentals. Based on the natural pyrethrum daisy extract. Low toxic.
- **Natrasoap** - is a new generation broad-spectrum insecticide. It is a contact spray which is effective against a wide range of insect pests including aphids, mites, leafhopper, thrips, and whitefly. It is nil residual, making it environmentally safe.
- **Pest oil** - petroleum-based oil (has replaced White Oil) for control of citrus leaf miner, scales, mites, mealy bug, aphids and white fly on, for example, fruit trees and ornamentals. Works by smothering insects. Low toxic.
- **Eco-oil** - vegetable-based and hence environmentally friendly. Organic miticide and insecticide which controls a range of insects including scale, aphids, two-spotted mite, whitefly and citrus leaf miner. Safe for use on vegetables. Also safe for beneficial insects like bees, ladybeetles and earthworms.
- **Dipel** - a non-toxic, natural caterpillar control.
- **Success**. Controls a range of insects, especially chewing insects like caterpillars on fruit, vegetables and ornamentals. Potentially useful in controlling insects that may have become resistant to other insecticides. Non-residual, broken down by sunlight and soil microbes.
- **Beat-a-bug**. Ingredients include chilli, garlic and pyrethrum; more of a repellent.
- **Neem oil** is a naturally occurring pesticide found in seeds from the neem tree. Neem oil is practically non-toxic to birds, animals and bees.



Fungicides

- **Mancozeb** - used to protect many fruit crops, vegetables and flowers (including clivias) from a wide spectrum of fungal diseases.
- **Kocide** is a new generation garden fungicide designed to protect plants from fungal and bacterial diseases including black spot, leaf curl, and downy mildew.
- **Liquid copper** - a broad-spectrum fungicide for control of a wide range of diseases on fruit, vegetables and ornamentals.
- **Fongarid** - is a systemic fungicide that controls damping off and root diseases caused by Pythium and Phytophthora fungi in ornamental flowers, shrubs and trees.
- **Sulphur** - one of the oldest garden remedies which has multiple uses in the garden. Dusting grade sulphur can be used to control foliar fungi or powdery mildew.
- **Triforene** - a systemic fungicide which acts as both a preventative and a curative, destroying diseases already in the plant and preventing disease infestations.
- **Eco-fungicide** - organic fungicide for the control of powdery mildew, black spot and rust in many plants. It attacks existing fungal infections and prevents new spores from germinating. Eco-fungicide can be mixed with Eco-oil to create a two-in-one organic insecticide and fungicide.



CROWN ROT RESCUE

Marilyn Paskert

Sooner or later it is bound to happen: You find a plant that has yellowing outer leaves or has fallen over. When you look closer the rhizome (base) of the plant is brown and mushy and smells bad. This is crown rot, a bacterial rot that will destroy the entire base of your plant, killing it. If you find the rot before the rhizome is entirely consumed you may be able to save it. Is it worth it? If you decide to rescue the plant it will be *many* years before you have a blooming size plant again but chances are you will have more than one plant. You have to decide if the plant is worth saving. (Please see the notes on the next page to accompany the following photographs)





- A. This photo is to show you what the leaves look like. Outer leaves are turning yellow.
- B. If you pry open the leaves you will see the tell-tale brown rot at the base of the leaves. Sometimes the rot is on the side so you will see that some side leaves are affected but not the center. The second scenario is easier to repair, as you can just cut away the rotten part and treat the wound with hydrogen peroxide.
- C. & D. The plant in the photo has the classic base rot right in the center. The rhizome's tissue is pudding-like and smells bad. You have to remove all the soft brownish rot. Scoop it out with a spoon or cut the top with a knife. If the rot has not extended to the base of the outer leaves please leave them. They will help nourish the stump that is left.

Here the rot has all been removed. No leaves on this plant could be saved. Remove any roots that have died. The plant in the photo has many roots. This is a good candidate to be rescued. If there are very few roots and no leaves it is more difficult for the plant to recover.

- E. & F. I submerge the top of the rhizome in hydrogen peroxide, the 3% solution which is common in USA (and also Australian) stores. Leave it there for 2 minutes. The hydrogen peroxide will bubble on the open tissue. After the 2 minute treatment set your plant on its roots and let it dry out for a day. If you don't have peroxide you can use household bleach (6% sodium hypochlorite) and dilute it to 1 part in ten (1 tablespoon bleach, 9 tablespoons water.) This ends up making a 0.6% sodium hypochlorite solution. Another alternative is not to dip the top in anything but rub some sulfur on the open wound.

