SANSEVIERIA

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Sansevieria

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Contents

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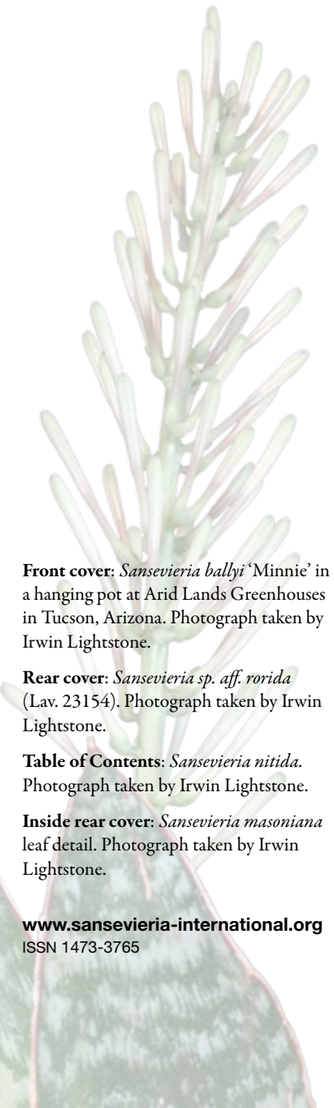

Front cover: *Sansevieria ballyi* 'Minnie' in a hanging pot at Arid Lands Greenhouses in Tucson, Arizona. Photograph taken by Irwin Lightstone.

Rear cover: *Sansevieria sp. aff. rorida* (Lav. 23154). Photograph taken by Irwin Lightstone.

Table of Contents: *Sansevieria nitida*. Photograph taken by Irwin Lightstone.

Inside rear cover: *Sansevieria masoniana* leaf detail. Photograph taken by Irwin Lightstone.

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From the Editors...

Robert H. Webb and Alan Myklebust

Your journal editors will remember issue 37 as the one that changed a lot of aspects of the International Sansevieria Society. First, it may well be the last issue formatted in Italy and printed in the Czech Republic, because we've moved both of those activities to Tucson, Arizona. Second, as our North American members know, mailing issue 37 from the UK was delayed 3 months because of a lost mail pouch. That caused the editors to reprint issue 37 in Tucson for our North American customers and mail it out, at quite an expense, only to discover that the lost pouch was found and everyone got a second copy a few weeks after the first one. As a result of this mailing fiasco, we are moving the distribution part of the journal to Tucson as well, to do our best to get timely delivery of our flagship publication to our members.

Like many specialty societies focused on small groups of succulent plants, the International Sansevieria Society has limited resources and a shoestring budget. While your editors are hardly new to their jobs after producing 5 issues of *Sansevieria*, they are still seeking ways to make things work better for members of ISS. We'd like to ask you to help us to improve ISS by putting the word out about this society. For starters, if you still have an extra copy of issue 37, please share it with someone interested in sansevierias and urge them to consider joining us. Second, please take some time to help us update our membership list, especially providing your email address. That will be the key to many of our improvements in ISS.

We're now in the process of revamping a rather moribund website, www.ISS.org, to create something that could be more useful to our members. In issue 38, we are focusing on photography (pardon the intentional pun) with articles on the Irwin Lightstone effort to photograph all species and many cultivars. The ultimate goal of the Lightstone photographs is to create a digital photography identification guide to *Sansevieria* that can be accessed by our members.

But wait – there's more. We continue our series on notable people in the world of *Sansevieria* with two seemingly unlikely characters named Ben Eisen and Frank Niedz. These two did some rather impressive library work on sansevierias, and the result could be that we can share a lot of past publications on this genus dating to the 18th century. A little sleuthing by your editors may result in a lot of pdf files being available for download to members who are interested in a little more information than just photographs of pretty plants, and also want to know their back story.

We urge everyone with the time and inspiration to write about their sansevierias. We're sure that you, our readers, are aware that your editors love to hear themselves speak and to see their words in print, but we'd really love to read your experiences, opinions, and knowledge of these seriously cool plants. With that in mind, we have two additional articles in this issue that could serve as examples for future submissions. Alan Myklebust shares his surprise at the number of naturalized *Sansevieria* he saw while on a trip in the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico. Alan Butler shares his experiences with growing the gold standard of sansevierias: *Sansevieria eilensis*.

Issue 38 has a more visual tone than, for example, issue 37, which was heavily oriented towards new species of *Sansevieria*. We likely will return to consideration of new species in issue 39 because of a trip that Len Newton and Bob Webb took to Kenya during the floods of April and May 2018. Sometimes when Len and Bob get together in East Africa, they can't go anywhere without tripping over new species. As well, Barry Yinger's project on the *Sansevieria* of Tanzania may have a new species that could surprise you.

Finally, as we noted in issue 37, Juan Chahinian graciously donated the rights to his out-of-print books, *The Splendid Sansevieria* (2005) and *The Sansevieria Trifasciata Varieties* (1986), to the ISS. We now have digital copies of both publications, thanks in large part to member Dale La Forest and his scanning expertise. We will make these books available as a value-added aspect to ISS membership, likely off of a members-only Facebook page. We need help with social media, however, and anyone who enjoys working with Facebook and has some free time can help us out on that one.

