

## EP CLIVIA CLUB SHOW 16 & 17 September 2017 Entry Form

Name.....Tel: (Home).....Cell: .....Signature.....

| Sec   | Class  | Qty | Club use |
|---|--|-----|----------|
| 1   | Miniata Red - Standard tepal                   |     |          |
| 2   | Miniata Red - Broad tepal                      |     |          |
| 3   | Miniata Dark Orange - Standard tepal           |     |          |
| 4   | Miniata Dark Orange – Broad tepal              |     |          |
| 5   | Miniata Orange – Standard tepal                |     |          |
| 6   | Miniata Orange – Broad tepal                   |     |          |
| 7   | Miniata Light Orange – Standard tepal          |     |          |
| 8   | Miniata Light Orange – Broad tepal             |     |          |
| 9   | Miniata Dark Yellow – Standard tepal           |     |          |
| 10  | Miniata Dark Yellow – Broad tepal              |     |          |
| 11  | Miniata Yellow – Standard tepal                |     |          |
| 12  | Miniata Yellow – Broad tepal                   |     |          |
| 13  | Miniata Light Yellow - Standard tepal          |     |          |
| 14  | Miniata Light Yellow - Broad tepal             |     |          |
| 15  | Miniata Pink – Standard tepal                  |     |          |
| 16  | Miniata Pink – Broad tepal                     |     |          |
| 17  | Miniata Apricot - Standard tepal               |     |          |
| 18  | Miniata Apricot - Broad tepal                  |     |          |
| 19  | Miniata Salmon - Standard tepal                |     |          |
| 20  | Miniata Salmon - Broad tepal                   |     |          |
| 21  | Miniata Dark Peach - Standard tepal            |     |          |
| 22  | Miniata Dark Peach - Broad tepal               |     |          |
| 23  | Miniata Peach - Standard tepal                 |     |          |
| 24  | Miniata Peach - Broad tepal                    |     |          |
| 25  | Miniata Light Peach - Standard tepal           |     |          |
| 26  | Miniata Light Peach - Broad tepal              |     |          |
| 27  | Miniata Green - Standard tepal                 |     |          |
| 28  | Miniata Green - Broad tepal                    |     |          |
| 29  | Miniata Red with Green Throat – Standard tepal |     |          |
| 30  | Miniata Red with Green Throat - Broad tepal    |     |          |
| <b>Please refer to attached guide on definitions and pictures</b> |  |     |          |

| Sec | Class  | Qty | Club use |
|-----|--|-----|----------|
| 31  | Miniata Dark Orange with Green Throat - Standard tepal     |     |          |
| 32  | Miniata Dark Orange with Green Throat - Broad tepal        |     |          |
| 33  | Miniata Orange with Green Throat - Standard tepal          |     |          |
| 34  | Miniata Orange with Green Throat - Broad tepal             |     |          |
| 35  | Miniata Bronze/Brick with Green Throat - Standard tepal    |     |          |
| 36  | Miniata Bronze/Brick with Green Throat - Broad tepal       |     |          |
| 37  | Miniata Yellow with Green Throat - Standard tepal          |     |          |
| 38  | Miniata Yellow with Green Throat - Broad tepal             |     |          |
| 39  | Miniata Pink with Green Throat - Standard tepal            |     |          |
| 40  | Miniata Pink with Green Throat - Broad tepal               |     |          |
| 41  | Miniata Apricot with Green Throat - Standard tepal         |     |          |
| 42  | Miniata Apricot with Green Throat - Broad tepal            |     |          |
| 43  | Miniata Salmon with Green Throat - Standard tepal          |     |          |
| 44  | Miniata Salmon with Green Throat - Broad tepal             |     |          |
| 45  | Miniata Peach with Green Throat - Standard tepal           |     |          |
| 46  | Miniata Peach with Green Throat - Broad tepal              |     |          |
| 47  | Miniata Any other colour with Green Throat- Standard tepal |     |          |
| 48  | Miniata Any other colour with Green Throat- Broad tepal    |     |          |
| 49  | Miniata Appleblossom like - Standard tepal                 |     |          |
| 50  | Miniata Appleblossom like - Broad tepal                    |     |          |
| 51  | Miniata Ghost/Water colour - Standard tepal                |     |          |
| 52  | Miniata Ghost/Water colour - Broad tepal                   |     |          |
| 53  | Miniata Bi Colour - Standard tepal                         |     |          |
| 54  | Miniata Bi Colour - Broad tepal                            |     |          |
| 55  | Miniata Two-Tone - Standard tepal                          |     |          |
| 56  | Miniata Two-Tone - Broad tepal                             |     |          |
| 57  | Miniata Bitonal - Standard tepal                           |     |          |
| 58  | Miniata Bitonal - Broad tepal                              |     |          |
| 59  | Miniata Splash - Standard tepal                            |     |          |
| 60  | Miniata Splash - Broad tepal                               |     |          |
| 61  | Miniata Picotee  |     |          |



