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Contributions for the next issue, which is scheduled for the end of December 2013, should be in the editor 's possession ultimately on 10 December 2013.

Please send your contribution in Word, with the photos attached separately. Large contributions can be transferred by uploading the file by e.g. WeTransfer.

Photo on front page:

Triphylla hybrid cultivar *Fuchsia* 'Anna Sunhsine' (De Cooker, 2012)

## Why this Fuchsia Breeders Initiative?

As many of you may remember, in January this year an initiative was given birth to set up a newsletter on new fuchsia introductions: **The Fuchsia Breeders Initiative**.

Of course, a lot of information can be found in specialized books on fuchsias, and several of you have already interesting websites providing extensive information on new fuchsia introductions. However, as developments continue, books contain only part of the information, and also many fuchsia breeders do not have their own website. Moreover, many interested parties do not have or make the time to search the web for getting access to the information. Much of the valuable information on fuchsias is therefore only known to a limited number of fuchsia

breeders. And a large part of the information and knowledge is communicated (if it is communicated at all!) only in local, or at best, national newsletters or magazines with a limited amount of readers and might be lost forever if we don't communicate it broader. It seems therefore a good idea to bring the information together in a broadly distributed newsletter for making it available to interested parties in a broad and accessible way.

You have all been invited for participating in this newsletter, and several of you have responded. Many thanks for that! The first issue of **The Fuchsia Breeders Initiative** is now a fact, and I hope many issues will follow.

What I have learned in the last months is, that issuing a newsletter in English might be a serious problem to several of the potential participants and readers because it is not their mother tongue. Because of its world-wide distribution, this can unfortunately not be changed. Issuing the newsletter in several different languages is also not a workable option. And as you will ob-



Editor of The Fuchsia Breeders Initiative

**Mario de Cooker**

*Sharing information on new developments brings great value to all of us.*

serve, also my English is far from perfect, and both you and I will have to live with that. Remembering the song of The Beatles: "With A Little Help From My Friends" we could maybe find a friend or relative for assisting us in contributing to the newsletter, thus making life easier.

**For achieving optimal results in our hobby: hybridizing fuchsias, communication is essential!**

My first intention was to focus in the newsletter on new fuchsia introductions. To make it even more interesting to our readers, I

have included also a couple of short articles with some specific information on fuchsias and fuchsia hybridization.

I sincerely hope that this first issue of the newsletter will inspire many of you for making a contribution to the next issue. Do you have an interesting, or even exciting story to tell about your new fuchsia introductions or hybridization of fuchsias, or some nice pictures that you want to share, then take up the challenge! Subjects to communicate about are numerous. Think about hybridization of hardy fuchsias, and hybridization of fuchsias resistant to the fuchsia gall mite. And remember: as this newsletter is distributed electronically, no limitations exists as to its size. And your contribution will be available to a world-wide audience!

*Mario de Cooker*

## New fuchsias from Burgi Klemm (A)

### Get to know Burgi Klemm This is what Mr. Rainer Klemm writes about his wife Burgi:

*The Austrian fuchsia breeder Burgi Klemm is an experienced gardener with a lot of theoretical and practical knowledge. She has a deep interest and affection for plants, horticulture and garden design. After apprenticeship in a nursery, college and acquiring practical experience she married and brought up four children. But also then she kept herself informed continuously on horticultural developments. Her husband has been the secretary of the Austrian Horticultural Society, which was founded in 1832. In the first six/seven years he succeeded to grow the Society to nearly 5000 members, issued a monthly journal with 48 pages, and established new Interest Groups for Flower-Arranging, Orchids and Bromeliads, Roses, Ikebana etc. And of course: Fuchsias, in 1982.*

*During all the years that Burgi spent on raising her children she followed the horticultural news, listened to new things I told her coming home late. She read new books and a lot of papers of European plant and gardening organisations. In the years 1964 and 1974 we had superb meetings with plant and garden friends from all over the world at our two International Flower Exhibitions in*

*Vienna and of course also with all the gardeners organisations in Austria.*

*Fuchsias grew to the number one priority after our retirement. The last ten years after raising her children Burgi assisted me at the office: advising people, making book reviews, reviewing articles for the paper, etc. Our fuchsia collection expanded up to nearly 800 different Fuchsia species and cultivars. We became friends of a lot of people all around Europa and Burgi started to breed new fuchsias herself. In 1998 the first new fuchsias were selected and named; they got the names*