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Notable People in the World of Sansevieria: Ben Eisen and Frank Niedz

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Ben Eisen (Fig. 1) is a determined luddite. He has no computer and no use for them, and he has no cell phone. You can't send him an email or text message; instead you have to call him on a land-line in his apartment in Brooklyn and leave a message because he seldom is there during the daytime. His career was with the telephone company in New York City, and now, in retirement, he sells jewelry on the street among other things. He has never edited a journal on *Sansevieria*, never described a species, and I don't think he even has one publication relevant to our readers. So why is Ben Eisen a notable person in the world of *Sansevieria*?

Turns out Ben was well known in the world of *Sansevieria* prior to the advent of social media. He has been growing sansevierias for more than 40 years. He has a self-described modest collection of *Sansevieria* in a solar house that he built in upstate New York (Fig. 2); that "modest collection" contains something like 150 species and cultivars. He has photography credits in Juan Chahinian's book on *Sansevieria trifasciata* cultivars. He travelled to California many times to meet with notable people who collected sansevierias, including Manny Singer, David Grigsby, Hermione Stover, and Sue Hafner, among others. One of those others he met was a fellow enthusiast by the name of Frank Niedz.

Frank Niedz (Fig. 3) lived in Philadelphia for much of his life before retiring to Florida. He had an undergraduate degree in physics and worked in operations research in the insurance industry. Like Ben, Frank was a devoted collector of sansevierias (Fig. 4) until his death in 2014. He even had a cultivar named for him: *Sansevieria* 'Niedz.' He was a regular volunteer at the Morris Arboretum in Philadelphia, and at Leu Gardens when he moved to Orlando. A lot of his volunteer time at Leu Gardens was spent with school kids, which he absolutely loved. Unlike Ben, Frank had computer skills, and his son, Randall, became a scientist who uses computers as a part of his job.

Fig. 1. Ben Eisen in his greenhouse in upstate New York (photograph by Cathy Lloyd).

Fig. 2. Part of the interior of a passive solar house that Ben Eisen built in upstate New York, with a primary purpose of housing his collection of Sansevieria (photograph by Cathy Lloyd).

Figure 3. Frank Niedz.

Ben and his friend Frank had an idea in the late 1980s. They would get copies, usually photocopies, of every publication that was relevant to the taxonomy or horticulture of sansevierias. From about 1990 until 2005, Ben and Frank would spend their spare time trolling libraries and using photocopy machines. Ben's role was sleuthing out obscure references; Frank did the same, but he also compiled the bibliography of all the references that the two came across and typed it up in his computer. Chahinian heard about the work and mentioned it in the original *Sansevieria Journal*. Ben and Frank duplicated their collection, each keeping a copy, and then they parted ways. The goal was to publish that bibliography, and they never achieved it.

Then one day, boxes started arriving at my plant nursery in Tucson, Arizona. Ben had decided to donate his collection of papers to the International Sansevieria Society, and I was the obvious to-be recipient. I forget how many boxes I received, but the contents of 8½ by 11 paper stands 30 inches high on the table. The publications were neatly wrapped in white wrapping paper with various identifying tags, such as "German" and "French" and "Floras." All I kept thinking was: "Thanks a lot Ben, now what am I going to do with this?" I left them in the wrappers sitting on a shelf, thinking these papers are invaluable but not in this form in the age of digital media.

When Randall Niedz lost his father in 2014, he had to do what every grieving son or daughter has to do. He had to figure out what to do with his father's possessions. He kept at least some of the sansevierias remaining with his father following the move to Florida, especially that cultivar bearing his father's name. He backed his father's computer up, and then, like me, he had to confront that 30-inch-high pile of paper. Randall has a degree in botany, and he knew the importance of all those publications in one place as well as his father's love for sansevierias. Randall did something Ben Eisen was incapable of doing: he digitized the entire collection. Because he was not within a circle of *Sansevieria* collectors, Randall did not have a dissemination plan for those scanned documents. So he put the pdf files of all those papers on a shelf, thinking that someday someone would want them and make the Eisen-Niedz work readily available.

I think you can now guess how this story might end. The International Sansevieria Society is now in possession of both the paper and digital files of this unique reference collection. In a coming issue of *Sansevieria*, we will publish that bibliography, which has lain dormant for 13 years. We hope that Ben and Frank can receive their long-overdue credit for a considerable body of work that can help us unravel this remarkable genus.

Figure 4. Frank Niedz manning a convention booth with sansevierias at the Philadelphia Flower Show, and activity he did for many years.

A House Designed for Sansevierias

Ben Eisen is devoted to his collection of sansevierias, so much so that he did something rather astonishing. In 1984, Ben bought four and a half acres 80 miles north of New York City, where winters can get quite cold. He designed and built a passive solar home and greenhouse for his collection of *Sansevieria*. These structures are heated by the sun during the day, and energy is stored in the floor to be released at night. When the daytime is cloudy, the house has a water-heater backup and the greenhouse has an electric heater. Each building is filled with sansevierias (Figs. 1 and 2).

Both structures have large windows facing south, which allows passive solar heating for much of the daylight hours. The greenhouse has 9 inches of concrete and 250 ft of 4-inch corrugated tubing embedded in the floor. Hot air rises to the ceiling during the daytime, and this air must be circulated through the floor – where the heat is stored in the concrete – to provide the necessary nighttime heating. To do this, a 6-inch pipe draws the air down from the highest point in the ceiling into the 4-inch pipe when the sun goes down. When the temperature drops, the air circulation fans shut down and the floor gives off heat to protect the plants from the winter cold. Clearly, Ben Eisen lives a large part of his life for his beloved sansevierias.

