

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

am writing this note in March and in the clivia world the US clivias are in full swing. There has been a deluge of magnificent blooms and colours over Facebook. It is also the season for South African seed sellers to advertise and again there sure is much to drool over. But just a word of caution with your seed imports. Gone are the days of smoothly importing seed. Now Australia has brought in new restrictions and all seed must have a phytosanitary certificate which costs extra money for the buyer. Then when the seed arrives at Customs, it must be inspected and an invoice is sent to the buyer before the seed is released. This can cost up to \$150. Last year there were some horror stories of seeds never even arriving. So beware!

We are approaching our second meeting of the year and hope if you are in Melbourne you will attend. As of our March committee meeting we had 48 members. 25% are interstate, another 25% outside of the Melbourne area, and 25% new people. There are another 20 of you who haven't paid your annual membership as yet. So we aren't a big club and your membership and attendance at gatherings is sure appreciated. We had around 25 at our February meeting which was wonderful.

So for news of the club. Firstly we are excited again for our September Clivia Expo. We have changed the date to Saturday 23rd of September. That is the week before the footy grand final but a week later than more recent years.

This is a bumper edition of our newsletter. You will find the confirmed dates of our meetings, some photos of the February meeting, some cultural notes, a summary of pollinating principles, a membership form, information about our 2023 seed list and much more.

One of our emphasizes this year will be encouraging our new members and so we will be looking at some of clivia growing best practices in many topics. Hopefully we'll all learn here as it has been a while since many of these topics have been covered. What is the best practice for battling mealy bug? Why won't my clivia flower? I look forward to hearing from members of their successful practices.

We have confirmed that our club will have a seed sale with the list coming out in May or June. If you are a member you are warmly invited to let us know what seeds you have available via the forms. You only need to have 3-5 seeds of a cross to make the list. Given the difficulty of importing I hope many will contribute so that we can buy some of the newer varieties we see. Australian growers have a wonderful selection and some of our club are on the leading edges with their colour combinations.

Some of us are too old or impatient for the seeds game. But in club meetings we always have a plant for sale bench. Again, please bring along any plants for sale. We would request they be at least 2 years old though please. The reason is that plants can easily die when they are young so we want to sell wisely and not disappoint unnecessarily.

Allan Gibson





eneral Information

NEXT MEETING

Friday April 21st 7.30pm Uniting Church

Cnr Blackburn Rd & Burwood Hwy, Burwood

CALENDAR DATES FOR 2023

Friday 21st April 7.30pm
Saturday 17th June 2pm
Saturday 15th July 2pm
Friday 18th August 7.30pm
Expo 23rd September 10-4pm
Friday 20th October 7.30pm
Late November Christmas Party

Our website is

www.melbournecliviagroup.org.au

Our Facebook Group. To keep up to date with activities and tips from the Melbourne Clivia group please join us on Facebook:https://www.facebook.com/melbourne cliviagroup

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EMBERSHIP 2023:

If you haven't yet paid your membership in 2023 we'd love to receive your \$20. To join or renew the online form is

http://www.melbournecliviagroup.org.au/membership/membership-application-form/

Or

Fill in the form and send your money to our secretary. If you want a paper copy of the newsletter as part of your members the cost is \$30.

ere's our 2023 committee. From left

to right are Brenda Girdlestone (Secretary), Ian Johnson (committee member), John Cochrane (Vice-President), Rae Begg (Treasurer) and Allan Gibson (President).



We would really value some more people joining our committee. You might be new to the group and just want to see what is going on or



perhaps you have energy and enthusiasm to help with some part of the group.

Many of our meetings in 2023 (4-6 in total) are on-line this year so if you'd be willing to join via zoom, please contact our President. We have all our positions filled, so you aren't going to be asked to be treasurer!!!!!! Many hands make light work. But also, we are really open to ideas with the club. You don't need to be on the committee of course to tell us your ideas.

Here's a few photos of our first meeting held in February. We always have a display table of interesting plants or flowers. So, if you come along please consider bringing anything in flower or something of interest. (But please don't bring anything that is diseased. That's where photos are needed or leave in your car and ask someone to look there.)



In our first meeting we discussed pollinating clivias and some of the principles of pollination for colour creation and leaf variegation. Here's a sample of some of the plants that were brought along.







