

Bries Breeze

SUMMER/SOMER 2006

ROOI-ELS BELASTINGBETALERSVERENIGING (REBV) POSBUS 89 BETTYSBAAI 7141
ROOI-ELS RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION (RERA) PO BOX 89 BETTY'S BAY 7141

GUEST EDITORIAL

Having had the privilege of addressing the Rooi Els Conservancy in October this year, it is an added pleasure to be writing this guest editorial. Thank you.

My old friend, Charles Simonsz introduced me to the gathering that night and you would not be at fault if you were left with the impression that I haven't quite made up my mind as to what I want to be when I grow up. However, I think I know. I wish, in whatever way I can, that I can be a voice for wilderness, for wild animals and because the future of these areas and creatures depend increasingly on us, that I be a voice for the wild part of the human psyche. It seems we have forgotten, or worse, we have chosen to ignore where we have come from, that the common blood line of all mammals goes back as little as 100 million years, that we are linked to the DNA of every living thing, that homo sapiens is a very recent limb on the family tree and that we are the human animal.

Our reluctance to own up to and to understand the biological roots of human nature is, to me, the underlying reason for what is known as the human-nature split and for what follows: the blind and not-so-blind abuse of the ecology of the very elements that sustain us the land, the sea, the sky.

And so, this is my work: to cultivate an intelligence that is ecological; to articulate what it means to be immersed in a web of life; to assist in promoting a greater understanding of human evolution that the shift is toward an evolution of consciousness, that it has something to do with us, and that we are all, in our own way, accountable. We are privileged.

IAN MCCALLUM
AUTHOR, PSYCHIATRIST, NATURALIST
AND FORMER RUGBY SPRINGBOK



TREAD LIGHTLY - MIRACLES UNDERFOOT!

FROM THE CHAIR

THE OVERSTRAND MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Overstrand Municipality approved the amended Municipal Spatial Development Framework (OMSDF) at a meeting in October 2006, subject to the effecting of three further amendments to affecting the urban edges of Vermont, Gansbaai and Stanford, and resolved that it must be incorporated into the Overstrand Integrated Development Plan of 2006/2007. What significance does this hold for the Overstrand and for Rooi Els in particular?

Sadly, none of the comments made by the Overstrand Conservation Foundation (OCF) and others about the lack of alignment between the OMSDF and the overarching Western Cape Provincial Spatial Development Framework resulted in amendments to address this shortcoming. In fairness, the misalignment is such that more than mere amendment is required; major philosophical differences are at the heart of the misalignment, so, major changes are needed either at the Provincial level or at the Local level. In the interests of environmentally sustainable development and living, let's hope that the Provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning prevails; if the reverse is true, our natural environment and ultimately our economic prosperity and property values will suffer.



Another worrying factor is that statements have been made that indicate that the Council and Municipality are of the opinion that the OMSDF is "not a rigid document and is subject to modification when necessary." This conflicts with the purpose of establishing stable, long-term clarity on the policies and strategies that will be followed. While it is necessary to see the document changed towards alignment with the WCPSDF to achieve environmental sustainability, it is concerning that this strategic purpose not be fulfilled and that ad hoc changes could be made for expediency's sake that will harm sustainability. Watch the OCF website from January onwards to pick up on the issues that will be debated there!

Happily, on the other hand, the submissions made during the comment period by RERA, the Rooi Els Conservancy, the OCF and private individuals in respect of the details in the OMSDF relating to Rooi Els itself resulted in positive amendments. A few of these are:

Several errors and other inaccuracies were corrected e.g.

- The inclusion of the recommendation that the R44 should have a central island with turn-off lanes and a safety barrier along the western side to improve safety;
- Removal from maps of roads that have long-since been deproclaimed;
- The designation of the whole of the R44 as a "scenic route," which results in more protection of the landscape from developments that do not meet with the "sense of place" test;
- The acknowledgment that innovative alternatives to the installation of water-borne sewage system must be examined before a centralised sewage treatment system is planned;
- Adjustment of the urban edge to exclude smallholdings such as 324 from the urban area;
- The need for a community centre has been written into the document.

These are all positive changes to the original document and, at the micro-level, Rooi Els has been well provided for.

ROB FRYER

KENNISGEWING VAN 34STE ALGEMENE JAARVERGADERING VAN DIE ROOIELS BELASTINGBETALERSVERENIGING

DATUM: DONDERDAG 28 DESEMBER 2006 TYD 16:30 VIR 17:00
REGISTRASIE EN BETALING VAN LIDMAATSKAPGELDE (R60) VANAF 16:30
PLEK: ERF 279 OCEAN VIEW, ROOIELS (MARTHIE HATTINGH SE ANDER HUIS)
BRING ASB EIE STOEL SAAM!

BEWAREA / CONSERVANCY

DIE JAAR WAT WAS...

LOOKING BACK...

Ons jaar het goed afgeskop met lekker spanwerk in die opstel van die REB se kommentaar op die Overstrand Munisipale Ruimtelike Ontwikkelingsraamwerk ("Spatial Development Framework"). 'n Afskrif van ons insette hierop is in die Ekosentrum. Ons kommentaar het spesifiek gefokus op sake wat op Rooiels betrekking het. Die Overstrand Bewarings-Stigting ("OCF") het ook 'n baie goed-gemotiveerde en volledige dokument ingedien wat betrekking het op die hele streek.

'n Gety-tafel is op die kennisgewingbord by die Natuurresewaat geplaas vir diegene wat mossels en seewiere insamel. Dankie aan Keith wat dit vir ons gekry het. Pierre en Louise, julle voetpaadjies in die suidweste van Rooiels bly 'n plesier vir so baie, terwyl dit ons kufynbos beskerm. Dankie aan Jill, Jeanette en Hettie vir ons tuine en ook aan Dick en Jill vir julle sensitiewe werk om 'n smal paadjie om die kus te maak in die geweste van Rocklandsweg noord.

Dankie ook aan almal wat gehelp het met die Bries en aan almal wat daar was met die viering van ons Bewarea logo op die 15de April. Baie dankie aan Sandra, vir haar werk met die muur en logo by ingang.

Dankie ook aan Werner, Dick en al die Kappers wat aanhou werk om ons fynbos gesond en vry te hou van indringers en aan Joan vir die tee. Kom werk gerus saam op die eerste Saterdag van elke maand. Vir diegene met skete en pyne is daar ook werk te doen wat nie te erg is nie, maar daar is altyd baie te doen vir diegene wat spiere wil bou!

Die somer is hier en die Suidoos is weer terug! Na die vuur en die goeie reëns was die blomme uitsonderlik en 'n vreugde om te aanskou met pienk watsonias, 'n oorvloed van klein blommetjies, dramatiese plate malvas, blou aristreas, swaardlelies, magrietjies, *Wachendorfia* en 'n wonderlike herlewing van verskeie protea spesies.

