

THE VANCOUVER RHODODENDRON SOCIETY

THE INDUMENTUM

FEBRUARY, 2014

“GOOD DOERS” or “PROVEN PERFORMERS”

PART 2: Azaleas, Species and Hybrids

“THE GREAT ADVENTURE” By Clive Lionel Justice



R. macrophyllum, Mount Elphinstone, Gibson's Landing]

• EDITOR'S NOTE

The Indumentum is being revived as the newsletter of our VRS. This is the second issue after a hiatus of a number of years and currently reflects both the indulgent interests and the technical ineptitude of the present Editor. It is formatted in Apple's "Pages" programme, and will evolve into a more usual "newsletter" format as I learn how to do so.

If you are reading this Indumentum Redux on your computer you will have already noted the extraordinary advance in the clarity, colour, and sharpness of photos as compared to what was available in the past through mailed hard copies. The "nudge" is to convince those of us who are computer literate to take advantage of these technical advances and read on-line.

Finally, in the tradition of past Editors I again invite, request, and beseech Members to submit articles, news items, comments, criticism, requests, and photos.

	<p>RSF 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION</p> <p>April 25 and 26, 2014</p> <p><i>Everyone Welcome</i></p>
<p>Federal Way, WA</p> <p>More information: RhodyGarden.org 253-838-4646 x. 140 Lodging: Hampton Inn & Suites</p>	<p>Speakers: David Chamberlain, Harold Greer, Steve Hootman, Douglas Justice</p> <p>Reception & Banquet</p> <p>Featuring: Garden & Nursery Tours; Hilltop Artists Glass Art Exhibit</p>

“GOOD DOERS’ OR ‘PROVEN PERFORMERS’, CONTINUATION OF A JOURNEY OF REVIEW AND DISCOVERY, PART 2;

AZALEAS , SPECIES AND HYBRIDS

In our November, 2013 Indumentum we set forth our goal of having the VRS recommend a list of commercially available rhododendrons well adapted to present conditions in the GVRD, which our members could confidently recommend to serious gardeners and possible purchasers at the annual VRS Sale and Show as Good Doers or Good Performers.

For your ease of reference, the criteria for such “Good Doers” were:

1. disease and fungal resistance;
2. cold hardiness;
3. vigour (capacity to easily produce a good root system and grow quickly above ground);
4. drought resistance;
5. insect resistance;
6. pleasing plant form (not straggly, sprawling, or too large);
7. attractive flowers judged by shape, number, colour, presentation, and season of blooming;
8. leaf colour, shape, size and indumentum; and
9. commercial availability.

Recognizing that it naturally easier to begin by inviting comments on and possible additions to and deletions from an existing list, we described and provided photographs of the Rhododendron Species and Elipodote Hybrids that Clive Justice had put forward in 1990 as “Good Doers” for the VRS. In this issue we complete that initial portion of the Journey by reviewing **commercially available** Azalea Species and Hybrids that were also contained in Clive’s 1990 list. Again, the descriptions have in part been culled from the canon of standard reference texts (Cox, Galle and Greer) and illustrated with photographs from the Hirsutum web site, the majority of which chosen photos were taken by our own Garth Wedemire.

To illustrate that general horticultural tastes evolve quickly and that commercial availability reflects (whether always justifiably or not) actual or anticipated popularity by retailers, and in any event being painfully aware that availability practically circumscribes meaningful recommendations, commercial availability must be one of our important criteria. We are seeking “Good Doers” not those that have done “doing” or “performing” like Monty Python’s Parrot. We note that the majority of hybrid Azalea “Good Performers” selected in 1990 are no longer commercially available in the Lower Mainland: only 3 out of 9 deciduous Azaleas, and only 4 out of 22 evergreen Azalea hybrids are listed on the web sites of local growers I visited. We will not describe or even list those hybrids which have passed on or been passed over.