*of five of our grandchildren. Until today Burgi has released 70 new hybrids, and a number of these are to my opinion absolutely worthy to name them after famous people, historical places etc.*

*And both of us learned so much! Burgi has acquired great knowledge on growing and nursering fuchsias, and she writes for some journals too. The only negative point I could bring forward is that we grow older - and so we have to reduce the number of fuchsias now. A real pity, but that's life!*



**Burgi and Rainer Klemm celebrating the birth of a new fuchsia**



### **Fuchsia 'Dreimäderlhaus'**

Introduction 2012

The fuchsia cultivar 'Dreimäderlhaus' (Klemm, 2012) is a seedling from 2007. The parentage is 'Bert's Whisky' (female) and 'Land Steiermark' (male). The fuchsia cultivar 'Land Steiermark' is a seedling of 'Cliffs Own' and 'Delta's Parade'.

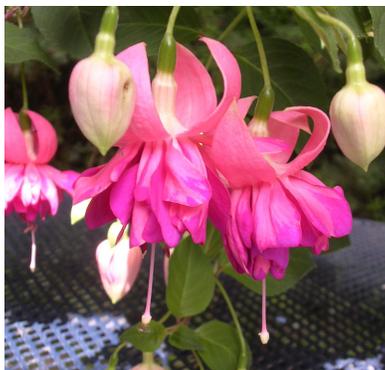
The type of flower is double, large and free flowering. Colors of tube and sepals are light pink to pink, position half down with recurvate tips. The corolla of the flower is three quarter flared with a color red pink to pale pink flame and basis, petaloids color the same as corolla.

The seedlings growth is lax, self branching and up to 3-4 ft. large, the foliage is medium green. It makes a good basket and border plant.

Prefers overhead filtered light, cool climate, best bloom and foliage color you have in filtered light!

'Dreimäderlhaus' is tested for four years in Eastern Austria.

The name 'Dreimäderlhaus' comes from a musical comedy by Heinrich Berté with the same name. The name was given to the new fuchsia cultivar at the start of a very festive Austrian fuchsia fair.



### ***Fuchsia* 'Mariannes Liebling'**

Introduction 2011

The cultivar 'Mariannes Liebling' (Klemm 2011) is a seedling from 2008, the parentage is 'Bicentennial' (female) and 'British Jubilee' (male). The seedling is tested three for years in Eastern Austria.

The growth of the seedling is lax or trailing. It is self-branching and max 1 – 2 Ft. tall. The leaf is medium green and gives good foliage.

The flowers are double, medium or large and

free flowering, the sepal position is fully up with recurvate tips, tube and sepals have a color of apricot pink. The corolla is fully flared and has an orange red color, with veins at the petaloids.

The hybrid is qualified for baskets. Best colored flowers and foliage in filtered light or cool climate.



### ***Fuchsia* 'Mathilde Kaiser'**

Introduction 2012

The cultivar 'Mathilde Kaiser' (Klemm 2012) is a seedling of the year 2008, the parentage is 'Harriet' (female) and 'Lady of Wies' (male). The seedling is tested for three years in Eastern Austria.

The large flower is semi double or double, free flowering; the sepals position is fully up and the corolla shape and her recurvate tips. The color of the sepals is red. The corolla shape is fully flared, the color of the corolla and the petaloids is white with red veins. The petaloids are large

as the corolla leaves in horizontal position.

'Mathilde Kaiser' has medium green foliage, grows lax or upright and is self-branching and some 2-3 ft. height. We forecast him for baskets, flower-trough, etc., preferring overhead filtered light and a cooler climate. Then you have best bloom and foliage color.

The name 'Mathilde Kaiser' is a gift for a fuchsia friend and was named at a fuchsia fair.

## *Using F. insignis for hybridizing new fuchsias*

By Jan de Groot

The fuchsia species *F. insignis* is only since shortly available for hybridization in The Netherlands. To get it to flower during winter time -its natural flowering period- is already a difficult job. Obtaining flowers during summer is even more difficult. Flowers can be obtained during summer by growing the branches horizontally, and neglecting the plant for a certain amount of time. By stopping watering, the plant will start to drop its leaves. By subsequently starting watering again, flowers can be obtained also during summer time.

I use this way of working also with other species of the section *Hemsleyella*, with the same result. Advantage is of course that pollen is now readily available at the right moment for making crossings with the desired female.