'n Handvol Rooielsers het op 'n perfekte Novemberraand by die glipweg gestaan en kyk na 'n ongelooflike sonsondergang oor 'n see so glad soos 'n meer. Maar toe dit donker word was die natuur se skouspel nog nie verby nie... ons is op 'n opwindende onderwater vuurwerkvertoning getraakteer! Dit was vir my nog meer asemrowend as regte vuurwerke. Turkoois en groen ligte het soos weerligstrale geflits met elke klein brander wat op die strand breek en het klein skitterende vonkies op die strand agtergelaat. Die water het wiede van vuur gemaak soos ons met stokke in die water gespeel het en het selfs klein vonkies gemaak om ons bene. Wat 'n voorreg om so iets te kon beleef!

Regular newsletters are sent out to all Conservancy members with email. Copies of the newsletters are also put up in the EcoCentre and on the Nature Reserve notice board. These newsletters keep everyone in touch with what is happening, especially with respect to nature. If you would like to receive a copy of the newsletter please email kayml@telkomsa.net to be put on the list.

Some excerpts from the newsletters sent out in 2006:

On a very beautiful early morning stroll, much fun was had bobbing up and down "talking" to a very curious otter. It was down at "Otter's Pool" in the nature reserve. The lovely calm days in early March have also meant that we could see more of the action in the Bay. The Bryde's whales, the seals and the dolphins have all been active with dive-bombing gannets too.

It has been interesting monitoring the fynbos regeneration after the fire. *Haemanthus canaliculatus* is a species similar to the April Fool or Velskoenblaar *Haemanthus coccineus*. They look like a tulip or like an old-fashioned flame-torch. Another of the species is known as the paintbrush. *Canaliculatus*, however, is only known to flower in the marshes between Rooi Els and Betty's Bay and ONLY after a fire. So it was with great excitement that we found first one and then more flowers. We have taken photographs and we will be marking the spot with GPS. It is very similar to the *coccineus* but the flower bracts are more pointed and the leaves when they come in May will be upstanding, long and deeply channeled above. Amazing to think that they haven't flowered for some 15 years and wont flower again until the next fire.

Louis van Heerden (our Ward Councillor) has appealed to all of us to please bombard him with letters and emails about issues important to conservation in the area. He says in order to get attention he needs to show that something is of concern to many ratepayers. We need to show that conservation is important. Rational arguments and facts and figures are most useful, but emotional appeals will also add grist to the mill. So please get writing. Email: lvhbb@mweb.co.za; Fax 273 272 9802 or c/o P.O. Box 343 Betty's Bay, 7141. The three conservancies have agreed to work together to provide a higher profile for conservation and to draw attention the importance of conserving the environment for the future and in the shorter term role of wilderness and raw beauty in attracting overseas visitors.

KAY LERESCHE

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO OWNERS AND BUILDERS IN ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

HERE ARE SOME OF THE REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES SPECIFICALLY RELEVANT TO CONSERVATION. A FULL SET OF GUIDELINES IS AVAILABLE FROM THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES OR FROM DEBBY DE VRIES 028-2738037.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Before clearing, it is advisable for the owner to obtain advice from knowledgeable sources, (a Conservancy committee member/ Harold Porter Gardens/ Conservation officers, etc.) before construction commences so that plants can be rescued and either replanted or translocated to other erven or to the road verges. Please do **NOT** clear the entire erf of vegetation. Not only is coastal fynbos slow growing, but it is becoming increasingly threatened by development. Storage of building material, rubble and work platforms is best restricted to an area that will subsequently be a garage or driveway. By law, certain protected species may not be pruned, defaced or removed e.g. white milkwood (*Sideroxylon inerme*). Other species may be red-data listed - please get advice to avoid prosecutions. Contractors are responsible for taking all the necessary precautions to protect the vegetation - especially that on the **road verge** and neighbouring properties. All fill material imported into the area should be obtained from a source which ensures that it is **free of weeds and the seeds of invasive plants**.



EXCAVATION AND DEMOLITION AND BUILDING STOCKPILES

Topsoil should be stockpiled and conserved for rehabilitation after building work is completed. This needs to be protected from the wind. All other excavated material and rubble must be disposed of at **approved sites** only. No explosives can be used without all the necessary approvals. Building materials must not be stockpiled on the road verge, nor in a way that threatens people or animals or obstructs a road.

WASTE AND POLLUTION CONTROL AND WATER MANAGEMENT

To prevent poisoning ground water and vegetation, all liquid or semi-liquid wastes (cement-contaminated water, paint, oil, fuel, chemicals, cement slurries etc.) need to be securely contained and disposed at approved sites. Please do not allow chemicals (cement, colorants, acids, retardants etc.) to run off the site into the surrounding vegetation. Contractors will be held responsible and restitution, rehabilitation and fines will be imposed on offenders. Rain run-off from the site must be channelled in a way that avoids accidental pollution or soil erosion. All refuse (such as cement bags, wire and plastic-webbing, food remains, food containers, cans, bottles, plastic and paper etc.) should be contained in wind- and scavenger proof containers. Plastic pollution kills many species of sea life. Food-waste attracts scavengers and vermin. Cement dust poisons plants and ground water.

There are various other regulations that are specific to our ecologically sensitive area and it is important to be aware of these to ensure that the appointed contractor is operating within the law and adhering to guidelines.

DEBBY DE VRIES

PLAYING WITH FIRE

Living at Rooi Els involves being close to the elements. This includes fire. The recent big fire here demolished two houses in a flash. The people had been forewarned and evacuated. However, when a fire happens *in* your house it is a far more unexpected and indeed an uncontrolled event. It can happen anywhere and at any time.

Our first fire in Rooi Els happened on a Sunday afternoon in the 80's, with a South-easter raging outside. Marius was filling the generator with petrol and accidentally spilled quite a lot of it. His short pants were doused in petrol. The rest of the petrol-spill hit the ground, and to our amazement, ignited immediately. The room had a new gas deep freeze, a gas geyser and lots of flammable materials in it.

Marius ran back and forth, barefooted, trying to douse the flames, yet was not touched by the fire. I instinctively grabbed a blanket and wet it in the bath, then threw it over the generator to prevent it from exploding. Many things had caught alight and the new freezer was burning as well. We could not stop the fire. The room became so hot that the windows shattered and the raging South-easter swept through the burning room at full force, fanning the fire. The roof beams were ablaze next.

Our neighbour, directly across the road, rushed to help us and drove his car up our driveway rupturing and disconnecting our water pipe. (We thought the whole house would go down in flames.) I held the two severed sections of the water pipes pressed together and the men tapped water to throw on the fire; but to no effect.

