

Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc



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Newsletter No. 100 – February 2015

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GSG Vic Programme 2015

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Contact Neil for queries about program for the year. Any members who would like to visit the official collection, obtain cutting material or seed, assist in its maintenance, and stay in our cottage for a few days are invited to contact Neil.

GSG NSW Programme 2015

For details contact **Peter Olde** 02 4659 6598.

Special thanks to the Victorian and New South Wales chapters for this edition of the newsletter. Queensland members, please note deadlines on back page for the following newsletter.

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GSG SE Qld Programme 2015

Meetings are usually held on the last Sunday of the even months. We meet for a communal morning tea at 9.30am after which the meetings commence at 10.00am. Visitors are always welcome. For more information or to check venues etc please contact **Bryson Easton** on 0402 242 180 or **Noreen Baxter** on (07) 3871 3932 as changes can occur.

Sunday, 22 February

VENUE: Home of Gail and Adrian Wockner,
5 Horizon Drive, Highfields Qld 4352

TIME: 9:30am for 10am meeting

Monday, 27 April

VENUE: Mt Coot-tha Botanic Garden – meeting in the picnic sheds where road becomes two way

TIME: 9:30am for 10am meeting

TOPIC: Review of the Grevillea Gardens

Note the change to Monday is so that members can drive into the Grevillea garden area.

Sunday, 28 June

VENUE: Home of Peter and Carol Bevan,
10 Patrick St, Lowood, Qld 4311

PHONE: (77) 5426 1690

TIME: 9:30am for 10am meeting

TOPIC: Review of the Grevillea Gardens

Sunday, 30 August

VENUE: Home of Jan Glazebrook and Dennis Cox,
87 Daintree Dr. Logan Village, 4207

PHONE: (07) 5546 8590

TIME: 9:30am for 10am meeting

Sunday, 25 October

VENUE: Home of Fran and Jim Standing,
Mount Clunie Road, Woodenbong

PHONE: (07) 4666 5118

TIME: 9:30am for 10am meeting

Sunday, 29 November

VENUE: Home of Maria and Gordon Reynolds,
40 Smythe Drive, Highfields Qld 4352

PHONE: (07) 4615 5679 or 0403 500555

TIME: 9:30am for 10am meeting

An anniversary editorial 2015

A very special welcome to another Grevillea year, the year of our 100th Newsletter. There is much to do in order to celebrate this achievement and the contributions of the various members over time.

Here is what is planned for 2015:

- publish Collin Woolcock's illustrations of Grevillea
- make available an index to the first 100 editions
- anniversary newsletter with content from previous newsletters and new content – separate purchase price is anticipated for this
- an online list of References to the genus Grevillea
- publication of the [long overdue] Grevillea Hybrid book by Neil Marriott and myself
- an online internet presence treating all species of Grevillea.

For myself I have submitted one of several taxonomic papers to Telopea on *Grevillea laurifolia*. I anticipate the publication later in the year of a paper on a new species related to *G. acacioides*; a treatment of *G. acacioides* itself; a revision of *G. anethifolia*, which will anticipate a number of papers on the white-flowered group; a revision of *G. rosmarinifolia*. I have completed my submission as co-author to the paper on the molecular analysis of the Hakeinae which includes Grevillea + Hakea + Finschia. Austin Mast will submit this to an American journal later this month. In the second half of this year, I hope to submit a paper on the *Grevillea buxifolia* group in eastern and western Australia, and a paper on *G. eriostachya*.

Later in the year (August) I have been asked to give a presentation to the International Protea Conference in Perth and plan to present on the genus Grevillea suitable for the Cut-flower Industry.

Last year Ray Brown donated all his specimens to the NSW herbarium. They are presently at my home being prepared for lodgement there, though this may take some time. Some of his collections were jointly collected with me in 1985, prior to my own formal records which began in 1986 and currently exceed 5000 collections. In October last year, Ray Brown organised a key and access to the enclosed Water Board lands in the Wollondilly Shire. He, Gordon Meiklejohn and I spent three days travelling and collecting in these special areas

which do not have public access. Ray will write a report on this for another newsletter but let it be said in advance we extended the range of a number of Grevillea species and made numerous discoveries.

In September last year my wife and I went to New York for two weeks and also spent time in Boston. Apart from the excellent touristic experience, I spent three days in the New York Herbarium as part of my extended research on the nomenclature of Grevillea. I also later spent a day at Harvard University in their herbarium doing a similar project with Grevillea types. I visited the fabulous 'Glass Flowers' in the University Natural History Museum and will report on this visit in a future article.

In January this year, I spent two weeks at the Melbourne herbarium finalising my research into *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*. This has been a very long-winded study, taking in *G. lanigera*, *G. baueri* and *G. iaspicula* but I have had to bring it to a close. I had hoped to recognise various identified elements in *G. rosmarinifolia* as new species but regrettably there is no clear-cut way in which they can be confidently split, with one exception.

If anyone has any spare time who could assist me in preparing the Collin Woolcock illustrations, getting them scanned and preparing an index, OR helping to prepare text for the online species presence, you will go straight to heaven!

Illawarra Grevillea Park OPEN DAYS 2015

April 25, 26, May 2, 3

July 4, 5, 11, 12

September 5, 6, 12, 13

Opening hrs are 10am – 4pm

Location

The Park is located at the rear of Bulli Showground, Princess Highway, Bulli.

Admission

\$5 adults, children with adults are free

email info@grevilleapark.org or
visit www.grevilleapark.org

Sydney Grevilleas, October 2014

Report for days 1 – 4: John Knight,
day 5: Phil and Catriona Trickett

The participants of this field trip can be well thankful for the huge pre-planning efforts of Peter, Gordon and Ray. The excursions were well timed for floral displays, and locations visited timed to ensure we had plenty of time to search out the plants expected to be found. In fact, so much effort was put into planning that the plants were 'just there!' where expected. The logistics of getting everyone through the busy Sydney traffic, and staying together, would have been nigh impossible, so the hiring of a bus was inspired planning.

When the preliminary excursion timetable was published, I for one thought it would be impossible to see all these species in the time allowed. In fact we saw more than could be asked for.

Most had arrived at 'Silky Oaks', the home of Peter and Margaret Olde at Oakdale, near Camden, by late afternoon on Thursday, and were treated to a guided tour of the garden by Peter and Ray Brown. Their enthusiasm and passion for plants, and Grevilleas in particular, meant that the evening meal was somewhat delayed. This did not mean that happy hour was abandoned however, as there was still time for a glass of nice red. Peter did mention that the bus leaves at 7am the next morning. Most took this advice, and were in bed around 10pm.



