

C. nobilis

C. miniata





C. mirabilis

AN INTRODUCTION TO CLIVIA



C. gardenii



C. caulescens



C. robusta

Presentation Prepared by

Gary Conquest

2021



AGENDA

- How The Species Clivia Was Named Clivia
- Describing The Six Clivia Species: Habitats, Leaves, Flowers and Seeds
- Variation in Clivia Flowers and Leaves
- How to Grow Clivia Conditions, Seeds, Offsets and Common Pests & Diseases
- Clivia-Related Information & Some Resources for Clivia



HOW THE SPECIES WAS NAMED ... CLIVIA!

HOW THE SPECIES WAS NAMED CLIVIA

- William J. Burchell was recorded in September of 1815 as being the first person to make a scientific collection of Clivia (C. nobilis) in the wild of the Eastern Cape of South Africa
- In the early 1820s, James Bowie, a Kew gardener and botanical collector, gathered plants from this area and sent them to England
- In October of 1828, Kew botanist and horticulturist John Lindley described C. nobilis and named it after Lady Florentine Clive, Duchess of Northumberland.





Kly-vee-ah vs. Klih-vee-ah – Both are Used – It's Personal Preference















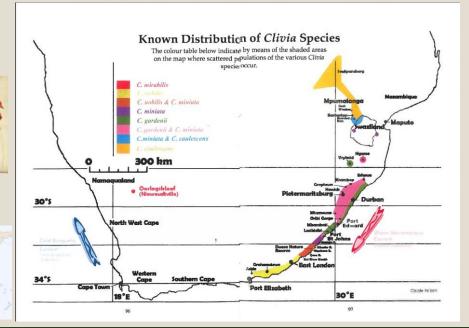


DESCRIPTION AND HABITAT

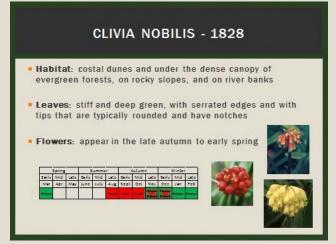
- Shade growing, evergreen belonging to the Amaryllis family
- Strap shaped leaves arranged in two ranks with thick tuberous roots (does not form a bulb, however)

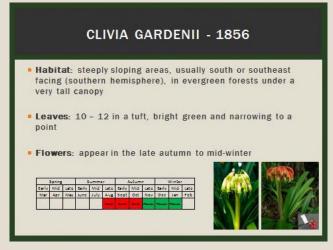


- Flowers typically have six colored tepals (petals and sepals) along with six stamens (and a stigma)
- Flowers are born in clusters on an umbel on top of a flower stalk called a peduncle
- Seeds contained in a fleshy pod, usually colored red or yellow, that mature in ~9 months

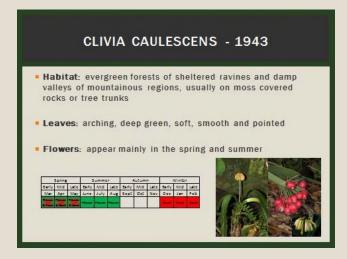


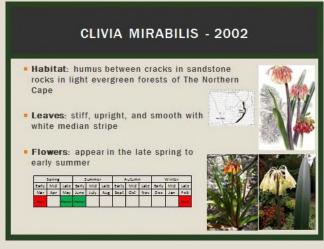
THE SIX CLIVIA SPECIES

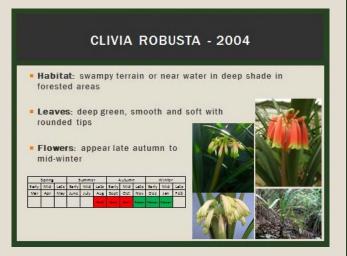












TYPICAL TIMING OF FLOWERING AND SEED MATURING FOR CLIVIA SPECIES

Season>		Spring		S	Summe	r	P	Autumn			Winter		
Timing>	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	
Month>	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
C. miniata	Flower								Seed	Seed		Flower	
C. caulescens	Flower & Seed		Flower & Seed	Flower	Flower	Flower				Seed	Seed	Seed	
C. mirabilis	Seed		Flower	Flower								Seed	
C. gardenii						Seed	Seed	Seed	Flower	Flower	Flower		
C. Robusta						Seed	Seed	Seed	Flower	Flower	Flower		
C. nobilis	Flower					Seed	Seed	Seed		Flower & Seed	Flower	Flower	

- Shor test Flowering Season: C. miniata & C. mirabilis
- Longest Flowering Season: C. nobilis & C. caluescens
- Species Flowering: typically anytime except early to mid-autumn
- Species Seed Maturing: typically anytime except early to mid-summer

THE SIX CLIVIA SPECIES















VARIATION IN CLIVIA FLOWERS AND LEAVES



ORANGE, ORANGE-RED, & RED

Typical color family across all the species

Orange- red is the common color seen in Clivia miniata

True pumpkin orange is not as common as many believe

True red is not that common, either



YELLOW AND CREAM

Can be found across all the species.

