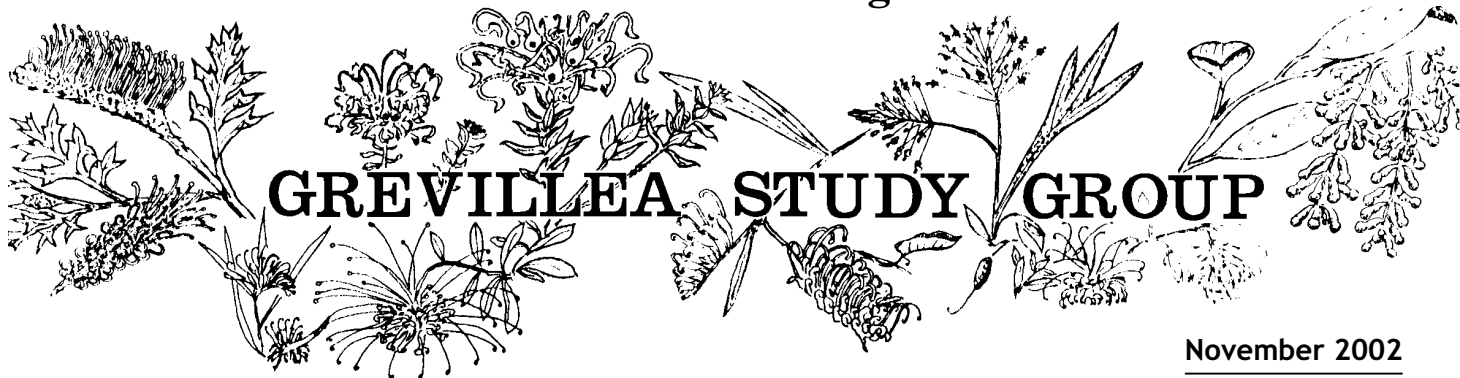


Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants



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GSG VICTORIA CHAPTER

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Programme 2003

We continue our policy of taking the activities of the group out to the members. We seek the guidance local APS members in planning our field trips and encourage them to participate in our programme. If you would like us to organise a Study Group excursion or garden visit to your area of Victoria, please contact Neil Marriott or Max McDowall with your proposal.

Sunday March 16th 10:30 am Montrose and Kalorama

General Meeting, Garden Visits, Bring & Buy and Practical Propagation Workshop

Meet at the home of Bruce and Jill Schroder, 17 Jubilee Rd Montrose Melway 66B12 (Phone 9728 1342) Proceed from Mt Dandenong Tourist Road along Liverpool Rd or Sheffield Rd to Glasgow Road and east to Jubilee Rd.

Bruce has tried growing a wide range of Proteaceae including W.A. species in his clay-loam soil on a rocky substratum, with varying success limited by competition with the local Eucalyptus sp. growing naturally on the block. Recently he has been grafting *Grevilleas* onto *Grevillea* 'Bronze Rambler', and will demonstrate his grafting techniques to us. Currently part of his garden is being reconstructed following the fall of a large *Eucalyptus macrorhynca* onto his house.

Approx 12 noon proceed to Karwarra Gardens Kalorama (Melway 120 B9) for lunch (BYO everything). Marilyn Gray has kindly agreed to open the Gardens for us and to show us the grevilleas which are growing there. She has also welcomed my proposal to grow all the species of the *G. victoriae* group which can be accommodated there and those species of the *G. aquifolium* group suitable for the Mt Dandenong climate. Many of these species have been studied on recent GSG field trips, and some are in cultivation. More species of the *G. victoriae* group will be studied on the forthcoming NSW field trip to SE NSW in November 2003.

Any members growing these grevilleas of known provenance willing to donate plants for Karwarra or to provide suitable cutting material please advise Max McDowall or Neil Marriott accordingly.

Queens Birthday Weekend Saturday June 7th to Monday June 9th to Grampians

Combined Field Trip with Correa Study Group in Grampians led by Neil Marriott. Details available in March GSG Newsletter

Sunday August 17th to Drummond and Fryers Range

Garden visit at the new property of John and Sue Walter and local field trip looking at *Grevillea alpina* and *G. obtecta*.

Melbourne Cup Weekend

Friday Oct 31st to Tuesday Nov 4th - South-East NSW Combined Field Trip with NSW Chapter.

NSW Programme 2003

Wednesday Feb 12 10 am

Darvill Nusery 54 Darvill Rd, ORCHARD HILLS Ph: 4736 5004

Subject: Plant propagation and new ideas.

