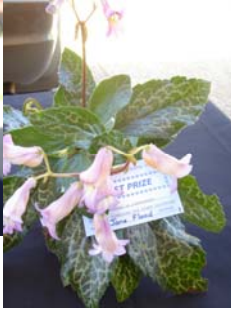


Jane's African Violets
Catalogue with photos 2011 Part 111

GESNERIADS

CHIRTA Perennial plants native to Asia and the Orient. Plants can be grown somewhat drier and cooler to African Violets.



SENSIS 'HISAKO' Lavender flowers. Wide green leaves heavily marked with silver.



CHIRITA tamiana Small grower, Shiny round leaf.



Sensis Longangles Mauve flower.



Chirita
Ebernea Sub Beldera (yellow flower)

COLUMNIA
ALADDIN'S LAMP



GLORIOSA



HUNTER VALLEY

SEEMANNIA

Seemannia purpurascens Red flowers with purple edge. Rhizomes only available early spring.



STREPTOCARPUS. These plants are easily grown. They need a bright position out of full sunlight. They are mainly summer flowering.

Descriptions from Ron Armstrong

AMANDA

Dibleys, STD, Royal Blue, with yellow and burgundy markings in the throat.

BABY BLOOD

S/M Bright red S/double flowers compact easy grower, heat tolerant.



BUCKLEY'S Large heavily blooming plant. 11 flowers per stem, of red flowers with heavy mauve patterning with white edge, eye catching

CRIKY Std plant easy grower tailored foliage and heavy bloomer, selected personally for these characteristics and the added bonus of a beautiful deep blue flower with a clear yellow with 2 fine purple stripes in throat that adds definition.



FALLING STARS Dibleys STD – Numerous small light blue flowers extending over many months of the year. Good plant.

FEDERATION

FLAT CHAT Blue flower with the most amount of yellow yet in throat and beard, exciting addition for 2006.



GLORIA Dibleys. Standard. Pale pink – massed of dainty flowers. Sport of 'Falling Stars'

GOOD ONYA RSA s/min Medium purple blue flower with clear yellow throat, easily grown tailored foliage.

HOLEY DOOLEY RSA s/m Light blue medium to small flower with pale yellow throat with a darker deep blue beard. Very floriferous and the easiest of plants to grow.



I DUNNO

JEALOUS HEART STD Many white blossoms with maroon throat and veining radiating out from the centre. Very good grower, striking.



KIM /Min Dibleys small almost black flower with a white eye. Lovely and is an easy grower.

LARGE PURPLE (NO NAME)



LAVENDER LACE Multi-Colour flowers of lavender, light purple on petal edges blushed with blue highlights. Throat is white with purple stripes.

LILI B Donsworth cross, rewarded fro outstanding work with Kentenianthus this plant may flower through winter as well. Many small deep blue flowers with dark purple netting held randomly over narrow dark green serrated uniform foliage. Exquisite.

PRETTY SPIFFY s/min small bright red some fine white patterning and white edge, many flowers on tailored foliage, a standard plant.



SAMANTHA STD – medium pink flower with white throat and darker markings. Very pretty, easy to grow.



SARA

SOMETHING SPECIAL Large plant with striking hot pink lacing on a medium white flower, certainly something special.



STAR PRINCESS



STELLA

Dibley's. Large pink plum red veining.

STRIKE ME PINK
TJ

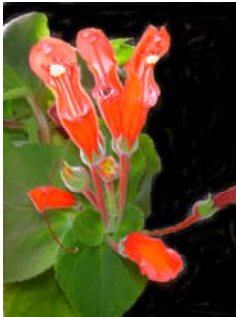
STREPTOCARPELLA PeeWee

OTHER NEW VARIETIES WILL BE AVAILABLE IF YOU ARE INTERESTED. PLEASE ASK FOR DISCRPTIONS.



**NEMANTHUS:
FRECKLES**

Hanging basket outdoor plant.

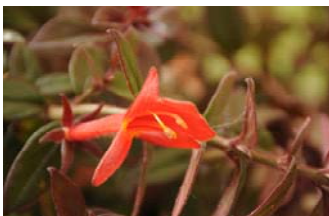


SINNINGIA CADRMALIA Trailer



COLUMNIA Hanging basket, outdoor.

'Aladdin's Lamp'



Columnia Hunter Valley

Other varieties will be available during the year.

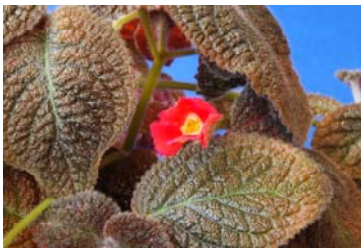
EPISCIA Indoors, high humidity. Grow well in a Terrarium.



Episcia 'Annette'



Episcia 'Aussie Sunshine' Yellow flower



Episcia 'Carachelle'



Episcia 'Kee Wee'

Other varieties will be available during the year.

Sinningia douglasii

These bulbs will be available for \$20.00 each per bulb, approximately 5cms wide. They are potted and will be sent as they are growing. They are approximately 2 years old. Postage will be determined after ordering.

<http://www.gesneriads.ca/sinni190.htm>

Sinningia douglasii plant



Photo by Alan Lavergne
Grown by Alan Lavergne

S. douglasii was distributed for many years as *S. verticillata*. It is a variable plant in both flower and foliage. While this specimen has distinctly pinkish flowers, some clones are more yellowish in tone, albeit with the maroon markings. This is well illustrated in the 19th century botanical print of "Gesneria douglasii", which also shows the characteristic habit of the plant, with successive whorls of leaves

and flowers.

This species naturally grows with its tuber partially exposed above the ground, as illustrated by [this photo](#). A [close-up of a flower](#) shows the patterns in the face and throat.

Reference; <http://www.gesneriads.ca/sinni190.htm> Ron Myhr.

From <http://www.burwur.net/sinns/4dugMain.htm>

Blooming



Here is a picture of most of my (*the author of this article*) best plant, in May 2007. It had nine blooming stalks.

Blooming season, in spring, is short but intense. A mature tuber can produce a hundred or more flowers. They open over a relatively short period, so before you know it, the blooming period is done.



In Habitat

S. douglasii is epiphytic. This terrible picture, from the 1999 expedition of the Gesneriad Research Foundation (GRF), attempts to capture *S. douglasii* growing on a tree branch. Below it, projecting to the left, is a **bromeliad**, and the red smudge to the right of the *S. douglasii* stem is an out-of-focus flower of *Nematanthus tessmannii*. The poor quality of this photograph

is a result both of my inexperience and the difficulty of taking a picture up into a brightly lit sky. Even so, the characteristic whorl-of-six leaf pattern and the distinctive red midribs and leaf veins can clearly be seen. This was in April, Brazil autumn, so that the flowering season of *Sinningia douglasii* was long past, and the leaves were starting to turn yellow in preparation for dropping.

We also saw *S. douglasii* growing in the furrows of tiled roofs, where enough plant debris had accumulated to support opportunistic vegetation.



This picture, taken in Brazil by Jim Roberts, shows a *Sinningia douglasii* tuber in the angle formed by a broken (and probably dead) branch. The life expectancy of this plant is not great; when that branch decays enough to give way, the tuber will presumably fall to the ground.

Like other tubers observed in habitat, this one is covered by its own epiphytes, here predominantly mosses. This picture was taken in January 2009, and thus about three months earlier in the season than the picture above, taken in April 1999.