Deciduous Azaleas hybrids are commonly difficult for nurseries to root and hence expensive to bring to market. Some species of Rhododendrons, including Azaleas, may be even more difficult to root and although species undoubtedly are subject to the same vagaries of popularity, species do not disappear through neglect, and selectively are “commercially available” from growers such as Harold Fearing and Sue Klapwijk, Les Clay, other of our members, the RSBG and Greer Gardens. Hence we have not had to similarly prune the 1990 list of recommended Lepidote and Elepidote Species reviewed in the November Indumentum.

Hybridizing Azaleas has historically centred in Japan, the Eastern United States, and the Netherlands and Germany; areas which in summer are hotter and more humid and in winter colder than the Pacific North West. Understandably their cultural needs reflect the standards the hybridizers emphasise, and the trade-offs to achieve such standards may be why Azaleas as a group may be less popular here. The only Azalea endemic to the West Coast is *R. occidentale* or “Western Azalea” described in 6. below, whose natural range only reaches as far north as southern Washington State. In contrast our indigenous *R. macrophyllum* is found growing wild as close as Mount Elphinstone by Gibson’s Landing and *R. albiflorum* of Sub Genus *Candidastrum* is found as close as Manning Park. The former (a picture of which is shown on this month’s cover) is considered by Harold Greer to have “proven” to be a “dog” when cultivated out of the wild, and the latter is virtually impossible to grow in the Vancouver area. Some meaningful immigrant alternatives follow which as Charlie Sales notes may broaden our palette.

DECIDUOUS AZALEA SPECIES, SUBGENUS PENTANTHERA

1 **R. albrechtii** [Russian doctor stationed in Hakodate, Japan in 1860, just a few years after the “opening” of Japan to foreigners.] Sciadorhodon Section, low to medium height, -22°C, blooming early to mid-season (“EM”), found from Central to Northern Japan. A slow growing, evergreen azalea. Flowers are pink to deep rose-purple between 3 to 4 cm long, appearing before or with young, bronze foliage. Reddish stamens. Habit is of an upright, twiggy shrub. Plant is very hardy, but prone to deer damage. Cox: ‘one of the finest azalea species’.



2 **R. aborescens** [becoming tree-like] Pentanthera Section, Medium, -20°C, L to VL, indigenous from Pennsylvania to Alabama, from sea level to 500 m. White to pale pink tubular flowers with 3 to 7 in a truss. The flowers appear with or after the young leaves have emerged. Americans call it the “sweet azalea” because of its cinnamon scent. *R. aborescens* is closely related to *R. viscosum* discussed below, except for *R. aborescens* scent and purplish red stamens and style.

Cox: “The best of the white scented species for Scotland and cool climates.” and “...not cultivated as much as it should be.”



3 **R. calendulaceum** A member of the Pentanthera section, the same as *R. aborescens* described immediately above. Medium to Tall in height, -23°C., and Late to Very Late flowering, endemic from Southern New York state through to North Georgia to 1500 m. For the amateur geneticists and taxonomists amongst us, *R. calendulaceum* is tetraploid, unlike most rhododendron species which are diploid; consequently it is the parent of few natural hybrids. Funnel shaped orange to red to yellow flowers in a truss of 5 to 9 flowers. Stamens are up to 3 times length of tube. A tall, tough plant, commonly called the “Flame Azalea”. Cox suggests that some of the named Ghent azaleas, such as “Coccinea Speciosa” chosen by Clive as a “Good Doer” hybrid, may simply be selections of this species.

Cox: “*R. calendulaceum* is more vigorous and easier to grow than other orange to red-flowered species and can make a very fine, showy plant.”