Above is Rae Begg's yellow variegated clivia mix. Rae has been breeding with some of the yellows for a couple of generations. The young seedlings have much potential.





Above is one from Allan Gibson. It is a LOB x Monk X Tiger. The Tiger variegation has come out very clearly. Tiger is the only variegation that is transferrable from the pod or pollen plant. Allan says that anywhere from 10 to 40% of seedlings can contain the variegation. Most Tigers have ghost type flowers.

Below is Terry Edwards LOB x Hirao X Hirao. This is the product of about 10 years and thus the second generation with Hirao pollination.



Raffle Winners

Each meeting we have a raffle. Two of our newer members won prizes. The first was a wonder Anderson's Peach offset and the second some Richgro products. Congratulations!!!!!





Our newsletter is a wonderful source of information about clivias and our group. But we need a proof reader. So if you have a couple of hours every few months to help, Allan would love to hear from you.



AUTUMN CULTIVATION NOTES (Di Mathews)

A utumn is about to start after what has been quite a mild and damp summer for Melbourne.

Continue to monitor your container plants water requirements while the weather remains warm. The east coast is expecting drier conditions now that the La Nina pattern seems to have subsided.

Clivias planted in the garden will still appreciate a good watering weekly while the weather is warm, unless it has been raining.

When watering pots, give each plant a good drench so that water flows freely from the bottom of the pot. This will help to carry air through the mix and keep plants well-aerated, and will also wash any excess fertiliser salts from the pot.

Container grown plants rely on us for all their nutritional requirements, and a slow-release fertiliser with trace elements is perfect for those who are time-poor, or who have a lot of plants.

Young plants and seedlings will still benefit from regular feeding; half-strength liquid fertiliser is ideal for these plants.

Use a fertiliser that is high in potassium to encourage good flowering, or add some sulphate of potash to your liquid fertiliser according to directions on the packet. It is believed that a potassium deficiency is likely to be responsible for flower stems that fail to properly elongate or become "stuck." The flower buds are beginning to form deep within the plant over summer, so good nutrition is essential to good flowering the following spring.

The warm weather is still providing ideal conditions for pests such as mealybugs, which love to hide deep in the leaf margins, and also live in the top layers of the potting mix in the pot.

Use your pesticide of choice but be mindful of spraying on windy days to prevent drift when it can damage friendly insects such as bees.

Remember to drench the soil with the pesticide mix as well as spraying the plant if there is a mealybug infestation. An infestation of mealybugs can decimate your plants, and they are often hiding deep within the leaves, so check carefully.

Snails have also been plentiful over summer, probably due in part the milder and damper conditions. Keep a watchful eye out for these if your pots / containers are under trees.

Snails can easily climb up pot -stands, etc to be found hiding in the pots enjoying the green leaves and can cause a lot of damage.

A good alternative to chemical pesticides is using a non-toxic spray such as Neem oil. Neem oil is not a knock-down spray but affects the ability of pests such as mealybugs to feed and reproduce, and they die.

It does not affect friendly insects such as bees and ladybirds. It is also safe to spray around humans and pets.

If there are only a few pests, they can often be removed by hand.

I have included the Neem oil recipe again for new members who may not know about it.



Neem Oil spray.

Neem oil at 0.5%

Use 5mls Neem oil to one litre of water.

When mixing, add the oil to a small amount of warm water and add a few drops of a mild dishwashing detergent to help the oil disperse in the water.

Shake well, then add the remainder of the water.

Scale up the quantities to suit your sprayer.

Spray all surfaces of the plant.

To this mix can also be added a small amount of powdered seaweed, or a small amount of liquid fertiliser.

May be used monthly as required.

ALE - Helen Burrows.

Many MCG members will remember Helen
Burrows, a noted botanical artist from Melbourne.
Several years ago, Helen gave a Saturday afternoon
talk to the club, talking about her career and the
botanical art at which she excelled.

Helen began her career at the Royal Institute of Technology, Melbourne, where she completed a Diploma of Art (Art and Graphic Design). Helen worked as both a graphic designer, and also an educator at both the secondary and tertiary level. Helen also taught students the skills of botanical art at the Friends of the Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.

