



Message from the President

The first meeting of 2010 on 19 February was a good start for the year, with a couple of members attending for the first time and several more joining our ranks. To my surprise, our display table at the front was almost full, so we must thank all those who brought plants. The display became an extra special one thanks to Eddie Pang who brought along a superb collection of Chinese Clivia. Rarely do we have the chance to see an array of plants such as those grown by Eddie, so it was a real treat for all of us.

The topic of 'Clivia cultivation', which was presented by Di Mathews, was followed by Eddie's description and explanation of various aspects of Clivia in China. As a result of a full evening, we postponed our short topic of dividing Clivia by Rae Begg until the next meeting in April.



A new member, Haydn Lomas, won the raffle of a variegated one which was kindly donated by John Craigie of Pine Mountain Nursery, Queensland. Ray Argent has offered us a *C. nobilis* for the coming meeting. It is greatly appreciated that members are generously supporting the MCG through the raffle – both as donors of plants and also by purchasing a ticket at the meetings. This helps to cover the venue hire for that occasion.

The MCG is now approaching its first Annual General Meeting (AGM), scheduled for 16th April. The committee met recently to plan this operation and we will implement procedures as set out in the model rules adopted by the group. This newsletter contains a form for the nomination of officers (president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer) and two ordinary members of the committee. It also contains a form for the appointment of a proxy, in the case of a member being unable to attend the AGM who wishes to lodge a vote. Further explanations are contained on those forms.

The MCG will only be as strong as the input which members put into it. The group will always need an energetic and innovative committee as well as other members who are able to perform different functions of the group, outside the committee itself. We do urge you to think how you can contribute to the MCG, both in 2010 and future years.

On the same evening as the AGM, John Bannenberg will continue his presentation of Clivia species. We do hope to see lots of members present on Friday 16 April at 7:30 and invite you to bring along friends as well. Hopefully, we will also have some plants for display.

Helen Marriott

How long have you been interested in clivias?

About fifteen years ago I started to notice clivia on mark down tables in nurseries and purchased my first few plants around that time. The bold colour appealed to me and I was told how tough and hardy the genus was necessary for our climate.

When I found some of the pendulous types I was intrigued and slowly a few more plants were added to my garden beds. I planted them into the ground.

How did you become interested in clivia? I met the late George Hellen through our mutual interest in daylilies and that really kick started my interest in clivia. George helped me with information on growing techniques, plant material and he led me to other clivia growers, that as it turned out, I had known for many years, through my involvement with daylilies.

Valerie Martin, Coral and Kevin Larsen and Kevin Walters were Brisbane Daylily Society members as I was. In my position as Editor for the B.D.S. Newsletter I could always rely on Kevin to help out with an item for the newsletter and we had regular contact.

When Kevin realised I had a budding love for clivia he took me 'under his wing' and made sure I was fully inoculated with the disease, spending time with me teaching me about the different species and growing methods. When George Hellen sadly passed on, I finally got to meet his long time friend and fellow clivia/orchid friend Ken Russell, which made me even keener than ever to grow good clivias.

A couple of years down the clivia road, friends took me to meet Margaret Eggins and for the first time I saw a large shade house massed with strong, healthy yellow plants--what a sight.....

How has your interest developed since you became interested?

My passion for clivia has become almost fanatical and they ('my girls') along with my two precious small dogs ('my boys') fill my life with much joy and hard work! The plants and their well being take precedence over pretty much everything else--and life style in with the shade house.

Do you have favourite colour/type/species?

I really love them all. The never ending range of Interspecifics are intriguing and very often exquisitely beautiful, and the array of different variegated plants also fascinate me. The Chinese /Japanese style plants grown mainly for their glorious leaf patterns truly excite me.

Have you had any interesting experiences relating to clivia?

Ah--now here I could write for hours and relate many, many interesting encounters - meetings --and incredible 'finds', but I guess I should stick to a few quick lines.