Acknowledgments.

I thank Randall Niedz for his information on his father and photographs of him.

Sansevieria eilensis is Slooooooow...

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I think we would all agree that in general sansevierias are easy plants to grow with few pests or diseases and with the right conditions they can grow relatively quickly. What are the right conditions? Well a free draining compost, minimum temperature of around 5°C (41°F), semi-shade, and moderate water when warm. With a bit more generous treatment, they can grow quite fast and get very big. We have seen pictures from Asian nurseries where constant high temperatures and humidity, and feeding, sometimes with growth hormones, have produced massive plants. We sometimes forget how long we have been selling sansevierias, more than 20 years, so it is a pleasant surprise to see how big some of our plants have become with other growers!

There was however one species with which we struggled and I am somewhat relieved to know we are not the only ones! *Sansevieria eilensis* comes from the region around the village of Eyl in north-eastern Somalia, now incidentally the home of the Somali pirates who have harassed shipping in recent years. The area is extremely hot and dry and is home to several other very choice succulents such as *Pseudolithos* and some very attractive commiphoras. It was first found in 1974 by John Lavranos, who recognised it as something special, but as he was well known for having disliked sansevierias, it fell to Juan Chahinian to describe it in the *Sansevieria Journal* in 1995. Although more than 40 years have passed since it was brought into cultivation, *Sansevieria eilensis* remains rare and much sought after. We should ask ourselves why this might be.

Fig 1. A messy leaf of *Sansevieria eilensis* after the rain storm! But new shoots peeking through!

Like all plants coming from such arid areas, the problem seems to be fungal infections to which the plant has no natural defence. The secret therefore is to provide conditions unfavourable to fungus. Well one might say this is not new as it applies to all succulents, but the difference with this sansevieria is that growth is so slow that fungus can easily kill the plant by rotting off the roots. We have had leaf cuttings from two different sources, one being Bob Smoley, who gave it to me saying 'you can have it, if you can get it to root. I couldn't!' The leaf has been sitting in a pot in Italy and now here in southern Spain for around 8 years, possibly longer. It remained turgid, a little shrivelled but no sign of roots. Last year to be honest we almost threw it away but instead put it outside on "death row" to take its chance. At this stage the leaf was potted in almost pure pumice. We had a very hot summer with some temperatures over 40°C (over 104°F) followed by torrential thunderstorms. I was doing my rounds some weeks later and to my surprise noticed the leaf was producing new shoots (Fig. 1)! These have grown (slowly) but are still good. (Fig.2).

Fig 2. Looking good after the winter rest and growing on.

So what does this tell us? Fresh air, sun, heat, rain, and a porous compost is what they need. Yes, but is that the whole story? It all comes down to beating the fungus which can affect the roots. The same is true of the rare asclepiads from that area by the way. The roots need to be kept healthy, difficult when grown in climates where they could get cold and wet outside, so first lesson pot culture only and protection from water when it is cold. This keeps the roots healthy and less likely to rot. Larger plants can be grown in broad, shallow containers to allow rhizomes to grow producing offsets.

A very porous compost allows water to drain through quickly and wash away potential pathogens. In this way, the plant can take quite a lot of water which it needs to help it grow. The plant also loves sun and gentle exposure, bit by bit to avoid scorching, will help a lot.

Personally I do not like using chemicals but sometimes it is unavoidable. Fungicides are necessary as a prophylactic treatment and should be used regularly but, if your plant is stubborn, shock treatment may be required. A MILD solution of bleach can be applied to the roots. Juan Chahinian uses 20% Clorox and leaves the root to soak for about 20 minutes, after which the plant is washed and allowed to dry in a bright place for a couple of days. After then potting up in perlite, he reports spectacular root growth.

Juan also finds that this plant grows in the cooler season and may be a winter grower. In fact, this ties in with our plant growing in the autumn after the hot summer. *Sansevieria pinguicula* may also be a winter grower.

I have to say that there is no miracle cure and the treatment best for your plants will vary according to your conditions, but the key is beating the root fungus whichever way is best for you.

My thanks go to Juan Chahinian for his advice in writing this article.

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Sansevierias of the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico

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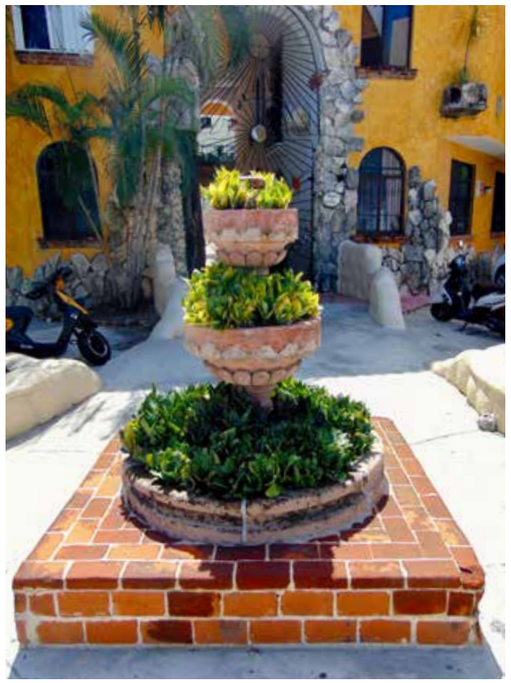
Travelling in tropical and subtropical parts of the world affords one the opportunity to encounter sansevierias growing in habitats and in cultivation in landscapes. This is true not only in areas where sansevierias are endemic, but also in regions where sansevierias have been imported and raised for many years. Sansevierias can even become an invasive plant in some habitats where they are non-native. However, it is still intriguing to discover the manner in which sansevierias have traveled across the globe.