Our neighbour's second attempt to help us was much more successful. He fetched his fire extinguisher and immediately extinguished the flames. Marius promptly bought three fire extinguishers, that were invaluable in the next two fires we had in our house.

HERE ARE SOME TIPS IN FIGHTING AND MANAGING FIRES:

1. Have your own fire fighting equipment in your house; a beater or two and 2 or more fire extinguishers, (have them refilled each year, e.g. at Fire Safe in Athlone road, Gant Centre, Strand)
2. Take care where you store your containers with flammable materials.
3. When a fire approaches your house or starts in it, take down the curtains immediately; that will delay the windows shattering in the heat and the flames getting to the ceiling.
4. Prevent fires from occurring in the first place.
5. I also wanted to suggest using Marius' guardian angel, but Marius thinks that 'though metaphors are quite good at starting fires, they are not as effective in extinguishing them!

EVETTE WEYERS

NOTICE OF RERA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

34TH AGM OF THE ROOI ELS RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION
DATE: THURSDAY 28 DECEMBER 2006 TIME: 16:30 FOR 17:00
REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS OF R60 FROM 16:30
VENUE: ERF 279 OCEAN VIEW RD, ROOIELS (MATHIE HATTINGH'S OTHER HOUSE)
PLEASE REMEMBER TO BRING YOUR OWN CHAIR!

"OPTIMISM IS A STRATEGY FOR MAKING A BETTER FUTURE. BECAUSE UNLESS YOU BELIEVE THAT THE FUTURE CAN BE BETTER, IT'S UNLIKELY YOU WILL STEP UP AND TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAKING IT SO. IF YOU ASSUME THAT THERE'S NO HOPE, YOU GUARANTEE THAT THERE WILL BE NO HOPE. IF YOU ASSUME THAT THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES TO CHANGE THINGS, THERE IS A CHANCE YOU MAY CONTRIBUTE TO MAKING A BETTER WORLD. THE CHOICE IS YOURS"

NOAM CHOMSKY

THE OVERSTRAND CONSERVATION FOUNDATION NEWS FROM THE OCF

The OCF had a challenging year with a serious cash flow problem that occurred in the second Quarter coming close to forcing the Foundation to close its doors. Fortunately a change was agreed to the constitution to introduce prestige membership levels and this provided sufficient funding to carry the organisation through until September when a R1.7M Lotteries grant for alien clearing in the Kleinrivier catchment area was paid. This has an associated management fee which will allow the organisation to operate frugally for the next 12 months; before this period is out, follow-on projects have to be brought on stream, with funding, as the basis for continued operations.

Currently the two projects that the OCF is actively driving are the Kleinrivier Alien Eradication and Employment Project (KEEP) and the Eco-Schools pilot project. KEEP is a partnership between the OCF, LandCare, Cape Nature and rural conservancies in the Kleinrivier catchment area, and has recently been awarded an Impumelelo Trust award as one of three best projects in the Western Cape for innovation. The award will be presented in the Cape Town City Hall in February.

Seven schools in the Kleinmond to Hermanus area have been signed onto the Eco-Schools programme for 2007. The Eco-Schools programme is run under the guidance of WESSA and WWF-SA and involves the enrolled schools developing a comprehensive environmental management programme for the school and engaging students in projects that result in learning aligned with the new national curriculum statement. The OCF will provide ongoing practical support to teachers in the enrolled schools through a part-time coordinator. Funding is desperately needed to sustain this programme beyond 2007 and to roll it out across the rest of the Overstrand.

The OCF was formed to coordinate and promote environmental conservation in the Overstrand area towards the achievement of a common conservation vision and ethos. Over the past 18 months some clear principles and focus areas have been distilled out for the Foundation:

Principle 1: Adopt and lead the application of best practice in the environmental conservation field

So, "what is best practice in the environmental conservation field?" Internationally this is recognised as sustainable living / sustainable development. Sustainable living is achieved when the community experiences continuously improving prosperity and social wellbeing through the optimal utilisation of its people, wealth and natural resources without placing the biodiversity of the natural environment at risk or depleting non-renewable natural resources needed by future generations. Striving to achieve this ideal means that conservationists must be proactive and participate actively in a multidisciplinary approach to designing and implementing sustainable living and development. This brings us to the second principle ...

Principle 2: Conservation requires a proactive, multidisciplinary approach to designing and implementing sustainable living and development.

Sustainable living and development requires a change in lifestyle for the majority of society and, even though achieving it is critical to the long-term survival of the human species, the majority do not see the need and therefore do not choose to make the necessary lifestyle changes. Achievement of the OCF mission therefore requires educating people about the need to make a lifestyle choice.

Principle 3: Conservation results from choices people make and can only be achieved by creating an atmosphere in which people choose a sustainable living, one-planet lifestyle with knowledge, understanding and personal conviction that this choice is necessary.

Because the application of above three principles will take time, the OCF must be vigilant and consistently take counter actions that result in unsustainable development proposals being refused by government authorities and in the public understanding why. That gives the last principle ...

Principle 4: Unsustainable developments must be consistently opposed in a public way.

The OCF's operations have in the past year been heavily occupied with work related to the first and fourth principles. Detailed commentaries on the Overstrand Municipal Spatial development Framework and numerous development proposals have been submitted to the Municipality and to the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. Although this function takes a great deal of research and effort it currently enjoys no financial support. Sponsors for this essential public service are urgently needed to ensure that it can be maintained.

ROB FRYER



REDISCOVERING OURSELVES IN NATURE

As part of their commitment to bring speakers to our village that are relevant, entertaining, informed and interesting, the Rooi Els Conservancy committee managed yet another coup on Saturday, 28 October 2006. About 40 people packed into Tom Baigrie's new house (ex Dine and André Wagener) to hear a fascinating talk by Ian McCallum.

Ian is an out-of-the-groove, intelligent, articulate, thoughtful, multi-faceted man. He is a sportsman who has competed in the Duzi canoe race (he says only once, and he came last!) Rugby enthusiasts will remember him as a Springbok fullback. Those with a more tender bent are drawn to Ian, the poet. He is a practising Jungian psychiatrist and a man with a deep respect for nature. He is an observer and a thinker and has the gift of being able to integrate diverse thoughts into a cohesive philosophy that is understandable, appealing and inspiring.

His talk started with a period in his life when, disillusioned by the disintegration of a vibrant Family Counselling Facility in Mitchell's Plain, he relocated to Botswana to become a game ranger. He discovered, in this wilderness, a sense that he had come home. He told us how, watching the brilliant night sky, he began to feel that he could really SEE. It was the animals, and watching them, that taught him how to LISTEN.