*F. insignis* has only occasionally been used for hybridization. During the past

few years I have grown several seedlings with *F. insignis* as one of the parents. One of these seedlings has been released in 2010: *F.* 'Jennie Spijkerman', originating from the crossing 'De Groot's Rebel' x *F. insignis*. 'Jennie Spijkerman' is a trailing fuchsia with a bright orange corolla. *F. insignis*' orange color is indeed frequently passed on to the corolla of the seedlings. This

year I hope to introduce a new fuchsia, obtained from the crossing *F. insignis* x *F. triphylla*. Growth and inflorescence are clearly inherited from *F. triphylla*, but the color is derived from *F. insignis*.

*F. insignis* is for sure a very welcome addition for acquiring new fuchsias with different shape and color.



***Fuchsia insignis***



***Fuchsia* 'Jennie Spijkerman'**

## New fuchsias from Gerrit Kreijkes (NL)



### ***Fuchsia 'Amélie Vos'***

The fuchsia cultivar 'Amélie Vos' (Kreijkes, 2011) is the first cultivar presented by the hybridizer. It originates from the crossing 'Danny Kay' x 'Deep Purple'. It is a strong upright/trailer without any problems.

The big double flowers are strikingly colourful. The sepals are pink/orange pink and the petals are reddish purple with orange spots

and purple edges. The long sepals are fully up, tips reflexed.

The plant makes good upright and prefers filtered light. 'Amélie Vos' is named after the hybridizer's granddaughter.

(AFS-no. 7990; NKvF-no 4931)



### ***Fuchsia 'Amazing Marjolein'***

Fuchsia 'Amazing Marjolein' (Kreijkes, 2012) is named after the hybridizer's daughter Marjolein.

The double flowers have a fresh and graceful appearance. The petals are light reddish purple. The sepals are pink/orange pink. The sepals stand fully up to the red pedicels and this provides 'Amazing Marjolein' with a graceful overall look.

This trailing fuchsia originates from the crossing 'Danny Kay' x 'Deep Purple'. The plant prefers limited light.

(AFS-no. 8201; NKvF-no 5010)



***Mr. Gerrit Kreijkes, shaping his fuchsias at the start of the new season.***



### ***Fuchsia 'Lovely Liesbeth'***

The trailing fuchsia 'Lovely Liesbeth' Kreijkes, 2012), from the crossing 'Danny Kay' x 'Deep Purple', is named after the hybridizer's wife Liesbeth.

The plant has best bloom and foliage colour in limited light. The big double flowers have a rose shape, owing to their full corolla with proportionally wide, short and flat sepals.

Striking is the green line half-way across the tube.

The sepals are white, light yellow/green. The petals are (dark) red with orange spots and have a little purple edge.

(AFS-no. 8202; NKvF-no 5011)

## New fuchsias from John Allsop (UK)



### ***Fuchsia 'Amelia Rose'***

*Fuchsia 'Amelia Rose'* (Allsop, 2012) is a medium single fuchsia. Seed parent is 'Cascade', pollen parent is 'Jack Shahan'. The tube and petals are pink, and the corolla is deep smokey pink, light pink near the base. It is natural trailer with very strong growth. Very free flowering, with good colour combination. Makes good basket or half-basket. Prefers overhead filtered light & cool climate: cold hardy to 32° F (0° C). Best bloom

color in filtered light. Tested 4 years in Clacton on Sea, England. Distinguished by very free flowering; good color variation. Named after a family friend, has been accepted by two fuchsia nurseries. AFS Registration Number is 8018.



### ***Fuchsia 'Connor's Cascade'***

*Fuchsia 'Connor's Cascade'* (Allsop, 2012) is a medium single fuchsia. Seed parent is 'Frosted Flame', pollen parent is 'Lena'. The tube is light pink, sepals are white with the base light pink. The corolla is flame red, maturing to deep pink. Natural trailer, self-branching. Makes good basket. Prefers overhead filtered light & warm climate; cold hardy to 32° F (0° C). Best bloom color in

bright, filtered light. Tested 3 years in Clacton on Sea, England. Distinguished by profuse flowering; glowing bloom colors. Named after one of my grandsons. Has been accepted by two fuchsia nurseries. AFS Number is 8019



### ***Fuchsia 'Elaine's Gem'***

*Fuchsia 'Elaine's Gem'* (Allsop, 2012) is a medium single fuchsia. Seed parent is 'Lye's Unique', pollen parent is 'La Campanella'. The tube is white, the sepals are pale pink, white near the tube, and the corolla is square shaped, reddish purple, orange near the tube with reddish purple petaloids. It is a lax upright or stiff trailer. Makes good upright, half basket. Prefers overhead filtered light and a

cool climate; cold hardy to 32° F (0° C). Best bloom color in bright, filtered light. Tested 3 years in Clacton on Sea, England. Distinguished by bloom color; keeps compact shape in all conditions. Named in memory of a family friend. AFS registration number is 8020.



### ***Fuchsia 'Maurice Cyril Bird'***

*Fuchsia 'Maurice Cyril Bird'* (Allsop, 2012) is a small single fuchsia. Seed parent is 'Starella', pollen parent is 'Snowcap'. The tube and sepals are red, and the corolla is square-shaped, white, red-veined near tube. It is small, upright and self-branching. Makes good small upright or decorative plant. Prefers overhead filtered light; heat tolerant if shaded; cold hardy to 32° F (0° C). Best

bloom color in filtered light. Tested 3 years in Clacton on Sea, England. Distinguished by bloom color combination. Named in memory of Maurice Bird, who used to run Rooster Fuchsia Nursery in Boxted, Essex. Has been accepted by fuchsia nursery. AFS registration Number 8022



### ***Fuchsia 'Sylvia's Gem'***

*Fuchsia 'Sylvia's Gem'* (Allsop, 2012) is a medium single fuchsia. Seed parent is 'London in Bloom', pollen parent is 'Lena'. The tube is light pink, striped deeper pink, the sepals are light pink, fused white. The corolla is bell shaped and opens reddish purple, and is pink at the base. Petaloids are reddish purple. It is a lax upright or stiff

trailer, self-branching. Makes good upright. Prefers overhead filtered light & warm climate; cold hardy to 32° F (0° C). Best bloom color in filtered light. Tested 3 years in Clacton on Sea, England. Distinguished by color combination. Named in remembrance of a family friend. AFS number is 8024

## ***New fuchsias from Hans van Aspert (NL)***

*By Hans van Aspert*

### ***Fuchsia 'Jaspers Red Ruby'*** (Van Aspert, 2012) and ***F. 'Jaspers Snoepje'*** (Van Aspert, 2012).

Parentage of both fuchsia cultivars is *F. boliviana* var. *alba* x *F. triphylla*. To many fuchsia hybridizers' opinion, making crossings with *F. boliviana* as the seed parent is very difficult. On the internet and in books on fuchsias 11 cultivars are mentioned with such parentage. The best known cultivar originating from the reverse crossing, i.e. by using *F. boliviana* as the pollen provider, is *F. 'Mary'*. 'Mary' resembles to some extent *F. 'Jaspers Red Ruby'*, but color and shape of the foliage is different. Furthermore, 'Mary' is a rather difficult plant to get through the winter season. With *F. 'Jaspers Red Ruby'* and *F. 'Jaspers Snoepje'* this has changed completely. The reason could be that a couple of years ago a 'new' *F. triphylla* was intro-

duced in The Netherlands, which was used for these crossings.

Both plants can withstand full sun. Young plants can be pruned once or twice. Pruning, however, is not really necessary because, as soon as the first flowers appear at the end of June, the plants are self branching. In contrast to *F. boliviana* itself, self fertilization does not take place so the plants don't keep their berries. Both 'Jaspers Red Ruby' and 'Jaspers Snoepje' can be overwintered at normal temperature of 5 °C.

'Jaspers' is the breeder's 'kennel name'. The name 'Jaspers Red Ruby' speaks for itself. 'Snoepje' means something like 'Winsome Fuchsia'.

Full information on both cultivars can be found at

[http://www.nkvf.nl/utc/Keuring2012/UTC\\_keuring\\_2012.html](http://www.nkvf.nl/utc/Keuring2012/UTC_keuring_2012.html) ; Tweede keuring.



***Mr. Hans van Aspert, carefully training his new triphylla hybrid fuchsias for the NKvF new fuchsias judgment in August 2013.***



***Fuchsia 'Jaspers Red Ruby'***



***Fuchsia 'Jaspers Snoepje'***

A couple of years ago, fresh *F. triphylla* seeds were obtained from Prof. Paul Berry. These seeds were sown by Mr. Gerard Rosema from the NKvF. Seedlings were distributed amongst the members of the NKvF's Botanical Group. Especially the seedlings *F. triphylla* (PB7760-6) and *F. triphylla* (PB7760-7) proved to be vigorous plants. They differ appreciably from the *F. triphylla* 'Herrenhausen' which was until recently the only *F. triphylla* available in the Netherlands for fuchsia hybridization.