Participants at Illawarra Grevillea Park – Photo P. Olde

Day 1: Sydney to Wollongong.

An early start saw us join the race in peak hour, but this far out the traffic is fairly tame, and we were soon on the Appin Road, trying to identify the plants as we headed to our first stop at Broughton Pass, and expecting to find *Grevillea*

parviflora ssp *parviflora*, *G. ferruginea* (raised to species status from the *G. arenaria* complex) and *G. sphacelata*, also raised to species level from the diverse *G. buxifolia* group. This was a good start to the day, as the plants were readily found, although the highlight of this stop seemed to be *Eriostemon australasius*, which grew profusely throughout the forest, flowers in colours of deep pink to the palest, almost white. Now came the almost impossible task of getting everyone back on the bus, a big stick not working so a carrot of 'there's much more to see at the next stop' getting the job done. Not far down the road we came to Kings Falls on the Georges River. A short walk along a muddy track found us on a sandstone platform by which grew many attractive plants, including *Dillwynia glaberrima* and *Phillotheca scabra* both flowering brightly. The anticipated Grevilleas were each found in turn, firstly *G. longifolia* and *G. mucronulata* large flowering form, although as it was not flowering we took Peter's word for this. Then came *G. diffusa* ssp *diffusa* and *G. sphacelata*, the flowers of which sat prominently atop the short terminal branches. Peter pointed out the obvious differences between this species and *G. buxifolia* ssp *buxifolia*. His observant eye was keenly noted by us all, and we wonder at his knowledge, which he happily shares with anyone prepared to learn. *G. sphacelata* is quite a hairy plant, but still propagates readily.



Grevillea ferruginea – Photo P. Olde

After the day's early start, tongues were beginning to hang out, so the welcome morning tea stop at Cataract Dam picnic area was beckoning. The road in has a wide mown strip either side, and from the bus many plants were spied. 'We will see these on the way out' was the expectation, but as is often the case, you don't see them travelling in the opposite direction.

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A particularly good form of *Persoonia* was noted but unidentified. The Grevilleas included the first sighting of *G. oleoides*, but as we will see this later we did not stop. Morning tea day one is a luxury affair, with all Margaret's goodies on show, even a hot water urn in the picnic shelter which saved us having to start up the generator to boil the billy.

Back on the road, a visit to Dharawal NP reveals a white flowered form of *G. oleoides* growing with the usual red flowered forms. Leaves on these various plants show much variation, not just in width but also length. The bush was alight with Gynea lilies, *Doryanthes excelsa*, the flower heads reaching for the sky. Many were over 4m tall, the plants growing adjacent to a very attractive swamp edged with brilliant green rushes. It was a bit damp to investigate, and anyway the bus horn was sounding. Also on Appin Road, just west of the Loddon R. we find our first population of *G. capitellata*, along with more specimens of *G. oleoides*. Many grass trees were flowering here, and a late flowering Waratah, *Telopea speciosissima* also managed to gain the attention of photographers.

We now head into southern Sydney, on the Old Princes Highway and Garawarra SRA where *G. patulifolia* is found growing in a gutter. Just how the planning crew is able to find all these plants leaves us amazed. This form of *G. patulifolia* is an upright form which does not sucker. The flowers were sparse, and mauve pink in colour.

A little further north, the bus turns into McKell Ave, and we head into The Royal National Park and are immediately aware of the diversity of the Sydney sandstone flora. The understory is awash with colour, in particular the yellows of pea plants. Where a little creek trickles under the road we stop, and are finally allowed off the bus to explore. Like most I am cheering on the inside, wanting to get amongst the flowers. We are supposed to be looking at the Grevilleas, here *G. buxifolia* ssp *buxifolia* and *G. diffusa* ssp *constablei* which are seeing for the first time. But, there are orchids here and there, mostly Caladenia, wanting to be photographed, and the *Bauera rubioides* by the creek has just the largest flowers ever, and the Pultenaea, and the Doryanthes. I can see Peter groaning. Will we ever behave! Finally we are all back in the bus and take a scenic journey to Bulli Illawarra Grevillea Park, via the scenic Grand Pacific Drive where we are to have a quick lunch before exploring the many attractions of the Grevillea Park. Here Peter

and Ray Brown are at their best, Ray delighting in telling the story of how many of the plants came to be at the park, and again displaying his vast knowledge on Grevilleas and many other plants, and Peter giving quick botany lessons to those keen to improve their knowledge of the minute features found in Grevillea flowers. To record all the fine Grevilleas growing successfully at the Grevillea Park would be too much for this article, as there were many highlights, so I hope that Ray might be persuaded at some time to put together a list of what grows there. Luckily we had a bus driver, as a few were observed nodding off as we headed back up the mountain and home to Silky Oaks for a sumptuous BBQ followed, or preceded by a few choice wines, then for some, early to bed as tomorrow promises to be an even bigger day. Others chose to kick on, with a vigorous round table discussion on the plants seen today.

Day 2: North Head

Saturday dawns another fine day as the early bugle sounds time to rise. Today we head to Sydney's North Head, and the uneventful bus trip along the freeways sees us there in time for an early morning tea before we are let loose to explore the sandstone flora. This is an inspired choice for a stop, as many have not visited before. It is not just the plants we see, but also magnificent views of Sydney Harbour and the city skyline. Whilst here we were treated to a flypast of vintage aeroplanes, both twin and single wing. Part of the headland had been burnt a year or so back, and as we walked around the beautifully constructed Memorial Walk, we were treated to bright and colourful heath plants in full vigour, shooting strongly from blackened stems. Of particular note was *Grevillea buxifolia* ssp *buxifolia*, which had brilliant brown regrowth to ground level, and the largest, healthiest flowers one can imagine. It competed with *G. speciosa*, with its bright red flowers, and the combination was very attractive. Nature at its best, and a landscaping lesson for us all. It wasn't just the Grevilleas which has us snapping. A very vigorous form of *Epacris longiflora*, its red and white flowers adorning arching, sinuous branches, but with leaves as sharp as needles, dared us to take a photo, spiking more than one who tried to get too close. *Philotheca* species also grow here in profusion, a range of species shouting to us to 'look at me!'. There were also peas and orchids to satisfy our curiosity.

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Grevillea longifolia – Photo P. Olde

The walk to Lady Fairfax Lookout rewarded us with a kaleidoscope of colour, including many excellent forms of the Grevilleas previously mentioned. A bit further along on North Head, we walked along a historic sandstone paved road to Blue Fish Point, and found a suckering form of *G. speciosa*, low growing plants with branches spreading just below the sandy soil, as the sandstone was just too hard to penetrate. Found, by the way is a bit of a stretch, as Peter told us where to look, and thankful we were too as the plants were few.