Firstly I believe the club-groups meetings are an extremely valuable source of shared information and plant and seeds, and wonderful company. It's so good to hear clivia jargon spoken and a joy to see such fabulous plants on display, and I happily travel for hours to get to meetings. In the Toowoomba Group we met at different growers homes which added an extra



element of interest in going to a gathering. The Shows and displays put on in Toowoomba are nothing less than amazing and I enjoy getting to them whenever I can.

Traveling to New Zealand on a personal visit, timed to coincide with their Clivia Show, and having the opportunity to meet many of the New Zealand clivia personalities as well as see many private collections was a much treasured experience. Many private collections are mind blowing and I count myself most fortunate to have been invited to view dozens of them over the years. Often the growers with truly great collections do not belong to clubs or groups but quietly pursue their keen interest. Visiting with other clivia growers has yielded many fantastic days out and visual contact with a vast range of rare and or unusual plants think perhaps the single thing that sticks out the most vividly in my memory was the sight of a peach/apricot Miniata in full glorious bloom. The plant was locked behind mesh in the garage of the home of Dorothy and the late John Miller in the Open Gardens Scheme in Toowoomba about 17 years ago. This was before my interest was sparked but the memory has never faded of the beauty of that umbel of flowers.

Do you specialise in any particular type of clivia?

I am happy to grow all types.

Do you have clivias in pots or in the ground? All my plants are in pots as my tree shade and frost protected areas are limited.

What are your hopes for the future?

I do have a particular interest in the European peaches and this has been fanned by a great deal of help in obtaining a range of peach cultivars all suitable to use in breeding in the not too distant future. Interspecifics bred using *Caulescens* are another area I want to pursue. The other big hope --is for a second shade house!!!!!!!

Do you have any more comments?

I enjoy being able to share the joy and beauty of clivia with others, by giving presentations on growing clivia to Garden Clubs and groups. This I have done several times since returning to Victoria with two more booked to do in the future. When I lived in south eastern Queensland I did quite a few there, too. A course here at the local TAFE enabled me to make a PowerPoint presentation on clivia and I have an extensive range of coloured photos --all laminated --so they can be handed around without damage, for Clubs that don't have the IT equipment to cater for the PP. I do not set myself up as an expert by any means; but I feel I have sufficient knowledge to pass on a few basics and anyone really interested is directed to the clivia websites and given contact details for Ken Smith who has been kind enough to put together a handout prepared for my 'talks'.

Exposure of clivia to the general public and in particular to the younger gardeners and growers of the future is, I feel, a vital part of our 'duty' as clivia lovers, and I enjoyed participating in the M.C.G. efforts at Caulfield. Finally--the many lovely friends I have made through growing clivia are a treasured part of being involved with clivia.

Beautiful Blooms, Yvonne

We would love to hear from you!

We need and welcome your input. Please write to us with any clivia experiences, photos, articles, or questions.

This is your newsletter, and it needs your participation to reflect your questions and interests.

Di Mathews

POTTING MIXES

Some further information for Clivia lovers:-

In April last year when I needed to order more potting mix from Debco, I gave them a list of specifications recommended for clivias. As a result they came up with a native/general mix with a higher air-filled porosity and moderate water holding capacity. I brought a sample to the meeting in April as part of my talk on potting media. I have been using this medium since then. At the time I enquired if this medium was available retail but it wasn't. Now it is being sent out to Bunnings stores. It is labelled Debco Native and it has a brown strip down the side of the bag. My clivias have grown fit and healthy with the minimum of fuss and drained well with the summer downpours. There have been no fungal or rotting problems and I have not had to use any chemicals to keep them this way. I hope this helps those who have difficulty in finding a suitable potting medium.

Cheers, Rae

The Clivia Forum – Global Clivia Enthusiast Forum

<http://www.cliviaforum.co.za>

A great resource for asking questions and chatting to other clivia enthusiasts.