## **Clivia Society Show entry form, help guide and definitions.**

The standards included below are for the ideal plants on a show:

There may be a relaxation of the following show standards should the Show Manager so wish.

*The description of any show should be clearly defined.*

*The September shows, in South Africa, should be advertised as 'Clivia Shows' and so include Clivia foliage plants and all the other Clivia species. The shows are not usually limited to Clivia miniata flowering plants, unless so desired.*

*Should the show description be a 'Clivia Show' and thus allow all Clivia species and interspecifics to be benched, any plant on the show bench may win the 'Best on Show' award.*

### **Requirements to enter a plant:**

- 1) All exhibitors should be paid up members of their respective clubs or a member of a constituent club of the Clivia Society.
- 2) All exhibits entered on the show tables must be owned by the exhibitor.
- 3) Judges, partaking in the judging of the plants, may not enter plants on the show bench.
- 4) The judges responsible for the assessment of the show plants may not be interfered with prior to or during the judging process.
- 5) The judges' decisions are final and no changes will be permitted in any way after the finalisation of the judging.
- 6) The responsibility of entering a plant in a particular class is the responsibility of the entrant. Advice may be requested at the benching table from the judges present who are helping with the benching of the plants. These judges will not take part in the judging of the show plants.
- 7) All entrants will be provided with a suitable entry card and a holder. On this is written the details of the Group, Section and Class. The reverse side includes details of the owner.
- 8) No evidence of the entrants' name may appear on the outer surface of this folded card.
- 9) A number or means of identifying the pot as belonging to a particular entrant will also be provided. This number is important for the de-benching at the end of the show.
- 10) Plants should show no evidence of disease or pest infestation, past or present.
- 11) Any leaves with small brown markings which are not evidence of an active disease will be allowed, but will be penalised.
- 12) All plants should be cleaned and free of damage to any part of the plant.
- 13) Once the plant has been entered on to the show bench, the plant is under the control of the Show Manager. The plant may thus not be moved once placed in position, unless the Show Manager becomes aware of a disease or pest present on the plant. In such an event the plant will be removed from the show area.

- 14) If there is a class description for a particular plant, then the plant must be entered in that category or class.
- 15) *Judges may not move a plant into a different category unless they unanimously decide, together with the Show Manager and entrant, if available, that the plant is in the incorrect class.*
- 16) All exhibits entered on the show bench are made at the risk of the exhibitor.
- 17) The Club will ensure adequate security for the show plants, but will not be held responsible for any damage or loss to/of the show plants.
- 18) Movement of the plants for photographic reasons may be allowed by the Show Manager.
- 19) The moving of the plant will be carried out by show officials; however, a request may be made to the owner to move the plant.
- 20) The photographing of plants will only take place once the judging of the relevant plants has been completed.
- 21) No plant may be removed from the show tables prior to de-benching.
- 22) When the plant is de-benched at the end of the show, each plant shall be checked out against the numbers allocated at the time of benching by a club official to ensure that all plants collected are allocated to the correct owner.

## **Standards of Judging:**

When the plant on the show bench is assessed, the whole plant is considered. This would include the condition of the pot in which the plant is placed.

Other factors which are considered are the balance, grooming and overall symmetry.