Her works are widely represented, here and overseas, including the National Herbarium, Victoria, the Huntington Library, California, the Lindley Library Royal Horticultural Society in London, the

Botanical Garden and Botanical Museum of Berlin-Dahlem, and the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew, UK.

Helen also let us auction one of her Clivia botanical prints at the MCG Expo in 2015. I believe the lucky winning bidder of this print was Helen Marriott.





Seedlist: We are producing our seedlist again!



The above beautiful Hirao from Lisa Fox has seeds available on our list. There are likely other Hirao seeds listed as well.



SEEDLIST PROCESS 2023

- 1. In this newsletter, an announcement is made that the MCG will be offering a seed list in 2023. Members will be given first option on seed and then the seed list will be open to the public.
- 2. The April newsletter will also call for seed sellers to fill out a form and submit what seeds they wish to sell. The deadline for sellers to submit their seed list is 1 May with the newsletter with seed list distributed mid-May.
- 3. Seed list is distributed via newsletter for members. As seed is allocated on a first-come-first-served basis then to be fair due to differing times for hard copy and digital distribution, a start date for placing seed orders should be set. Monday 5 June
- 4. Members order by email, mail, phone or at a meeting. Members only is available from 6 June until end of June.
- 5. Brenda keeps a tally of orders and after initial orders of one pack per member per cross is allocated, then requested numbers can be allocated appropriately.
- 6. When allocation to members is complete, the seed list is opened to the public. Brenda will need one extra week in between member's orders and opening to the public so she can adjust what seed is still available. An extra person needs to double-check seed allocation to ensure correctness. The seed list could be opened to the public on the 10th July. Seed list can be promoted via social media and on the website. Seed list closes to the public end of July.
- 7. With each order received, Brenda notifies Rae and Rae sends invoice to buyer.
- 8. Once buyer has made payment, Rae notifies Brenda and Brenda sends the order to the seller.
- 9. Seller distributes seed to buyer at the August meeting or by post. Buyer will have selected whether they wish to have seeds posted or will be collecting in person. If it is by post then the seller sends and is reimbursed.
- 10. After orders have been filled, Rae pays the seller the total less commission, and including any postage.
- 11. Orders that come in late after orders are allocated can only buy what is left or communicate directly with the seller. For privacy reasons, a seller's private contact details cannot be given out to any buyer without the seller's permission.

Rather than have seed ready at varying times, we need to have a set time (August meeting) for all seed to be due for distribution.



Seedlist – Seller Trading Form

Name: Phone: Email:

How will your seed be distributed (at a meeting or Australia Post only)?

- Seller must be a financial member of the Melbourne Clivia Group
- Seller agrees to reserve seed ordered by MCG members
- Seller agrees to pay Melbourne Clivia Group 10% commission
- Seller agrees to harvest, peel and clean seed, placing in small packet with cross written on packet
- Melbourne Clivia Group will accept orders and compensate seller once buyer has paid and seed is delivered. Any postage costs will be reimbursed at that time.
- Seller is to inform secretary as soon as possible if seed becomes unavailable due to accident or miscalculation.
- Seller will receive orders from the secretary when order has been paid for.
- If seed distribution is via Australia Post, seller agrees to send the seeds to the secretary as small parcel with tracking number. Flat rate shipping for small parcel up to 35.5cm x 22cm and up to 5kg is \$9.70 using Australia Post satchel. Receipt and tracking number must be retained.
- Otherwise seed distribution is August meeting. (Aug 18)
- Please supply photo of berry plant and pollen plant if available.

I give consent to the Melbourne (Clivia Group 1	Inc. to sell my	y seed and	agree to j	pay
above commission on the sale.					