Subscribe to the Yahoo Clivia Enthusiasts Group

Send an email to clivia-enthusiast-subscribe@yahogroups.com. You will then be subscribed to receive posts in your inbox to questions, answers and news regarding clivia.



PMM Pine Mountain Nursery

For quality clivias for the discerning buyer and collector, from seed to advanced plants, visit www.pinemountainnursery.com.au

FEATURE FLOWER



This beautiful interspecific is owned by Laurens Rijke

The MCG is looking for a new secretary. If you are interested, please let one of the committee members know as soon as possible.



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Friday 16th April 2010
7.30 pm
Uniting Church,
Cnr Burwood Hwy & Blackburn Rd,
Burwood

Species cont. – John Bannenberg
Division of Clivia by Rae Begg

Bring a plate for supper

18 Jun 2010 – General Meeting
Whither? – Dr Keith Hammett

20 Aug 2010 – General Meeting
Fertilising – Di Mathews
Interspecific x Interspecific

17 Sep 2010 – General Meeting
Peaches – TBC
Seeds: Group Discussion

15 Oct 2010 – General Meeting
Creams/Yellows – Helen Marriott & Laurens Rijke

15 Nov 2010 – Christmas Get-together

CONTACTS

Helen Marriott – 97964365
hmarriott@ozemail.com.au

Di Mathews – 98531566
akdesign@bigpond.net.au

Lisa Fox – 97394013
lisa.fox@gmail.com

Rae Begg – 0354286473
bbrigrade1@hotmail.com

George Simmler - 9761 3790
george-oz@hotmail.com

Brenda Girdlestone - 9390 7073
macstone@hotkey.net.au

Please let us know if you have any other news or items of interest to share.
Deadline for next issue – 1st May 2010

OUR ADDRESS

Melbourne Clivia Group Inc.
PO Box 811,
Lilydale, VIC 3140

www.melbournecliviagroup.org.au
secretary@melbournecliviagroup.org.au



These notes have been compiled to cover *Clivia miniata*, the clivia species, with the exception of *C. mirabilis*, and the interspecifics. They are general notes and a guideline only. Each gardener will have his own preferred methods and many will have devised a method that is suitable to their needs. Many growers will have methods which suit their own climate and growing conditions and their plants are thriving, so these notes are a guideline only.

Aspect

Clivias prefer dappled shade or bright filtered or indirect light when grown outside. They will also grow well in heavy shade, but flowering in heavy shade will be sporadic at best. The only exception to flowering in heavy shade is *C. gardenii*. In the southern hemisphere a south or south-east aspect is fine, and even an eastern aspect if protected from the sun. All species will tolerate an hour or two of direct early morning sun, but should be in shade for the remainder of the day.

In containers, clivias do well on a shady verandah, and can also be grown indoors where they receive good light, but not direct sun. They love to be planted under the dappled shade of trees, both evergreen and deciduous, or in shadehouses with shadecloth providing 80% light protection.

Variegated clivias do best with a slightly lower light intensity than the green-leaves ones to bring out their full potential. In frost-prone areas, clivias should be under eaves, or planted in the garden where they will receive protection from tree or shrub canopies, or under the protection of a shade-house.

Growing Medium

Clivias will grow well as long as there is excellent drainage, excellent aeration and good organic content - the crucial aspect is the drainage. The water should flow out of the bottom of the pots very rapidly when watered. Garden compost should not be added to pots as this will aid in water retention and may cause the plant to collapse with root-rot.

When planting in the garden, do not plant in clay-type soils. Choose a soil that is loamy and free draining - they love to be planted where there is loose, free-draining soil and lots of leaf-litter. It may be necessary to build-up beds with a free-draining mix to facilitate their needs outside. In heavier soils, try to plant them on a slight slope to aid drainage. Mature clivias grown in pots usually prefer a coarse medium such as a well composted pine bark, which is a black odourless medium.

There are some that caution against using too much sand in the potting mix, and Prof. Mark Laing, Professor of plant pathology at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, explains why in the booklet 'Hints on Growing Clivia' published by the Northern Clivia Club.