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4. **R. canadense** {From “Go Canada, Go!”, a taxonomic expression popularized during the Olympics.] This species is indigenous from Labrador and Newfoundland to northern New Jersey. It is in Section Rhodora (the only other member of this Section, *R. vaseyi*, is described below). The two members of this Section both have a two-lipped corolla, but otherwise are not physically similar. We will ask Doug if this shared characteristic is enough to lump both together in a separate Section. Semi-dwarf to Low, -23°C, EM to M. Upper lip with two short lobes, lower lip is divided into two distinct lobes, and the tube is essentially absent. Leaves small and bluish green. Compact, slow growing and tough plant which demands cool summers.



5. **R. japonicum** has now been taxonomically sunk into a sub-species of *R. molle*, which species itself is the sole member of Subsection Sinensia. *R. japonicum* along with ssp. *molle* (which ironically used to be known as the “Chinese Azalea”) are the only two subspecies. The two subspecies are more tolerant of less acidic soils than the American (and Labrador and Newfoundland) members of Section Pentanthera. Low - Medium height, -20°C, M to ML blooming. Indigenous, of course, to Japan. Ssp. *japonicum* is the parent to most of the so-called mollis azaleas which “hybrids” may be simply selected forms of the species. Flowers are red to salmon-pink to orange and yellow. Cox: “Ssp. *japonicum* is easily grown, versatile and very hardy.”



6. **R. occidentale** [from the West] Section and SubSection Pentanthera. Medium height, -20°C, L to VL. Endemic from northern California to southern Washington state, it is commonly called the “Western Azalea”. Its white scented flowers are flushed pink with an orange-yellow flare with 5 to 25 or more flowers in each truss. Flowers appear with or after the leaves have emerged and are held on to mid-winter, but lose their colour. Susceptible to powdery mildew.

Cox: The largest flowered, scented white azalea species, much used in breeding.



7. **R. pentaphyllum** [Five leaved] a member of Section Sciadorhodon which section contains such favourites of many VRS members as *albrechtii*, *quinquefolium* and *schlippenbachii*. Low (1 to 2 m. but taller in the wild), -20°C, E to EM. Flowers pale to deep-pink to mauve, but occasionally white and 4 to 6 cm across. Similar in form to *R. quinquefolium*. Indigenous to southern Japan and hence not surprisingly best in areas with hot, humid summers.

Cox: "This is a graceful species with most attractive poised foliage which colours well in autumn and which can be magnificent in its native Japan, rivalling Magnolia as a spring-flowering tree. It is rare in cultivation outside Japan and has proved difficult to please as it resents transplanting, is vulnerable to spring frosts and tends to be slow-growing and shy-flowering."



8. **R. periclymenoides** (*nudiflorum*) The "Honeysuckle Azalea" is in Section Pentanthera, Low to Medium height, -23°C, M to ML Indigenous along the US seaboard from New England to Georgia and Alabama from sea level to 1500 m. Flowers are deep-pink, and sometimes white to rose-pink, in trusses of 5 to 16 flowers appearing prior to or with emerging leaves. The flowers have a light to sweet fragrance. Long stamens.

Cox: "Quite pretty and worth growing in its better forms but *R. periclymenoides* is probably not as fine a garden plant as either *R. atlanticum* or *R. prinophyllum*. It is easily grown, tolerating both moist and dryish situations."



9 **R. schlippenbachii** The “Royal Azalea” is in Section Sciadorhodon. Low to Medium, -20°C, M to ML, endemic to Korea and NE Manchuria in open woodlands. Flowers are 5 to 9 cm. across and pale to rose-pink, occasionally white, in trusses of 3 to 6 flowers which sometimes are lightly fragrant. Very hardy but best in some shade. Prefers a less acid soil than most rhododendrons.

Cox: “Considered by many to be the finest azalea species”, apparently including rabbits.



10. **R. vaseyi** The “Pinkshell Azalea” is in Section Rhodora (along with Labrador’s and Newfoundland’s own R. canadense, See description in 4. above). Indigenous only in North Carolina. Low to Medium, -20°C, EM to M. Very short tube on flower, with 5 turned back or wing-like (widely funnel shape to rotate-campanulate) lobes. Pale-pink to deep-pink, rarely white, flowers appear before leaves.