A fountain of *Sansevieria trifasciata* var. *hahnii* in Playa del Carmen, Yucatán.

In the United States, sansevierias are cultivated across the southern tier of the country, and have escaped into the wild in Florida, as well as grown in landscapes in drier climates like California, Arizona, and parts of Texas. Large plots of sansevierias that have reverted back to what is commonly called "*guineensis*" or *Sansevieria metallica* can be found in parts of Florida. Sansevierias have also found "new homes" on the Caribbean Islands in the Gulf of Mexico. While traveling on the island of Jamaica, this author found sansevierias grown as ornamentals around homes and businesses, as well as "escapees" growing out in the jungle. On a horseback ride along the beach in Jamaica, a large stand of sansevierias was found thriving in the overgrown ruins of an old sugar cane plantation.

Naturally, sansevierias are also cultivated in the grounds of many botanical gardens around the world. Hardier species can be observed at the Huntington Gardens and Library in California, the Desert Botanical Gardens in Phoenix, Arizona, and the Tucson Botanical Gardens. The author was thrilled to see sansevierias among the breathtaking views at the Jardin Exotique in Monaco. Sansevierias can even be found in controlled climates under glass at botanical gardens in northern areas of the USA like Cheyenne, Wyoming and Des Moines, Iowa!

During a recent trip to Yucatán, Mexico, sansevierias were observed in a variety of interesting places. In the capital city of Merida, sansevierias are commonly grown on the grounds of old mansions as well as street sides. Most are simply *Sansevieria trifasciata* types, but occasionally, other species can be found as well. They make a striking statement in the gardens of homes and businesses. Likewise, Cancún and Playa del Carmen in the neighboring Mexican state of Quintana Roo on the Yucatán peninsula, feature sansevierias as landscape plants.

The Yucatán peninsula offers many unique sightseeing adventures. One such adventure is a journey into the jungle to visit a cenoté. A cenoté is a natural underground limestone cave or sinkhole partially filled with fresh water. There are over three thousand cenotés in Yucatán. Long ladders or ropes lead visitors down into the dark, cool underground swimming holes lit only by a few rays of the sun. On one such trip to visit three cenotés near Cuzamá, we came across large areas of sansevierias spreading throughout the jungle undergrowth. Travelling to the cenotés by old mining railcars pulled on tracks by small horses, the jungle is interspersed with non-native sansevierias amongst agaves, bromeliads, and cacti in the tropical forest. Here and there, iguanas sit idly sunning themselves next to the plants.

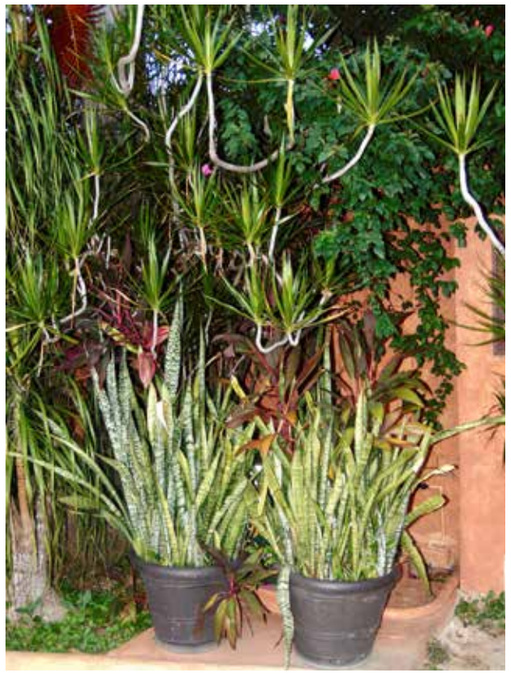
Another special trip in Yucatán is a visit to Mayan ruins. One of the largest sites is Chichen Itza where the ruins include temples, pyramids, mercados, a ball court, mausoleums, and an observatory. This is a protected national historic site in Mexico, as are all of the Mayan ruins. As the tourists wander around the designated walkways lined with sansevierias, large iguanas bask in the sun on the old stones, and clock birds (*Violaceous trogon*) fly amongst the ruins while vultures soar or perch high overhead. It is a mystical experience taking one back in time to a pre-Columbian Mesoamerican civilization. Another Mayan city, the only one still in existence on the coast line, is Tulum. Sansevierias now grow along areas where Mayan peoples once walked.

Picturesque small cities such as Valladolid sport sansevierias in the public parks and estate gardens. Outside of these cities, one encounters the broken-down walls and buildings of old plantations overgrown with vegetation flourishing in the tropical climate. Yucatán plantations flourished from 1820–1930, growing henequen for sisal utilized to make various fiber products. Wandering around the ruins of one such hacienda, I spotted sansevierias poking through the thick undergrowth. Even on a trip to see the flamingos near the coastal town of Celestún, one can see sansevierias growing along the roadways.

Two large islands off the coast of Yucatán, Cozumel and Isla Mujeres, offer spectacular snorkeling and scuba diving along sandy beaches. Tourists flock to the seaside resorts and to experience the exotic lifestyle. The resorts utilize sansevierias to decorate and beautify the lush gardens. On an excursion to the Tortugranja sea turtle sanctuary, we saw sansevierias growing on the grounds with iguanas next to them.