## Growing *Fuchsia decidua* as a non hardy ornamental garden plant

By Mario de Cooker

*Fuchsia decidua* is one of the 3 species in the section Ellobium of the genus *Fuchsia*. It is in cultivation only since a relatively short time. During our EuroFuchsia visit to Paris in June 2009, the partici-

pants have visited a.o. the fuchsia collection of the Arboretum National de Chèvreloup. At

the closure of this EuroFuchsia visit, all meeting participants have received a *F. decidua* plant of as a gift from the organizing party SNHF. Since then, it has grown in a pot in my garden during summer and has reached now a height of about 1.3 m. It flowers during winter in the glasshouse, being leafless from about December to May.

*F. decidua* might have some value for fuchsia hybridization. As yet,

however. It hybridizes rather easily with members of its own section: *F. splendens* and *F. fulgens*, as well as with e.g. *F. splendens*-containing hybrids such as *Fuch-*

### ***Fuchsia decidua* makes a beautiful display as an ornamental garden plant**

*sia* 'Sparkling Whisper'. Part of *F. decidua*'s value might be in transferring its large, ornamental leaves into its offspring.

Although it still has to prove its real value in fuchsia hybridization, it can be grown with excellent results as a non hardy garden plant because of its exceptional foliage. With its large beautifully colored leaves (a mix of shades of green, brown and pink) it makes an excellent display together with other plants and fuchsias.



***F. decidua* in bloom in the glasshouse at the beginning of March**



**The color of *F. deciduas*' leaves is a beautiful mix of all kind of shades of green, brown and pink.**



**Together with other plants *F. decidua* makes an excellent display in a rather shady part of the border at the end of June.**

# On the shape and color of the petals of *Fuchsia juntasensis*

By Mario de Cooker



***Fuchsia juntasensis***



***Fuchsia N 01-02***



***Fuchsia N 01-02***

All species being part of the section *Hemsleyella* of the genus *Fuchsia* are characterized by the absence of petals. The genetic information on the shape and color of the petals, however, is certainly present in the species' genotype, but is normally not expressed. By making fuchsia crossings with a *Hemsleyella* species as one of the parents, this genetic information is transferred to the offspring, by which the distinctive features of the petals could become visible in the seedlings if the second parent is a fuchsia from another section.

*F. juntasensis* has been used several times, be it rather infrequently, in fuchsia hybridization. From a number of crosses made with *F. juntasensis* a first, tentative assessment of the color and shape of *F. juntasensis'* petals can be made.

A first direct indication is derived from the seedling *F. N 01-02* (\*) = ('Checkerboard' x 'Machu Picchu') x *F. juntasensis*. This fuchsia cultivar sets flower, as is also the case with *F. juntasensis* itself, in the winter season at the Northern Hemisphere. The growth of



***Fuchsia N 01-02***

the plant and the shape of leaves and flowers have a remarkable resemblance with *F. juntasensis*. The flower is somewhat smaller and it has a lighter pink-violet color than *F. juntasensis* itself. Pollen formation is less abundantly. Salient feature of the flowers is the presence of 0-4 petals, having the same lavender-pink color as *F. juntasensis*. The shape of the petals is oblanceolate. It is not really clear under what circumstances the petals are expressed in the phenotype; the temperature level or temperature variations might play a role.

The fuchsia cultivar 'Winter Joy' (De Cooker, 2012), originating from the crossing (*F. inflata* x *F. juntasensis*) x (*F. inflata* x *F. juntasensis*), occasionally shows 1 or 2 petals with the same shape and lavender pink color as the petals of *F. juntasensis*. The same happens, but even more rarely, with the crossing *F. inflata* x *F. juntasensis* itself. As no other species or cultivars other than *F. juntasensis* and *F. inflata*, are involved in these crossings, the color of the petals most likely reflects *F. juntasensis'* color, dominating the color of the petals of *F. inflata*.

Edwin Goulding has raised *Fuchsia* 'Daryn John Woods' from the crossing *F. 'Thalia'* x *F. juntasensis*. The tube, sepals and petals have a very special dark violet-red-purple color (probably more or less intermediate to *F. 'Thalia'* and *F. juntasensis*). The shape of the petals is oblong to oblanceolate

At somewhat greater distance from *F. juntasensis*, be it still relatively nearby, stands the fuchsia cultivar 'Winter Charm' (De Cooker, 2012). This cultivar originates from the crossing (*F. inflata* x *F. juntasensis*) x *F. magdalenae*. The petals of this fuchsia have an oblanceolate to obovate shape, and resemble, except for their acute apex, the petals of *F. N 01-02* and *F. 'Daryn John Woods'*. The petals have a dark red-purple color.