*N.B. When assessing a particular plant in a category on the show bench, the description of the class/category is the most important factor in assessing whether the plant entered, is complying with the class description.*

The following items cover the important aspects when assessing a plant on the Show Bench:

### **Plant containers**

- 1) All plants should be in suitable plastic pots of an appropriate size. A suggestion of one third pot to two thirds plant height is pleasing to the eye.
- 2) Plastic bags are not permitted for the display of plants on the show table.
- 3) The soil of the plant must be weed-free and covered with an appropriate medium.
- 4) The pots must be clean and unmarked to ensure there is no way in which to identify the pot as belonging to a particular entrant.
- 5) Ideally all pots should be of the same colour plastic so that a particular colour or size is not recognizable as belonging to a certain exhibitor.
- 6) The size of the pot used, depends on the size of the plant, to ensure the correct proportion of the plant to pot size.
- 7) No ceramic pots are permitted.
- 8) Each plant will have a plant tray under the pot, preferably the same colour as the pot.

### **The Ideal Umbel**

- 1) Plants with an offset present are permissible and will not lead to disqualification. The presence of the offset, depending on the size of the offset, may upset the balance and symmetry of the plant and so may not be as appealing as plants without offsets.
- 2) The presence of a second umbel present on a plant in the single flowering category: Here the better of the two umbels should be indicated to be

judged. While the second umbel may be spent or inferior and detract from the overall balance and form of the plant, the entry will not be disqualified. The entry may be penalised should the second bloom detract in any way from the primary bloom.

- 3) The anthers (pollen) of the flowers may not be removed prior to the exhibition of the plant and no pollen removal is allowed while the plants are on the exhibition tables.
- 4) An umbel must have at least 75 percent of the flowers open to qualify as a flowering plant.
- 5) The umbel should be symmetrical.
- 6) The umbel should ideally be displayed above the level of the plant leaves.
- 7) The umbel shape varies: (McClelland)
  - a) Spherical, soccer ball, posy
  - b) Hemispherical
  - c) Conical, vase-like or upright
  - d) Ring umbel – the flowers are held at 90 degrees to the peduncle
  - e) Drooping umbel or half- mast, flowers not upright
  - f) Pendulous umbel – flowers drooping
- 8) The umbel size should be in proportion to the size of the plant.
- 9) The flowers in the umbel should not be overcrowded with overlapping flowers.
- 10) The flowers should be regularly spaced, so that large uneven spaces or gaps are not present in the umbel.
- 11) The lengths of the pedicels should be of similar length to display the flowers of the umbel in an even pattern.

## The Appearance of the Flowers

The *Clivia miniata* flowers, when fully open, vary from being incurved or tulip-shaped, to reflexed and recurved.

The perianth is normally made up of six tepals - three inner tepals and three outer tepals. The inner tepals are often wider than the outer tepals.

- 1) Width of the tepals
  1. The width of the tepals is measured at the widest part of the tepal. Ninety percent of the tepal widths should conform to the standard.
  2. Spider – five to one length to breadth ratio- any width or length but 5:1 ratio.
  3. Standard width tepals – up to 30mm wide – inner and outer tepals must be less than 30mm wide.
  4. Broad tepals – wider than 30 mm – **inner tepals** only must be wider than 30 mm. Outer tepals may be less than 30 mm wide.
- 2) Flowers damaged or knocked off the umbel, in transit, should be placed on the surface of the plant medium. A maximum of two missing flowers is allowed, but will incur a penalty. A note should be included with the explanation of 'damaged in transit'.
- 3) No flowers on the umbel may be 'spent'. All flowers must appear 'fresh'.
- 4) *Flower descriptions:*
  - a) *The Cape Clivia Colour Chart II is used to determine the colour of the flower.*
  - b) The colour of the umbel is the colour of the majority of flowers open at the time of judging.