At one point, a ver y rare color

The "it" color for several decades due to its rarity

Good creams can be mistaken for "white"

Pure, true white does not exist, yet ...



GREEN THROAT

These are not rare, but not common either

You can find them, but you still have to consciously look for them

They often appear with darker colored flowers, but not exclusively



"GREEN"

The current "it" flower of the star t of the 21st Century

These are typically yellow and cream flowers with a significant amount of green on the flower that goes beyond just the throat

Other forms, however, do exist



SOLID & NONPATTERNED PASTEL COLORS

Typically apricot, peach, salmon, and pink shades

Peaches had their "it" moment in the late 1990 s to early 2000 s

Clear shades in these colors are still relatively hard to find, especially apricot and pink



PATTERNED & NON-SOLID PASTEL COLORS

Typically large throats, ghosts, watercolors, edged, and picottee

Watercolors had their "it" moment in the 1990s

Patterning and var ying degree of color in the throat are some of the typical active traits for breeding



UNUSUAL FLOWER FORMS

Typically spiders, keeled, and multi-tepaled

Multi- tepals are commonly called "multi-petals"

Muti- tepals are also having their "it" moment in the late 2010 s

This is another trait for which there is quite a bit of active breeding



INTER-SPECIFICS

Crosses
between
members of the
species

The most common is a cross between Clivia miniata and another species

Very fertile ground for breeding with much room to cover



LEAF VARIEGA-TION AND LEAF FORM

Variegation typically manifests itself both horizontally and vertically

The forms typically focus on smaller, wider leaves

Veining is another popular form that causes both convex and concave areas on leaves



SPECIMEN PLANTS

Typically a larger pot of Clivia miniata

Can make a for a spectacular setting both inside and out

Seem to be much more common in The United States than other par ts of the world



IN THE LAND-SCAPE

Quite commonly seen outside in Southern California

Easily overlooked, if not in bloom

Clivias grow where grass doesn't...

HOW TO GROW CLIVIA – CONDITIONS, SEEDS, OFFSETS AND TAGS

HOW TO GROW CLIVIA – CONDITIONS BLOOMING

- Typically like being root bound in pots with well draining, lower pH (5.5 6.5) soil ... just be careful to not overwater, as they don't like to be waterlogged ... drench them and let the soil dry out between watering. They are gross feeders, so fertilize often!
- Thrive in dappled shade or indirect, bright light they can take early morning and late afternoon sun pretty well, but cannot take direct sunlight nor freezing temperatures for prolonged periods of time
- Generally, when a plant produces it's first 12 or so leaves, it needs a period of rest (below 55F for about 5 weeks) to force a bloom thereafter, blooms typically come after every 4 leaves pushed, but they still need the period of rest to do so. From setting seed to first flower is typically 4 to 6 years under typical outdoors growing conditions. It can be 2 to 3 years being "pushed" indoors with continuous heat and light.



HOW TO GROW CLIVIA – SEEDS, OFFSETS, AND TAGS

Starting Seeds



... remove seeds from the pod, taking all the "skin" off each of the shiny marble-sized seeds...



... place seeds in moist, sterile environment to germinate ...



... seeds will form first leaves and roots based on energy stored in seed pot ... enjoy your seedlings ...



Propagation from Offsets & A Word About Tags



... remove from pot, untangle and/or cut roots...



... break apart, if offset has sufficient roots ...



Treat with fungicide, let dry, and plant!

Permanent Marker Fades!



Use lead and grease pencils and keep detailed records.