"If you mix media with different particle sizes, the result is called a matrix. What happens is that the small particles fill the pore spaces of the big particles, making a dense mixture. This is the secret of concrete; sand particles fill the spaces between gravel chunks, and the cement binds them in place. Drainage from pure sand or pure gravel is high. But if they are mixed in the right ratio, drainage is reduced to very little. So the principle is that when we mix particle sizes of a growing medium, we reduce oxygen content and drainage, and increase the water-holding capacity. So if you add, say, sand to a bark medium, we make it heavier, with less oxygen and it drains LESS well."

Whichever mix is used, the water should flow freely from the bottom of the pot almost immediately on watering and should not sit on the surface. Good drainage is the most crucial aspect of successfully growing these plants in pots.

Watering

Once they are established, clivias are extremely resistant to drought, as long as there is sufficient organic matter and shade. The frequency of watering will depend on the age of the plants as well as the growing medium used. Seedlings will require more water than older mature plants, and terracotta pots will dry out more rapidly than plastic pots. Mature plants on average may require watering once a week between spring and autumn - when watering, the plants should receive a thorough drenching. During winter, the plants may remain drier and require watering once or twice per month. If you put

your fingers in the pot to a depth of 5 – 10 cm and the medium is bone-dry, the plants can be watered, otherwise leave it a bit longer.

Water in the morning, and never water directly into the crown to reduce the incidence of fungal and bacterial rot.

Pests

Clivias are subject to quite a few pests and diseases, even though they are quite robust plants. Pests and diseases should be treated promptly as the earlier they are attended to, the easier treatment should be.

Good hygiene around the garden will help minimise attacks to plants and includes removing weeds, old rubbish and any pieces of old rotting wood that may harbour pests.

Snails and Slugs

These can do enormous damage to clivias and attack the leaves, soft new growth, and buds. They can be easily removed by hand if there are only a few, otherwise more aggressive methods will be required.

Common non-toxic methods are beer traps, or placing a sharp material around the base of the plants, such as crushed eggshells, or small sharp stones or gravel. More serious infestations will respond well to a new generation slug and snail killer called Multiguard. This product is not a scheduled poison, and is non-toxic to domestic pets, birds, wildlife, etc. Its active ingredient is based on iron, it lasts up to four weeks and will break down and add nutrients to the soil. Ducks are also an effective control for those who live in a suitable environment with adequate space.

Mealybugs

Mealybugs belong to the scale insect group, and have a worldwide distribution. They are named because of the whitish 'mealy' wax which helps to slow down water loss from their bodies. They generally prefer warm, humid sheltered sites, and can build up huge numbers in a very short time. Mealybugs feed by inserting straw-like mouthparts, known as stylets, into the plant tissue.

Honeydew is the waste product of mealybug feeding and is a perfect medium for sooty mould fungi. Ants also love to feed on this honeydew and shelter the mealybugs in 'barns' they construct on protected flat surfaces, and also in the leaf axils of plants. When the ants stroke the mealybug's abdomen, it secretes a drop of honeydew.

Mealybugs thrive freely in temperatures of approximately 25C with a relative high humidity. In ideal conditions there will be multiple generations within a year, so therefore they can become resistant to pesticides in a short time. Parasitic wasps and ladybirds are two methods of biological control, the wasp usually being the more effective. Chemical methods include Chlorpyrifos or Folimat for larger infestations, or a pyrethrum spray for mild attacks.

It is very important to control or eradicate ants, as the ants will protect the mealybug colonies and even re-locate them if under threat. Ants will also attack parasites which attack the mealybug. Care must be exercised with all chemical pesticides – Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphate and neurotoxin, and is highly toxic, so great caution must be used with this.

Neem Oil has also been used with great effect against mealybugs if a non-chemical option is preferred.