Cox: “The flowers are very pretty and the autumn colour can be striking with the willow-like



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11. **R. viscosum** The “Swamp Azalea” is in Section Pentanthera. Medium height, -23°C, VL. Indigenous from New England to Texas and Florida, to 1,500 metres. 3 to 14 funnel-shaped long and slender (glandular, hence its name) tubes, appear before leaves. Sweetly scented. Tough. Very variable in the wild, reflecting its wide geographic distribution.

Cox: “Late and well-scented but not very showy, *R. viscosum* enjoys a very moist soil [hence “Swamp Azalea”] and is quite widely cultivated.”



EVERGREEN AZALEA SPECIES, SUBGENUS TSUTSUI

12. **R. kaempferi** Low to Medium height, -15°C EM to L blooming. A very hardy plant endemic throughout Japan. Flowers are funnel-shaped, multicoloured: salmon, rosy-red, red, orange red, pink or white. Taller with broader leaves than many Japanese azaleas. Leaves are persistent in Vancouver but semi-green in colder areas.



13. **R. mucronatum** Low to Medium height, -17°C, April to May. Native to Kyushu, the southerly major island of Japan. Dimorphic leaves are semi-persistent with larger spring leaves followed by smaller summer leaves. White to palest-pink flushing, about 5 cm across.



14 **R. yedoense var. poukanense** Low, -23°C., EM to M. Native to central and southern Korea. Flowers rose to pale lilac-purple, slightly fragrant in trusses of two and three. Deciduous, up-right shrub. Cox: "One of the hardiest species and an important parent of most of the hardiest evergreen hybrids, especially those of Joe Gable. " "Due to botanical rules, this taxon has to be classed as a variety of its own cultivated offspring which was described many years earlier as R. yedoense. R. yedoense var. yedoense has double flowers." Clive listed both yedoense and poukanense as two of the four Evergreen Azalea in his 1990 "Good Doers" list: a real vote of confidence. or a true example of "A rose as sweet.....".



DECIDUOUS AZALEA HYBRIDS

15. "**Coccinea Speciosa**" or "**Coccineum Speciosum**" a Ghent hybrid. or possibly *R. mollis* ssp. *japonicum* Small flowers, brilliant orange-red with a strong orange blotch. Slow growing as a young plant.



16. "**Gibralter**" Note: this Azalea Hybrid must be distinguished from the Rhododendron hybrid of the same name and which has deep-red flowers. -12°C, M-ML, Medium-Tall Vivid orange flowers, flushed reddish-orange with a yellow flare, frilled. A Knaphill hybrid.

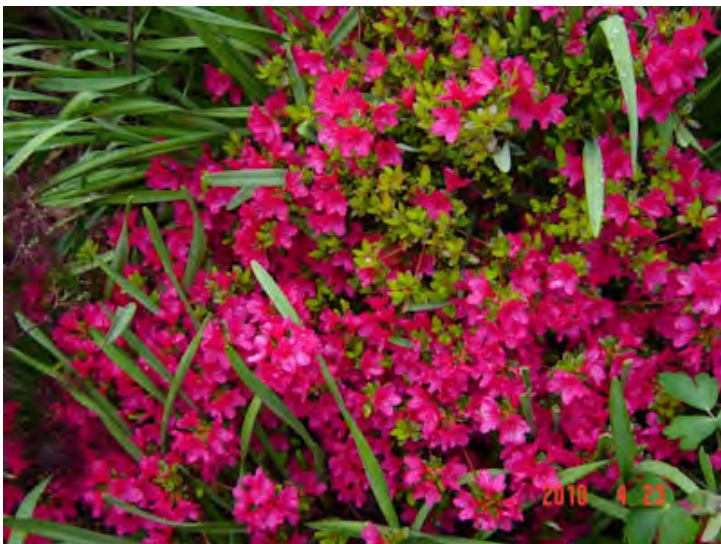
Cox: "The world's most popular deciduous azalea."