Obviously, some of these *Sansevieria* sightings on the Yucatán peninsula were more recent plantings over the last few decades. However, some represent "descendants" of very old cultivations first brought to the peninsula of Yucatán by Spaniards who started exploring, conquering and colonizing in the 16th and 17th centuries. Sansevierias then thrived and reverted to wild invasive plants in the tropical climate of the Yucatán peninsula.

Sansevierias at Tulum Mayan ruins next to the Caribbean Sea.



A garden on the island of Cozumel.

Iguana at the Tortugranja sea turtle sanctuary on Isla de Mujeres.

Isla de Mujeres, near Cancun, Yucatán.

Sansevieria ‘guineensis’ growing wild in the Yucatán jungle.

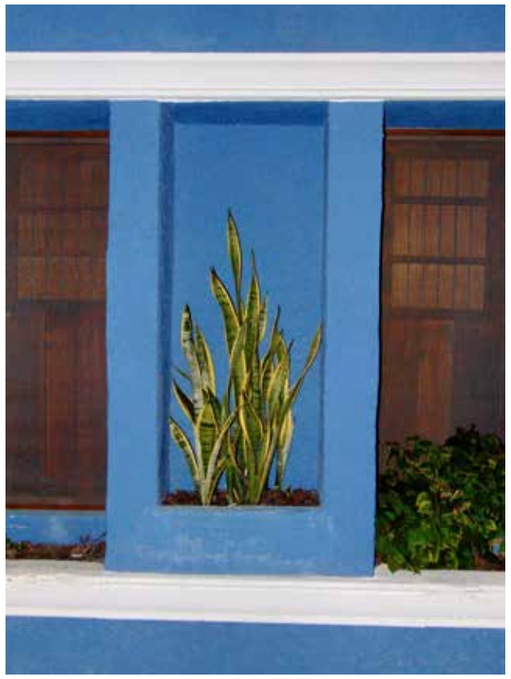
Sansevierias in the jungle near Cuzama, Yucatán.

The walkway to the mercado at Chichen Itza Mayan ruins.

Small horses pull the rail cars to cenotes in the jungle.

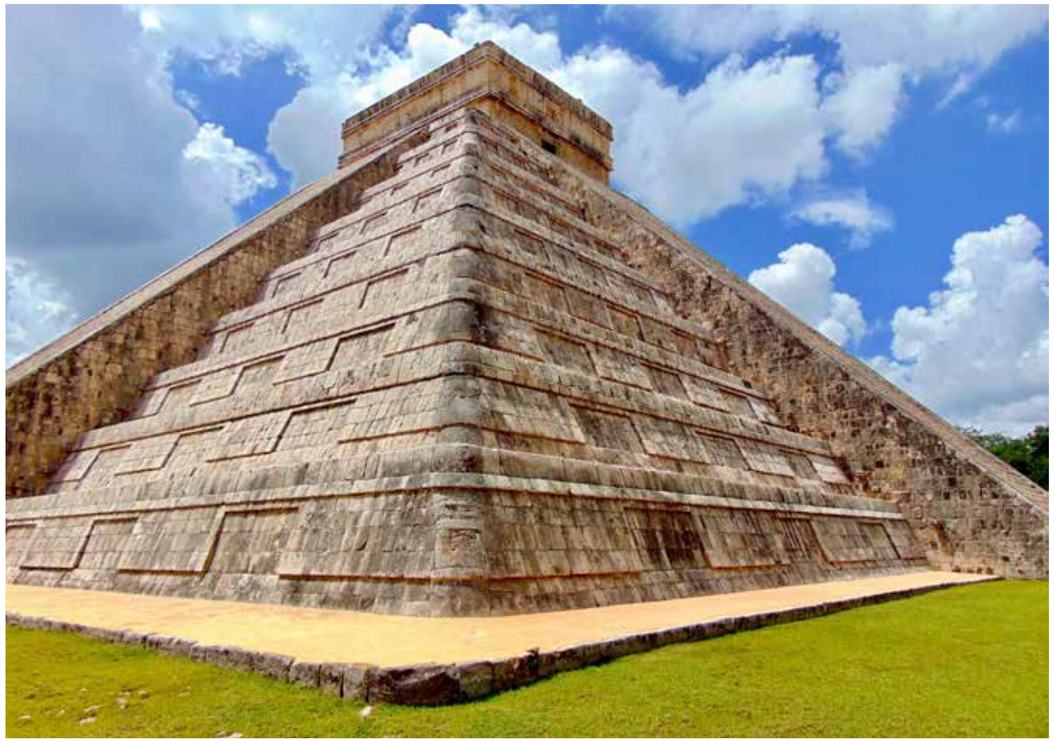
Sansevieria in the ruins of a sisal plantation outside of Valladolid, Yucatán.

Sansevierias surround a street tree in Merida, Yucatán.