Fungus Gnats

These tiny mosquito like insects are usually first noticed darting about new seedlings. The adult fungus gnats are an annoyance, but it is the larvae that can do great damage to your young plants and seedlings by feeding on the new roots. This feeding causes stress to the plants, and also provides an entrance for disease pathogens. The larvae can also carry fungal spores. The first sign of their presence may be the wilting and decline of the plant.

To monitor these pests, place some yellow sticky cards, or a slice of potato in the pots. The cards will attract the adults and the larvae are attracted to the potato – these can be used to help gauge the amount of larvae present, and also to collect and dispose of them.

The larvae also feed on fresh compost, so avoid this in your pots, and use a well draining potting mix, as overly moist conditions will also encourage their presence.

It is also important to practice good hygiene in your plant area, and remove old plant material and garden debris.

Pyrethrum sprays are effective against the flying adults, and there are biological controls such as nematodes and predatory bacteria to control the larvae.

Diseases

This list of diseases is by no means exhaustive. Clivias are subject to several different diseases, often depending on the area and climactic conditions where they are grown, and need to be diagnosed and treated accordingly.

Damping-off Fungi

Several species of fungi cause damping off, and include Pythium, Rhizoctonia, Phytophthora, and Sclerotium. This disease is common in clivia seedlings and can be a serious problem. They can also attack adult plants, but the adults are not often killed. Young plants and seedlings can rot at the base and collapse.

It is very important to maintain good hygiene, ventilation, and excellent drainage, especially in warm, humid conditions.

Control is by drenching the soil with fungicides such as Fongarid, and copper oxychloride sprays. Other fungicides include Mancozeb, Ziram, and Previcur.

Bacterial Soft Rot

The symptoms of this usually begin with the yellowing of one or two bottom leaves, and may not be noticed until the plant literally falls over. The base of the plant will contain a dark sodden lesion, and the whole basal area may rot and have a strong stench. It is important to immediately isolate the plant, as it is very infectious. The plant may be saved if found early enough – cut away all the rotting tissue until only healthy plant tissue remains. Clean your blade with a methylated spirits / water disinfectant after each cut to prevent infecting new leaves as you work. Apply a thick paste made with Mancozeb to the affected area or soak in a Mancozeb solution. Allow to dry for a day or so and replant in either a coarse river sand or sphagnum moss, and do not over-water.

This disease is caused by bacteria, and usually occurs when the potting mix or soil is poorly drained and over-watered.

Chlorosis

Chlorosis is a yellowing of the leaves where the plant produces insufficient chlorophyll. It is usually caused either by a mineral deficiency or the pH of the mix does not allow the uptake by the plant of certain minerals. If the pH is too high ie. above 7, iron will not be available to the plant. This can be helped by using iron chelates, either as a foliar spray or applied to the soil. If the pH is too low ie. below 6.5, magnesium will not be available. This can be remedied by using magnesium sulphate or Epsom Salts.

Fertiliser

Clivias are heavy feeders and will perform at their best if this is addressed, particularly when they are grown in an inert medium such as a composted pine bark potting mix. Plants need 16 different mineral salts to grow well, and the major nutrients are nitrogen, potassium, and phosphorous. Micronutrients include iron, magnesium, manganese, molybdenum, and several others.

Fertilisers can be either chemical salts, organic fertilisers, liquid or slow release.

Liquid fertilisers offer a quick response, and should be applied regularly when the plant is actively growing. Slow release fertilisers are ideal for fertilising the soil over a long period.

Organic fertilisers are made from once-living materials, and therefore their nutrient analysis can be variable, especially if using home made ones. Organic liquid fertilisers need to be diluted to the colour of weak tea, and can often supply much needed beneficial bacteria and fungi to the soil. Chemical fertilisers are usually concentrated forms of naturally occurring minerals, and deliver precise concentrations of nutrients to the plant.

Whatever method you use, it is best to apply 'little and often.'