Driving now north to French's Forest, we arrive at Ba'hai Temple where we are to have lunch. The group is invited to use the BBQ area near the administration building, which is appreciated as it has tables and seats, and hot water which we are also invited to use to make a cup of whatever. There is also toilets, hooray! The Temple is a substantial building and is set in a bush environment. Luckily for future generations the surrounding bush is valued as much as the building, so there is a good variety of plants, not just trees but a healthy understorey of *Boronia pinnata*, *Hibbertia bracteata*, and *Pimelea linifolia* to name a few of the plants which were flowering profusely. Peter and Jenny Ollerenshaw noted with obvious delight that one of their *Leptospermum* releases, *Leptospermum* 'Pageant' was growing as a low hedge adjacent to the temple, and was covered in large pink flowers. To say we were impressed is to understate the quality of this planting, and showed the value of pruning Australian plants to help them achieve their best in a garden setting. Grevilleas were there of course, which is why the spot was chosen for lunch. There was *G. linearifolia* in many forms, including a nice pink flowering one, and a taller weeping form which would make a nice poolside plant, its branches lax, falling to almost ground level. *G. sericea*

ssp sericea was well represented, its bright pink flowers held enticingly above the foliage, inviting various insects to come to dinner. Also sprinkled throughout the bush were a range of *G. sericea* hybrids, but none thought better than the true species. A real highlight was the rare *Grevillea caleyi*, its ferny foliage hanging on gracefully arching branches. One particular plant, obviously old, has been lovingly trimmed, and its trunk held erect by guy wires. The branches are free to hang, and the plant makes an attractive arbor under which one walks, allowing a splendid view of the foliage and flowers. Part of the bush had been burned, and the Proteaceous plant Woody Pear, *Xylomelum pyriforme*, was flowering and fruiting, something not often seen at close quarters.

Now comes the long run home via Maroota where we meet with Pip Gibian to explore some drier country. It is here that Peter shows us *G. buxifolia ssp nov 1*, and also *G. sphacelata* growing together, with a vigorous form of *Phebalium squamulosum*. Further along at Pauls Rd Maroota, there are four species of Grevillea growing in remnant bush along the roadside, and adjacent bushland. Again there is *G. buxifolia ssp nov.1*, and *G. parvifolia ssp supplicans* which is a very small shrub with open foliage and tiny flowers, however the overall effect is that of a shrub which would make a lovely garden plant. Also here is a plant which we took to be *G. speciosa*, and a small form of *G. mucronulata*. Home is still a long way off, and some are ready for a nap.

Day 3: Sydney's North Coast

Sunday is another fine day. We have been blessed with the weather, with warm sunny days which made for pleasant travelling and botanising. Away again at 'sparrows' we head towards Sydney's north coast and the expectation of finding many more species. First stop Mooney Mooney for a toilet break, then onto Mt White turnoff. Our first roadside stop reveals *G. buxifolia* and *G. diffusa ssp filipendula*, red flowered form growing with *Banksia ericifolia* and *Gleichenia dicarpa*, suggesting that the soil is moisture retentive. With this clue we can guess that this Grevillea should be successful as a garden plant. It is an attractive open shrub about 1m high, with sparse foliage and flowers which are held away from the foliage on fine stalks.

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Grevillea buxifolia – Photo P. Olde

Along Mooney Mooney Creek we take Karool Rd, and leave the bus at the beginning of the Great Northern Walk in Brisbane Waters NP. A walk along the creek reveals many plants suited to the shaded moist site, among them the true *G. shiressi* with its white flowers. Whilst the form generally cultivated is similar in size, the flowers are more the colour mauve to purple with green. We all agree that this riparian form is superior, as the flowers are well displayed and easily seen. Another interesting plant in the area is *Asterolasia correifolia*, an upright shrub about 2m high, with open foliage and small white flowers with prominent stamens. The foliage is softly hairy, about the size and shape of *Olearia stellulata*.

From here we head towards Mangrove Mountain, seeing *G. sericea* ssp *sericea* and *G. linearifolia*, pink flowered form, growing along the roadside, but with no place to pull up. In Strickland SF we finally come across the Grevillea honouring our leader, *Grevillea oldei*. There was some discussion as to whether he deserved better, but we appreciated seeing the plant in its natural environment anyway. In the heathy scrub grows a range of small plants including *Tetralochea*, *Hibbertia* and *Hemigenia purpurea*, adding splashes of colour to the scene. Mangrove Mountain revealed other Grevilleas, including 3 forms of *G. buxifolia*. There was *G. buxifolia* ssp *buxifolia*, *G. sp. aff buxifolia 1- race b*, and *G.sp. aff buxifolia* – small flower. Peter spent some time showing us the differences, and we nodded sagely, but were we any wiser? Further along, about 2km from Kulnura we were shown a presumed hybrid of *G. oldei* x *speciosa* growing on the roadside. Here also was a lovely small *Persoonia* with heathy leaves, *P. isophylla*, referring to the leaves which are of equal size all along the stems. Next stop Peats Ridge Road

at Calga where *G. buxifolia* sp. nov is found, growing with *Philotheca buxifolia*. An oddity, but nothing in nature is strange, it's we who give names to things to try and categorise. It is getting late and we are a long way from home, so into the bus and don't spare the horses.

Day 4: Blue Mountains

Monday, and most are ready for an even earlier start as we head to the Blue Mountains, but maybe some are beginning to show signs of wear. It's going to be a long day, so we get strapped in for another adventure. First stop Mulgoa Nature Reserve, and we are quickly into stride, finding *G. mucronulata*, *G. phyllicoides*, *G. sericea* ssp nov, and a suckering form of *G. parviflora*. The bush was bright with pea flowers, mainly *Pultenaea flexilis* and *Bossiaea ilicifolium*. At Glenmore we are shown a different form of *G. sericea*, known as ssp *riparia*. It grows close to the creek, hence the ssp name, and is a nice looking plant, I should think ideal for the garden, being of upright habit with well displayed flowers of pinkish mauve. This area is a Grevillea hot spot, with *G. phyllicoides*, *G. mucronulata* Blue Mountains form, and the ground hugging *G. laurifolia* ssp *laurifolia* flowering away for all its worth. Amongst the rocks, *Philotheca myoporoides* ssp *myoporoides* and *P. myoporoides* ssp *acuta* vied for our attention, and a very vigorous form of *Xanthosia pilosa* with very hairy leaves and yellow flowers also stood out. As usual we were being harried by the organisers, trying to get us back to the bus and onto Springwood for our next treat, *G. sericea* Mountain form, and an extensive population of *G. laurifolia* ssp *laurifolia* growing on a dry hillside. It was unexpected to see this plant in what appeared to be an unfriendly site for a moisture loving plant, but it didn't seem to mind in the least.