Wednesday Mar 5 10 am

Mt Annan Botanic Garden

Subject: Preparation for Plant Sale

Friday April 4

Set Up Mt Annan Botanic Garden

Saturday - Sunday April 5-6

Autumn Plant Sale & Expo - Mt Annan Botanic Garden

Wednesday May 28

Olde 140 Russell Lane Oakdale 10 am

BBQ for helpers and friends

New Plantings/ Setting up a native garden

Sunday June 29 Walk on the Northside

Meeting time and more details next newsletter

Looking at *Grevillea caleyi*, *G. linearifolia*, *G. speciosa* all species endemic to the north side of Sydney Harbour.

Wednesday July 23

Grevillea Park

Subject: Plant labelling ideas.

August

Avon Dam -Belangelo SF *Grevillea oleoides* PINK

G. mucronulata (2 forms), *G. patulifolia*, *G. juniperina*, *Grevillea raybrownii*, *G. baueri*

September No meeting

October Mark Ross

Details next newsletter - Grafting Workshop

Melbourne Cup weekend November:

Field trip south to view *G. epicroca*, *G. brevifolia* ssp *brevifolia* (Mt Tingaringy), *G. victoriae* ssp. *nivalis* (Brown Mountain), *G. johnsonii* and many other exciting localities and plant populations.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

- Qld Activity Report
- Cinderella Grevilleas
- Grevilleas of the Desert Part 2
- Frost & Cold Climate
- In search of *G.aspera* in WA
- Garden Grevilleas
- And more...

GROUP REPORTS

QUEENSLAND

NEXT ACTIVITY

Sunday 23 Feb 2003

Venue:

Home of
Bernard & Rona Wilson,
120 Avalon Road,
Sheldon 4257

Phone:

(07) 3206 3399
UBD Map 204 C19

Subject:

Grevilleas in humid
weather.

NB: The Wilson garden is excellent for this hot time of the year as it has a large, shaded rainforest area.

Activity Report - June 2002

On 30 June 23 members met at the home of Graham Parsons at Upper Lockyer, 102 km on the Warrego Highway west of Brisbane, and 20 km south of Toowoomba. On his 5 acres of sandy loam soil Graham not only grows a wide range of native plants - many of which are grevilleas, but operates a successful wholesale nursery business.

The climate is described as "half and half". A "dash" of cold and not much humidity. Of particular note, flowering in spectacular fashion on the day of our visit, were *Grevillea aurea*, *G. miniata* and various *G. wickhamii* species.

Graham addressed the meeting on the subject of "Growing Grevilleas by Cutting". Producing plants for his nursery from 100,000 cuttings a year, he is especially qualified to speak on this subject. He suggests:

- Best time of year for cuttings is May/June.
- Cuttings - take lower leaves off, wound cutting by cutting bark off.
- Use a rooting compound, cutting mix, then place in plastic covered greenhouse.

Activity Report 25 August 2002

Approximately 30 members and visitors met at the home of Merv and Olwyn Hodge at Logan Reserve on the southern outskirts of Brisbane. The property comprises 5 ½ acres and the water-wise garden depends on rainfall for survival. New plants are watered in but after follow-up waterings and careful mulching they are on their own.

Our visit was timely as the Hodge garden is involved in Australia's Open Garden Scheme and was scheduled for display the following weekend. It was a picture. Along with the many flowering grevilleas the spectacular displays of *Pimelea physodes*, *Chamelaucium*, *Prostanthera* and *Actinotus* created an overall stunning effect.

After general business, we toured the garden under Merv's guidance. There

- Potting mix - equal quantities of sand, bark & Perlite, add micro nutrients, Osmocote.
- Good success rate in Autumn, mild days, length of day not too short.
- Everything gets the same treatment, same potting mix and same fertiliser.

Graham believes that many Australian native plants - other than rainforest species - flower at this time of year because they are not as stressed as in our hot summers. He has no problems taking cuttings from plants in flower. He does not use cuttings of *G. banksii* hybrids as special conditions are required for their success in the nursery trade.

Plants in the nursery have in the past suffered fungal problems. Advice was sought, various sprays used with minimal success, until a product called Banrot came on the market. Today, by incorporating this product in the potting mix, Graham is no longer losing cuttings, he has better plants and a 50% increase in nursery sales!

Finally, we descended on the bush houses to get some of the very healthy looking plants on offer.

are approximately 220 grevilleas planted. Of these two-thirds are species, many of which are grafted.