Signature:	Date:



SEED TERMS 2023

(This is the wording that will appear above the seed list)

- The seed list is available to financial members of the Melbourne Clivia Group **only** from 5 June until 30 June 2023. From 10 July 2023 the seed list is open to the public.
- Availability of seeds is on a first-come-first-served basis.
- Please indicate number of packets you wish to order. Initially the limit will be one pack per cross per order. After orders are received, surplus seed will be allocated to those that ordered more. You will be notified if seed is not available.
- Send your order to <u>secretary@melbournecliviagroup.org.au</u>, hand in at a meeting or phone 0477 134 863 to place your order.
- An invoice will be sent to you including any postage charges if applicable. Postage is a flat charge for small parcel \$9.70.
- Any posted seeds will have a tracking number.
- Seed will be distributed at the August meeting or by Australia Post if buyer or seller cannot attend meetings.
- Payment may be made by bank transfer, cheque or cash at a meeting.
- Orders must be paid in full before seed is distributed.
- Any order not paid in full when seeds are harvested and ready will be cancelled and the seed allocated to the next order in line.
- Please contact the secretary with any questions relating to the seed crosses and your query will be passed along to the seller.
- Melbourne Clivia Group takes no responsibility for the quality of the seed, or the accuracy of the crosses.



Seed Pollination (Di Matthews)

We are re-printing an article kindly given to us by George Mann and Peter Saayman of South Africa, which puts plants into their groupings for easy reference.

Just a few points to note -

Oranges are not grouped - there are no group 1 or group 2 oranges.

The two main groups of yellows in Australia are Group 1 and Group 2. Most yellow/creams in Australia are group 1. Greens such as Hirao and T.K.O are group 2 yellows.

If you cross a group 1 yellow with a group 2 yellow, you will get orange, which is the dominant gene for Clivia.

It was Bill Morris, the well-known Australian breeder of Tango fame, who originally classified the yellows into the two groups, although he said that there may well be more groups/classifications that are not yet known.

If you read Clivia chat sites on Facebook, etc, you will often see people referring to group 1 and group 2 peaches. What they are likely referring to is calling most peaches, for example from the Chubb peach line as group 1, and peaches from the European peach line as group 2. If you cross peaches from these two groups you will produce orange offspring, but this does not classify them into these groups.

The only known Group 2 peach is **Cransley Peach** - when crossed with a group 2 yellow, for example, Hirao, it will produce a beautiful peach, often with a large green throat.

If you cross a peach from the African or Chubb line with a group 1 yellow, you will produce peach offspring, but crossing a European peach with a yellow from either group will invariably produce orange offspring.

A "split" is when you cross two plants from different groups. For example, if you cross an orange with a yellow, the resulting first generation offspring will be orange, but will have both the yellow gene and the orange gene (heterozygous). If you then cross this first generation, which are orange, with another yellow, you will then produce a percentage of yellow offspring.

A lot of us have become very enamoured of the blush group of plants, both the Chinese blushes and the Japanese. These plants usually open yellow and develop the blush over a few days. These plants however, cannot be classified as yellows - they are in a group of their own.



Review of Clivia Groups and Mutations

By George Mann, Michael Holt and Pieter Saayman

Very often one gets asked the question, "what should I pollinate this with?" This is a complex question which depends on the outcome wanted. However, in most instances the reasoning behind pollination is to reproduce the plant that one already has. Luckily when one works with colour mutations this is not a difficult thing to do if one knows which group one's plant belongs to and which other plants belong to that same group.

For this reason, we have been asked to update a listing that has been available from the *Clivia* Forum days. We have done so based on information available to us at this stage and we are sure that there are many other plants that could be included and some that might even be moved to other groups in future.

What is a compatibility group?

A group of plants is accepted as plants that are compatible with each other genetically.

Compatibility for this purpose is defined in terms of colour breeding with *Clivia* as two plants that will, when crossed with one another, give seedlings with a similar colour flower to that of the parents because of genetic compatibility of the colour mutation they both share.

Grouping plants in accordance within the below mentioned "Grouping" system can aid one in coming to a predetermined conclusion of what can be expected when breeding between two known compatible plants.

Currently we accept that group compatibility occurs in yellow, peach, splash and blush types of *Clivia miniata*.

Colour Mutations vs Colour Patterns



A colour mutation is a genetic variation in a *Clivia miniata* which can be reproduced through sexual reproduction whereas a colour pattern is the colour distribution on a *Clivia miniata* flower.

It is important to understand that not all Clivia fall into the groups listed below. Orange for example is the standard default colour of a Clivia and as such is not a mutation like the colour mutations listed below so it does not fall into a group. Within oranges we do however find colour patterns.