Liquid fish emulsion or seaweed fertilisers are very useful, and slow release ones such as Osmocote, are also very suitable. Clivias planted in garden beds will happily benefit from a top-dressing of blood and bone or a slow release fertiliser such as Dynamic Lifter, being careful to apply it well away from the base of the plant.

References

Duncan G Grow Clivias 2nd Ed 2008.

Neem Oil

Neem oil is a useful treatment for mealybugs and other sucking and chewing insects. It is not a knockdown insecticide and does not harm beneficial insects. Neem oil is very safe for humans, too, and is commonly used in hair and skin products.

Neem oil enters the system of insects and blocks their hormonal pathways, so that they forget to eat, mate and stop laying eggs. The population of the insect pests are still alive after spraying, but are no longer feeding, and therefore not damaging the plant. The population starts to die down and the life cycle of the insect is broken.

The reason that beneficial insects such as ladybirds, bees, predatory mites, etc are not harmed is that insects need to ingest the oil to be affected, and the beneficial insects do not eat the plants. Even so, please avoid spraying these beneficial insects so as not to smother them in the oil - spray early in the day, or late afternoon when these insects are not so active.

Neem oil breaks down very quickly and leaves no harmful residue in the garden. It is, however, also a systemic insecticide and is absorbed by the plant, so that an insect may take a bite or two, but will then stop. The smell of the Neem oil also seems to repel the insect pests, so that they do not wish to eat the sprayed plant. It can also be used as a soil drench if it is suspected that insect pests are living in the soil near the roots.

It is best not to use Neem oil on hot days, as the sun may burn the leaves if the plant is too exposed.

It is quite safe to spray without the need for protective clothing and can even be used as a natural insect repellent for yourself. It is also used as an insecticide in pet shampoos.

When spraying clivias with a mealybug infestation, ensure that the plant is thoroughly wet with the Neem spray – saturate the plant, especially down in the leaf axils where they like to hide and also right down near the roots. Remember to spray the underside of the leaves as well.

Spray Formula:

Neem oil - 30 mls
Squirt of dishwashing detergent
4.5 litres of water.

Mix the oil and the detergent into 500 mls of warm water, shaking well to thoroughly disperse the oil.
When thoroughly mixed, add to the remaining 4 litres of water, so that the end volume is 4.5 litres.
Pour into spray bottle and spray.

References: Discoverneem.com

Mycorrhizal Fungi

Mycorrhizal fungi are naturally occurring fungi which form a symbiotic relationship with plants. They grow on the plant roots, and form filaments which greatly increase the surface area of the roots. The fungi utilise plant sugars and carbohydrates, and in return, the plant gains more absorption of water and mineral nutrients. The fungi also helps make available to plants minerals that may otherwise be unavailable to them due to the soil pH. The mycorrhizal filaments are much smaller than plant roots, and can therefore explore a greater volume of soil, and provide a larger surface area for the root to benefit from. They are especially useful to plants grown in nutrient-poor soils. Professor Richard Dawkins, an evolution scientist, has stated that “life on earth is utterly dependent on mycorrhizae.”

There have been many measured benefits from using these beneficial fungi. Plants can be root-dipped, seeds can be coated or the fungi powder can be added to water and watered in. It can also be added to potting mixes, although it is important that the fungi are on the roots of the plant. Many commercial potting mixes that have been heat-treated are very deficient in beneficial fungi. Home trials have been done with a control clivia in normal potting mix and a clivia put into potting mix treated with mycorrhiza and planted in equal sized pots – within weeks, the differences have been clearly evident with larger plants and stronger root systems.

The claimed benefits of mycorrhizal fungi are:

- Bigger root growth
- Improved nutrient uptake and water uptake
- Increased resistance to drought
- Reduced need for fertiliser by approx 30%
- Increased resistance to pests and disease

Mycorrhizal fungi is available from www.mai-australia.com.au - a mail order company in Western Australia.