Merv considers 5 years life from a "difficult" grafted grevillea is a good result. Of great interest, were the **original** Firesprite, Moonlight and Superb. Merv has also produced a large number of very attractive seedlings, some of which have been named and should prove very popular on the open market.

Some of the more obvious species flowering at the time were, *G. bronwenae*, *buxifolia*, *juncifolia*, *pteridifolia*, *heliosperma*, *sericea*, *leucoclada*, *parallela* and *florida*. *G. Sunset Bronze*, *Amy Lou*, *Butterscotch*, *Strawberry Mousse*, *Goldilocks*, *Pink Ice* and *Pink Midget* were some of the more uncommon hybrids in flower.

Grevilleas of the Great Victoria Desert Part 2

Peter Olde

Once the clean up at Cooper Hills had been completed, the tent pulled down, the temporary shower, toilet, washing machine, generator and other stores packed away, our party refuelled from drums dropped off at the road by Tjukayirla Roadhouse. We headed south to Neale Junction and east along the Ann Beadell Highway to Ilkulka Bore where we camped the first night.

From here we headed up Blackstone Road to No.3 tank, the rendezvous point from where we were to cross the north-east corner of the GVD from west to east on a bird atlas survey for Birds Australia. I accompanied the expedition, collecting plants as we went from Aboriginal country not usually available to collectors.

Perhaps one of the disappointments of the desert is the lack of floristic diversity. Vast distances of virgin terrain yielded little in the way of new plant and animal life.

The project involved crossing the area concerned over dunes and swales without the benefit of tracks or roads pretty much due east on a line between 27 30 S and 27 40 S. In this endeavour we were guided by two Aboriginal elders of the Pitjantjantjara tribe, introduced to us as Ginger Mick and Frank Young.

At times the leaders lost sight of the trip's purpose by taking off in search of kangaroos and bustards, both of which were rarely seen in the harsh conditions.

Both animals are considered a delicacy, especially the kangaroo tail, but I felt that if tribal traditions were to be followed, hunting should be with native weapons, not high-powered rifles which are having a devastating effect on the wildlife.

These hunting trips not only took time in themselves but usually resulted in flat tyres from mulga sticks and these in turn had also to be repaired.



Grevillea nematophylla (K. Warnes)
The Grevillea Book Vol 3

The first significant Grevillea sighted was *G. nematophylla* which we collected with some out of season white flowers on the Ann Beadell Highway. These plants were lignotuberous and growing in mulga in the swales between dunes in red sandy loam with laterite at 127 km east of Neale Junction. The older plants had rough bark, not smooth.

One of the most beautiful sights around this location was the flowering of *Eucalyptus kingsmillii* ssp. *alaticissima* which had brilliant red flowers and glaucous branches something akin to *Eucalyptus caesia* ssp. *magna*.

The next species collected, *G. eriostachya* with velvety, shaggy grey leaves was c. 50 km east of the Blackstone Road.

At Mirramirratjarra which is a sacred site to the aborigines and is a huge, nay massive, red dune, there were two grevilleas growing. On top of the dunes was *G. pterosperma*, of the same form as that collected near Sydney Yeo Chasm but similarly not in flower, though some buds were forming. *G. juncifolia* subsp. *juncifolia* with its bright orange blooms was seen around the base of the massive sand dune not far from where we found a thorny devil, *Molloch horridus*.

Grevillea eriostachya
(P. Olde)
The Grevillea Book Vol 2





Grevillea pterosperma
(F. & N. Johnston)
Shrub in natural habitat
near Southern Cross WA
Grevillea Book Vol 3

At the campsite 12 km NE of Mirramirratjara that evening Ginger Mick offered the Pitjantjatjara name *uld kunpa* for *G. juncifolia*: he also gave the name for *G. pterosperma* as *kalin kalinpa*. In the morning here we observed several individuals of the very rare Scarlet-chested Parrot.

Next day was a rather tortuous drive to Waigen Lakes which was rapidly drying into a salty crust. On the way we passed Wyara Rockhole another sacred site where aborigines used to come and spend time. We were told that the aborigines here were able to catch emus and kangaroos by poisoning some of the small water holes. Ginger Mick used to come here as a child and he showed us the campsite he lived in some 40 years previously, there being humpy and fire remnants still present.

Near here I collected *G. eriostachya* again which Ginger Mick identified as *kalin kalinpa* (heard that somewhere before for another species!) Several camels had become bogged in the mud of Waigen Lakes and perished.