A good example of colour patterns would be the Chiffon type plants, generally large throated orange flowers or White Lips/Ghost flowers where parts of the petal colour is washed out giving a "ghosted" pattern. When breeding with these plants the outcome cannot be guaranteed however a percentage of similar results are expected as opposed to mutations where one expects 100% similar results when two plants from the same mutation is crossed. In this article we are focusing on genetic mutation groupings rather than colour patterns.

Methods used to test a group

There is only one fool proof method of testing which group a *Clivia miniata* belongs to and that is to pollinate it with known groups and checking the results. In some mutations you will be able to tell compatibility on the pigmentation of the seedlings already where in others you will have to wait until the seedlings flower to be able to tell.

Colour bleeding on the flowers when damaged or on the berry as it ages, leaf and leaf tip shape are not good indicators of which group a plant belongs to.

Using a little bit of deductive knowledge, it is also possible to include a specific plant into a group. For instance, if Plant A crossed with Plant B is genetically compatible and Plant B crossed with Plant C is also genetically compatible then it's safe to assume that Plant A and Plant C are genetically compatible and belong to the same group.

Splits



A split can be defined as a plant that came about by crossing a plant from one mutation with a non-mutational plant or with a plant from a different mutation group thus resulting in a plant that is orange flowering. This plant will now be carrying 50% of the genetic mutation of the original parent/parents.

These orange splits often result because of ignorance, wrong information, misunderstanding of the grouping system, mislabelling or intentionally to improve certain traits such as flower size, flower count or flower shape, being aimed at second generation results. By breeding a split plant back to its parents' mutation one can retrieve a percentage of plants with that mutation with hopefully some of the better traits from the other parent involved in the original cross.

Strain or Series of plants.

A lot of the plants available for sale these days are strains of plants that have been developed from mutations by crossing two plants of the same mutation together or selfing a particular plant with a colour mutation, the reason for this is that it is much easier reproducing colour with a mutation. Although the plants in a strain all have the same name, no two plants are 100% identical. Good examples of these include Pretty Pinks, Hirao, Tipperary Peach and 777.

The plants in a strain may not be identical in looks, however they look similar in colour to the rest of the plants in the strain and they will all fall into the same group and will be compatible with each other. When outcrosses are done either within or outside the strain, the resulting seedlings are no longer part of that particular strain of plants.

Current Known Compatibility / Groupings

From our combined years of breeding results as well as knowledge gained from other *Clivia* growers across the globe, we have put together the following listings. The list has been simplified to include *Clivia miniata* plants and hybrids that are commonly available.



The terms Group 1 and Group 2 were originally intended to be used only for yellows – however over the years some peach coloured Clivia have been found that are "compatible" with either Group 1 or Group 2 yellows. They give unpigmented seedlings when crossed with yellows from the same group resulting in seedlings with varying shades of yellow and peach. For simplification these peaches have been included in a subcategory with the group of yellows that they are compatible with.

Group 1 Plants

Yellows

The majority of yellow *Clivia miniata* fall into this group. Flowers are yellow, produce yellow berries and seedlings from crosses within the same group are unpigmented when germinated.

- Albany Yellow
- Arturo's Yellow
- Blitz
- Chiba Yellow
- Col Pitman Yellow
- Eshowe Yellow
- Howick Yellow
- Jim Holmes Yellow
- Jumbo Yellow
- Karkloof Yellow
- King Hamelin Yellow
- Kirstenbosch Yellow
- Mare's Yellow
- Miss Perfect
- Noyce's Yellow
- Pat Quinn Yellow
- Pen Henry Yellow
- San Marco Yellow (sym . Solomone Yellow)
- Saunders Yellow



- Sir John Thouron Yellow
- Sleeping Beauty
- So Excited
- Vic Daniels Yellow
- Vico Gold
- Vico Yellow (sym. Smithers Yellow)
- Watkins Yellow
- Yellow Green Girl

Peaches

Flowers are a peach colour and seedlings from crosses within the same group are unpigmented when germinated

- Albany Peach
- Chubb's Peach
- De Villiers Peach
- Gail's Peach (sym. Reed's Peach)
- Lotter's Peach
- Vico Peach

Group 2 Plants

Yellows

The plants flower yellow, produce yellow berries and seedlings from crosses within the same group are unpigmented when germinated.