MINUTES OF GENERAL MEETING – 19 Feb 2010

Venue

Uniting Church, Cnr Burwood Hwy & Blackburn Roads, Burwood

Committee

Helen Marriott, Lisa Fox, Rae Begg, Diane Mathews, George Simmler, Brenda Girdlestone

Apologies

George Simmler, Judy Simmler, Michael Barrett

- Meeting commenced at 7.35
- Introduction by Helen Marriott
- Previous meeting minutes accepted by Rae Begg, seconded by Lynn Rawson. All agreed.

New Business

- A volunteer was requested for a talk at Blackburn Garden Club for October
- The next meeting in April will be the Annual General Meeting where a new committee will be elected.
 - The rules we will follow are as per the Model Rules adopted at the time of incorporation. Nominations are to be sent to the secretary by the 9th April.
 - Nomination forms are available at tonight's meeting and will be sent out in the next newsletter
 - There will be a ballot if more than one nomination per position are received
 - Proxy forms will also be available in the next newsletter for those unable to attend but who wish to arrange someone to vote on their behalf. Proxy forms must be sent to the secretary at least 24 hours before the AGM.

Secretary's Report

- There are currently 60 members who have renewed their membership and 32 who have not.
- The MCG website is averaging 40 visits per day with the homepage and gallery being the most popular pages.
- Deadline for next newsletter is the 5th March. The newsletter must be distributed early March as per the Model Rules regarding notification.

Secretary's report accepted by Brenda Girdlestone and seconded by Di Mathews. All agreed.

Treasurer's Report

Opening Balance (Bank)		\$2,257.67
Income	\$ 980.00	
Expenses		\$ 694.11
Balance		\$2,591.11 including petty cash

Treasurers Report accepted by Yvonne Hargreaves and seconded by Eddie Pang. All agreed.

Main presentation – Culture by Di Mathews

Presentation – Chinese Clivia by Eddie Pang

- The raffle prize of a variegated plant donated by Pine Mountain Nursery was won by Haydn Lomas.
- Meeting closed 9.30.

END



ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND ORDINARY COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Nomination form 2010

The election of office holders (president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer) and two ordinary members of the Committee will take place at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) on Friday 16 April 2010.

Following the Model Rules adopted by the Association, nominations should be sent to the Secretary by 9 April 2010 on the form below. A candidate can be nominated for only one position. If insufficient nominations are received to fill all vacancies, the candidates nominated shall be deemed to be elected and further nominations may be received at the AGM. If the number of nominations exceeds the number of vacancies to be filled, a ballot will be held at the AGM.

I, _____ being a financial member of the Melbourne

Clivia Group Inc, nominate _____ for the position of

_____.

Signed: _____ Date of nomination: _____

I, _____ also being a financial member of the

Melbourne Clivia Group Inc, second this nomination.

Signed: _____ Date nomination seconded: _____

Nomination accepted: Signature: _____ Date: _____

SECRETARY USE ONLY: Date nomination received:



Melbourne Clivia Group Inc.

PO Box 811
Lilydale VIC 3140
FAX: 03 8677 6970
secretary@melbournecliviagroup.org.au

APPOINTMENT OF PROXY 2010

The process for the appointment of a proxy as outlined in the Model Rules adopted by the Association are summarised here and followed by an appointment of proxy form below.

Any member unable to attend the Annual General Meeting (AGM) is entitled to appoint another member as proxy by submitting to the Secretary (at the address given above) a nomination form no less than 24 hours before the time of the meeting in respect of which the proxy is appointed.

I, _____ of _____
(name) (address)

being a financial member of the Melbourne Clivia Group Inc. appoint _____

_____ of _____
(name of proxy holder) (address of proxy holder)

being a financial member of the Melbourne Clivia Group Inc., as my proxy to vote for me on my behalf at the annual general meeting of the Association to be held on Friday, 16 April 2010 and at any adjournment of that meeting.

My proxy is authorised to vote in the case that a ballot is held for the election of an office bearer.

Signed _____

Date _____

SECRETARY USE ONLY: Date & time received: