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a garden. Add some elegant statues and classical garden furniture and you have a masterpiece, especially when the elements are all made of solid, durable concrete by Gardens of Italy.

Conveniently situated in Kyalami, Gardens of Italy was established in 1970 and is now run by Marco Schmidt, together with his wife Uli. They took over the running of the company from Marco's German father and Italian mother, who had combined their artistic flair and precision in mould making and manufacturing to establish a successful business offering a wide range of locally made concrete products for landscaping. The products are made on site in a work area adjacent to their showroom by staff members who have been trained over the years by Marco, who undertakes the required quality control of every piece produced.

Did you know?

- That Gardens of Italy not only makes concrete products for gardens, they also make and supply columns, dado rails, window tops and ledges, wall copings, and curbstones for building projects?
- That they make a wide range of stepping stones to add interest to garden paths?

- · They make a variety of bird baths to attract birds to your garden?
- That not only do they supply the fountains and water features, they have the expertise to do the installations and set up jetrings?

Did you know?

- That you can have your existing garden furniture, decorations and water features refurbished? Why throw them out when you can refresh them – just in time for spring!
- That in addition to their standard grey white antiqued colour, you can choose from a range of finishes - including different techniques that produce sandstone, black or bronze effects?

Don't take our word for it, make your way to the Gardens of Italy showroom and watch their videos on their Facebook page and on their website to get the inspiration that you need to make your home a beautiful haven for you and your family!

Current opening hours due to COVID-19: Mon closed, Tue-Fri 9 am to 4pm, Sat 9am to 1pm, Sun and public holidays closed.

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Lexi's Living Wall	4	Nursery Feature	
Sustainable Landscape Programme	8	Cannabis Importing and Exporting	26
Golf After Lockdown	12	2020 SANA Awards	28
Water Wise Guide for Golf Courses	15	Environmental Feature	
2020 SALI Awards of Excellence	21	N7 Specialist Restoration Work	30

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On the Cover Bryanston Country Club. Photo courtesy of Rand Water.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Africa Biomass Company/WP Chipper Hire 11			
BC Landscape Training/Saena Botany			
Bertha Wium Landscape Development			
Ernest Electro Engineering			
Ecobuz/Madumbi	18,19		
Evergreen Turf			
Gardens of Italy			
Malanseuns			
OH Multi Group	25		
Rand Water	OBC		
Sakata Mayford			
Shadowlands			
Vertical Veg	16,17		

THE TENTH WASTED YEAR?



uch has been written about the nine wasted years of the corrupt Zuma administration. Now I'm wondering if Covid and the lockdown has become the tenth. It's been five long months and although we have finally reached level 2, there is still a sense of "it's not over yet". The feeling of being a tiger pacing up and down in its cage is constantly with me, and the words 'confined', 'restricted' and 'hemmed in' come to mind. By the time we can finally "revert to semi-normal", 2020 will almost be done and dusted. Another wasted year, with the economy in tatters.

But moving on, the golf industry has been allowed to re-open so take a look at the article "Golf after Lockdown" and send me your thoughts for a future article on landscaping after lockdown. I look forward to hearing your views on how you have managed during the pandemic and what your plans are to revive your business.

This year the SALI and SANA Awards had to take place virtually. Not an ideal way to present them but necessary under the circumstances. Landscape SA congratulates all the winners!

Sustainable landscaping is essential everywhere, but particularly in South Africa with its severe water shortages. As at 20 August, the level of the Vaal Dam was a staggeringly low 39%! Take a look at the article "Sustainable Landscaping Programme" supplied by Joanne Hilliar. She has undertaken extensive training on this subject in Mauritius, emphasising the need for all countries to use their endemic plant material to the fullest, and to realise the benefits and advantages of doing so.

Best wishes

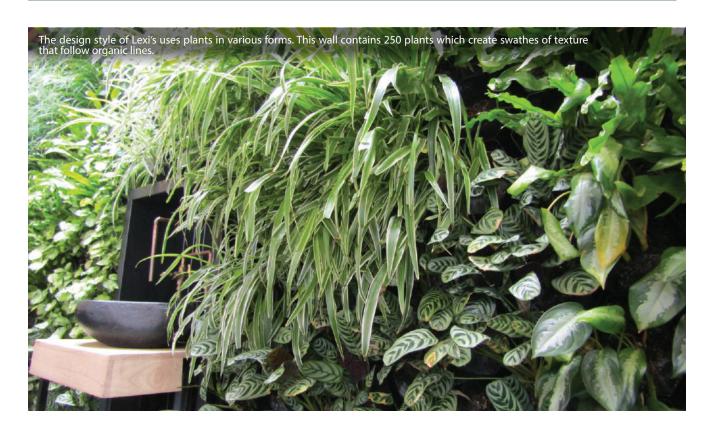
Karyn Richards, EDITOR

Henry Ford, founder of the Ford Motor Company, said: "A man who stops advertising to save money is like a man who stops a clock to save time." To advertise in Landscape SA, contact Frans Meyer on 072 267 3141





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LEXI'S LIVING WALL

Lexi's is a health/vegan eatery with several outlets in Gauteng. In each restaurant, their design style uses plants in various forms, and these have also been a featured element of their interior décor. Living walls are the dominant focal point.

ue to the fact that the design language includes plants and the fact that floor space in restaurants is always limited, a living wall with living plants is the ideal solution. At their flagship restaurant in Rosebank, Johannesburg, the catchphrase is 'Eat More Plants'.

Vicinity's modular vertical garden system (MVG) was used at each of the restaurants because of the flexibility offered by this living wall system. The installation of the wall was made easy due to the fact that the plants could be spaced out across the distances provided. Sean O' Connor, director of Living Green Walls, says they had to take into account the fact that in some cases, the walls were installed behind or above where diners would be sitting, and the MVG system easily accommodates this. Individual MVG pots can easily be swopped out when necessary, in order to create a plant design that is appropriate for each space.

A powder-coated steel frame encloses each living green wall, allowing all the working parts of the vertical garden to be concealed. This includes the irrigation system. In most cases, a frame is needed with the MVG system as it adds a three-dimensional look and makes for a professional installation. The MVG system is manufactured from recycled plastic.

O'Connor explains that his technical teams follow construction, services and plant drawings to install the MVG system and modular tanks onto a backing structure. The pots are placed against a 'splash' plastic sheeting which is attached to the backing structure, as are aluminium rails. The reticulation system and pre-planted pots are installed by clipping the pots onto the railing. All fascias and trims specified in the design are then fixed around the living wall system to finish off the feature and hide its inner workings. Depending on where the wall is situated, lighting may be installed where necessary to facilitate healthy plant growth, particularly in indoor environments.

Design process and planting

As each living wall is unique to its specific application, O'Connor and his team visit each site to discuss the required size

and design with the client. The process of designing a living wall includes understanding the site constraints, light levels and ambient air quality where air conditioning units are placed in relation to the wall, amongst other factors. Although the product design by Vicinity is standard in nature, its versatility allows for creativity. When a living wall is designed and installed, it is customised according to the size and shape of the space - this creates the best possible result and its unique 'wow' factor. At Lexi's in Rosebank, the living wall is 3.6m long x 2.6m high, and approximately 250 plants were used.

In many cases, living walls are not prebuilt. Everything is custom-made on site and is either retro-fitted (into an existing building) or fitted during the construction of a new building.

Each plant is pre-potted into a plant bag which is neatly inserted into a hexagonal pot prior to being brought to site. When these are mounted onto the aluminium rails, they create a space-saving, hive-like structure. The fact that walls are planted individually enables custom-made designs



to be created. With plants in each wall, they can be moved and changed according to the client's desired look.

The plant design at Lexi's is appealing for its eye-catching swathes of textured plants that follow organic lines. When full, the restaurant is a busy place and it was deemed that 'less is more'; the design therefore embraced larger groupings of plants. Living walls do not need to be overdesigned, according to O'Connor, because "the plants do most of the work for us".

Plants used include the following:

- Philodendron scandense, a dark green plant with heart shaped leaves;
- Calathea burle marx, which brought the red, purple and white colours into the design;
- Pilea mirophylla, a detailed, busy plant with light green leaves;
- Phlebodium blue fern, which gives depth and an unusual blue-green colour;
- Schefflera arboricola Kalahari, dominant plant on the wall that gives height and adds interest from its fivefinger leaf shape; it provides good contrast to the other plant types used.

O'Connor says the Vicinity system is easy to manage and service and has very good root depth for larger plants. This ensured that full coverage of the system could be achieved with the plants used when the restaurant first opened for business.

Irrigation

At Lexi's in Rosebank, a submersible pump connected to a power source was fitted into the modular collection tanks at the base of the living wall. When switched on using a remotely monitored automated timer, this system pushes water through the reticulation pipes, connectors and drippers to the top of the wall and reticulates down through each pot, back into the collection tanks. This is called a closed loop, water-saving reticulation system. Although there are other ways to irrigate the plants, this was the most effective and reliable option at the time of construction.

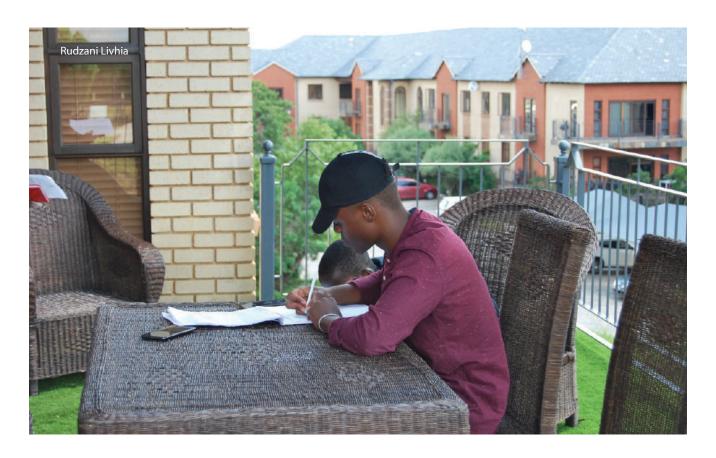
Maintenance

Maintenance plays an essential role at Lexi's, aiming to keep the plants healthy and growing in the wall to their full potential. Not all the plants are indigenous and since they are positioned vertically, skill, experience and care are required to manage them effectively. The team is trained to do this.

The wall system is maintained as a whole to ensure that its hardware is functioning, that the pump is reticulating water to all the plants and that the grow lights (for low-light applications) are providing sufficient light to the plants that need it most. With regard to plant care, water levels are checked, as are light and nutrient levels in order to gauge that each plant is receiving what it needs to thrive. Plant shaping and deadheading in a vertical garden is an essential part of maintenance as it encourages growth and gives living walls a lush, full appearance. Lastly, pest control is critical and is checked at each maintenance visit to ensure that plants are healthy and disease-free.

Information supplied by Sean O'Connor, Living Green Walls. **Photos by Karyn Richards**





SAENA BOTANY

According to tradingeconomics.com, the agriculture sector accounts for 5.088% of the formally employed population of South Africa. With the partial "downing of tools" across the country during the national lockdown, there has been an outcry at the number of job losses and business closures. Our industry is not immune and an important constituent sits at home, feeling forgotten and dejected: the next generation of green industry practitioners.

loward the end of 2019, Saena Botany partnered with the horticulture departments at the Tshwane University of Technology and Durban University of Technology to provide their third year students with practical, industryrelated training and experience for their Horticulture and Landscape Technology National Diploma for the year 2020. This was not only to benefit the students but also to allow the departments to accommodate placements for a large number of students, which has increased significantly (113%) over the last three years. Fifteen DUT and TUT students are currently hosted by Saena Botany in a work-integrated learnership programme which is geared not only to give them entry-level work experience but also to empower them with the necessary skills

required to enter their careers with a healthy head start.

The students kicked 2020 off with a bang, diving enthusiastically into their selfproclaimed passion for the industry and commitment to their role and purpose in it. They attended an induction workshop at Saena during which words such as "abundance" and "hope" were written in their manifestos. They signed their first-ever employment contracts and were determined to finish strong - until "unprecedented times" put a spectacularly abrupt halt on their futures.

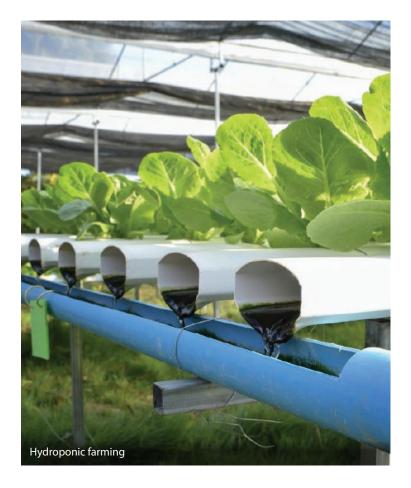
At the beginning of July, we took time to interview the students to get a sense of what they made of the current state of affairs, and their language had changed significantly from the high-spiritedrhetoric at the beginning of the year to dour

sentiments. Mashilo Ramolesane's response to her current state of mind was particularly discouraging: "Every year comes along with its challenges, and as usual I fight to overcome throughout, even though sometimes I fail. What's happening now has never crossed my mind. The excitement of being a final year student has now gone since everything is stuck".

No one was ready

We have seen evidence of the advancement and application of technology in our field but what we have not, to a large extent, accounted for is the transfer of skills in the event of a crisis as debilitating as this one. To a degree, we can say our industry is primitive in this instance. What is the solution? Where do we go from here?

Our experience during the national lockdown is indicative of how crucial digital literacy and connectivity are to maintaining our economy and even





learning activities. We are seeing the emergency adoption of e-learning, for which our education department was not adequately prepared, earning a lot of criticism. What if we had been using this method of teaching before the pandemic and its roll-on effects occurred?

When asked what he hoped for the future of the green industry, Rudzani Livhia made a few salient points:

"Our industry should shift some of its focus to investing in health-related products or food, since from now onwards I predict that people are going to be futureorientated and more conscious about what they eat and drink.

The industry should create a workbook containing all the information and experiences that people have gone through during the pandemic, so that it

will be easier to avoid the same mistakes twice in the future.

Our industry should add a module or subject, at a higher education level, about working or studying during the pandemic. It should also invest in creating platforms or learning programmes that make virtual learning compulsory, and create a global social networking platform that will showcase what others did in other countries to work safely through the pandemic for future reference".

In the world we used to know, rapid adoption of digital was already underway in many sectors - agriculture included. While we attempt to bridge the gap in the way the green industry operates and trains the coming generation, we need to consider the direction in which the tide moves; forming a connected and mdigital foundation is crucial to a better outcome.

We make lemonade

The need has never been more evident for a facility that not only provides the necessary skills required for students to complete their tutelage, but also supports and nurtures their passion for the green industry, with the help of dedicated and qualified facilitators in a digitally transformed world. We are in the process of revolutionising the way the green industry serves its incoming generation of experts. We owe it to our industry and to the development of these talented, driven individuals.

If the "new normal" has taught us anything, it is that there is no better time than the present.

Saena Botany

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SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPING **PROGRAMME**

Joanne Hilliar of Landscape Design Consultants International has developed a Sustainable Landscaping Programme, which conveys an understanding of how to recognise, practice and create self-sustaining landscapes.

he has run the course in Mauritius, adapting the material specifically for that country, and it will shortly be available in South Africa for broad application within the green industry. To be launched early in 2021, it is specifically designed for management and supervisory teams.

When converting landscapes, people need to practice sustainable landscaping and the programme will guide them in their understanding of this, ensuring that South African landscapes become more selfsustaining in the long term.

Purpose of the course

The purpose of the course is:

 to create an awareness of the struggle between nature and man for space on

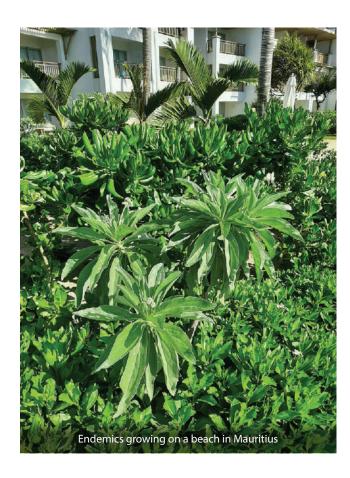
- the planet, and to preserve these spaces;
- · to provide practical information on how to make a difference, even a small one, in our gardens, communities and in the landscapes that we manage;
- to plant more indigenous and endemic self-sustaining vegetation in order to encourage wildlife, save water and enhance climatic variances by creating micro-climates within the landscapes being managed; and
- to ensure that landscapes contribute to the restoration of the natural ecology in any specific area.

The concept and value of preserving biodiversity

Biodiversity can be described as the wide diversity of plant, animal and insect species on earth; with healthy eco systems, we can contribute to maintaining this. Each grouping of species has a different genetic make-up to cope with a specific range of circumstances such as climate, food supply, habitat, defence and movement. These aspects are discussed throughout the programme, becoming a landscaping model for the ongoing management of spaces. With sustainability, soil structures and eco systems rich in diversity stand a far better chance of recovery from extreme climatic changes or degradation.

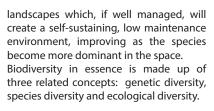
Original plant species are far more pestresistant than their hybrid counterparts, making it much easier to work with the hardier species as soldier plants within the landscape.

Biodiversity therefore adds to the quality of life, providing aesthetically pleasing









Basic course information

Day One

- · The process of biodiversity and sustainable landscaping
- The value of preserving biodiversity/ sustainability
- · Causes of biodiversity/sustainability loss
- Case study on learning and discussion.
- Biological aspects of the environment and problem plants (for country of origin)
- · Sustainability and ecosystems



- · Case study and homework on learning and discussion
- Appendices discussion.

- · Impact of AIPs on the environment and their control (for country of origin)
- Detrimental effects of AIPs on the environment
- Case study on learning and discussion
- Indigenous gardens and populations
- Case study and homework on learning and discussion.
- Appendices discussion.

Day Three

- · Working with the soil
- Waterwise gardening
- Case study on learning and discussion.
- · Design for sustainable landscaping.



- · Designing a bio-diverse garden.
- Final case study

Day Four

- Site evaluations
- · Describe the process of biodiversity/ sustainability and how you will apply the principles and knowledge learnt on this course to your garden.
- Complete final case study

Programme outcomes

Case study material for participants will ensure the need to fully participate and experience the practical way of applying sustainable landscaping practices. The course outcomes will assist in determining those elements of the landscape where the losses are identified; the implementation of sustainable measures taken to mitigate these losses will also be communicated.

In addition, the outcomes will include the analysis of micro climates that exist within a space and whether they can be developed more efficiently; outcomes will also show where a new micro climate can, in time, be introduced within a space with the correct plant choices.

The outcomes will also focus on alien invasive plants that are detrimental to the biodiversity of a space, as well as how a landscape can affect neighbouring ones that might be practising biodiversity and micro-climate protections.

Following the detailed case studies throughout the three day programme presentation, a fourth day is spent on site, identifying the practices of sustainability within the landscapes to be introduced. This will be followed by a formal case study that candidates will undertake in order to





complete their certification and obtain a pass mark for the programme.

Mauritius sustainable landscaping programmes

Hilliar has been consulting on a revamp of a large hotel group's landscaping in Mauritius, creating a garden based totally on endemics that grow on the island. The first in Mauritius, it has produced a completely self-sustaining landscape with no irrigation necessary, using plant material found and propagated on the island. Previously, there had been much emphasis placed on the use of exotics, but there is now positive recognition of the island's indigenous plant material.

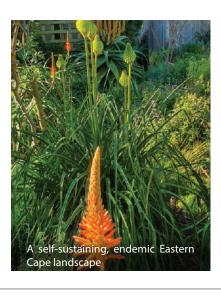
Favourable comments received from the course held in Mauritius include the following:

- I have appreciated the course and have learnt many things about upgrading the maintenance of the landscapes we manage;
- good interaction with the trainer.
 Sustainability is a big word which has to be communicated to everyone on site, as well as our clients;
- a very well-constructed course and so much to learn about new biodiversity trends in landscaping;
- I obtained a clear understanding of how a sustainable landscape works and how to create this landscape for biodiversity. We can see the passion you have and you have shared this, and your knowledge, with us. Thank you! Now we have a new idea to share with our clients.

Contact Landscape Design Consultants International on:

info@ldconsultantsinternational.com or visit:

www.ldconsultantsinternational.com





SHADOWLANDS WHOLESALE NURSERY





GOLF AFTER LOCKDOWN

Every facet of life in all countries world-wide have been adversely affected by the Coronavirus, and South Africa is no exception. Following the re-opening of the golf sector, Landscape SA posed a few questions to industry players.

Contributors were Craig Corbett, Operations Manager at Matkovich Golf Course Maintenance (CC), lan Leach, General Manager at Elements Golf Reserve (IL), Dale Hayes of Zwartkops Country Club (DH), Dave Christie of Eagle Canyon Golf Club (DC) and Grant Hepburn, CEO of Golf RSA (GH).

Q: WHAT WAS THE STATUS/SITUATION OF GOLF PRIOR TO THE LOCKDOWN?

CC: Almost all of our golf courses were in a good condition. The clubs had had a good season, with most of them getting ready for club championships. Course conditions were starting to improve due to the weather cooling off and Johannesburg experiencing its typical late summer rainfall. Generally, the mood was bullish.

IL: Elements was doing well before lockdown. Business levels were 10% above forecast on both the number of rounds played and on revenue. The golf course was in very good condition in spite of the low rainfall season.

DH: Prior to lockdown, golf clubs in South Africa were doing well. We had come to the end of summer, and autumn in many parts of the country is the best time for golf. April is also good for golf, due to the number of public holidays at this time.

DC: Even though Eagle Canyon was doing well, I believe that in general golf was struggling and less funding was being put into course maintenance.

GH: The golf industry overall was healthy and contributed R48 billion in revenue to the South African economy in 2019.

O: WHAT WERE THE SPECIFIC CONCERNS OF THE INDUSTRY REGARDING THE VAGUE NATURE OF THE LOCKDOWN **REGULATIONS?**

CC: Initially, after hearing about Covid19, we implemented strict social distancing rules for the two weeks leading up to the lockdown. Our teams were split into two equal groups and kept apart from each other. They had different start, lunch and finishing times in order to minimise contact as much as possible. Since policies and procedures were not forthcoming from

government, we (Matkovich Golf Course Maintenance, MGCM) implemented what we thought would be best practice.

For the days leading up to full lockdown, everyone in the industry was scrambling to figure out what was permitted and legal for golf courses. The general consensus and directive from Golf RSA was to have a small team of no more than 15% of the staff living on site in order to carry out only essential services, so as not to cause damage to the ongoing operation of golf courses. This meant that for the days leading up to lockdown, we scrambled to put everything in place and used growth regulators to manage grass growth during the lockdown.

IL: There was no confusion with the lockdown regulation. Golf clubs had to close down all operations and not allow any golf to be played from 26 March. The official golf bodies, led by Golf RSA, made strong representation to the Department of Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation, to allow golf courses to re-open. On 12 June, Minister Nathi Mthethwa announced that golf courses, but not golf clubs, could reopen from 13 June under strictly controlled conditions, and regulations were spelled out in detail for all to comply with. These included sanitising guidelines, no access to the clubhouse except to register and pay for a round, no food or beverage sales, a limited number of players, social distancing, removal of drinking fountains, one player per golf cart, no touching of flag poles and several others.

DH: Lockdown was confusing in that noone knew how long it would last, so it was impossible for clubs to plan things such as how they would communicate with their members, how they would handle the staff situation (put on leave, keep paying or lay off), how the course could be maintained with limited staff and how the staff could be accommodated and fed at the club, while adhering to lockdown.

DC: Unfortunately, all sports were lumbered together without consideration for each one and its association with the Covid virus. Basically, the regulations implemented were to ensure no physical contact between players, and in the case

of golf (besides professional golf), the game attracts very few spectators. Also it is played outdoors, in vast spaces and uncrowded environments; all these factors are conducive to social distancing.

GH: The harsh reality was that the hard lockdown meant that all golf facilities had to close and only 15% of the workforce was allowed to continue working to maintain the facilities. This left 40 000 people unable to work; a huge concern since 80% of this workforce falls into the lowest economic sector.

Q: DURING THE LOCKDOWN, DID THE GOLF INDUSTRY ASSIST FINANCIALLY TO ENSURE THE SURVIVAL OF THE GAME, AND THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH IT SUCH AS CADDIES, MAINTENANCE STAFF?

CC: There were some courses that paid for caddies throughout the lockdown, but I'm not able to speak for them regarding TERS applications or the method of payment. We did receive payments from the golf course during this period, albeit at a greatly reduced rate. We were able to negotiate some costs with TERS, payment holidays and the reduction of costs due to a large reduction in services. This was well received by our clients as they had not yet requested the reduction in service fees. MGCM understood that the lockdown would be devastating for all clubs as we consider ourselves partners; we did what we felt was best for our clients.

IL: The golf industry as such did not assist financially in any way but individual clubs and goods/service providers did, for example our supplier of rented golf carts granted us two months rent free and in return, we agreed to extend the duration of the rental contract by a further six

DH: Golf RSA was instrumental in talking to government throughout lockdown. They were in constant contact with government and the various golf unions to keep us in the loop on developments. Each club was however responsible for arranging its own financial assistance during this time, and every club is different, having its own specific needs. Many clubs tried to get TERS funding to help pay their



staff and others took advantage of bank or government offerings to assist them. Unfortunately, some were forced to either lay off staff, cut salaries or reduce working hours to ensure their survival.

Golf RSA put together a relief fund to help support the most vulnerable staff at clubs, namely caddies and casual staff. This has continued and they now have an auction site which raises money for this fund. Many clubs also received donations from members during lockdown in support of their own caddies.

DC: Members were critical to each club's survival. Our local representative golf union provided a rebate on some of the annual fees that members pay through the club. We were fortunate that at Eagle Canyon, the Homeowners Association also supported the club during lockdown.

GH: The South African golf industry immediately came together to provide for the most vulnerable workers hit hardest by the lockdown. Many clubs around the country initiated food parcels or financial assistance for their staff, caddies and casual workers. The Sunshine Tour and Ladies Sunshine Tour launched a monthly payment scheme for those players and caddies left with no source of income.

Golf RSA founded the Golf RSA Help Fund to assist caddies and casual workers not receiving financial aid or food parcels. The fund was initially established with R1 million from salary cuts from the staff and service providers, as well as operational savings from our cancelled national tournaments. The fund was further boosted by donations to the amount of R1.5 from the Golf RSA National Squad Fund, the South African Golf Development Board and an anonymous international benefactor. Golf RSA continues to supplement the fund with auctions and raffles, which to date have raised just over R1.6 million. These initiatives are ongoing. We will continue to provide relief to the vulnerable workers until everyone can return to work

O: WAS MAINTENANCE ALLOWED TO TAKE PLACE DURING THE LOCKDOWN? IF SO, WHAT FACTORS WERE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION TO PAVE THE WAY FOR RF-OPENING:

CC: Maintenance was limited to essential services only. Watering and cutting of the greens was our priority, followed by mowing of tees, fairways and any short cuts. This was only done when absolutely necessary and no projects or any other services were allowed. We were able to keep most of the courses in a reasonable condition with limited staff because we did not have golfers to contend with and the weather was a huge help.

IL: Special permission was granted for golf course maintenance to continue throughout the lockdown period. We cut back on the maintenance schedule and retained only four staff to do essential work. They were required to stay on site throughout the period and to leave site only for food purchasing and medical reasons.

DH: Fortunately, maintenance was allowed from the start of lockdown, although it was very restricted. Classed as an essential service, only the very basics could be done such as watering and mowing of greens, tees and fairways. Clubs were also limited to having between 1-5 staff members to perform these tasks. This basic maintenance meant that we were able to keep our courses in a reasonable condition for members.

When we were initially able to re-open, the clubhouses remained closed except for access to the toilets and halfway house stations where pre-packaged food was allowed to be sold. These restrictions made it easier to get the golfers back to a safe environment.

Golf RSA was a huge help to clubs in sending through information and guidelines on risk mitigation strategies and re-opening rules and procedures. These were based on the presentation they had made to government, proposing golf's return. They also bought the rights to a mobile application called HealthDocs. which they made available to all golf clubs at no cost. The app allows clubs to monitor Covid symptoms for members and staff, and provides the ability to track and trace people who may have been at the club on any specific day. I believe golf clubs have taken Covid-19 very seriously and have abided by the rules and regulations set out by government and Golf RSA.

Golf RSA's proposal to government included reducing the number of golfers playing at any one time, spacing them out with bigger time intervals and rules regarding safe distancing. Golf RSA was without question a leader in the sports industry in terms of having its documentation ready for clubs when the re-opening was permitted. They had a thorough plan which was submitted to government and that formed the basis of the guidelines to clubs for re-opening. We are grateful to them for the immense amount of work done by Golf RSA behind closed doors.

DC: Essential maintenance was allowed to be done during lockdown, such as greens and other mowing, as well as irrigation. Only limited maintenance staff were allowed to work under highly regulated health and safety restrictions.

GH: In April, Golf RSA submitted a comprehensive Risk Mitigation Strategy to the Department of Sports, Art and Culture. This made provision for the return of golf at every alert level and was supplemented with various documents outlining the health and safety protocols which would be observed to ensure a safe return to golf. In order to re-open, each club had to appoint a compliance officer who was given compliance training via video conference to ensure the safety of members, visitors and staff.

The permission to re-open hinged on the approval of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD), who commented that the measures put in place by Golf RSA "meets and in some instances exceeds the required protocol." They further thanked us for "taking the time to prepare and present such an excellent application".



The Golf RSA Risk Mitigation Strategy specifically detailed the size of the field at each level, timing schedules and other safe practices. Each golf facility was advised to use these do cuments to draft their own Risk Mitigation Strategies, incorporating all the safe practice guidelines such as hygiene practices, screening and monitoring, sanitising and coaching individuals and groups. All clubs complied.

Q: IN TERMS OF PAVING THE WAY TO RE-OPEN, TRAINING PEOPLE FOR SAFETY COMPLIANCE AND RISK MITIGATION PLANS IN GENERAL, WHAT TOOK PLACE?

CC: MGCM has a comprehensive Covid health and safety file which was put together for each of our courses. The training was done at each site, with the appointment of two safety officers per site. There are two teams, working one week on and one week off, so as not to cause any cross-contamination should a team member be diagnosed positive for the infection. The staff's temperatures are checked and a questionnaire filled out regarding their health and who they have been in contact with. This is done on a daily basis, and machines and ablution facilities are disinfected daily after use. Staff wear face masks and carry hand sanitiser with them. Gloves are worn if touching potentially contaminated surfaces for example flag poles, dust bins and tee markers.

IL: Detailed documentation was prepared and released by Golf RSA for all clubs to comply with. This included training of staff on daily practices, as well as all aspects of health and hygiene. Facilities were deep cleaned before re-opening and all relevant documentation from Golf RSA has been posted onto notice boards so that staff and guests can familiarise themselves with it. Every club has had to complete a compliance document based on which Golf RSA granted permission for it to re-open. Every club had to appoint a compliance officer and registers have to

be maintained of every person entering the facility to play golf; this includes a temperature check.

DC: In terms of risk mitigation plans, this was a massive undertaking which I believe was and is being successfully implemented.

Q: GOING FORWARD, WILL THINGS BE VERY DIFFERENT FOR THE OLF INDUSTRY? PLEASE GIVE DETAILS ON HOW THE INDUSTRY HAS BEEN AFFECTED AND WHAT IT WILL DO TO BRING THE GAME BACK ON TRACK.

CC: I believe that very few golf courses will go back to how they were. Many have already restructured their clubhouses and we have been asked to re-look at our staffing. The reality is that we will have to be more efficient, rely more on equipment and less on staff hours. Maintenance will be scrutinised and savings made where possible, and this makes contracting out more attractive than ever. Having a partner who specialises in golf course maintenance and who has huge intellectual and equipment resources is a massive advantage to clubs.

IL: All clubs will be affected differently. Most member clubs have seen a spike in the number of rounds being played, while others have seen a dip, but all clubs are feeling the impact of no alcohol sales. This has also reduced the volume of food sales. At Elements, our visitor/member base is primarily from Gauteng and the closed border is having a negative impact on our business volumes. The economic impact on individuals is also affecting us as many can no longer afford to play golf anymore and it might take years for this situation to return to normality. Although Elements was open in June, we played only 17% of the original budgeted rounds and collected only 13% of budgeted revenue.

Elements is a remote golf estate 20 km outside Bela Bela. We project that the impact on us will be worse than most city-

based golf clubs. Our best forecast for now is that our volumes this year will be less than 50% of the original forecast.

DH: It is now the 'new normal' and with golf, it is fortunately easy to practice social distancing on the course and at clubs. Just being able to play has given golfers the opportunity to socialise with their friends in a non-threatening environment – outdoors, usually in the sunshine and in wide open spaces. We've seen many golfers who had taken a break from the game come back and play, and there are also many children joining in, as they are not able to play school sport or contact sports – this has provided a great opportunity for them to take up golf.

Essential to club survival is being able to host functions and golf days; we cannot operate on memberships and green fees alone. Charities are also desperate to have their golf days back as they rely heavily on them for fundraising.

The effects of lockdown, and especially if we revert back a level, are still very uncertain for the golf industry. Going forward, we don't know what impact it will have had once financial relief is no longer available. I'm not sure that we won't see some clubs closing and others changing the way they operate, as golf is a costly industry. Maintenance is dollar-based and most products, machinery and golf equipment is imported. We don't kid ourselves – golf is a luxury sport and only time will tell what long-term impact the lockdown will have on the industry.

DC: I believe the biggest change will be the ability to do more with less resources and therefore the greater use of technology within the golf industry. I also believe the industry needs to do more to entice people to take up the game.

GH: The lockdown has had a severe financial impact on golf facilities. The golf industry may not completely recover from the effects of the lockdown but it is slowly starting to recoup some of the financial losses. Many clubs have re-purposed some of their caddies and/or casual staff to assist with ensuring safety and health protocols; the re-opening of restaurants, halfway houses and conference facilities has seen some staff returning to full time employment.

The continued changes to the regulations also means that Golf RSA and its golfing facilities have had to adapt, but so far we have managed to make the changes required to keep the facilities open and to generate much-needed income to keep the industry afloat.



WATER WISE GUIDE FOR GOLF COURSES: **UPDATE FROM RAND** WATER

his leads to a greater chance of extreme weather events such as floods and droughts and a greater variability in rainfall, spatially and temporally. Raw water quality has also become affected by the pollution of water resources, adding to the impact on our water supplies. It is vital that we all start becoming responsible for our use of water, and focus on sustainability actions such as reducing consumption, re-using and recycling water.

This is where Water Wise comes in. Water Wise is Rand Water's environmental brand and aims to provide education to all citizens about the wise and sustainable use of this scarce resource through a variety of targeted tools and interventions. The aim is to promote water conservation and the wise use of water amongst communities, business, municipalities and the general public. This is done through research that informs awareness and education campaigns, which include presentations, training, garden shows, events and exhibitions.

The Green Industry, which includes garden centres, nurseries, turf grass management (including golf courses), and landscape design and construction, is a high-water user in that large volumes of water are required to sustain associated businesses. According to GolfRSA, there are 460 golf clubs around the country. The exact amount of water required and/or used on all golf courses in South Africa has never been quantified but regardless of this, the perception exists that golf courses use too much water. Accordingly, Water Wise is working on the second edition of its guide to water use on golf courses and this is being undertaken in collaboration with the Turf Grass Managers Association - Gauteng (TGMA).

First and second editions

The first edition of the Water Wise Guide for Golf Courses was produced in 2008, where South Africa is a water scarce country and faces several challenges that will see water having to be managed ever more carefully. An increase in population and urbanisation places further demands on an already pressured water supply, which is exacerbated by the effects of climate change.

the focus was to provide golf courses with specific examples of what best practices have been implemented around the country. This second edition of the booklet will take a slightly different approach. Water Wise has, together with the TGMA, invited knowledgeable members and contributors within the industry to write on specific topics that again all contribute towards using water wisely, reducing water use, conserving the environment and improving the quality of golf courses.

Topics covered in the booklet include irrigation, landscape plant selection, water wise practises in buildings and facilities, and education and communication.

The aim of the booklet is to provide an educational resource on a few of the topics that could assist golf course management, committees and clubs, golfers and future students with knowledge on a range of topics that will positively influence water use on and around golf courses.

Water efficient irrigation on golf courses is one of the main themes that will be explored in the booklet. A typical golf course irrigation system can have more than 500 irrigation heads, kilometres of wiring, a network of underground pipes, a powerful pumping station, and a control system that enables turf managers to control when, where, and how much water is applied. This kind of system needs to be managed effectively and efficiently to ensure that leaks are reduced and prevented, and that a minimal amount of water is consumed. Reducing water consumption and wastage can result in a reduction in energy use as well, with the

added benefit of a decrease in the financial outlay by the golf course.

The booklet will also look at current cultural practises on golf courses and how to ensure best management practices for water conservation. This can be described as the combination of proper plant selection and maintenance practices that provide adequate turf quality for the game of golf.

It is envisaged that the booklet will assist golf course managers in designing a landscape that meets customer needs but follows water wise practises to ensure efficient water use. By implementing water wise landscape principles and water re-use systems, designing for local environmental and climatic conditions, ensuring the regular maintenance of irrigation systems and other facilities, and incorporating elements such as invasive alien plant removal and soil preparation, a golf course can ensure reduced water use.

It is hoped that this intervention will find a really useful place within the golfing fraternity and contribute to improved water use, environmental management and more sustainable golf courses. Our environment, ecosystems and ultimately all life on earth is dependent on water for survival. All water resources used to maintain a golf course and surrounding landscapes must therefore be used sparingly and with utmost care.

For further information contact Leslie Hoy on Ihoy@randwater.co.za or Samanta Stelli on sstelli@randwater.co.za

URBAN FARMING

"Food is not just fuel. Food is about family. Food is about community. Food is about identity, and we nourish all those things when we eat well". Michael Pollan

What is an urban farm?

Urban farming is the sustainable growing, processing and distributing of food throughout urban areas, by people and communities who are generally not traditional farmers. Urban farms can be as simple as traditional home food gardens or community food gardens. School gardens and larger plots of open land, given over for local food production, are often used for this purpose.

One form of urban farming that is gaining traction worldwide is the use of rooftops and vacant land within the city boundaries to erect urban and vertical farms. The latter, for home and community growers, allows the use of walls and other vertical structures where ground space is at a premium. Balconies or courtyard walls, alley ways and small gardens are available to be used to grow food. This trend of using three-dimensional space can be with simple pocketed panels or can be as complex as large, vertical hydroponic or aquaponic farms.

What drives the need for urban farms?

There are different primary drivers behind urban farming, for example communities where there is a demand for organic, locally produced food with the focus on holistic lifestyles, fresh unprocessed foods and 'transition town' concepts. The trend is towards local production and availability

through local markets of safe, healthy food – from 'farm to fork'. This goes hand in hand with an educated consumer base that wants to cook (thanks to the rise of TV chefs and the global lockdown over the last few months!) and wants better ingredients, thereby promoting and supporting these micro-economies.

On the other hand, particularly in lowerincome groups (within cities and in the developing world generally), food security, nutrition, poverty alleviation (income generation) and basic survival are the driving forces for urban farming and creation of community urban gardens.

What are the benefits of urban farming?

The transformation of cities from only consumers of food to generators and suppliers of agricultural products can lead to increased sustainability of food production, poverty alleviation, increased food security and health, and overall reduction in carbon footprints.

1. Health benefits

 Within cities there are areas (often known as food deserts) that lack supermarkets and shops that sell fresh produce. These have limited food choices - often only highly processed, fast food or convenience foods that are high in calories and low in nutrients. (and lower in price). This sort of diet can lead



to elevated rates of diet-related illnesses such as diabetes and hypertension. With increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables, there is a decrease in risk for disease and a marked increase in health and wellness.

 Being outdoors in the fresh air and sunshine and partaking in physical exercise has well known health benefits.

2. Social benefits

- The provision of work for communities with concomitant financial rewards is a major result of urban farming.
- By re-connecting with food production and nature, increasing co-operation, providing for others and positive social interactions, urban community gardening teaches individuals the skills necessary to participate in a democratic society.
- Feelings of independence, improved levels of self-esteem and empowerment often arise with the ability to produce and grow food for oneself and others,







increasing emotional well-being of both individuals and of communities.

 Urban farms are also an effective educational tool to teach children about healthy eating and meaningful physical activity.

3. Environmental benefits

- Sustainable farming methods contribute towards improving air, water and soil quality in the built environment.
- · Transport distances are reduced or

- removed, thus lowering CO₂ emissions.
- Plants are well known as carbon sinks.
- Wastewater and organic solid waste can be transformed into resources for growing agricultural products: the former can be used for irrigation, the latter as fertiliser. The use of wastewater for irrigation improves water management and increases the availability of freshwater for drinking and household consumption.
- Gardens may help reduce noise pollution in cities as the built environment is notoriously noisy, with hard flat surfaces that reflect sound.
- Vacant urban areas can be used for agriculture production.

Vertical Veg (Pty) Ltd is an SME based in Cape Town, manufacturing vertical garden panels in many sizes and shapes that can be used on a variety of vertical surfaces. Its aim is to promote the growing of food by making it easier for the consumer to be more self-sufficient, a little more in touch with nature and to be able to feel empowered towards helping to reduce growing environmental crises.





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PARTNERING WITH NATURE

For millions of years, plants have survived and thrived successfully without human intervention. Nature has drawn from the rich resources of the soil to nurture plant life and has effectively controlled the impact of pests and diseases by relying on parasitism, predation and other naturally occurring mechanisms.

At EcoBuz, we acknowledge that nature leads the way and it is our responsibility to follow; to protect the brilliant creativity, diversity and health of our planet. While the use of chemical pest control and plant nutrition have become the norm over the years, negative side effects are now emerging. EcoBuz offers scientifically based, biorational solutions for sustainable gardens, both in the practice of nurturing soils and plants and in protecting gardens from pests and diseases.

This biological approach centres around nature, embracing the synergistic relationships that occur naturally to ensure survival and sustainability. Natural biological control takes place continuously in its own unique way within every ecosystem. Birds feed on grubs, owls catch rats, ladybirds keep aphids under control, and parasitic wasps lay their eggs on caterpillars. When there is an excess of one pest species, it is often an indication that the natural balance has been disturbed and an indication of vulnerability. Over the years, several strains of fungi and bacteria that feed on microbes have been identified to be effective in the control and management of pests and diseases, each with a unique mode of action. For example, the fungal spores of Beavaria bassina attach and penetrate through the skin of whitefly, spider mite and various other insects, when contact is made. The fungus grows and multiplies inside the insect, ultimately resulting in death. Similarly, beneficial bacteria such as

FRIENDLY BY NATURE

S # E S

Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens colonise plant surfaces, occupying space at potential infection sites, utilising nutrient resources and making it difficult for pathogens such as powdery mildew to get established.

The EcoBuz range contains various naturally occurring "active ingredients" (beneficial fungi and bacteria), giving gardeners chemical-free pest control alternatives. Due to their natural presence and relative host specificity, these biopesticides are safe for the environment, non-toxic to non-target organisms like bees, beneficial insects, pets and people. In addition, EcoBuz biopesticides are residual-free and can be applied to edible crops right up to harvest.

What does the use of biological products mean for landscapers?

Using EcoBuz products in the creation and maintenance of beautiful gardens will have the following benefits for landscapers:

- 1. You are ensuring the safety of your clients, their children and pets.
- 2. You are reducing any chance of liability. EcoBuz products do no harm, do not burn and ensure safe practice.
- 3. Embracing wise, responsible choices safeguards the future of gardening. You will be leaving an indelible mark on our environment for the enjoyment of generations to follow.

Partner with EcoBuz and nature in this rewarding journey:

- To champion sustainable gardening
- To bring innovative, tried and tested solutions to South African gardens
- To educate, inform and nurture passionate gardeners
- To empower, energise and invigorate a new way of thinking that spills over into all aspects of life, for the good of our people and our planet.

www.ecobuz.co.za

The EcoBuz Approach

EcoBuz has identified three primary steps to guide and steer growers, landscapers and home gardeners in their journey to sustainable gardening.



1. Root Health

Plant nutrition starts with the soil; a healthy, living eco-system is the essential foundation of growth. 'Building soil' needs to become the new lifestyle trend. Step one in the EcoBuz programme consists of three products: to promote soil health and enhance early plant and root growth whilst protecting against root diseases.

For use at all new plantings and transplanting – seedlings, edibles, containers, perennials, trees.



2. Bloomin' Good

Healthy plants produce stronger, brighter blooms or in the case of edibles, tastier, nutritious fruits. Maintaining plant health is effective and easy with EcoBuz MultiGro – an'all in one' vitality tonic.

For use on seedlings, edibles, containers, perennials, trees and indoor plants.



3. Treat Today, Eat Today

The EcoBuz Protect Range offers three biological solutions for safe, effective pest and disease control. The 'active ingredients' in our solutions consist of beneficial microbes (fungi or bacteria) which have no impact on beneficial insects, no residues and are suitable to 'treat today, eat today'



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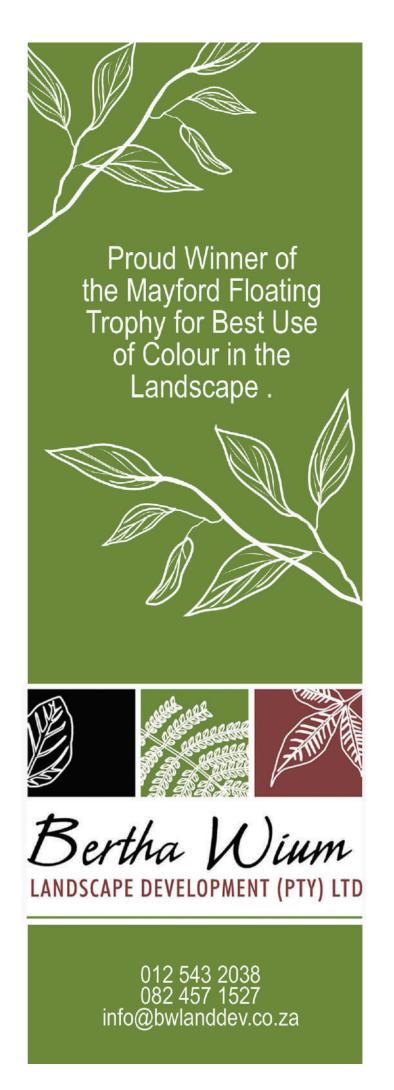






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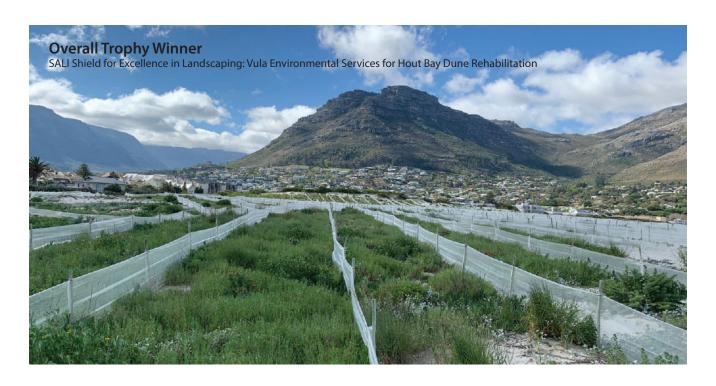


Winning project 2020 -

Bertha Wium Landscape Development

House in Glenhazel

MayFord Plant by Colour



2020 SALI AWARDS OF **EXCELLENCE**

The 2020 SALI Awards of Excellence took place virtually, via Zoom. This was a first for the industry, due to the Covid pandemic and lockdown which led to the SAGIC Convention being cancelled. Below are the trophy and gold award winners; WW indicates that the project also received a Water Wise gold award.

GOLD AWARDS

Category: Specialised Landscape Construction

- Tswellapele Plants t/a Plantwise for Future Africa Phase 2, Additional Parking
- Vula Environmental Services for Hout Bay Dune Rehabilitation
- Tswellapele Plants t/a Plantwise for Parkdene Ext 6

Category: Landscape and Turf Maintenance

- · FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for Brooklands Residential Estate
- Servest Landscaping and Turf for Standard Bank CVOP
- Servest Landscaping and Turf for House Murphy
- Eco Balance Landscapes for House Owen Sharp
- Servest Landscaping and Turf for Pearls of Umhlanga
- Servest Landscaping and Turf for Borgo de Felice WW



- Servest Landscaping and Turf for FNB Stadium WW
- · GvH Landscapes for House Wiehahn
- FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for Grosvenor Corner, Growthpoint WW
- McWades Landscapes for House Rich WW
- Servest Landscaping and Turf for Sandton Sun Rooftop Garden WW
- Life Landscapes for Waterfall Equestrian Estate WW
- Life Landscapes for Waterfall mature Hills Estate WW

Category: Specialised Turf Construction

- Contours Landscapes for Lavender Hill High School Softball Field WW
- Turftech for Laerskool Kruinsig WW
- Turftech for Huddle Park WW
- · Turftech for Laerskool Wierdapark WW
- Turftech for Laerskool Lynwood WW
- Turftech for Aston Manor Prep WW

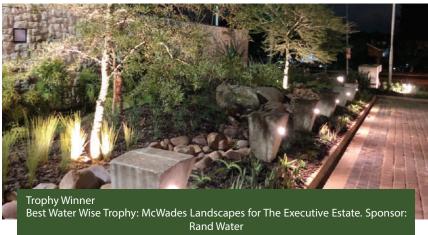
Category: Environmental Landscape Work

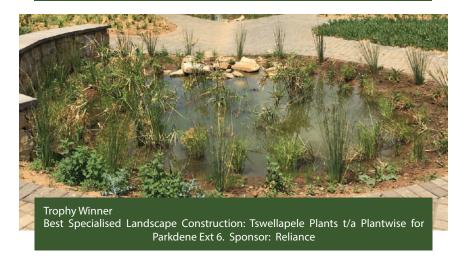
- Servest Landscaping and Turf for UP Hartebeesspruit Ecological Restoration Project WW
- Servest Landscaping and Turf for UP Strubenkop Restoration Project WW
- Vula Environmental Services for Hout Bay Dune Rehabilitation WW
- Vula Environmental Services for Upgrade on N7 between Atlantis South and Kalbaskraal WW

Category: Landscape Construction with Design by Others

- Bidvest Top Turf for Oxford Park Phase 1
- FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for University of Pretoria Law Building
- Countryline Africa for Groenhuis
- Interplant Horticulture for Applegarth Estate
- Life Landscapes for The Houghton Hotel and Phase 4D WW
- Servest landscaping and Turf for UP Javett Art Centre WW
- FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for Ferndale Mall on Republic WW
- FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for Park Central WW
- FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for Park Central - Park WW
- Bidvest Top Turf for One on Whiteley Apartment Courtyard WW
- Bidvest Top Turf for Barloworld Logistics WW
- Countryline Africa for Discovery Headquarters WW
- Bidvest Top Turf for Private Residence Waterfall WW
- Interplant Horticulture for Bosjes Estate WW



















- · Countryline Horticulture for Latter Day Saints Temple, Izinga WW
- Acton Gardens for Private Residence Waterfall WW
- Tswellapele Plants t/a Plantwise for Parkdene Ext 6 WW
- Idube Landscaping for Sibaya Coastal Precinct WW

Category: Landscape Construction with In-House Design

- Bertha Wium Landscape Development for Woodlands Boulevards Foodcourt Upgrade and Play Area
- Garden Gate Landscaping for Van Loggenberg-Gertrude Jekyll
- FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for 108 Heidelberg Kloof Nature Estate WW
- Over the Garden Wall for House Jansen WW
- Bertha Wium Landscape Development for House in Sandhurst WW
- · FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for Grosvenor Corner -**Growthpoint WW**
- FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for 588 Eagle Canyon Golf Estate WW
- FSG Property Services Landscaping Division for 138 Eagle Canyon Golf Estate WW
- McWades Landscapes for House Dyer
- · Bertha Wium Landscape Development for House in Glenhazel WW
- Servest Landscaping and Turf for Sandton Sun Rooftop Garden
- McWades Landscapes for The Executive Estate WW
- Hingham Nursery for House Baverstock WW





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Proud supporter of upand-coming landscapers. Congratulations to Oh Multi Group on receiving the Best Novice Entry trophy in the 2020 SALI Awards of Excellence.







Multi Group is a multidisciplinary group specialising landscape design maintenance, specialised maintenance, environmental services and interior plantscaping. The company was established in 2016 and has been thriving since inception. It has developed an aggressive approach to marketing the business, and is focused on delivering an affordable and quality service that is sure to differentiate it from its competitors through innovative new products and services. When the company was formed, the service offerings were limited to maintenance and once-off jobs. Now the company boasts a list of eight residential

estates, one corporate client and one government client.

Oh Multi Group is the brainchild of Musawenkosi Ndlovu, a young entrepreneur who is very passionate about the landscaping industry. Formally educated in landscaping, he has has been in the industry for over eight years. He combines this experience with his passion for the industry. He currently serves as an executive committee member of SALI (South African Landscapers Institute) in Gauteng. The eleven member staff have a combined experience of 45 years' landscaping experience.

www.ohmultigroup.co.za



0711143776

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CANNABIS IMPORTING AND EXPORTING IN SOUTH AFRICA

By Gabriel Theron, CEO of Cilo Cybin Pharmaceutical and Johann Slabber, COO of Cilo Cybin Pharmaceutical

Cannabis has received much attention over the past few years and with more countries entering the global cannabis market, international trading is fast becoming a reality.

- n South Africa, three separate events have influenced the legality of cannabis since 2017:
- a licensing framework was introduced for the domestic cultivation and manufacture of medicinal cannabis;
- the Constitutional Court of South Africa de-criminalised the private use and cultivation of cannabis;
- the Minister of Health rescheduled cannabidiol (CBD) and tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in May 2020.

Cultivation

Currently in South Africa, cannabis cultivation licenses are issued to companies complying with the guidelines set out by the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) and the Good Agricultural and Collection Practices (GACP) standards. One of the qualifying criteria is proof of intent of an off-take agreement between the cultivator and a customer internationally. It is important to also note that the GACP licenses are only for medicinal cannabis cultivation as it is still illegal to trade in cannabis earmarked for the recreational market globally.

The INCB is the United Nations independent control body for international drug conventions. In the context of cannabis, the 1961 Single Convention allows cannabis to be produced and administered for medical and research purposes under certain conditions. The required controls include that a government agency designates the

area where cannabis can be cultivated, and licensed producers have the exclusive right to import, export, trade at wholesale and maintain supply.

One of the largest challenges South African cannabis cultivators face once licensed by SAHPRA, is to find an international take-off contract. The European market is one of the largest accessible markets and in order to supply to it, the standard of cultivation and further processing needs to comply with its standards. Unfortunately, being licensed by SAHPRA in South Africa does not mean that Europe will accept this product as South African standards are not recognised in Europe.

Importation of seeds at this stage is facilitated by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. With regard to compliance of the MRSA (Medicines Act, 101 of 1965) and SAHPRA, all phytosanitary certificates and source of origin documents are required to validate and ensure that the product comes from a verified, registered and approved source. In order to obtain the required import permit, an applicant has to register with the above-mentioned department, and phytosanitary certificates must then be provided by a supplier who has a valid and registered seed company. Presently there is no local seed bank registered and some applicants import seeds, cultivate the mother plant and supply cuttings to other license holders.



Products

In May 2020, the Minister of Health made updates to the schedules of THC and CBD; these are detailed in the Regulation Gazette No.11118 as per R.586 of the Medicines and Related Substances Act, Act 101 of 1965. This now allows for cannabis and cannabis related products to be sold in South Africa, opening the country for the importation of CBD products, with more appearing on the shelves of larger retailers. The allowed concentration of the CBD is 20mg per serving or 600mg per package; higher CBD concentrations than this, and THC products, are strictly on prescription only.

Gabriel Theron

Gabriel Theron is the CEO and Chairperson of the Board of Directors of Cilo Cybin Pharmaceuticals, one of the licensed cannabis cultivators under GACP standards in South Africa and soon to be GMP accredited for the further processing and manufacturing of cannabis products.

Cilo Cybin recently contracted with an international brand, named Aunt Zelda's, as the global manufacturer and distributor. The founder of Aunt Zelda's has been a key player in medical cannabis products and cannabis treatment globally.

www.cilocybin.co.za

FELBRIDGE EXPORTS SOUTH AFRICA'S FIRST SHIPMENT OF MEDICAL CANNABIS TO EUROPE

Felbridge has exported its first shipment of medical cannabis grown at its cultivation facility in Stellenbosch, to Puregene AG in Switzerland. The shipment will be further processed by Puregene and establishes Felbridge as a producer for the global market, directly linking African cultivation to European consumers.

Leslie Zetler, Chief Executive Officer of Felbridge, commented: "Exporting South Africa's first shipment of medical cannabis to Europe represents another major milestone for our group and reinforces our view of the proven benefits that medicinal cannabis holds as a viable natural alternative to conventional medicines. The export is significant in that our cultivation team met the stringent quality and product specifications required of the receiving parties' regulatory authorities and further confirms our belief that Felbridge

will play a key role in the supply of medical cannabis from South Africa to Europe and other regions.

Felbridge aims to become a leading cultivator in South Africa, serving the international market with high quality, pharmaceutical grade cannabis products.

Says Zetler: "We need to offer innovative products and services which Felbridge is committed to providing in line with the regulatory framework provided by SAHPRA".

Visit www.felbridge.co.za or email info@felbridge.co.za

MALANSEUNS

Malanseuns Pleasure Plants was originally a fruit farm in the early 20th century. Over time the business developed to a point where they started to grow ornamental garden plants.

n 2020 Malanseuns faced its biggest challenge with the COVID-19 pandemic, but the newest generation of the Malans, Jimie Malan, was inspired by new upcoming trends, out of the box thinking and new technology to improve the company's existing services.

Despite the pandemic, Malanseuns launched its first online virtual tour and online shop, and customers were able to enjoy the traditional trade day festivities from the comfort of their homes.

In the midst of the pandemic, Malanseuns saw a growth in plants sales. This was attributed to the fact that people stayed home, giving rise to a completely new business opportunity: growing more economical and self-sustaining plants.

Self-sustaining has become more popular in today's society, with the pandemic and the situation we are in, and trying to avoid the shops. Also, with new housing developments and gardens being smaller, sustainability is the way to go. Malanseuns has started to produce smaller container plants that can be used on patios and even indoors.

Malanseuns has adapted to new, upcoming trends and is in the process of building new, state of the art glasshouses with the intention of being known as one of the best outdoor plant distributors in South Africa. With its core business still being outdoor plants, the pandemic forced Malanseuns to begin catering for every need associated with ornamental plants.



Malanseuns has inspired South Africans with new plant ideas and innovative gardens, and has been a pioneer of the plant industry for more than 100 years. Malanseuns Pleasure Plants can be trusted to make beautiful gardens for the next 100

Malansews

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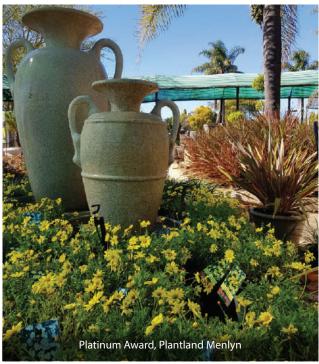


2020 SANA AWARDS

The 2020 SANA Awards took place virtually due to the Covid-19 lockdown, which prevented it from taking place in June at the Wild Coast Sun. Below are the Platinum and Gold Award winners.

