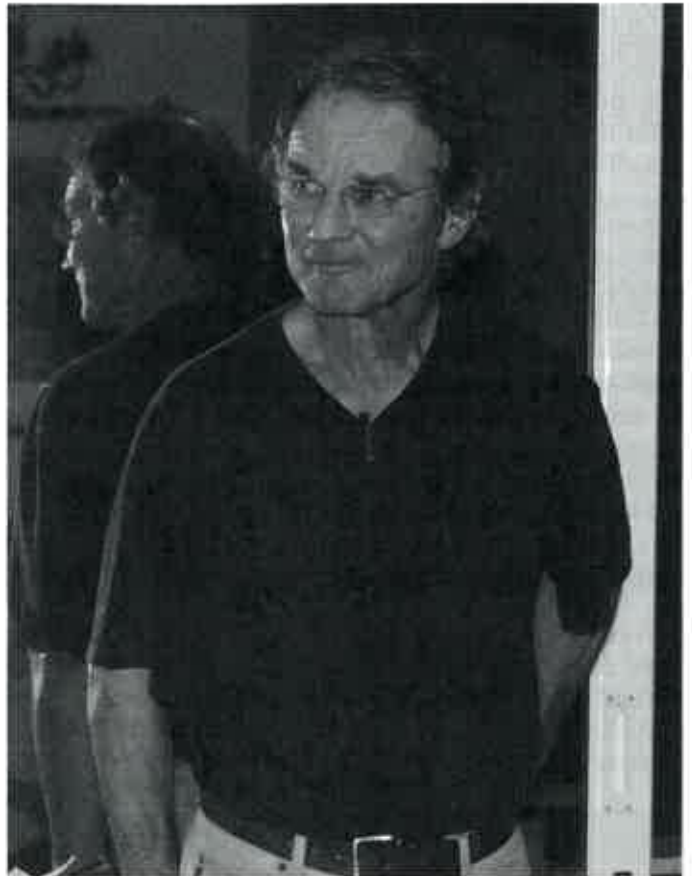
His sense of identity with all of nature began to broaden. As he became more sensitized to the lessons of the bush, he became conscious of a growing sense of collectiveness with all around him, a collectiveness that encompassed the whole universe. During his talk, he shared with us details of some of his insights, using beautiful photographs to demonstrate marvellous comparisons between animal behaviour, astronomy, elephant tracks, patterns on elephant skin, patterns on a dried up water pan - and the human psyche.

Ian not only wants to be a voice for wild creatures, but also a voice for the wildness within each one of us. So, he has written down his thoughts on the parallels between 'bush realities' and the human condition and interspersed these with wonderful pieces of poetry - his own as well as quotes from others. In 2005 he published all this in a book entitled: *Ecological Intelligence: Rediscovering ourselves in nature*. This book is now in its 3rd print. Copies are available at your local bookshop.

JENNY STARK

"...LOVE OF WILDERNESS IS MORE THAN A HUNGER FOR WHAT IS ALWAYS BEYOND REACH; IT IS ALSO AN EXPRESSION OF LOYALTY TO THE EARTH ... THE ONLY HOME WE SHALL EVER KNOW, THE ONLY PARADISE WE EVER NEED -
IF ONLY WE HAD THE EYES TO SEE."
EDWARD ABBEY

"WE ABUSE THE LAND BECAUSE WE REGARD IT AS A COMMODITY BELONGING TO US. WHEN WE SEE LAND AS A COMMUNITY TO WHICH WE BELONG, WE MAY BEGIN TO USE IT WITH LOVE AND RESPECT."
ALDO LEOPOLD



ALL ABOUT YOUR SEPTIC TANK...

What an iffy topic... But how essential the proper working of your septic tank is for your health and happiness. Septic tanks use natural organic processes and they have been performing well for over a hundred years. It is a good old-fashioned biological digester, dug into the ground a few metres away from your house. Traditional septic tanks have two chambers with connecting pipes or an underpass weir in the common wall. Your septic tank receives all the waste that goes down the pipe when you flush the loo and many also have kitchen and bath water directed into it. The tank is there to allow the microbes time to break down the solid waste and liquefied impurities into natural bio-gasses and water.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

When you pull the chain, the nine odd litres of water from the loo cistern wash the load of sewage from the bowl, round the bend (a water trap to prevent odours rising up from the drain pipes) and down into the first chamber of the tank. This first chamber is full of water and the newly arrived solids are plonked into the depths of the chamber and slowly float up under the crust of sewerage sludge where billions of harmless microbes, gradually break them down. The liquid that has arrived displaces its own volume of liquid through the dividing wall into the second 'maturation' chamber. Here, the microbial activity continues to break down the biological contents reducing it to water and basic bio-gasses. The next arrival pushes an equal volume of liquid out over the skimmer pipe into the 'soak away' (French drain). This is a deep unlined trench dug at right angles to the tank and following the natural ground contour so it is as level as possible for as long as possible. The trench is filled with builders rubble and stones and covered over. This largely detoxified liquid soaks slowly into the surrounding ground, filtered by the soil's natural bacteria feeding on the vestiges of biological impurities.

HOW LONG WILL MY SEPTIC TANK LAST?

Used sensibly, within its design capacity, the septic system will work well for many years. However a certain amount of sewage will not break-down biologically. These are the non-organic elements in our food, and a fine inert sludge will slowly settle on the bottom ultimately reducing the volume of the tank. This should be sucked out every 20 years or so.

THE CULPRITS: OVERLOAD, FAT, BIOCIDES & MEDICINES

OVERLOAD: This occurs when there are too many people using the loo or when too much cooking waste is flushed into the system. The average domestic tank has a capacity of just under 1 cubic metre, which is optimal for a family of 4-5 people.

FAT: This is the main culprit and affects most systems these days. Twenty years ago 'convenience' fatty foods were treats for special occasions. The fats were simple compounds and largely prepared from semi-refined natural substances. Chops, steak, boerewors and butter were the order of the day and this food breaks down relatively easily. Today we have all these new fangled complex soft 'low fat' bread spreads, engineered poly-unsaturated margarines and cooking oil, chemically preserved for longer life, improved taste and performance. These complex compounds may, admittedly, reduce your cholesterol intake, but they give the microbes one hell of a job to break down. We eat more fat and also sit around a lot more and burn less fat than our ancestors did. So a lot more fat goes down the pipe to Uncle Jim! Those poor little battling bugs can barely cope, and much of the fat floats to the surface where it congeals as a gel, coating and choking the microscopic outlets from the soak-away.