Grevillea sericea (Blue Mountains form) – Photo P. Olde

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The worms were gnawing again, so into the bus and head to Bulls Camp at Woodford for lunch. Thankful for a couple of shady Eucalypts, we enjoyed sandwiches and a cuppa and chatted about Grevilleas, what else. Peter suggested we should go for a walk at this point and find the dark flowered form of *G. sericea* known to grow here. Success was ours, although it's like doing an exam and the teacher tells you the answer, as Peter has not let us down yet.

Time to move, we head to Bells Line of Road, and the Clarence Colliery turnoff. This area was burnt probably 2 years back, and is recovering slowly. It is a fairly swampy area, and obviously cold in winter, so we can appreciate that the plants take a while to get going again. Most have grown *G. x gaudichaudii*, and probably don't care for its provenance, which is doubtful to say the least. At this site *Grevillea laurifolia* ssp nov and *G. acanthifolia* ssp *acanthifolia* grow side by side, and here and there are obvious hybrids. Some are very similar in appearance to *G. x gaudichaudii*, whilst others are more upright, and very vigorous. In the sandy soil, which holds a lot of free water after rain, we found *Sowerbaea juncea*, *Stylidium graminifolium*, *Boronia microphylla* suckering and what looked like *B. algida*, although this has not been confirmed. A few plants of *Persoonia oblongata* sought higher ground among the stunted Eucalypts.



Grevillea laurifolia – Photo P. Olde

The day was not yet over, new adventures were in store. Peter of infectious enthusiasm has been researching *G. rosmarinifolia* for some time. It seems that most plants in cultivation are hybrids of some sort or another, and the true species had seemingly got lost. Plants from original collections had long ago been

sent to England, and a plant was found growing, of in all places, Edinburgh Botanic Gardens in Scotland. Cuttings were returned, and the plant grown here. What is even more amazing is the original population has also recently been discovered, growing in a rocky creekside environment in Hyde Park Reserve, adjacent to a popular local swimming hole. We bumped along a dusty bush track, the bus arguing that it was too narrow, but we thankful for the ride, until we came to a rough parking area. We could not encourage the bus any further, so Shank's Pony was called for. It was a pleasant stroll through dry, open woodland, pointing to this being a rather harsh place in which plants grow. Set the task of searching for the Grevillea, both a grey leaf and a green leaf form having been previously noted, we scattered, but not too far from either Ray or Peter, who have the knack of finding Grevilleas in a sea of diverse foliage. Soon a few scraggly plants are located, and we wonder what all the fuss was about. These scraggly little bones of plants, with but a few leaves, are better left to themselves. Wonder of wonder though, down by the creek, amongst the bodies of some swimmers, who look at us strangely, being dressed whilst they are virtually naked, we come across some lovely, healthy plants about 1.5m high, full of life and large confluences of pink flowers. This is the last place one might expect to see *G. rosmarinifolia*, it being such a tough garden plant. It grew with other riparian plants you would expect to find, and seemed right at home. The area contains a fair population on either side of the creek, and seems safe. But to be sure, a few cuttings were collected so that the plant might again be grown in cultivation, to help ensure its survival.

On the way down to the creek, we happened upon a very healthy *G. laurifolia*, on a west facing slope and appearing to cascade down hill. This plant, or plants, covered over 20 square metres, suckering among rough rocks. Quite a sight and in full flower, what a bonus. Not quite finished, we have another treat in store. On Blackheath Creek at Little Hartley, we find *G. canescens*, a tall plant to about 3m with softly hairy grey foliage. The flowers are not as brightly coloured as the form from around Gilgandra, but the foliage is unmistakable. Also here we found *Correa reflexa*, a green flowered form but without the large overlapping reflexed bracts of *C. reflexa* ssp *reflexa*.

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It is getting late, and we are expecting to get to Springwood for an evening meal. The organisers have done a great job so far, but blot their copy book now, not considering that little country villages do not open for weary travellers on public holidays. We arrive to find the restaurant closed, and almost everything else too. Lucky the Pizza shop is open, and we enjoy a late dinner before back on the bus for the long journey home.

Day 5: Carrington Falls via Bargo and Welby

Our first stop was at Wooglemai Education Centre just outside Oakdale to find the Picton form of *G. mucronulata* amongst *Hibbertia empetrifolia* and *Persoonia mollis*. A short walk from the car park took us to the stone chapel overlooking a spectacular deep gorge into the Nattai National Park. It was here in 1802 that the explorer Barrallier first recorded the 'Coo-ee' call.

From there we travelled to the Cave Creek Walking track in Bargo River State Conservation Area, stopping on the way to view the deepest railway cutting in NSW. Once on the track *G. sphacelata* was easy to find on the higher parts of the track but the botanical highlight of the walk was undoubtedly the stunning bright yellow of the Gompholobiums at their absolute peak.

A quick morning tea and we were off to the Boxvale Tramway Walking Track near Welby, excitement naturally building for those unfamiliar with *G. raybrownii*, with the famous man leading us to it. As soon as we arrived there they were – specimens everywhere around the car park and in superb condition. After some light hearted comparisons between it and *G. oldei*, we descended along the short circular track to immediately find *G. baueri* subsp. *baueri*, *G. patulifolia* and *G. arenaria* subsp. *ferruginea*. Like *G. raybrownii* these were all in great condition. The diversity along the track was impressive, with highlights being the flowering *Persoonia mollis* and *P. laurina*, *Boronia anemonifolius* and *Dodonea boroniifolia*. What a lovely short walk!

After lunch in Mittagong we headed to Carrington Falls to check out *G. rivularis*. From the falls car park, we took the walk down to the escarpment overlooking the falls, before taking the scenic track around the escarpment edge to the shallow pools above the falls. Here right on the water's edge were healthy, densely bushy *G. rivularis* plants, displaying their soft pink conflorescences

which are somewhat hidden amongst the foliage. Unfortunately, *G. 'Carrington Cross'* (*G. rivularis* * *G. acanthifolia*) has been widely sold as *G. rivularis* in the nursery trade, resulting in many growers incorrectly thinking they are growing *G. rivularis*. The true *G. rivularis* is a lovely plant, with its compact form suited to any garden large or small. Given its rarity due to it being confined to the Carrington Falls area, we need to work on introducing the real *G. rivularis* into our gardens.