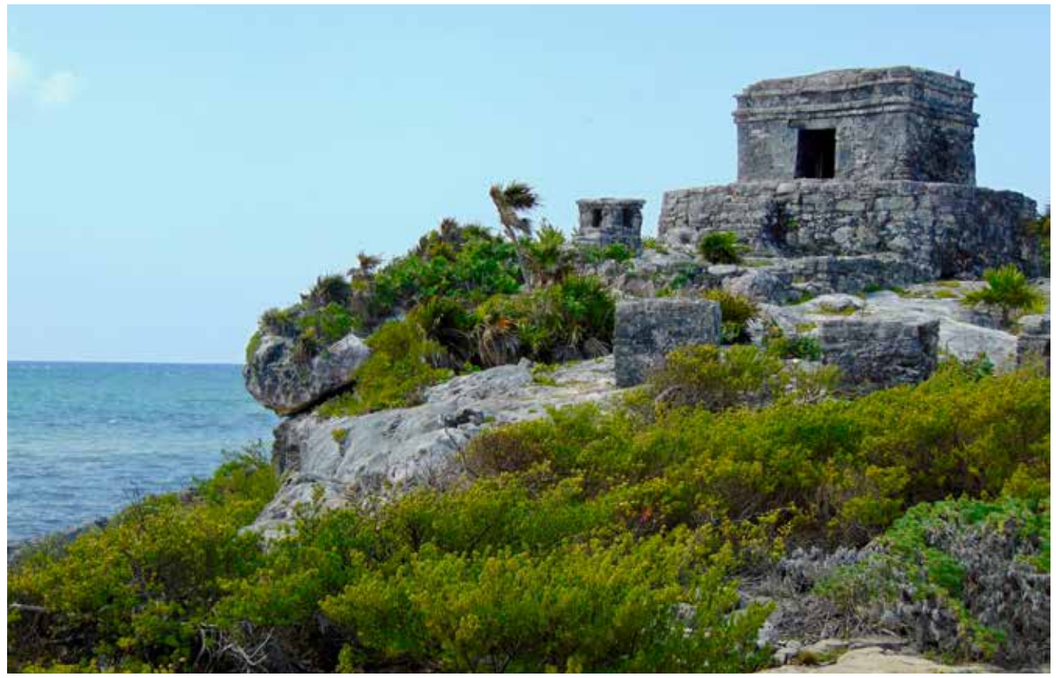


Sansevierias in a window box in Merida, Yucatán.

Sansevierias line the walkway along the Group of a Thousand Columns next to the Temple of Warriors, Chichen Itza, Yucatan.



Temple of Kukulcan at Chichen Itza Mayan ruins in Yucatán.



Tulum, the only Mayan ruins next to the ocean.

Sansevieria hedge at a mansion in Merida, Yucatan.

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Picture Perfect: Irwin Lightstone Photographs Sansevierias

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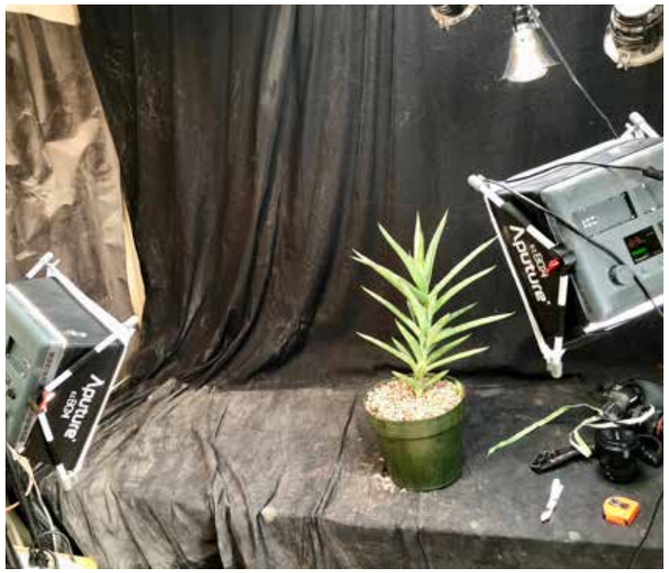
"A picture is worth a thousand words" says an old adage. The International Sansevieria Society is in the process of testing this theory with a new project. Noted plant photographer and ISS member Irwin Lightstone has begun to photograph species in the genus *Sansevieria*, along with many well-known cultivars and hybrids. To date, Irwin has photographed plants from his own collection along with many specimens from those at Arid Lands Greenhouses and the collection of Alan Myklebust in Tucson. Irwin utilizes his considerable skills, along with specialized lighting, digital software, and high technology photographic equipment to take exquisite photographs of sansevierias from various angles. Some closeup photographs illuminate the unique features of particular species or hybrids. Thus far, over 200 photographs are part of the collection. These are studio quality pictures rather than field photographs.