17. **“Koster’s Brilliant Red”** a *R. mollis* hybrid. Low to Medium, -26°C, M to ML, Brilliant red-orange. Cox: This was not a clone, but a strain of good red-seedlings from Holland.



18. **“Hino Crimson”** a Kurume Hybrid. very compact, -20°C, EM to M Single (not hose-in-hose), crimson-red to 2.5 cm, early flowering, very compact, glossy foliage which foliage is red in winter.



19. **“Purple Splendour”** a member of the Gable Hybrid Group. medium, -21°C, May to June. Bright purple, frilled flowers, burgundy, almost black, blotching. A ground covering shrub of noticeably larger leaves which turn copper-orange to red in fall.

Cox: “This hybrid is the most striking purple hybrid ever raised, and has a depth of purple not seen in any other rhododendron species or hybrid of this type.”



20. **“Rosebud”** ML Gable Hybrid. Deep purplish-pink double-flowers (double hose-in-hose) like rosebuds. Slow dense, spreading habit.



21. “**Stewartstonian**” a Gable hybrid, medium height(one meter), -24°C. Vivid red flowers, upright and spreading plant to 1.5 x 2 m. Leaves turn chocolate colour or reddish in fall. Very



• Dana Cromie’s Exhibition at U.B.C.

Remnants: A Visual Survey of Human Progress - an exhibit by Artist In Residence Dana Cromie is on now at the Beaty Biodiversity Museum. January 31-April 20, 2014

This series of portraits is Cromie's reaction to the ongoing reduction by human activity of natural habitat. Built using the small pieces of the contemporary viewing pane, these collage quilts pay homage to traditional home economics and to the Arts and Crafts movement of the late 19th century. The vertical format reflects the traditional portrait proportions of influential individuals. The repeated use of small pieces relates to how we build our impression of the world without experiencing it.

Twenty-six original drawings have been letterpress printed, hand cut into 1,500 pieces and glued into five portraits. The sources for the nature drawings are mostly archival, some from the internet, some from the cabinets of the Beaty Biodiversity Museum, and a few from nature. What is always missing is context. The design of the man-made elements in the style of traditional wallpaper is Cromie's response to the appropriation of ‘Green’ currently utilized to promote everything from gasoline to urban towers. Humans are absent in the portraits because as individuals we do not see our relationship to the changes in the environment.

Talks and Tours

Talk & Tour with Dana Cromie

Wednesday, March 19 | Saturday, March 22

1:00 p.m., 1:30 p.m., 2:00 p.m., and 2:30 p.m.

Meet at the exhibition entry, under the blue whale’s tail

Mike Bale 1941 - 2014



Verve is the word that springs to mind when thinking about Mike Bale. While his life was cut shorter than it should have been, the life he led was so filled with interests and enthusiasm that none of it was wasted.

Mike, a family physician with a busy practice in Abbotsford, was an FSRS member by December of 1989, a month after the club's inauguration. And he immediately started making a difference.

A passionate believer in the value of garden tours to entertain and educate fellow enthusiasts he immediately made open gardens and garden tours his goals when he first joined the FSRS Executive as a Director in 1993.

His bus tours were wondrous to behold and a joy to participate in. There was Nanaimo and Tofino in 2000, Washington in 2001, Vancouver Island in 2002, and Oregon in 2003: fifty rhodoholics travelling about in a big cushy bus with someone else to do the driving. All we needed to do was enjoy the scenery and periodically hop off the bus to wander about a garden - it was bliss.

About the same time Mike joined FSRS he and his wife Patti began to develop their iconic garden, Lu Zhu, located on the lower slopes of a mountain just west of Agassiz. For more than 20 years Mike planted rhododendrons there, many grown from seed or cuttings, others purchased, amounting to many thousands of rhodos. He also added at least as many companion plants to the landscape. Mike loved the garden, whose name means Dewdrop, and loved sharing it with others. He hosted garden tours for our club, other ARS clubs, and other garden organisations touring internationally, including the Royal Horticultural Society.