Grevillea rivularis – Photo P. Trickett

On the way out of the falls we stopped at the Blue Pool camping area, located a few hundred metres above the falls. Here we crossed the pool and linked up with a circular walk track a couple of kilometres in length. Immediately in the low heath grassland we found *G. patulifolia* amongst *Banksia paludosa*, *Persoonia mollis* and impressive flowering specimens of *Leionema diosma*. The remainder of the walk passed through eucalyptus woodland with spectacular specimens of *Telopea speciosissima* at peak flowering.

So ended the Grevillea Field Trip for 2014. All attending were high in their praise for the planning efforts and organisation of Peter, Ray and Gordon. Each said that they were pleased to make us welcome and were happy we enjoyed the excursions. Our indebtedness to Gordon should not go unmentioned. As bus driver, he did not have the same opportunity as us to enjoy the rambles, but contented himself that we appreciate his efforts. We of course could not thank any of them enough, for it was through their commitment to the Study Group that we improved our knowledge of Australian plants, and Grevilleas in particular. If ever offered the chance to attend a future trip, we should be quick to jump at the opportunity, the rewards and friendships are well worth the long days.

Grevillea Study Group 2014 Easter field trip

Participants:

Wendy & Neil Marriott (hosts), Craig Dodgson (Vic), Max & Regina McDowall (Vic), John O'Hara (Vic), David Binch & Simon Gilliland (Vic), Werner Kutsche and friend (S.A.), Victoria Tanner (ACT)

These working bees on the Living Grevillea Collection at Panrock Ridge are always enjoyable and rewarding events, a chance to renew old acquaintances, contribute to the maintenance of the collection and associated shrubberies and learn about the genus by viewing species and cultivars in cultivation. It is always a great inspiration to tour the gardens and the bush with Neil because of his profound knowledge of the flora and their horticulture and ecology. Neil and Wendy are wonderful hosts and great company at all times and in every way. They are generous with their time and help to APS Vic. and to the Grevillea Study Group and other related organisations including the Wildlife Art Museum of Australia and botanic gardens, Birdswing Tours of W.A. etc and it is a pleasure to be able to support them in this way.

Friday

Morning tour of the Grevillea Gardens and afternoon pruning and clearing of dead grevilleas. Potting of struck cuttings and seedlings.

Saturday

Full working day of maintenance and clearing of dead wattles etc. Special mention of the great contribution of Craig Dodgson with his chainsaw. Afternoon planting of new acacia seedlings in Wendy's Wattle Walk.

Sunday

Full day tour of known locations of *Grevillea dimorpha*.

1. Giant Form – Boronia Peak walking track alongside Fyans Creek near Halls Gap.
2. Serra Road to Teddy Bear Gap - diverse low medium-leaved shrubby forms on steep hillsides.
3. Serra Road at Teddy Bear Gap and 4WD Fire Access Track by Henham Track – Tall upright broad- leaved plants, known as 'Tall Teddy'.
4. Yarram Gap – medium to broad-leaved and narrow-leaved forms occurring sympatrically.
5. Cassidy Gap Road to Victoria Valley. Both medium to broad-leaved and narrow-leaved forms again occurring sympatrically.
6. (Northern flank of Mt Sturgeon – reported population of narrow-leaved species could not be located because of inadequate directions.)
7. (Population of narrow-leaved species near Piccaninny Reservoir – visited on a previous field trip.)
8. Jimmy Creek Road – very broad-leaved prostrate and procumbent forms.
9. (Tunnel Track above Pomonal – limited time and accessibility did not permit us to visit this population.)

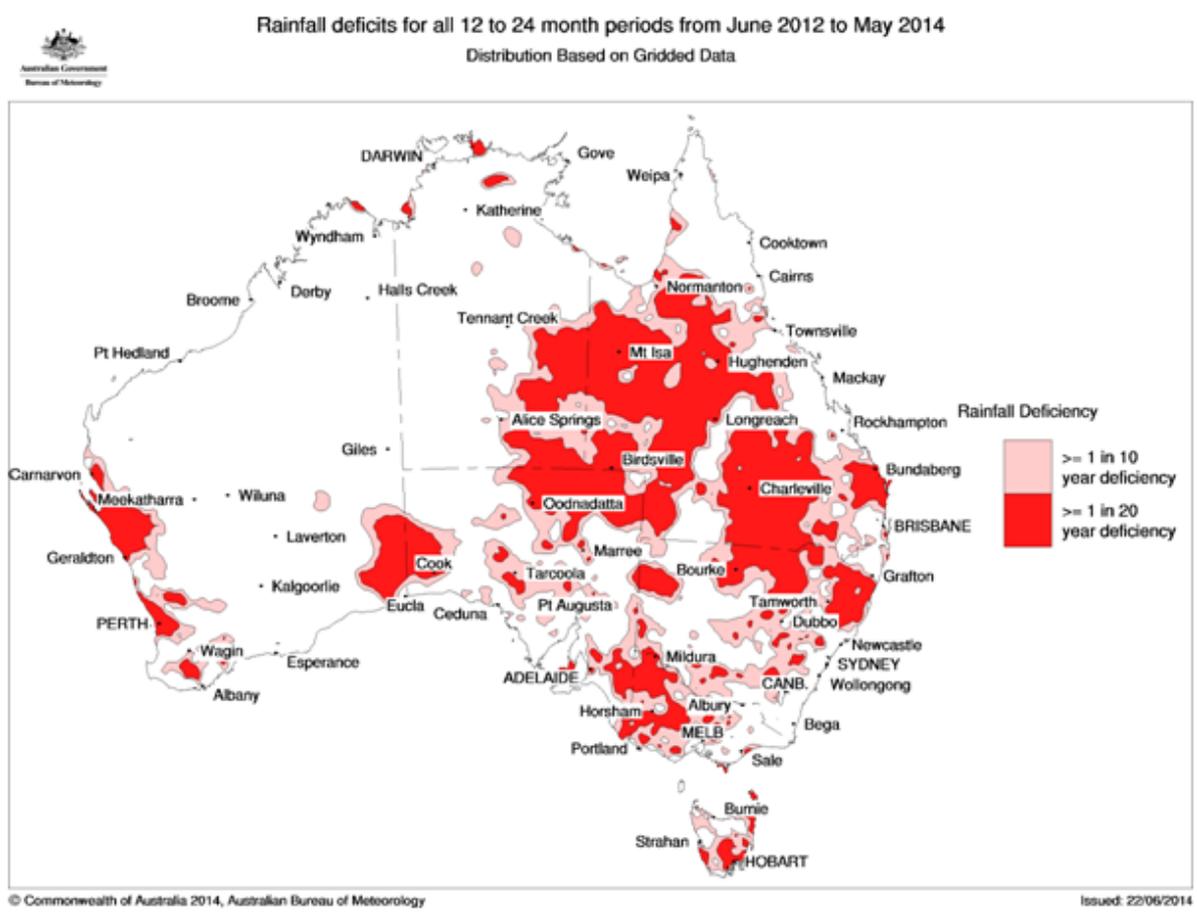
On the return trip we visited the native nurseries and gardens of Phil Williams and David and Linda Handscombe.