- c) *Normal colouring* of a tepal - the throat extends up to 50 percent of the length of the tepal. The throat colour may be white or yellow or a combination of these colours.
- d) *Bicolour tepal* - is a two-coloured tepal, with the throat colour from 50 percent up until just under 90 percent of the tepal length. A throat with **evidence of some yellow present does not disqualify the tepal from being a bicolour**. See Fig B
- e) *Picotee tepal* - is a rim of colour of less than 10 percent of the length of the tepal on the distal or outer end of the tepal. There should be a clear demarcation between the outer rim and the throat colour. The rim should give the appearance of a continuous ring of colour around the edges of the flower. See Fig. A
- f) *Spider flowers* - The important factor in the spider flower category is that the ratio of the length of the tepal to the width of the tepal is 5:1. Any length and width of the tepals may be entered into the spider class, as long as the ratio of length to width is 5:1.
- g) *Ghost flower* - category - This includes flowers with distinct differences in the tepal colouring, displaying a dilute or loss of colour of the tepal on the inner surfaces in places. Flowers of 'White Lips' and 'Ghost' are examples of this type of tepal.
- h) *Bitone flowers* - These flowers have the inner and outer circles of tepals with different shades of the same colour.
- i) *Two-tone flowers* - The tepals of the inner and outer circles are different in colour. See Fig C
- j) *Versicolour flowers* - Here the colours on the inside and outside of the tepals are different. See Fig D
- k) *Splash flowers* - Flowers with the tepals having evidence of a brushing of a second colour on the inner surface of the tepal. Examples are 'Four Marys' and 'Andrew Gibson'.
- l) *Multi-tepal* - The multi-tepal category requires that all the flowers, 100% percent, must have more than six tepals present. (*Multi-tepal flowers which do not have 100 percent multi-tepal flowers present may be entered in the 'Novelty Flower' category.*)
- m) *Green Throats* - A flower qualifies as having a green throat if there is a significant green throat present in the flower. *The depth and extent of the green throat colour is important in assessing the flower, as the deeper the colour and more extensive the green colour, the better the quality of the green throat.*
- n) *Flowers with an insignificant green throat present may be entered in the flower colour category 'without green throats' and will not be penalised.*
- o) *Flower bracts* - The dried flower bracts at the base of the perianth are untidy. When these are removed, the overall appearance of the umbel is improved. The flowers will not incur any penalty should the bracts be left on the flower.

## Leaves

- 1) All plants entered into the non-flowering categories should have at least 12 leaves present to indicate that it is a mature plant. The exceptions are some Chinese plants which are mature, but seldom have 12 leaves present. These plants will be assessed on their size, to establish maturity.
- 2) Removal of the lower leaves of a Clivia plant to such a degree that a white bare stem remains, will be penalised.
- 3) Leaves which are trimmed, to remove damaged edges, will not be disqualified. The trimming should be done in such a way that the overall appearance is not affected. Trimmed leaves may be penalised.
- 4) When measuring leaf lengths and widths, the longest two leaves and the widest two leaves will not be considered for measuring. This will exclude exceptionally wide or long leaves which are not representative of the leaf measurements of the plant.
- 5) Leaf length measurements are made from the tip of the leaf to the base/axil of the leaf where it joins up with the stem of the *Clivia*, *on the upper surface of the leaf*.

- 6) Leaf width will be measured at the broadest point of the leaf.
- 7) In the *Clivia* foliage category of plants: should a flower peduncle be present the flower will not be judged, with fewer than 75 percent open, this would be classified as a non - flowering/foliage plant. The evidence of a peduncle or partially open umbel may detract from the form and balance of the overall appearance of a foliage/non-flowering plant.
- 8) In the variegated category – no umbel will be judged but, remember the evidence of a peduncle or partially open umbel may detract from the form and balance of the overall appearance of the foliage or shape of the plant.
- 9) Variegated, Light of Buddha and Akebono plants should be judged in separate classes.
- 10) Useful factors in assessing the leaves of plants include: the quality and absence of damage to the leaves, the symmetry of the leaves, the length to width ratios. The manner in which the lower leaves are displayed, showing no weakness of the leaves at their junction with the stem. Other useful factors include the brightness, glossiness, thickness and pattern of veins on the leaves.
- 11) The appearance of the plant:
  - a. Looked at from above the plant, the closer the leaves are to a planar arrangement, with the leaves opposite each other, the better the quality.
  - b. Looked at from the side, the appearance of an even fan, with equal length leaves, evenly spaced is the ideal.
  - c. The leaves should be cleaned, but have no evidence of wax or polish on them.
- 12) Dwarf: leaf length should not exceed 200mm, the nearer to the ratio of 1:1 (width to length) the better the plant will be judged.
- 13) Broad leaf: The width of the leaf should be broader than 75mm, the nearer to the ratio of 1:1 (width and length) the better the plant will be judged.
- 14) Standard leaf: All measurements that fall between the Dwarf and Broad leaf plants.