Plant the clivia base in well-draining soil. I use a lot of coconut husk chips in the mix. Plant so that the roots are covered but all of the rhizome above the roots is exposed to the air and light. I keep these plants in the house on a windowsill. Your soil mix should be so well draining that you can't possibly saturate the soil. It is ok to let the mix dry out a little between watering. Now you have to be patient. It takes 4 to 6 months for new plants to emerge.

- G. Here is a rhizome with newly emerging plants. This rhizome has a hole in it because the rot had extended down to the roots on 1/3 of the rhizome. It also shows you how badly rotted a base can be but still be rescued.
- H. Here are some happy crown rot survivors. As you can see you often get more than just one new emerging plant!

This is the way I rescue plants from crown rot but how do we to prevent it in the first place? Obviously I don't know all the answers but I have learned this the hard way:

1. When it is hot outside and if the fertilizer has a lot of nitrogen in it, try to keep it out of the crowns of your plants. Adult plants don't need as much nitrogen as seedlings anyway. Nitrogen encourages vegetative growth, but unfortunately it also encourages the growth of bacteria.
2. If you spray for an infestation of insects such as mealy bugs and where there are a lot of them in the crown around the new leaves, the mass of dead insects can start rot. The damage they created also allows rot to enter the plant. Now, if I find a plant like that, I spray the dead insects off with plain water.
3. Use well aerated soil, since hot wet conditions contribute to bacterial growth.

Please, if you know other ways to reduce crown rot share it. You can do this on the Clivia Enthusiast Group on Yahoo or the Clivia Forum. Best wishes for successful rescues!

With thanks to Marilyn Paskert for granting permission to utilise this article.



MCG TRADING TABLE GUIDELINES

1. A trading table will be set up at meetings for members wishing to buy or sell clivia plants, seedlings, seeds or pollen, thereby facilitating access to materials difficult to obtain elsewhere.
2. The sales will take place at the end of the main meeting component, from around 9:15 during supper time. Cash only will be accepted.
3. The items for sale may be brought in and placed on the table(s) designated by the Trading Table sign prior to 7:30 or else kept outside and brought inside when the trading table starts.
4. The trading table will be managed by MCG's Trading Table Manager, Lynn Rawson. Those selling stock are expected to help Lynn and be available to give advice to potential buyers when the stock is being sold.
5. Any seller who wishes to bring items for sale to a meeting should submit the Trading Table form to the Manager, either in advance or on the night. This form will include the number of items for sale, price and plant description. Alternatively, this information can be telephoned to the Manager by those without internet access, but the form must then be completed upon arrival.
6. Sellers are requested to label all materials for sale with the correct botanical names, where known. The materials should also be free of pests and diseases.
7. In accordance with normal garden club procedures, a commission of 10% will be payable on each item sold on that occasion; the balance of the sales will be paid to the seller on the night. Unsold items should be claimed by the sellers.
8. The product being sold or exchanged is the responsibility of the seller, and is in no way the responsibility of the MCG or committee.
9. Since clivia are highly variable, it is important for buyers to understand the principle of "buyer beware".
10. Sales will only be available at the meetings.
11. Sellers who will not be present at the meetings should contact Lynn Rawson in advance and follow the guidelines outlined here for the trading table. Unsold items will be returned at the seller's expense.
12. If sellers do not want to go through the trading table, instead they can place an advertisement in the newsletter. Members may submit up to 5 lines free of charge in the classified section, with a boxed ad costing \$5 per issue and \$20 for advertising in the 6 annual issues. Members can then contact the sellers directly. Note that newsletters are issued bimonthly.
13. It is important that we keep the venue clean and all sellers are expected to assist in this regard and to thoroughly clean up at the end of the night. A ban of 6 to 12 months may be placed on a seller who does not abide by this rule. In the worst case, we may have to discontinue the Trading Table if this condition is not adhered to strictly by all.
14. Those members who wish to utilise this opportunity to sell are also expected to take part in other club activities, eg bringing a plant for display, contributing a substantial plant for the raffle and/or participating in some of the public events of MCG.
15. Donations of items for sale will be gratefully accepted.