BIOCIDES: Curse those adverts "Kills all known bacteria". No! We need most of those bacteria: the microbes that break down the fats and other solids in our tanks. The majority of bacteria are benign little fellows who actually help us by digesting waste material, recycling it back to natural bio-gasses and water. Nature relies on these little chappies. Harsh chemical cleaners; bleach, disinfectants, caustic soda, acids and solvents will kill off the battling little bugs and your system will stop working, putrefy and stink. So often people think that 'jik' is the answer, but it makes the problem far worse. In the old days there were only a couple of cleaning agents with biocides in the house. Today nearly all cleansers from hair shampoo to loo cleaners contain them. A little is OK, but go easy!

MEDICINES: Most of us pop pills which gradually reduce the natural flora in our gut so we pass on fewer microbes in our bodily wastes - on which the sewage system relies.

BIO-SYSTEMS SA MAKE A SEPTIC TANK REVIVER WHICH IS A NATURAL ORGANIC BIOLOGICAL POWDER (ISO 9002) WHICH SORTS OUT BOTH TANK AND SOAK-AWAY TROUBLES. CONTACT ROZ OR BOB HADLEY AT INFO@BIOSYSTEMSSA.CO.ZA OR AT 021-786 2972 FOR MORE INFORMATION.

JOY IN FINDING ROOI ELS ON FOREIGN SOIL!



The Eden project was born in a pub and developed by golden oldies and grey beards. These old timers had a vision of converting an old quarry in Cornwall into an eco-celebration and with the start-up funds from the Millenium Project in the UK have achieved an exciting tourism and educational venture with fully functional habitats under massive domes.

Holmer and I were keen to go and see the Humid Tropic's Biome as we haven't been to these exotic destinations, like Malaysia, West Africa and Tropical South America; nor could we imagine how this could be created in cold, grey Cornwall. What a delight and education on the tropics with its dramatic and productive plants; Cocoa, Coffee and Sugar; with Palms and exotic blooms of every variety.

However our greater joy was seeing the Warm Temperate Biome with no less than 2 Rooiels trees, growing and flowering in the English country-side!

We are now determined that our little Rooiels tree which batters the elements in Rooiels must be taken better care of by ourselves!

JULIA AALBERS

WHY WE'RE IN THE CONSERVANCY

Rooiels has been a refreshment and a retreat for us since 1968, when with Clive and Verity van Ryneveld we built our then small brick cottage. There were only 14 other houses there then and Rooiels seemed blessedly wild and remote. In the natural course of events our families grew to have their own families and they all loved it, so we extended our house, and the fourteen other houses multiplied and have filled most empty plots. One could fear that the sense of the wild and remote might disappear, but no, there is in Rooiels an ever-growing awareness and appreciation of the natural beauty of the place and of its vulnerability. The establishment of the conservancy not only expresses this but may be exactly what can secure it.

DAVID AND MARIE PHILIP



NOTICE OF CONSERVANCY AGM

YOU'RE INVITED TO ATTEND THE ROOI ELS CONSERVANCY AGM AT 17:00 FOR 17:30 ON SATURDAY 13 JANUARY 2007 AT 279 OCEAN VIEW ROAD. PLEASE BRING YOUR OWN CHAIR.

"ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN MANAGING THEIR ENVIRONMENT MUST BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY. EQUALITY, ACCESS, ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVING MUST BE OUR WATCHWORDS."

NELSON MANDELA

ROOI ELS GALLERY



PHOTOS BY BRUCE RELLY



BOOK REVIEW

BOTANICAL NAMES - WHAT THEY MEAN

Throughout the world and from time immemorial human beings have given names to themselves and to the surrounding environment. The plants in our environment serve many functions. They give us shelter, nourish us and our animals, cure our diseases, provide building material for houses, furniture and artefacts. They comfort our artistic desires and please our senses.

At first, the naming of plants facilitated the exchange of ideas about them, enabling humans to share their discoveries with others. But the gradual awakening of the scientific mind led to an increasing awareness of the likeness and differences in the nature of species and a grouping according to these likenesses.

In 1753, Linnaeus, a Swedish botanist, expounded his system of classification in the epoch-making work the *Species Plantarum*, combining the specific and generic (family) name for plants - much like we humans have both a first name and a surname indicating our families of origin. This two-part naming of plants all over the world has formed the basis of modern botanical classification.

For instance, the name of our national flower, the Protea cyneroides, indicates that it belongs to the Protea family, while the second name indicates the specific species. The name 'Protea' is derived from the Greek word 'protos' (plural 'proteia') which means 'first, original, chief rank'. The second word 'cynaroides' is comprised of two parts namely 'Cyna' meaning artichoke and 'oides' which in Greek means a 'thing in the nature of or resembling something'. The name therefore means quite literally 'the Protea resembling an artichoke'!

Some other names explained in the book are:

Agapanthus, which is made up of the words 'agape' (brotherly love) and 'anthos' (flower), meaning the 'flower of brotherly love'.

The name Gladiolus comes from the Latin meaning 'a small sword' relating to the shape of the leaves.

The name Haemanthus is comprised of the Greek words 'haima' meaning blood, and 'anthos' meaning flower and relates to the red colouring of some species.

Read more about the meaning of the botanical names of the wild flowers of the Cape Peninsula in Deon Kesting's book entitled 'Botanical Names. What they mean' (ISBN 0-620-31580-6). It's available from the gift shop in Harold Porter Gardens.



BIRDS AT CHRISTMAS

(& OTHER FESTIVE FOODS TRIVIA)

A large percentage of the world's Christian population eat some form of bird during the Christmas period. Why? Historically the 'bird' in question will have been specially raised and slaughtered as a celebration of the festivities. Times have changed and few people keep their own poultry, but poultry generally remains the popular choice. Far and away the most popular at Christmas time is turkey, but turkey doesn't come from Turkey, so why the name?

Turkey came to Europe from America where they had been domesticated by the Aztecs. It got its name, as did others, by accident. Any unknown or unfamiliar birds arriving in Western Europe were loosely named after an eastern area - hence turkey. The French named the same bird '*dinde*' (from India). Guinea fowl is another bird caught up in this seemingly hap-hazard naming process, the turkey was confused with guinea fowl which was originally bought to Western Europe via Turkey!

From the 17th and well into the 19th century turkeys raised in the Fens of Eastern England had their feet dipped in pitch or wore little leather booties to protect their feet on the long walk to London for the Christmas markets - no refrigeration in those far-off days freshness of paramount importance for such a valuable crop. Previously special birds for Christmas were exotics and/or spectacular birds whose feathers were re-inserted after cooking for show at table. These included peacocks (originally from India), swans (only by royal warrant) and even herons (probably very fishy).