## Peduncle

- 1) The peduncle may be supported by a stake. The stake should not be identifiable as belonging to a particular person.
- 2) The height of the peduncle should ideally be tall enough to display the umbel above the leaves.
- 3) The peduncle should be vertical and strong enough to support the umbel.
- 4) The stake should be of a suitable length so as not to detract from the overall appearance of the umbel or berries.

## Other Classes for exhibitors:

- 1) First Flower - The class 'First flower' depends on the honesty of the exhibitor and excludes any flower from an offset of any other plant.
- 2) Novice exhibitor - includes anyone that has not exhibited at any show previously. This includes exhibiting at a different club previously.
- 3) Miniature plants – A plant with no fewer than 12 leaves present and leaves that have 90 percent of the leaves shorter than 200 mm in length. The overall appearance of the plant should be in keeping with the miniature size.
- 4) Chinese miniature plants – e.g. 'Sparrow', 'Henglan' do not often have 12 leaves on mature plants. The maturity of these plants will be assessed by the size of the plant.
- 5) Clivia with berries – No berries should be missing. If accidentally knocked off, the berries should accompany the exhibit. A net may be used to cover the berries to avoid theft.
- 6) Seedling tray – The tray must have between 25 and 50 seedlings present with no seedling having more than five leaves present. The seedlings should preferably be all of the same size and cultivated in an acceptable standard seedling container on a tray.
- 7) Novelty leaf or flower – This includes any leaf or flower which is not normal or usual in appearance. Umbels without 100 percent multi-tepals

present, may be entered in this class.

- 8) *Interspecific hybrid* – This includes any cross between two or more species of Clivia. Should this interspecific plant be crossed with any other species or with itself, this plant remains an interspecific.
- 9) *Own breeding* – This category is where a person owns both the pollen and seed parent and has done the pollination himself and raised the result to flowering size. This class excludes all bought/traded seed. The breeder must provide full breeding background of the plant exhibited.
- 10) *Variigated plants* –Flowers on a variegated plant entered into the variegation categories will be disregarded during judging. If the flower is of exceptional quality rather enter the flower under the desired flower class.

Fig. A

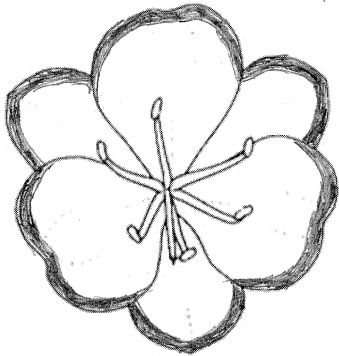


Fig. B

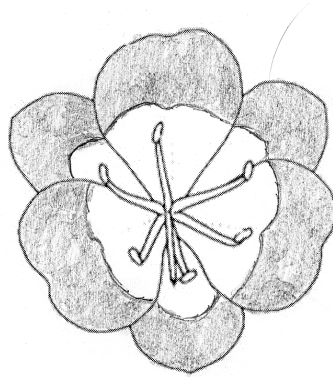


Fig. C

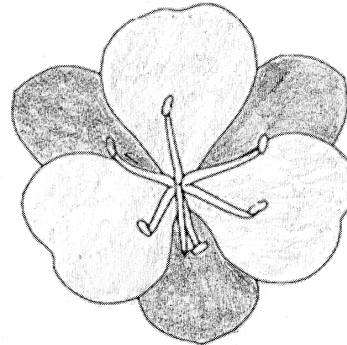


Fig. D