- Auriel Batten Yellow
- Banshee Yellow
- Centani Yellow (sym. Qntani Yellow)
- Cynthia's Best
- Cynthia's Dream
- Dwesa Yellow
- Golden Fleece



- Nano
- Natal Yellow (sym. Giddy Yellow, Gibelo Yellow, Holl's Yellow, Swellendam Yellow, Stella Parish Yellow)
- Pat's Gold
- Port St. Johns Yellow
- TK Hirao
- TK Miniature Yellow
- TK Original
- TK Yellow
- Transkei Yellow
- Tsolo Yellow

Peaches

Flowers are peach in colour and seedlings from crosses within the same group are unpigmented when germinated.

- Cranrao
- Cransley Peach (sym. Meg's Peach)

Group 3 Yellows

Plants flower yellow with a pink colouration as the flowers mature, berries are red and seedlings from crosses within the same group are pigmented when germinated.

- Celtis Kloof Yellow
- Greendale Yellow
- Oribi Gorge Yellow
- Peacevale Yellow
- Potterill Blush Yellow

Alpha Yellow Group

A small group of yellow flowering plants



- Ndwedwe Alpha Thurston
- Ndwedwe Beta Thurston
- Mvuma Yellow

Euro Peach Group

Flowers in the group are various shades of peach / pink, seedlings are unpigmented when germinated (Tipperary and Cameron will occasionally have pigmented seedlings which flower peach in colour)

- Anderson's Peach (USA and Aus.)
- Anna Meyer Peach
- Cameron Peach
- Conway'sSunrise Sunset
- Conway's Tessa
- Pretty Pink
- Simply Pink
- Tipperary Peach
- Victorian Peach
- Wittig Pink

Appleblossom Type Group

Flowers are generally white infused with pink towards the tips and seedlings from crosses within the same group are pigmented when germinated.

- Appleblossom Strain
- Gloria
- Helgaard
- Mopi Hirt

Four Marys Type Clivia Group



Flowers are light yellow or white infused with pink that bleeds to a darker shade of pink to hints of mauve as the flowers age, unpigmented seedlings when crossed within the same group.

- Brenthurst (sym. Hantie)
- Four Marys
- Gordonia
- Lady Jane
- Meltzer's Picotee No.2 (pink blush)
- Monet
- Ngidi Pink Champagne
- Paljas
- Wintersong

Splashed Clivia Miniata Group

Flowers are generally yellow in colour with a pronounced red colouration on the back of the petals, seedlings from crosses within the same group are unpigmented when germinated.

- 777 Series
- Andrew Gibson
- Discovery
- Fairytale Series
- Meltzer's Picotee No.1 (spotted)
- Msubo Nguni
- Msubo Wow
- Naude's Peach
- Royal Gala Series
- Ruby Stewart
- Rumpelstiltskin
- Splash Series
- Strawberry Cheesecake
- Waterkloof Blush (sym. Pietersen Blush)



In Conclusion.

It is of great importance when using the above mentioned method of breeding compatible mutation plants with one another, that one knows ones plants, if there is doubt on where in the above mentioned groups a plant falls, take the time and effort to first to do experimental crosses in order to determine without a doubt in what mutational group a plant falls as to not find out a year later after using its pollen on several plants that the plant might not in fact be what it was suspected of being. Similarly it is of the utmost importance to properly label ones plants, as well as listing their compatibility group to limit the chance of mistakes occurring.

Colour mutation breeding is certainly one of the most valued methods available to *Clivia* breeders, not only can one guarantee the expected result by working with plants in the same group, it is also an invaluable method of increasing numbers of a desired mutational colour, and much faster than following the method of out crossing, where it can take several generations to achieve the desired results. Also when one knows where in the above grouping system a plant falls, it makes it so much easier to select other compatible plants for hybridising in order to improve desired traits.

Lastly one cannot write an article on colour breeding and group compatibility without giving mention the late Wessel Lotter, his son Rudo Lotter, Bill Morris and Sean Chubb who started paving the way for what we know today about *Clivia* Groups and Compatibility.



FOR MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL OF THE MELBOURNE CLIVIA GROUP INC. 2023

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