Until the 20th century *the* Christmas bird was goose. Geese were raised specifically for sale at the festive season, their feathers and fat were essential 'by-products', they were also excellent 'guard dogs' acting as early warning systems and aggressive defenders of their home turf. Pheasants (from China and Northern India) had the added bonus of being 'good sport' and quickly became an establishment 'must have' on the parkland estates of the wealthy, providing valuable income from the increasingly popular Boxing Day 'shoot'. The common domestic fowl began life in the equatorial forest areas of Indonesia and was domesticated in early historical times. Again specific birds were fattened up for Christmas but chickens were useful to have around providing eggs and eating scraps.

What, I wonder are the choices of "Breeze" readers? Fowl or fish? Most Rooi Elzers are aware of the shellfish middens on the beach and the remnants of the fish trap at the Point. The Strandlopers wouldn't have been touched by such 'trivia', their diet being made up of whatever was available at the time, but for them Christmas didn't exist either. Not so the new Standlopers. Bet 'kreef' is right up there on menus if at all possible! What do you eat and why? Only the Khoi-San are truly indigenous so the rest of us *may* choose our ancestral country of origin - even if it was a very long time ago!

Here a few choices:

Mince pies - originally made with meat, suet and spiced fruit.

Christmas pudding - originally a pottage of meat and vegetables to which was added spices, fruit and alcohol for special occasions.

Roast potatoes and cranberry sauce - one of America's gifts to European cuisine.

Brussel sprouts no surprise there, originally from Belgium.

Yule log, that 'naughty but nice' rich chocolate 'log' originally a large tree trunk that burnt in the hearth for the duration of the festive period.

France: *Foie gras*, oysters, and shellfish prior to goose, followed by *buche de Noel* (yule log filled with chestnut cream). *Joyeux Noel!*

Austria: Braised carp with ginger bread and beer sauce, followed by sweet cheese crepes baked in custard with liberal amounts of apricot caramel sauce.

Frohliche Weihnachten!

Denmark: Ham, pickled herrings, rice pudding for dessert. *Glaedelig Jul!*

Italy: *Cotechino* (a fresh pork sausage) served with stewed lentils and *pannettone* for dessert. *Buon Natale!*

Netherlands: Oliebollen (literally oil balls) bite-sized flour and raisin pastries deep fried and dusted with sugar. *Vrolijk Kerstfeest!*

Spain: Roast sea bass stuffed with lemons. *Turrón* (a type of nougat made from honey and almonds). *Feliz Navidad!*

So *bon appetit* - remember the old adage that "*DIET*" is actually 'die' with a 't' at the end. Enjoy it all!

ALISON AYRE (AND CEDRIC!)



A SPOT OF BOTHER..

We had a visitor this morning. He won't be invited back.

Down the drive I came on my bike after completing today's 12km circuit of the village. It's surprisingly warm this morning, with a berg wind off the mountains and up country land mass - therefore very warm. In my breathless and very sweaty state I dismounted and almost stepped on our visitor. He was sunning himself in front of the garage door and quite well camouflaged against the paving.

Drip, drip, drip went the sweat. This was the real stuff, not that wimpy perspiration for me. What to do?

Bucket. Broom. Camera.

Back at the garage door, the bloody thing had moved, clearly sensing bad news afoot.

After some extremely tentative movement and peeking behind plant pots, I found him. Bucket down, mouth towards the visitor, broom helping him in...

I can't say he was too keen and there was some audible hissing being aimed at me.

Safely inside the bucket, I very gingerly righted it and closed off the top with a small sheet of MDF from the workshop. Now what?

Car keys! Now I knew he wasn't going anywhere, I could leave and get the keys. Gently into the back of the car and backwards up the driveway. Slowly up the road.

At the top of the road there is a small junction which is very badly rutted from the recent rains and I watched in the rear-view mirror in absolute panic as the car lurched and the bucket tumbled over.

S**t! Now what do I do. How do you get an angry Puff Adder out of your car?

As luck would have it, I opened the tailgate and discovered that he was quite enjoying the ride and hadn't moved. I righted the bucket and set off for the local nature reserve about half a kilometre away.

Puffy almost had the last laugh though. At the reserve, I got the bucket out and made to toss the contents out into the fynbos. A good plan, except that as Mr Snake left the bucket, the handle flew around, brought his flight to a dead halt and he tumbled at my sandalled feet.

I've been watching scenes of various industrial actions on the TV recently and learned a bit about striking. I was off - even before my visitor decided that I wasn't worth the effort and disappeared into the fynbos.

That's quite enough excitement for one day thanks.



PAUL PERTON

SNAKES - FACT AND FALLACY

Snakes must be among the most misunderstood and unfairly treated of all creatures. Although they fulfill a most important role in the natural environment, unfortunately they are regarded by many as a threat that should be killed. The balance of nature would be severely upset without any control on the population of rats, mice and other pests. As a result, many harmless, non-venomous snakes are destroyed indiscriminately.

Although it would be foolhardy to regard any snake with contempt, the threat of death from snakebite should be put firmly in perspective. In the whole of South Africa less than 20 people per year die as a result of snakebite, with most fatalities occurring in Northern Zululand. By comparison over 200 people are struck dead by lightning every year; 10 000 people die in the carnage on our roads; and 29 000 die as a result of smoking-related diseases. There are some 23 snake species in the Cape Peninsula, of which only five are dangerous. In the Cape the Puff Adder, Berg Adder, Cape Cobra, Rinkhals and Boomslang need to be given a wide berth.

The Puff Adder is probably the most widespread snake in Africa. In Southern Africa it may be found in most areas, but it avoids the extreme desert conditions, dense forests and altitudes above 2000 meters. The venom causes severe pain, swelling in the bitten limb, hemorrhages and nausea. Most times a Puff Adder will bite the prey and release so as not to get injured, but if the animal is small they will hang on to it. Puff Adders tend to become active at dusk, although they may bask and also move about during the day. This snake is ovoviviparous, which means that it reproduces by retaining the eggs with the developing fetus until full term.

Puff Adders have large triangular heads with chevron markings that extend down the body. It is a very heavy bodied snake that will lie in paths when basking, very seldom moving out of the way when approached. This is the most prevalent reason for human bites. The Puff Adder accounts for about 60% of serious snakebites in Southern Africa. They also have an extremely fast strike.

They are nocturnal but often bask in the heat of the day. It is an easily excitable snake that will hiss or puff loudly when disturbed. Should this warning not be adhered to they will recoil dropping the chin ready to strike out. In the event that someone is bitten by a suspected venomous snake, remember to stay calm, try and identify the snake responsible for the bite and rush the victim to the nearest available medical facility. Advice on all cases of envenomation (snakes, spiders, scorpions, bees, etc.) is available at an all hours emergency number at the Tygerberg medical centre at 021-931 6129.