Monday

Completed pruning and removal of dead and moribund *Acacia implexa* and *A. mearnsii* plants around the home gardens at the back of the house. Returned home.

All participants were asked to bring food to share and this made for interesting and satisfying convivial meals every day including evening barbecues. Thanks again to Neil and Wendy for their hospitality.

Climate change and its effects on Grevillea



Climate change, or ‘Climate Extremes’ as some are now calling it, has clearly begun to have its toll on our environment. 2014 was the hottest year in Australia ever on record, and both the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean recorded their greatest increase in average temperatures for one year ever. The result of this for Australia is more extreme weather right across the continent, with many areas becoming far drier. A map produced by CSIRO and BOM showing regions affected by below average rainfall for the last 2 years shows large areas of the country being severely affected.

Much of Western Victoria has had a massive drop in its annual rainfall over the last 19 years, with many areas receiving only 10-50% of their former average annual rainfall for 2014. Here in the Black Range we had only 358 mm – a far

cry from the 600 – 650 mm we used to regularly get prior to 1996. Stawell only had 250 mm for the year!

The effects of this drop in annual rainfall, combined with an associated spike in wildfires, is having a catastrophic effect on most of the native vegetation, including many rare and localized Grevillea species. In the last 8 years over 90% of the Grampians National Park has been severely burnt by wildfires. The Grampians is home to a number of endemic Grevillea including *Grevillea gariwerdensis*, *G. dimorpha*, *G. confertifolia* and *G. microstegia*, as well as the stronghold for several other species. If this drop in annual rainfall combined with increased bushfires continues then many species, not just the Grevilleas will be severely impacted.

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Grevillea floripendula seedling at Musical Gully – Photo N. Marriott

Grevillea floripendula is a localised species from the dry gravelly hills north of Beaufort, in western Victoria. There are numerous localized populations, and these usually contain 100-200 individual plants. All up the entire population is possibly only several thousand plants, making it extremely precarious in a changing climate, as it already only grows on the dry gravelly ridges in this area. With the halving of the annual rainfall, species living in these dry areas will become even drier, with many individuals dying out.

On a recent visit to Musical Gully (a site the Vic GSG visited a number of years ago) I was shocked to find NO remaining large old plants, and only 58 individual seedlings. ALL of these seedlings were confined to the roadside, obviously due to the extra moisture available in this zone. On our visit there with the Study Group there would have been several hundred individual plants!! Approximately 3 years ago a bushfire went through the site, and with the ensuing dry conditions, there has clearly not been enough rain to trigger germination of seedlings at the site, apart from along the roadside. One wonders if seed lying dormant in the soil will remain viable long enough to germinate if this area ever gets good winter rains again??

Grevillea bedgoodiana is another rare and localized Western Victorian species, being confined to the Little Hard Hills State Forest south of Ballarat. Here, it also grows in a number of small and localized populations. It too is an area of dry gravelly soils, and again, is highly prone to impact by reduced rainfall and increased wildfires. This is another site we have visited with the GSG in the past.

Over the last few years there have been several fires in areas where the *Grevillea* grows. Inspection of these has again revealed a greatly reduced numbers of plants compared to what was there prior to the bushfires. *G. bedgoodiana* has just been listed under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act due to its threatened status. With climate change this will only get a lot worse.

South-West Western Australia

This area is home to almost two-thirds of all species of *Grevillea*, and any change in climate here is going to have a major impact on a large number of species. Recent visits to both inland and coastal areas has shown that the annual rainfall has in fact dropped by almost a third over the last 40 or so years. A number of rare and threatened *Grevillea* inspected has revealed an alarming drop in their numbers, and this, combined with the well-known council roadside vandalism in the name of road maintenance has put several species under great threat of extinction. Species such as *G. althoferorum* subsp *althfororum*, *G. pinifolia*, *G. dryandroides* subsp *dryandroides* etc are now rare and hard to find in the wild.

Sadly there is so much CO₂ in the atmosphere and there is so much apathy right around the world that it will now take over 100 years to start reversing these trends IF we start reducing our emissions immediately. Tragically, I cannot see that happening for some time yet!! By then, much of our superb flora and fauna will be gone for ever!

A group of grafters

Robert Brown and I have been swapping cuttings and grafted plants for some years now and he has almost duplicated our collections, a total around 250 species each. When I first met Robert at his place in Kardella he had already been working together with Neil Marriott to create a wonderful collection of Grevilleas. Neil's generosity continues to this day and not just Robert and I have felt the benefit. John Edmonds-Wilson is currently trying to duplicate Neil's collection at his garden in South Australia. Robert and Norma Brown have moved to their new premises in Nicholson, Victoria, and have already planted out a stunning array of Grevilleas. Robert mainly uses a Top Wedge graft on *Grevillea robusta* but is starting to use interstocks of *G. 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'* and *G. 'Bronze Rambler'*. This season Robert has a list of around 100 different grafted Grevilleas for sale and he can be contacted by phone: 03 5156 8956 or email: robnorm.nb2@gmail.com

By a stroke of luck I met Brian and Lorraine Weir at an APS Mitchell meeting and after a brief chat we found we had a lot in common and have become staunch friends. Brian is a wonderful grafter. He says he owes everything to Richard Tomkin from Gin Gin in Queensland. Richard can supply grafted Grevilleas in bulk. (Changers Green Nursery, email: rtomkin@bigpond.com). Brian says Richard helped him when many others were reluctant to give away any secrets. Brian specializes in growing standards and I am the proud owner of ten of them. Some of his best are *G. thyrsoides* ssp. *pustulata*, *G. synapheae* ssp. *minyulo*, *G. scortechinii*, and one stunner that is a dual graft of two forms of *G. plurijuga*. Brian uses Richard's Saddle Graft or Top Wedge depending on the thickness of the scion. He always has some standards for sale at his showpiece garden in Wallan, Victoria. Brian can be contacted by email: lorraine_brian@bigpond.com.