HOW TO GROW CLIVIA – COMMON PESTS & DISEASES

Common Pests

- **Amaryllis Borer Moth** − larvae (caterpillars) bore down into the leaves and destroy the corum (vegetative base)
- Mealy Bugs − hide towards the base of the plant and on the leaves and disfigure the leaves



Mealy Bugs

Common Diseases

- Fungal Infections appear with cooler temperatures and overwatering
- Rust appears with high humidity and lack of ventilation



Rust

CLIVIA-RELATED INFORMATION & RESOURCES FOR CLIVIA

CLIVIA-RELATED INFORMATION



MonClive Clivias







www.cliviaforum.co.za



www.cliviasociety.com





Membership includes the annual "Clivia Yearbook" and Quarterly (or so) "Clivia News"



www.cliviasociety.com/clivia-register/

RESOURCES FOR CLIVIA

- Most nurseries have at least orange C. miniata and, sometimes, yellow C. miniata for sale, especially when they boom in August, September & October.
- Commercial growers usually have orange and yellow C. miniata, as well as other colors.





Private individuals will often sell offsets, seeds, and even a plant!





Some thoughts about buying Clivia on eBay:

- Read listings carefully, including seller feedback;
- Typically, reputable sellers will provide good photos and descriptions of items for sale;
- Purchasing plants and seeds from outside the US requires an import permit; and ...
- · There's no such thing as a blue clivia ... yet!

APPENDIX

The Six Species



MISSION OF MONCLIVE CLIVIAS & DISCLAIMER

MonClive Clivias Mission:

"MonClive Clivias promotes education and develops knowledge regarding the planting, cultivating, plant breeding, growing, showing, care, feeding, watering, nutrition, treatment and disease prevention of all varieties, relatives, and derivatives of the Clivia plant."

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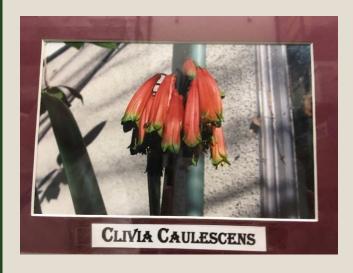
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THE SIX CLIVIA SPECIES













CLIVIA NOBILIS - 1828

- Habitat: costal dunes and under the dense canopy of evergreen forests, on rocky slopes, and on river banks
- Leaves: stiff and deep green, with serrated edges and with tips that are typically rounded and have notches
- Flowers: appear in the late autumn to early spring

Spring			Summer			A	Autumi	n	Winter		
Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Flower					Seed	Seed	Seed	Flower & Seed	Flower & Seed	Flower	Flower







CLIVIA GARDENII - 1856

Habitat: steeply sloping areas, usually south or southeast facing (southern hemisphere), in evergreen forests under a very tall canopy

Leaves: 10 - 12 in a tuft, bright green and narrowing to a point

Flowers: appear in the late autumn to mid-winter

Spring			S	iumme	er	P	Autumi	า	,	Winter	
Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
					Seed	Seed	Seed	Flower	Flower	Flower	





CLIVIA MINIATA - 1864

Habitat: under tree cover, often growing on well-draining slopes of the forest floor that is rich with leaf mold

Leaves: strappy, deep green and usually not more than 50

mm wide

Flowers: appear in the late winter to early spring and are presented well above the leaves

Spring			Summer			P	Autumi	า	Winter		
Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Flower								Seed	Seed		Flower



CLIVIA CAULESCENS - 1943

Habitat: evergreen forests of sheltered ravines and damp valleys of mountainous regions, usually on moss covered rocks or tree trunks

Leaves: arching, deep green, soft, smooth and pointed

Flowers: appear mainly in the spring and summer

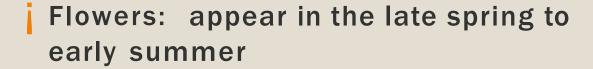
Spring			S	umme	r	A	Autumi	า	,	Winter	
Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Flower & Seed	Flower &Seed	Flower & Seed	Flower	Flower	Flower				Seed	Seed	Seed



CLIVIA MIRABILIS - 2002

Habitat: humus between cracks in sandstone rocks in light evergreen forests of The Northern Cape

Leaves: stiff, upright, and smooth with white median stripe



Spring			S	iumme	er	P	Autumi	า	Winter		
Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Seed		Flower	Flower								Seed









CLIVIA ROBUSTA - 2004

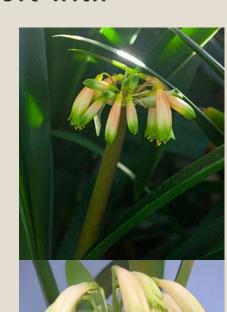
Habitat: swampy terrain or near water in deep shade in forested areas

Leaves: deep green, smooth and soft with

rounded tips

Flowers: appear late autumn to mid-winter

Spring			S	umme	r	F	Autumi	า	Winter		
Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late	Early	Mid	Late
Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
					Seed	Seed	Seed	Flower	Flower	Flower	

























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