Mike was an ideas man. As well as the bus tours, he was the driving force behind the decision for FSRS to host the 2006 Fall Conference in Harrison Hot Springs. Many of us in the Chapter helped with the grunt work, but without Mike's vision and creativity it would never have been the great success that it was. During Mike's tenure as President he suggested that the Annual General Meeting in January become a "Just Desserts" event, making the FSRS AGM possibly the only AGM to be eagerly anticipated by group members.

Renowned for his generosity, Mike regularly donated flats filled with rhododendrons grown from seed or cuttings to the raffle tables of both the Fraser South Chapter and the Vancouver Chapter.

It is only natural that Mike should have been recognized for the enormous contributions he made, with a Bronze Medal from Fraser South in 2001, the Ella J. Crabb Memorial Award from Fraser South in 2003, and then a Bronze Medal from the Vancouver Chapter in 2011.

Mike was an enthusiastic supporter of the Rhododendron Species Foundation, located in Federal Way, Washington. Not only did he make some legendary biannual plant purchases of species rhododendrons through them, but he was also responsible for the instigation and organisation of the Species Study Days held there in the springs of 2002 through 2009. These series of spring meetings, under the tutelage of the RSF's Steve Hootman, were an invaluable education in rhododendrons: where they came from, how they grew, what they looked like, and most confusing of all, the complex relationships and taxonomy of the various groupings.

Species Study Days were the necessary and direct precursor to the plant-hunting trips made to China that a number of the Species Study Days participants made in 2005, 2006, and then in 2012. Without Mike's initial organization of the Species Study Days many of us would never have been able to take advantage of these wonderful opportunities, and while he was never able to manage his schedule to join us, we who did participate are eternally grateful that his idea was the catalyst for it all.

Mike Bale was warm, generous, funny, hard-working, interesting, and a great supporter of all things rhododendron.

Our organization will miss his support, its members will miss his presence. It was a delight and a privilege to have known him.

B. Macdonald (Reprinted from the Yak, February, 2014)

BOOK OF THE MONTH

THE GREAT ADVENTURE, A life long passion for Plants, Places, and People

by Clive Lionel Justice, FCSLA

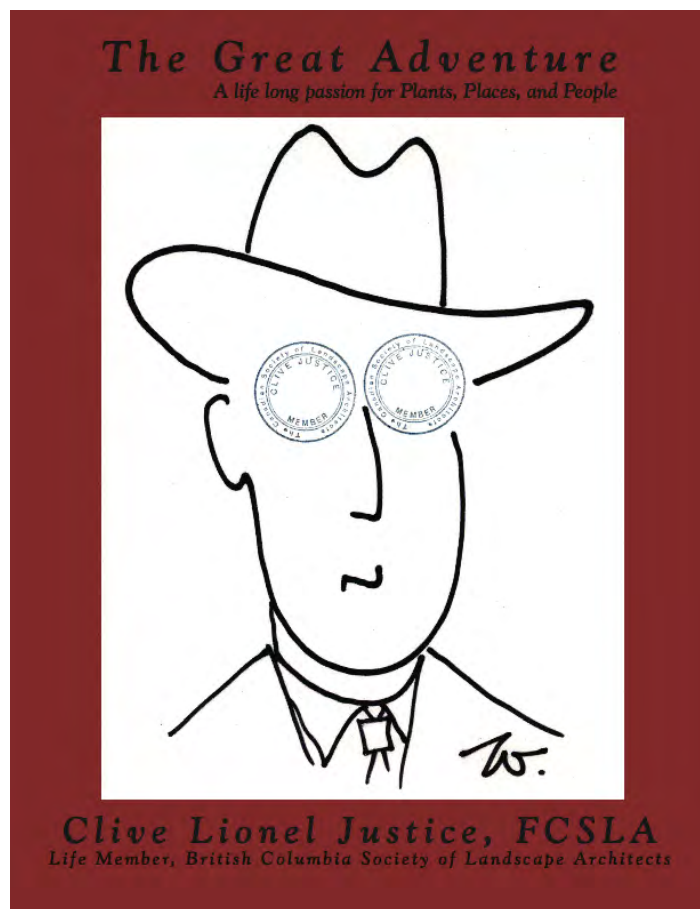
After having authored a book on the botanist Archibald Menzies and many historical articles in the ARS Journal, edited "Sikkim & the World of Rhododendrons" and received the ARS Gold Medal, the VRS's unofficial historian has now published his memoirs. The book is available from Bingleaf Maple Books, Vancouver, as an eBook for \$24. It is a good read and the photographs in the eBook format are wonderfully sharp.