Snakes do not attack humans under normal conditions and when encountered, they are usually the first to move away and seek shelter. The preferred way to handle this situation is to have the snake removed from the premises by qualified persons and released in the nearest, suitable natural area. Rooi Elzers can phone our resident snake expert, Chris Burlock for advice or assistance on 028-273 8278

A FEW FALLACIES ABOUT SNAKES:

- Snakes do not travel in pairs. They are loners and only pair off briefly to mate.
- Snakes do not hypnotise their prey.
- Snakes are not deliberately aggressive. They strike in self-defense if trodden on or unexpectedly disturbed. They do not chase after people.
- Death from an untreated Black Mamba bite occurs within 7-15 hours, not five minutes as is commonly believed.
- Puff Adders do not strike backwards, nor do any other snakes for that matter.

"ALWAYS CARRY A FLAGON OF WHISKEY INCASE OF SNAKEBITE
AND FURTHERMORE ALWAYS CARRY A SMALL SNAKE."

W C FIELDS

VAN 'N MAN TOT 'N AAP

Baie jare gelede het ek 'n toneelstuk gedoen, "REPORT TO AN ACADEMY", waarin ek die rol van 'n sjimpansee vertolk het. Ek het toe vir twee maande nou saamgewerk met drie mak chimps in 'n dieretuin, Jumbo, Ju-Ju en Chi-Chi. Ek het geleer hoe hulle in verskillende situasies optree en ook hulle gebare en spraak bestudeer.

'Ook geleer hoe om 'n skynaanval te loods, oftewel 'n "display" om 'n teenstander te intimideer. Die chimp wieg van been tot been terwyl sy "Hoe-Hoo" geluide opbou tot 'n histeriese crescendo gepaard met 'n wilde voetestamp. Die stuk, het gehandel oor 'n gevange sjimpansee wat in 'n poging om vry te wees geleer het om te praat en soos 'n mens te wees.

Dis die aand van die finale kleedrepetisie en ek is gegrimmeer as die Aap, sjimpansee pruk op en harige hande met swart naels. Hulle bring toe vir Ju-Ju vir die groot toets, Aap ontmoet Mens-aap. Sy bekyk my, betas my versigtig, beloer my van vele kante, staar stip in my oë en toe, in 'n gebaar van aanvaarding, totale aanvaarding, draai sy haar agterstewe na my toe. Ek het geslaag.....ek was AAP!

Min het ek geweet dat my aap-wees van toe, eendag, jare later goed te pas sou kom op Rooiels. Op 'n dag was ons buurman se huis betrek deur 'n hele trop bobbejane. Die bure was weg en 'n venster op die boonste verdieping het oopgestaan, die trop is met 'n pyp langs tot bo en in. Ek het by die kombuisvenster ingeloer en net bojane gesien, in elke vertrek en op en af met die trappe. Ek het geskreeu, teen die venster geslaan maar is na 'n paar skuinskyke eenvoudig geignoreer. 'Hardloop om na die voordeur, gil en dreig met die dood maar word daar net so onbeskof behandel.

Toe, meteens, kom al my primatiese opleiding na vore. Soos my chimp van vroëer maak ek myself staan voor die huis aan die kant van die oop venster op die boonste verdieping. Maar hierdie keer is dit nie 'n chimp wat 'n skynaanval uitvoer nie, o nee, ek bars los as 'n moerige mannetjies bobbejaan. "Oe-wha-hoe!!" begin ek uitbasuin.

Hier na my vierde kreet peul die bojane vervaard by die venster uit, af met die pyp, ander val oor mekaar op die dak om weg te kom. Onder al die rumoer kom die ware Alpha mannetjie aangehardloop deur die fynbos, steek so twintig tree van my af vas, en gaap my aan, die ander skuilende agter hom. Baie verontwaardig "Oe-wha-hoe!!!" hy my.....en ek "Oe-wha-hoe!!!" hom toe terug, maar effens, net effens, benoud. Hy kyk my so aan, en toe draai hy om en gee pad, die ander agterna.

Daardie dag was ek, nou wel net vir 'n paar minute maar tog, 'n Alpha-mannetjie. Ek het breedskouer teruggestap huietoe, net so ietwat windmakerig, na my Alpha-wyfie toe. Ek het myself staangemaak in die kombuisdeur en haar oordonder met 'n angswekkende "Oe-wha-Hoe!!!" Daar was egter net nie dieselfde respek van haar kant af nie.. Ek het waardig omgedraai en die skottelgoed gaan was.

MARIUS WEYERS

"I CAN ONLY SPEAK FOR MYSELF
WHEN I HEAR YOUR ECHO IN ME
WHEN I HEAR MY LION CALL IN YOU
AND YOUR EAGLE CRY IN ME"

IAN MC CALLUM



OYSTERCATCHER NEWS FROM BETTY'S BAY

Oystercatchers from Southern Natal to the Cape West Coast are gearing themselves up for another busy breeding season. They start laying around November 16. Chicks hatch around 16 December. Unless some disaster overtakes them, the chicks will be fully fledged and flying by the end of January. If their first chicks don't make it, the parents will keep trying until the end of March.

Because they inhabit the inter-tidal zone and nest just above the high tide mark, they find themselves under continual pressure from holiday makers, fishermen, dogs and children, who, mostly unintentionally, walk through their nests, sit too close to them, drive over them in illegal beach- buggys or allow their dogs to chase and kill their chicks.

Due to continued surveillance by concerned citizens and the banning of 4x4's from our beaches, our Oystercatcher population has increased. There are however whisperings on the wind that, due to the recreational fishing lobby, this legislation is about to be relaxed. Nevertheless the number of Oystercatchers around the world has increased and they are now "near threatened" instead of "endangered". Our beautiful pitch black bird with its bright orange beak, orange-rimmed eye and magenta legs is the third most endangered Oystercatcher in the World. (Phil Hockey: Africa Birds & Birding; April/May 2006).

Although their numbers seem to be on the increase, there is still cause for concern as development around our coast escalates and the number of people and their dogs on the beaches increases. Added to these pressures are the children who pick up a chick or an egg off the beach to take home as another "pet" to add to the household. Mother naturally panics and sends it off to S.A.N.C.C.O.B. where the chick is kept in a concrete floored area with other birds until it fledges and flies off to try to fend for itself. S.A.N.C.C.O.B does wonderful work with our seabirds but nothing can compare with the upbringing that a chick's real mother can give it. Children must be told by all parents NOT to pick up cute looking chicks off the beach! If the chicks are in the water they are not drowning - they are swimming back to shore before the high tide comes in and this is quite normal in a young chick's life. If you look around, you will see the parents close by calling the chick back to shore. Don't panic - all is well in their lives leave well alone, find a comfortable spot away from the birds and watch the drama unfurling before you - not many people have the opportunity to watch such an exciting surfing performance!

Over the last few years I have brought up 3 Oystercatcher chicks. The first was taken off the beach by a domestic cat that gave it proudly to its owner at Maasbaai. He was eventually given to me to bring up and I called him Toby. He was unfortunately taken off his/my balcony by a Genet just before he was due to leave home. The second chick called Chuckles came from the Two Oceans Aquarium. He was one of the two chicks who were fighting and upsetting the public.

She stayed with me for 4 months and eventually left with a lone Oystercatcher who, on our daily outings to the rocks, had been lurking around us for a couple of weeks. She has since returned after being away for 2 years and 2 months and is now residing across the bay with 5 other Oystercatchers. I know it is Chuckles because she still has the special green ring with white SS's around it so that we can identify her. This ring was given to her by Les Underhill from the Avian Demographic Unit from the University of Cape Town. When I spotted her I called to her but she took no notice. She was with 5 other Oystercatchers and is totally rehabilitated back into the wild.



CONTINUED ON PAGE 18



OYSTERCATCHERS CONTINUED... RAISING APOLLO

Last year, S.A.N.C.C.O.B gave me a chick that had been brought to them by "well meaning" people that had "found" a chick "wandering around in the road" at Boulders beach. I called him Apollo and after 5 months of his gentle, comical company he flew off to join his cousins on their annual migration up to the West Coast.

Oystercatcher chicks are sturdy grey bundles of fluff interspersed with black streaks. They have grey legs and a dark grey beak and are slightly bigger than a duckling. Oystercatcher parents will take back their chick even if it has been handled by humans. If a child brings a chick home and you know where your child found it take it back to the parents immediately. Put it down near them and watch until you are certain that the parents have taken it back. Just as we have our own voice print, each chick has its own voice print that the parents recognize. You have to be certain that these are the right parents because the adult Oystercatchers will kill any chick that wanders into their territory that is not theirs. Only when you are sure that they are not interested in the chick or if they are trying to kill it, take it home and phone S.A.N.C.C.O.B. They will tell you what to do with it.

SARA STARKE
082 900 6931

OUR MARVELLOUS MALVAS!

Pelargoniums, commonly known as geraniums, decorate the world. They hang from baskets all over Europe, Canada and brighten villages in Chile. Over 35 million pelargoniums are sold annually in the USA. They are also grown for their perfume in France and used as herbs, medicines and teas.

But do you know that most of the world's pelargoniums originate from South Africa where over 400 species provide endless opportunities for experimentation with hybrids?

SOURCE: CAPE POINT INFORMATION CENTRE

WIND

Op Rooi Els leef ons intiem met die 4 elemente saam; aarde, water, wind en vuur. Hierdie lente het die suidoos ons klam nat winterswêreld woedend binnegeval, asof hy te lank ingehok was, ver weg tussen die ysige eilande en berge in die koue suider sees. Hy het die bossies wild geskud, aan geute en dakke geruk en pluk, heinings omgedruk en die see se deinings telkens platgeklap. Die wind was baas.

Vanaf mid November het vissermanne morrig en moerig aan wal gewag; hulle bote steeds hoog en droog en hulle kreefnette nog netjies opgevou. Na 14 dae se wind het die kalmte terug gekeer. Die wind het het weer sy wêreld terug gewen en die kalmte was kortstondig van aard.

Die somer suidoosters is essensieel vir die hele ekologiese siklus en balans. Die warm oppervlakwater word weggewaai en die koue voedingsryke bodemwater rys na die oppervlakte. So word, o.a. vis ingetrek en dus ook die jagters/predatore (snoek, geelbek, ens) wat op die kleinere vis leef. Geelbek is reeds die brood en botter van lokale vissermanne. (Die Snoek het reeds vir 6 maande nie uit die diepwaters uitbeweeg nie, tot groot nadeel en skade vir bestaansvissers.)

Die Suidooster sal waai hierdie somer. So hoort dit. Ons droom egter van heerlike windstil dae tussenin.

Die antieke skrywers vertel van 'n mitiese voël, die Halcyon. Hy maak sy nes op die see en broei rondom die sonkeerkringe. Hy het die vermoë om die wind en die see te kalmeer. Mag hy weer kom.

EVETTE WEYERS



KENNISGEWING VAN AJV ROOIELS BEWAREA

JY WORD HARTLIK UITGENOOI NA DIE AJV
VAN DIE ROOIELS BEWAREA OP SATERDAG 13
JANUARIE 2007 OM 17:00 VIR 17:30 TE
OCEAN VIEW 279.

ONTHOU OM 'N STOEL SAAM TE BRING.

KERSFEES

DIE SUID-OOS HET DIE KAAP
NOVEMBERMAAND BESOEK,
STROPER'S STORMWOES
DIE BOORDE INGESTUUR
OM WAAI-WAAI GROEN TE OES.

GOD VAN DIE WIND-
WAAI DEUR ONS HARTE
EN MAAK DAN, AS U DIT WIL
DIE STORM STIL.

GOD VAN DIE TEMPELSWEEP -
SLAAN DIE SKYNVRUG AF
EN REINIG, SONDER SKROOM,
ELKE TAK EN BOOM.

STUUR HIERDIE KERSFEES
WEER U SEUN
MET SWEEP EN WIND,
EN TEEN ONS SIN,
DIE WESKAAP IN.

MARIUS TITUS

NATUUR-KUNSUITSTALLING

WIND!

Kom kyk wat die kunstenaars vanjaar geskep het en sit wind in jou seile. Dalk sien jy 'n geskenk raak.. 'n Mens staan elke jaar verstom oor die verskeidendheid interpretasies van die tema - windmaking, nê.

22-29 DESEMBER 10:00 - 17:00
PERSPICUA 260
TEL 2738487

NATURE ART EXHIBITION

Be blown away from 22 - 29 December by paintings, textile work, photography, floral art, sculpture, ceramics and jewellery by artists from Rooi Els and surroundings.

TWENTY PERCENT OF OUR SALES GO
TOWARDS OUR NATURE FUND.

WIND!



Photo by Mike Lentsche

UNITED BY OUR PASSION FOR THE NATURAL SPLENDOUR OF ROOI-ELS,
WE PLEDGE THAT HERE..
NATURE WILL BE NURTURED,
FLORAKE , FAUNA AND MARINE LIFE PROTECTED,
OUR EVERY IMPACT ON THE AREA LIMITED
OUR CUSTODIANSHIP OF THE ENVIRONMENT RESPECTED
OUR COMMUNITY SPIRIT STRENGTHENED
SO THAT OUR LIVES.. AND THOSE OF GENERATIONS TO COME..
WILL CONTINUE TO BE ENRICHED BY OUR CARE



BAIE DANKIE AAN DIE ROOI-ELS BOOTKLUB VIR HULLE BYDRAE TOT HIERDIE UITGAWE VAN DIE BRIEF