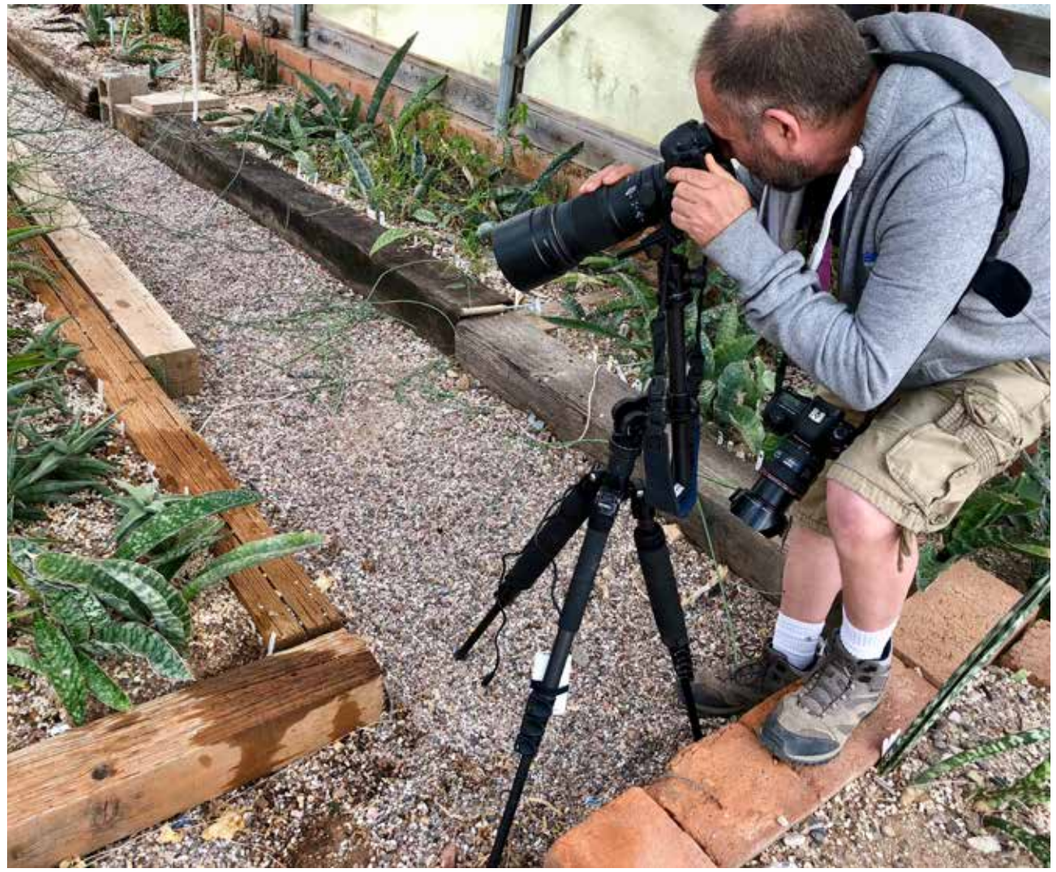
After 29 years practicing trial law, Irwin Lightstone closed his law firm to concentrate on photography. Irwin is president of the North Texas Cactus and Succulent Society, and past president of the Texas Association of Cactus and Succulent Societies. Specializing in macro and botanical photography, he gives photography seminars and workshops throughout the country. Additionally, he led programs sponsored by the Dallas Museum of Art, the Dallas Arboretum, the International Photography Hall of Fame, The Huntington, and the Cactus and Succulent Society of America. Irwin's photography has won numerous awards. His images have been published in a number of books and journals and is often featured in the Cactus and Succulent Journal. *Succulent Abstracts and Absurdities in Black and White*, his book, captures the subtle beauty, form and texture of succulent plants. Irwin lives in Dallas, Texas, with his wife Robin, one cat, two cars, and several thousand plants. Check out his work at irwinlightstone.photoshelter.com.

So, what will become of this photographic series? Irwin and the ISS hope that these photographs will become the basis for a photo reference library of the genus Sansevieria. The pictures should assist ISS members with plant identification questions, and serve to catalog the named species, along with well-known cultivars and hybrids, and yet-to-be described species. The photographs will be published on a new website which the ISS is currently developing, and a members-only Facebook site which will be established soon. The pictures may also form the basis of a new reference book on sansevierias at some point in the future. The ISS expresses its sincere gratitude to member Irwin Lightstone for volunteering his expertise and equipment to complete this invaluable project, and enhance the understanding of sansevierias.

Irwin Lightstone.



Sansevieria ascendens ready to photograph in a makeshift studio.



Irwin Lightstone photographing at Robert Webb's home greenhouse. This photograph appears on the back cover of this issue.

Fig. 1. *Sansevieria nitida*.

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Spectacular Sansevierias

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Irwin Lightstone came to Tucson, Arizona, to photograph selected plants in the collections of Robert Webb (Arid Lands Greenhouses) and Alan Myklebust in March 2018. He brought portable studio lighting with him that provided daylight conditions for the photographs. He used a Canon EOS 5DS R digital camera with a EF100mm f/2.8L Macro IS USM prime lens. Generally, he used black backdrops, either cloth or paper. As a general matter, most of the photographs were taken using aperture priority with a changing shutter speed. In both the pre-photograph and post-processing phases, each exposure was modified by exposure compensation based on the histogram. In other words, Irwin adjusted the exposure of the image if it was too light or dark using either his camera or Lightroom software to gain the most information available in the scene.

All of the photographs presented in this piece are by Irwin Lightstone.

Fig. 2. *Sansevieria pinguicula* (Lavranos 12240).

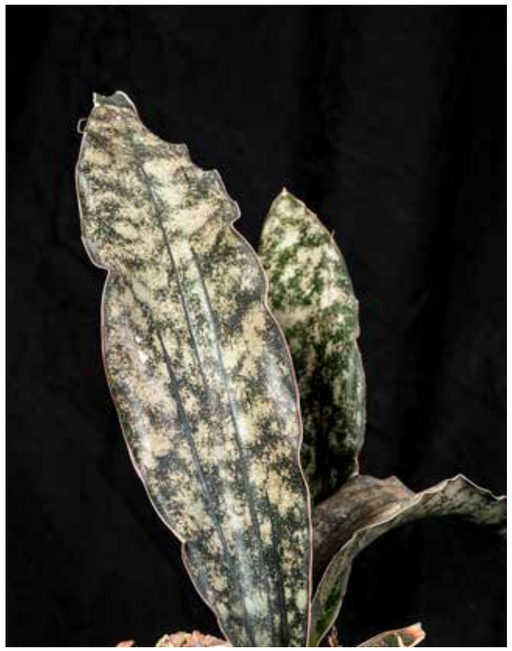

Fig. 3. *Sansevieria kirkii* var. *pulchra* ‘Coppertone.’

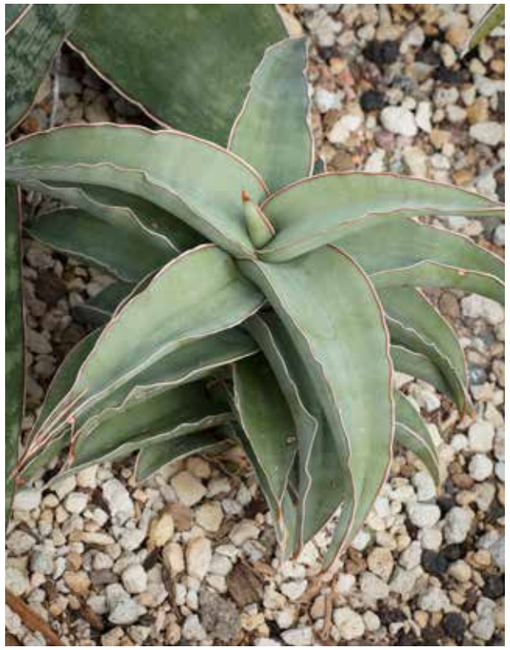

Fig. 4. *Sansevieria* ‘Blue Kew.’

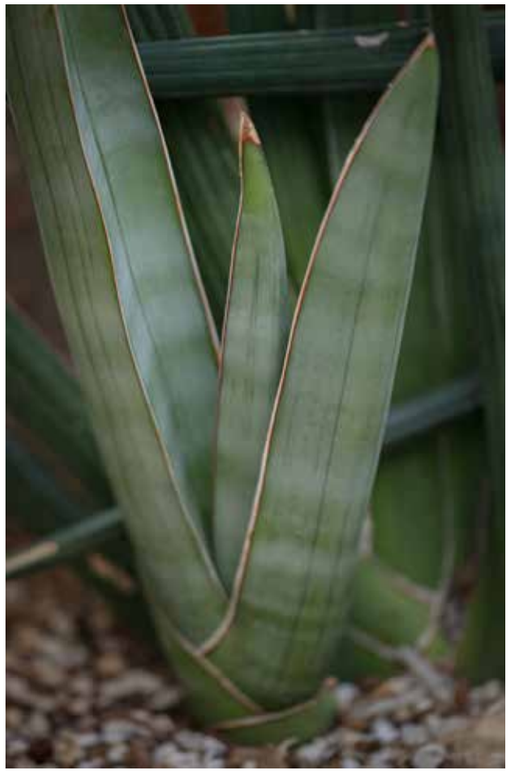

Fig. 5. *Sansevieria dhofarica.*

Fig. 6. *Sansevieria dawei.*

Fig. 7. *Sansevieria hallii* ‘Pink Bat.’

Fig. 8. *Sansevieria cf arborescens* (Lavranos 23151).

Fig. 9. *Sansevieria francisii* (FKH 432).

Fig. 10. *Sansevieria robusta* (Same, Tanzania).

Fig. 11. *Sansevieria roxburgiana.*

Fig. 12. *Sansevieria cv* 'Boncel'.

Fig. 13. *Sansevieria perrotii.*

Fig. 14. *Sansevieria bhitalae* (variegated).

Fig. 15. *Sansevieria erythraeae.*

Fig. 16. *Sansevieria raffillii.*

Fig. 17. *Sansevieria hargeisana* (Lavranos 7382).

Fig. 18. *Sansevieria canaliculata*.

Fig. 19. *Sansevieria chahinianii*.

Fig. 20. *Sansevieria powysii.*

Fig. 21. *Sansevieria sinus-siniorum.*

Fig. 22. *Sansevieria aubrytiana.*

Fig. 23. *Sansevieria fischeri.*

Fig. 24. *Sansevieria suffruticosa* (Gilgil, Kenya; WY 1020).

Fig. 25. *Sansevieria bhitalae* (Tanancozi, Tanzania).

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Good growing!

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Photographs should be embedded with captions at the end of the text at reduced size to enable email; final photographs should be full sized, saved in jpeg format at maximum quality (minimum compression) at 300 dpi resolution and submitted either through Dropbox or by emailing individual images. Please do not cut or change the native resolution of the original photographs. All illustrations should be consecutively numbered with a brief caption. Line art, such as maps, should be supplied as jpeg files if their vector versions are not available. Illustrations should be assigned numbers and referred to in the text as "Fig. _" and titled in the captions as "Fig. __ -"

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In the text, authors should cite references in one of the appropriate formats that include Myklebust (2015), Myklebust & Webb (2015), or Myklebust et al. (2015) (Webb & Myklebust, 2016; Myklebust et al., 2014).

References
We encourage authors to provide references to their work in the following format:

Mbugua, P.K (2007) Sansevieria. In: H.J. Beentje and S.A. Ghazanfar (ed.), *Flora of Tropical East Africa: Dracaenaceae*, pp. 10–41. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Takawira-Nyenya, R., Newton, L.E., Wabuyele, E. & Stedje, B. (2014) Ethnobotanical uses of Sansevieria Thunb. (Asparagaceae) in Coast Province of Kenya. *Ethnobotany Research & Applications* 12: 51–69.