The memoirs are both more and less than Clive's introductory preface suggests:

"The Great Adventure' is a reflection of my upbringing on Saltspring Island where I was surrounded by my paternal family and other like Islanders who were living out their retirement. They had all been in the service of the British Empire - as members of the Indian Army, Territorial Governors and plantation administrators in what seemed to me to be exotic lands. While I never made it to Kashmir or the Kyber Pass, I found my own adventures to be even richer than those of a young boy's imagination."

The book is more and richer than indicated by the Preface by being a recounting of Clive's whole life up to a few years ago, and poorer in containing too few "reflections" on his "adventures". The few reflections that his personal history does contain are both revelatory and fascinating. But the very title and the subtitles are a better indication of the contents: 14 of the 21 Chapters and the Epilogue have "Adventure" in their subtitles.

Although Rhododendrons in particular and plants in general are mentioned in passing, it's Places and People and more particularly his profession as a Landscape Architect ("LA") that provide the narrative arc. After his island youth, service in the Canadian Scottish Regiment in WW2, and professional studies at Berkeley it appeared to me from his story as told that except for his family, his relationships with the world were mediated through his profession of a LA. It is not ironic that the caricature of Clive on the cover of the book has him regarding



he world through the lens of his CSLA (Canadian Society of Landscape Architects) seal, and the initials after his name as author are “FCSLA”. More than once in the book Clive states that his profession was his over-riding passion; but he does not dwell or elaborate on his theory of landscape architecture, relate his actual work to the theory or his vision, or develop what landscape architecture can and does contribute to our society.

The Great Adventure start with an engrossing history of the Justices on Saltspring and a description of his own family’s way of life on a rural, almost self-sufficient, hard scrabble farm on Saltspring and later as renters of a turkey and sheep farm at Crofton on Vancouver Island during the Depression. Clive was the oldest of 4 brothers and followed the tradition of cubs and scouts, school, and paper routes until WWII broke out, when his father immediately joined the army and Clive joined cadets. Clive’s father was stationed in Victoria for 6 years and rose in the ranks to the highest non-commissioned position. Clive reflects: “It restored his confidence in his own competence and ability to care for his own family. He was quite a different man after the war.”

Clive graduated in June, 1943 and immediately joined the Army. The descriptions of infantry training in Alberta and then the interior of BC for the expected D-Day invasion are excellent. In October, 1944 Clive embarked from the CPR Station at the foot of Granville in full battle dress with his equipment for Nova Scotia. Halifax struck him as worn, old, dirty and for the first time he saw crippled men who were begging. The newly encountered and all pervading smell of coal smoke followed the soldiers from Truro to Liverpool and Aldershot while they awaited transfer to Europe. In contrast, his brief trips in the countryside “convinced me that all the world must look like a garden and the English countryside was that garden. Here it seemed were the perfect landscapes and the way that all the world should look and be cared for.”

Clive arrived in Holland several days after the War ended, flying over the recently destroyed city of Arnheim:

“I resolved then that when the war was over, I would personally take on the ideal and romantic notion of trying to do all that was possible to restore the landscape and make the world look like the gardens and countryside I had experienced in England.”

Echoing the sentiments of Sir James Douglas, BC’s first governor when he returned to England in 1864 for a rest leave that “to me there is no country half so beautiful as Old England in June.”, Clive was imbued with the spirit of his forebears mentioned in the Preface, all builders and defenders of the British Empire who presumably shared this concept. “My vision of the world as an English country garden was not unique, nor even original. This garden-landscape concept combined with the passion for possessing plants and more particularly in many cases the knowledge about them and where they are found in the world, was to become the driving force throughout my professional life.”

The war over, at the Demobilization Camp (41st and Heather) Clive was advised that he could receive money for attending University, one month for each month of service, and more importantly that if a programme were not available in Canada he could attend a US university at which it was offered. The only schools that offered LA degrees (which as Clive recounts he wanted after he had seen Cornwall, Somerset, and Devon countrysides) were Harvard and UC Berkeley. He was accepted by both, but Clive chose Berkeley and when his Canadian financial support ran out he had enough credits (including 12 credits for being a veteran) to graduate.

In second year at Berkeley Clive married Wanda, and they have now been married for more than 63 years. Clive writes he was "...a husband whose lone and deep passion for plants and landscape design always took precedence over the family. I never regretted the choice I made nor the commitment to make our marriage work." The book contains extended and interesting excerpts from Wanda's own book, "Some of the Stories" about their courtship, marriage, early family life, and observations. We learn from her that Clive gave up two remunerative and long commissions because they went against his principles of being an excellent LA.

Clive describes in detail his professional career starting in Ottawa as Assistant Landscape Architect with Public Works. In 1951 Wanda and he returned to BC to join the City of Vancouver staff with the expectation of soon receiving a CMHC fellowship with Peter Oberlander at UBC in Community and Regional Planning. Clive received the fellowship and graduated in 1953 with a master's degree in Community Regional Planning. In 1953 Clive joined Desmond Muirhead & Associates as landscape architect/planner. This firm and its successors (including Justice, Webb & Vincent) dominated landscape architecture in the region. But it was a relatively unknown profession and for residential projects the competition was self-taught gardeners, nurserymen, and the man with a wheel barrow and shovel. Even on institutional projects the lowest bid too often succeeded with no value attributed to experience, expertise or demonstrated quality. Moreover, having experience and demonstrated ability as a LA and being a lead partner in a firm is not equivalent to having and enjoying administrative, marketing and personnel and partnership tasks. I have the impression that Clive did not enjoy these tasks, but took them grudgingly on. He preferred practising his profession.

When Clive wound up the last LA Partnership and retired in 1983, he undertook many new adventures with CESO (Canadian Executive Service Organization) in the Ukraine and Asia providing advice in urbanizing and tourism fields of parks, eco-tourist resorts, historic gardens and their restoration. At the VRS we have seen Clive's presentation on the Orchid Garden at Kuala Lumpur, in which he was significantly involved, from conception to completion. His last trip with CESO was in late 2001 to Shantung Province where he had been invited to consult on park planning, including public parks and large forest parks. Clive wryly recounts that he was there advised by the Zibo City Department for Foreign Experts and Advisors that he was the 76th expert that year on townscapes and Forest Parks and that because of his presence the City had won the contest amongst Shantung city recruitment offices for having received the greatest number of foreign experts. Sic transit gloria.

Finally, Clive finishes his Adventures with clear pride and satisfaction with a summary of the landscape architectural work he has done in Greater Vancouver with Rotary International including the Tree Keeper Programme for school children and establishing the Rotary Heritage Forest alongside the Cassiar Connector. He does not mention the pivotal role he played in protecting the trees in what is now the Cambie Heritage Boulevard and the establishment of the City of Vancouver heritage landscape registry.