About 3 to 4 years ago I read that Kuranga Native Nursery had appointed a grafter for in-house production of Grevilleas etc. I approached their grafter and offered our garden as a source of cuttings. This was accepted and it was with great pleasure that a year later I saw some of my "babies" for sale in their nursery. I introduced Maja Zweck, the grafter, to Neil Marriott, who promptly offered Maja free access to his wonderful collection - now so many people

can purchase rare grevilleas from Kuranga. Maja has been a great help with advice freely given. Brian Weir says Maja's advice on growing *G. robusta* rootstock has been invaluable to him. Maja uses Top Wedge and Whip grafts as well as various interstocks. Kuranga Nursery has a wide selection of grafted plants for sale including *G. georgeana*, *G. hislopii*, *G. polybotrya*, *G. quercifolia* and *G. treueriana*, to name but a few. Contact Kuranga Native Nursery, 118 York Road, Mt. Evelyn by phone 03 9760 8100.

Next to join in the fun was Neville Collier from Avoca, Victoria. Neville is a member of

APS Grampians along with Neil Marriott and many other Grevillea lovers, so his pedigree is excellent. Neville and Helen live in a stunning oasis carved out of typical gold mining gravel and scrub. Lack of rain has been a constant problem but the Colliers don't let small things like drought and bushfires stop them. Neville uses Whip or Approach grafts for most low Grevilleas. With *G. robusta* standards he uses the Top Wedge method. His garden must contain 40–50 standard grevilleas – but the best is a mouth watering *G. aspera* from Gawler Range – I lust after it. Neville can be contacted by phone (03) 5465 3439.

One problem we often face in APS is our aging membership but hope springs eternal and my

reward eventually arrived in the form of Dave Binch. I had been asked to contact a lone member who lived on Phillip Island and couldn't attend any club meetings. Wow! Here was a 30 year old guy absolutely crazy on Grevilleas with over 100 different species on a normal house block. His passion is infectious. He has visited our place three times and has grafted 100s of plants, so many that he is selling his house to acquire more land. Once again Neil has welcomed him and given free access to his plants. Dave has made two visits – a hell of a trip but well worth it. I introduced Dave to Brian so they could compare notes and talk about success and failure, this has led to many visits and much discussion. Dave's best mate Simon Gilliland lives close by on a 10 acre property devoted to Hakeas (we are trying to make him see the light). We were able to get Simon seeds of over 100 species of Hakea from Max Ewer

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(Mr. Hakea) to give him a flying start. Dave used the Approach Graft when we first met but discussion with Brian is swinging him to Saddle and Top Wedge grafts. Dave can be contacted by email: binchys3@bigpond.com

As you can guess I am so pleased to see how our group has spread some rare Grevilleas around so that they are in different gardens in different climates. "Preservation Through

Propagation" is our motto. We have also been able to get cuttings from numerous sources, e.g. Fran Standing and Helen Howard from northern NSW and Peter Olde has been offered help with some hard to get NSW species.

It is inspiring to work with people so full of enthusiasm – negativity is a word never used for this "Group of grafters".

Helen Howard – Kyogle, NSW

Which Grevilleas are suitable for your area?

It is great to have an opportunity to write about Grevilleas, as I feel I have managed to learn quite a bit from grafting, and growing them and helping others achieve the best from their plants over the years.

Presently I work about a day a week at Mt.Clunie Gardens, Woodenbong, and 2 weekends a month at a nursery at Alstonville, NSW near the coast.

In the nursery business I have no control of what is purchased but I give customers as much advice as possible as to which ones will do well in the area. I constantly encourage people to look around their area for grevilleas that are growing well. One hybrid in particular that grows well in this area is *Grevillea* 'Golden Lyre'. Another is the ground cover *G.* 'Bedsread'. *Grevillea baileyana*, *G. pinaster*, *G. rhyolitica*, *G. preissii* subsp. *preissii* all seem to do well in this area without being grafted.

The sad thing is that most gardeners have no idea what you are referring to when you mention *Grevillea* species. Usually I will recommend some wonderful species that will grow well in the area. But unfortunately unless you can find them grafted or generally in production it's an uphill battle educating gardeners and then getting the wholesale nurseries to grow the species.

Hybrid Grevilleas such as *G.* 'Lady O', 'Flora Mason', 'Superb', 'Peaches and Cream', 'Ned Kelly', 'Sylvia', 'Moonlight', 'Honey Gem', can be strongly recommended, to name a few. They are pretty tough and will grow in most areas. *G.* 'Sylvia' may need to be grafted for longevity and resistance to the root disease *Phytophthora* which can affect many grevilleas.

For sale in many nurseries are *G.* 'Lemon Daze', 'John Evans', *G.* 'Splendour', 'Fireworks', 'Winter Delight', 'Evelyn's Coronet', 'Gold Fever', 'Gold Rush', 'Little Sparkler', 'Scarlet Sprite', many of the *G. rosmarinifolia* hybrids, as well as *G. lavandulacea*, and *G. lanigera* hybrids. Some of these plants will die at the drop of a hat in coastal areas and unless pruned or given good ventilation they will not grow to their potential. I find it disheartening when people say "I have tried Grevilleas and they failed". I suppose I am lucky enough to have seen both sides of the argument and constant encouragement will still be my motto.

I find it so frustrating that there are some wonderful *Grevillea* species out there that can be grown easily, and some far better than the hybrids that one finds for sale in the average nursery.

Where are all the species like: *G. preissii*, *G. decora*, *G. rhyolitica*, *G. beadleana*, *G. longifolia*, *G. caleyi*, *G. buxifolia*, *G. baileyana*, *G. baueri* subsp. *asperula*, *G. oldei*, *G. dimorpha*, *G. diminuta*, *G. floribunda*, etc, etc?

The list could go on... and these above mentioned along with many other grevilleas will manage on their own roots without being grafted for longer than most of the new hybrids.

Of course some of these new hybrids are OK and I am not demoting them but if we are to get gardeners to grow grevilleas more suited to their areas it would encourage more interest in the *Grevillea* species and possibly saving plants for future gardeners at the same time.

As grafters are falling by the wayside constantly (and I admit I am one) we should be looking at growing more species to be sold in the nurseries.

So if you can promote and encourage growing of local species to your area at least some species could be saved.

Predation of Grevillea follicles by Crimson Rosellas

No doubt many of you who have collected seed from our Grevilleas, or observed them closely, will have noticed that a number of species have curious sticky exudate that covers the follicles as they develop. I have always wondered as to the purpose of this substance, suspecting that it may act as a barrier to insect predation or similar. Species in the Grevillea collection here that exhibit this feature are all those in the *Grevillea petrophiloides* group, including *G. magnifica*, *G. oligomera* and their hybrids.