GOLD AWARDS

Builders Express Hillcrest, Builders Express Lynnwood, Builders Express Durban North, Builders Express Lambton, Builders Express Robindale, Builders Warehouse Strubens Valley, Builders Warehouse Centurion, Builders Express Carnival City, Builders Warehouse Boksburg, Builders Warehouse Cape Gate, Builders Express Walmer PE, Builders Warehouse Kempton Park, Builders Warehouse Edenvale, Builders Warehouse New Market, Builders Warehouse Table View, Garden Pavilion Sunkist, Stodels Nurseries Centurion, Stodels Nurseries Somerset West, Ninfa Tuinsentrum, Colourful Splendour, Safari Tuinsentrum, Plantland The Wilds, Garden World, Stodels Nurseries Milnerton.



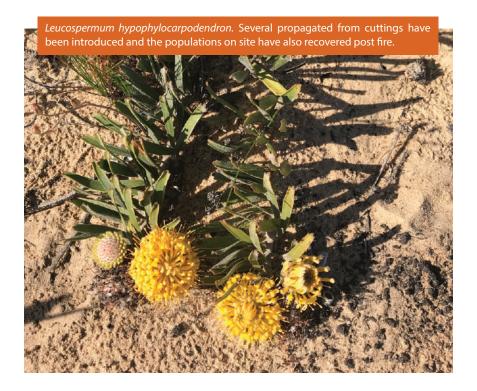
SPECIALIST RESTORATION WORK

KALBASKRAAL OFFSET: SALI DOUBLE GOLD AWARD VULA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Article compiled by Carol Knoll from information and photographs provided by Deon van Eeden

Several sections of the N7 upgrade on the West Coast resulted in a dramatic decline of ecosystem functioning along the road verge corridors. Problems encountered at the Melkbos interchange during 2012-2013 inspired forward-thinking ERO Engineer, Fred Henning, to put to tender the vegetation Search and Rescue programme, prior to the awarding of the main civils contract, during the design phase of the new Kalbaskraal intersection conservation offset. This was part of the rehabilitation plan developed by Vula Environmental Services in line with the proposal of Dr Dave McDonald of Bergwind Botanical Surveys.

Allowing the Search and Rescue to take place in advance maximised its potential. In total, 152 000 rescued and propagated plants (from local genetic material) were introduced into the conservation areas between 2017 and 2019. In excess of 500kg of hand-harvested seed was collected and hydroseeded during the same period.



rescued from N7 upgrading. The habitat range on the conservation offset site was increased through support rescued plants.

new Kalbaskraal/Chatsworth intersection is located on the N7 south of Malmesbury. During the upgrade of the N7, significant ecosystem losses occurred, primarily due to earthworks. Several vulnerable vegetation communities were threatened and a conservation offset was reserved on land owned by SANRAL at the intersection. This area was covered in alien vegetation and had to be prepared to serve as a receptor area for rescued vegetation. In December 2016, alien vegetation was removed in preparation for a prescribed ecological burn in March 2017. This was followed by seeding and planting between April and July in 2017, 2018 and 2019.

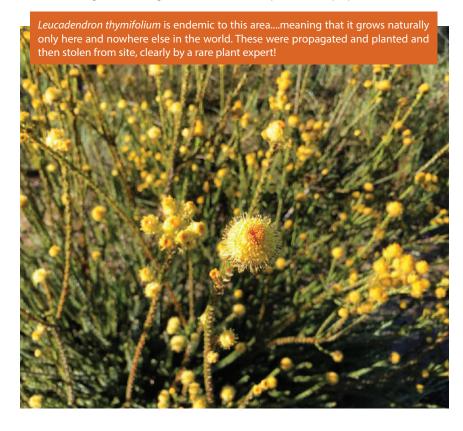
The N7 traverses a wide range of conditions and thus several vegetation types were found in localised micro habitats. The receptor site was less diverse. The new habitat was thus not ideal but the land was available and belonged to the client. Several species of conservation concern were discovered in greater numbers during the restoration. To increase the habitat range, localised low points were created to simulate seasonal wetlands that would support, amongst others, Geissorhiza radians, commonly known as Wynkelkie, that had been rescued.

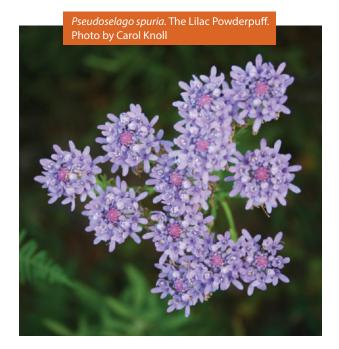
Restoration projects require specific, local genetic material. All plants used were propagated and grown or rescued by Vula Environmental Services. Several of the plants had not been propagated previously and involved considerable effort. Plants of 80 different species were provided through propagation. Seed

and bulb predation is ongoing and owl houses and resting perches were installed to encourage birds of prey such as kites, hawks and owls to control the gerbil population.

The initial hydroseeding was undertaken in April 2017 but unfortunately, this was followed by drought which had a significant impact on the seeding success. Plants from bags and cuttings had to be hand-watered using knapsack sprayers to assist survival. The impact of the drought on the nursery was extreme.

Typical restoration projects of this nature in the fynbos and renosterveld usually take 10 to 15 years to establish as a selfperpetuating ecosystem. In the case of the Kalbaskraal project, active restoration and maintenance coincided and had to be completed (from preparation to hand-







over) in less than three years. Acceleration has been achieved but the cessation of maintenance at the end of August 2019 will in all likelihood influence potential results. The restoration conducted can be classed as a dryland process.

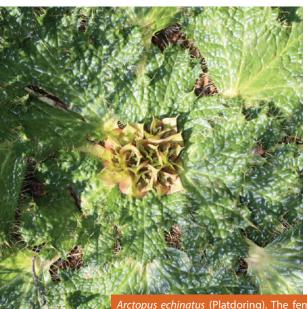
Timing played a very important part in reducing the water need for the restoration process. Prescribed summer burns released components into the soil to stimulate germination with the arrival of rains. Seeds were also primed with FireGrow seed germination stimulant (a super-concentrated extract of smoke developed by Vula in 1998) to increase early season germination thereby

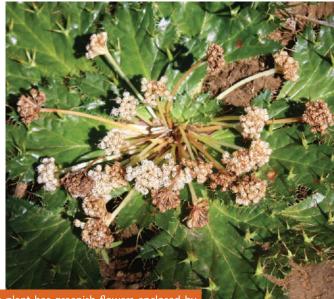
facilitating maximum growth in the short growing season (June to September).

Planting of geophytes still in dormancy during early autumn resulted in maximised growth, while plants from bags and plugs were only planted once the soil moisture could sustain the transplants. All holes for plants and bulbs were watered before the plants were placed in the soil and again once the holes were backfilled. This was the only watering that took place on site, other than water applied during hydroseeding.

This seed mix contained suitable pioneer seeds that germinated quickly and provided soil cover. The shade and the wind impact abatement at ground level with this 'living mulch' reduced the impact of dehydrating winds on young plants, and eliminated wind-blown sand that cuts and damages sensitive plants. The complex plant structure that was introduced contributed to the heterogeneity and localised micro habitats. Plants were planted in suitable micro-habitats for each species, ranging from sandy soils to deep clays and seasonal wetlands.

The rehabilitation contract came to an end in August 2019 without a suitable resolve as to the custodianship of the land, and this could place the project at risk of failure.





Arctopus echinatus (Platdoring). The female plant has greenish flowers enclosed by spiny bracts, while the males have umbels of small cream to pinkish flowers. Photos by Carol Knoll.



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Re-use is the new buzzword in sustainability, and water re-use is becoming the new norm in all sectors. Water conservation and demand management is a theme that needs to be integrated into all aspects of business and economy, including that of landscape design.

Rain- and stormwater harvesting, and greywater re-use are two alternative sources of water than can be used for irrigation of gardens and landscapes. Rainwater can be collected in raintanks and pumped to areas of the landscape that require it. Stormwater can be directed within the landscape by designing swales and berms in suitable locations.

Greywater from baths, showers, laundries, and bathroom taps can be re-directed into the landscape. A household of four people can generate around 300 litres of greywater a day. There are a number of greywater treatment systems available on the market, as well as simple, cost-effective DIY solutions. Greywater needs to be used safely and responsibly and should not be stored for longer than 24 hours if untreated.

Greywater should be used in specially designed irrigation systems that are separate from potable water irrigation systems and could include a sub-surface pipeline network and non-clogging drippers.

There are many water-saving alternatives to potable water use in landscape irrigation that will save you water and money.

Be Water Wise.