(\*) see text frame on page 9



Paul Berry et al. mention in 'The Systematics of the Apetalous Fuchsias of South America, Fuchsia Sect. Hemsleyella (Onagraceae), *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, Vol. 72, No. 2. (1985) on pag. 217-218 the fuchsia specimen *Brook 6666b*. The shape and color of this flower, found by Mr. W. M. S. Brooke ... corresponds roughly to that expected for *F. juntasensis*, but some flowers have petals present. .... The specimen *Brook 6666b* is most probably a natural hybrid of *F. juntasensis* x *F. denticulata*. The shape of the petals is described as more or less oblanceolate, which is in good agreement with the shape of the petals of *F. juntasensis* and *F. N01-02*.

From the observations it appears that the spectrum of shapes of the petals of crossings with *F. juntasensis* as one of the direct parents is relatively small. With some variations they are more or less oblanceolate. The color of the petals seems to be either directly related to the color of *F. juntasensis* itself, or more or less intermediate to the parents.

**From crossings with *Fuchsia juntasensis* a first tentative conclusion can be drawn as to the color and shape of its petals.**

As to the shape and color of the petals in the crossings mentioned above, both parents will play a (lesser or greater) role. Therefore, the properties of the color and shape of the petals of *F. juntasensis* cannot be derived unequivocally from such crossings.

However, from the observations made, at least a first tentative conclusion can be drawn with respect to shape and color of *F. juntasensis*' petals:

**Color of the petals:** violet-purple, analogous to the color of the tube and sepals of *F. juntasensis*.

**Shape of the petals:** more or less oblanceolate.



*Fuchsia 'Daryn John Woods'*

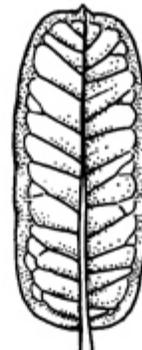


*Fuchsia 'Winter Charm'*

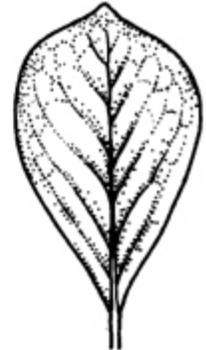
As a legacy from the past, many Dutch fuchsia hybridizers who participated in the former NKvF's Hybridization Group still have (and use) a letter for their identification. As an example, 'B' is the identification letter representing Mr. Henk Waldenmaier. 'N' stands for 'Mario de Cooker'. So the fuchsia N 01-02 denotes that it is one of De Cooker's seedlings: more specifically seedling nr 2 from the year 2001.



OBLANCEOLATE



OBLONG



OBOVATE

*Some shapes of the petals of fuchsia flowers*

# Contents of the next issue

The next issue is scheduled for the end of December 2013.

New fuchsia introductions from the year 2013. Amongst others: exiting new triphylla hybrid cultivars.



Some real life examples of the value of exchange of information and material between fuchsia hybridizers.



Fuchsias in the spotlight. Older fuchsias, which have proven their value over the years, in the picture once again.



The germinative power of fuchsia seeds after storage for a prolonged period of time.

On the hardiness of *Fuchsia hatschbachii*.

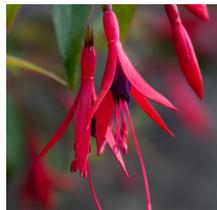


Photo: Other Fellow Fuchsia Nursery

## Do you remember?



*EuroFuchsia gathering in Paris in 2009.*

*Beautiful fuchsias in the Arboretum of Chèvreloup*

## So stay connected!

Your contribution to the contents of The Fuchsia Breeders Initiative is highly appreciated. Contents for the next issue should be available at the latest on 10 December 2013.

### The Fuchsia Breeders Initiative

The responsibility for the content of the articles in The Fuchsia Breeders Initiative rests fully with the author. The contents do not necessarily represent the editor's opinion. In consultation with the author changes can be made by the editor. Unless explicitly stated differently, the content of the articles as well as the photo's may be used by the members of EuroFuchsia for publication in their own journals or by other interested parties for promotional activities. Reference should be made to The Fuchsia Breeders Initiative.

The Fuchsia Breeders Initiative is edited under the flag of EuroFuchsia.

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