In northern Australia, there are even several species including *Grevillea pyramidalis*, *G. leucadendron* and *G. erythroclada* that have highly caustic exudate on their follicles that causes severe blistering of the skin. Fortunately I have not noticed this from our southern 'sticky' follicle species!!



Follicles of *Grevillea magnifica* subsp. *remota* showing sticky exudate on outer surface

Over the last few months I have been harvesting a large amount of Grevillea seed, and have found that much of this has been taken, even when not ripe, by Crimson Rosellas who chew the follicles open to consume the ripening seed inside. The first to be taken are the large smooth fruits such as those on *Grevillea bipinnatifida* and *G. johnsonii* etc. However I have noted that I can nearly always get a bumper crop of seed from my *Grevillea petrophiloides*, *G. magnifica* – both subsp. and *G. oligomera*. It is not until nearly all seed has gone from other Grevilleas that the Rosellas turn to these sticky follicle seeds.

This has made me start to wonder whether this sticky exudate may well be to protect the seed developing inside from predation by Rosellas and other predators? After picking a bucket of seed from these plants my fingers are brown with the sticky 'goo', and it takes a lot of scrubbing to get it off; soap has no effect, but it dissolves slowly with methylated spirits! Perhaps the Rosellas and other predators get this stuck all over their beaks. It would be interesting to get a chemical analysis done of the exudate to see just what it is, and what effect it has on Rosellas? Clearly, they do not like it, and only resort to eating these 'sticky' seed when all else is eaten.



Follicles of *Grevillea bipinnatifida* – these are rapidly consumed by Rosellas

Seed bank

Matt Hurst

37 Heydon Ave, Wagga Wagga 2650 NSW

Phone (02) 6925 1273

Please include a stamped self addressed envelope.

\$1.50 + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea aurea</i>	<i>Grevillea nana</i>
<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	ssp <i>abbreviata</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii alba</i>	<i>Grevillea newbeyi</i>
prostrate	<i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>
<i>Grevillea biternata</i>	<i>Grevillea occidentalis</i>
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
<i>candelabroides</i>	<i>Grevillea paradoxa</i> (ltd)
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea pilulifera</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea polybotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea decurrens</i>	<i>Grevillea preissii</i>
<i>Grevillea eriobotrya</i>	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>	<i>Grevillea pulchella</i>
<i>Grevillea excelsior</i>	<i>Grevillea refracta</i>
<i>Grevillea floribunda</i>	<i>Grevillea ramosissima</i>
ex Coonabarabran	<i>Grevillea ramosissima</i>
<i>Grevillea glauca</i>	ssp <i>ramosissima</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i> (ltd)	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea juncifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea striata</i> (ltd)
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea synapheae</i>
<i>Grevillea magnifica</i>	<i>Grevillea teretifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea magnifica</i>	<i>Grevillea tetragonoloba</i>
ssp <i>magnifica</i>	<i>Grevillea triloba</i>
<i>Grevillea manglesii</i>	<i>Grevillea triternata</i>
ssp <i>manglesii</i> (ltd)	<i>Grevillea vestita</i>
<i>Grevillea monticola</i>	<i>Grevillea wickamii</i>
	ssp <i>aprica</i>
	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>

Free + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea nana</i> ssp <i>abbreviata</i>	<i>Grevillea juniperina</i> 'Little Red'
<i>Grevillea banksii alba</i>	
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – grey leaf form	<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – red tree form	<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – red prostrate	<i>Grevillea mimosoides</i>
<i>Grevillea Bon Accord</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight'
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight x Ivanhoe'?
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea occidentalis</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea plurijuga</i>
<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i>	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea diversifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
ssp <i>subtersericata</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Sandra Gordon'
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea floribunda</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea goodii</i>	<i>Grevillea synapheae</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i>	<i>Grevillea tripartita</i> ssp <i>macrostylis</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i> 'Orange'	<i>Grevillea vestita</i>
	<i>Grevillea wilkinsonii</i>

Please note: seed from hybrid -substitute -cultivated plants does not necessarily come true to type.

Fresh stocks of garden seed are desperately needed as most species are almost out of seed.

Can members asking for seed please give an alternative list in case some species are no longer in stock. It is preferred if requests are sent with a small padded post pack. It costs less to send at approx \$1.50 per letter than padding an envelope at \$2.00 each or more so the seed will survive the trip down the sorting rollers. It's a good idea to send extra stamps with requests as extra postage is usually needed to be paid with almost every request. Leftover stamps would be sent back with your seed.

Direct deposits can be made into the Grevillea Study Group account

BSB 112-879

Account Number 016526630

(St George Bank).

Please notify the Treasurer of transfer by email

(bruce.moffatt@tpg.com.au)

or by post to

**Grevillea Study Group,
32 Blanche St Oatley, NSW 2223**

Financial report – February 2015

Income

Subscriptions	\$335.00
Refund from Camden Council for bus	80.00
Interest	5.26
	\$420.26

Expenditure

Newsletter publishing	\$240.00
Printing	107.78
Postage	51.10
	\$398.88

Amount in interest bearing deposit till 12/2/2015
\$18,428.41

Balance in current account 12/2/2015
\$4,296.25

Balance in business cheque account 10/7/2015
\$323.68

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Email group

This email group was begun by John and Ruth Sparrow from Queensland. Free membership.

To subscribe, go to groups.yahoo.com and register, using the cyber-form provided. You must provide a user name and password as well as your email address to enable continuing access to the site which houses all emails and discussions to date.

You will receive a confirming email back and then you are able to access the site wherein you can select the groups to which you would like to subscribe. In this case search for 'grevilleas' and then subscribe.

Following this you will receive the latest emails regularly in your email to which you can respond. This is a good way to encourage new growers and those interested in the genus.

Postmessage: grevilleas@yahoogroups.com
 Subscribe: grevilleas-subscribe@yahoo.com
 Unsubscribe: grevilleas-unsubscribe@yahoo.com
 List owner: grevilleas-owner@yahoo.com
 URL to this page: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/grevilleas>

Online Contact

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<http://asgap.org.au/grevSG/index.html>

Deadline for articles for the next newsletter is 31 May 2015, please send your articles to peter.olde@exemail.com.au before this date.

If a cross appears in the box, your subscription is due.

Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, 32 Blanche Street, Oatley 2223.

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

2014	2015
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If a cross appears in both boxes this will be your last newsletter.

Membership fees

The annual subscription is \$10 per year or \$40 for 5 years. If you choose to receive the newsletter by email there will be a 50% discount ie membership will be \$5 per year – \$20 for 5 yrs. I would encourage everyone to take advantage of the savings by paying for 5 years, and choosing email. Overseas membership \$20 if posted.