The scenery and remoteness of this very beautiful place was spiritually uplifting. In the morning a dingo trotted off a nearby headland after observing us and in response to a wolf call from one of the party proceeded to sit down in the middle of the lake and howl for nearly an hour with its back to us.



Grevillea juncifolia subsp.
juncifolia (M.Hodge)
The Grevillea Book Vol 2

Next day we continued heading east. Just after lunch we passed a claypan which showed signs of recent mammal habitation. The wallaby droppings found were hoped to be Bridle nail-tail but I think everyone was just dreaming and hoping. No grevilleas either.

That night we camped just across the SA border. This day had seen the first of two successful kangaroo hunts (slaughter) by the aborigines. When we set up camp that night, the kangaroo was cooked along with a joey from its pouch. We were offered a taste of the half raw meat but didn't have much. Bit chewy and gritty! Mick and Frank cut the kangaroo up in the traditional way and hung it in a tree.

Blowflies no worry! We be home in a couple of days.!!! Aborigines regard kangaroo tail as a delicacy and prefer it over other meats.

The next two days continued in a similar vein with very little botanical interest. On July 26 we joined a graded track near Lake Wright. It was here that we witnessed perhaps the most fantastic natural history event that I have had the privilege to watch with a front row seat and perfect view.

The players were two nankeen kestrels and a family of c. 7 pied butcher birds that were clustered in an open stand of c. 20 small trees less than 100 metres from our vehicle. As we slowly approached one of the kestrels took off and rose into the afternoon sky above the trees. Without warning c. 100 m above, it let go and plummeted toward the trees at incredible speed pulling out just above the tree line. The butcher birds quickly, and in obvious panic fluttered into the lower branches as they realised they were under attack.

At this the second kestrel joined the fray dive bombing the trees at incredible speed sending the butcher birds on to even lower branches near the ground. Suddenly the first kestrel came zooming parallel with but just above ground level right through the clump of trees, somehow missing the tree trunks and branches but sending the butcher birds into a panic. They fluttered about and out of the trees just regaining the upper branches before the second kestrel came swooping from the clouds yet again, missing a young butcher bird panicked into the space above the trees by fractions of a second.

This pattern continued for about 20 minutes before the kestrels gave up and went home hungry. The tactics and speed of the kestrels working in tandem was magic. Equally the controlled fear of the butcher birds managed to protect them as they huddled in the trees and did not try to fly over open ground to the protection of a second set of trees. The two kestrels just could not time their attack properly but the spectacle of aerial combat and strategy that we witnessed reminded me of the Battle of Britain.

I collected *G. nematophylla* in mulga grassland. It was a tall tree to 5 m and had very rough bark. Unfortunately not in flower. The trip ended at the junction with the Birksgate drillsite road next morning after a short drive.

Cinderella Grevilleas

Neil R. Marriott

What is a “Cinderella” Grevillea?

Poor old Cinderella was the neglected sister who was overlooked, before being discovered as the beautiful princess! So too in the genus *Grevillea* there are numerous beautiful Grevilleas who have been neglected, overlooked or simply are unknown to the nursery industry.

In this paper I will discuss but a few of these Grevilleas, my hope being that gradually (not too gradual I hope) some if not all are taken on by the nursery trade. A number are still proving to be difficult to propagate or grow, so will most likely only ever be available at specialist native nurseries. However a good number are now readily propagated and

grown, and as a result should become available with time to the general public. It is up to us all to promote the better plants in our wonderful Australian flora, and push our nurseries to stock them.

If your local native plant nursery doesn't stock the plants you are after, keep pestering them until they finally get the message. Otherwise find a new nursery!

For each species or hybrid discussed I will give a brief description as well as its cultural requirements and how to propagate it.



G.acerata Different flower colour (M. Keech)
The Grevillea Book Vol 2



G. aquifolium (N.Marriott)
Flower colour changes with age



G. arenaria subsp. *canescens*
The Grevillea Book 2
(P.Olde)

***Grevillea acerata* -Gibraltar Range Grevillea**

Introduced into cultivation many years ago, this lovely small *Grevillea* is now rarely available, even from specialist native nurseries.

Despite this it is a hardy plant tolerating summer humidity, full sun to semi-shade and frosts. It develops

into a rounded shrub to 1m x 1m and has dense small green leaves, with attractive terminal grey, brown and pink flowers for many months of the year, peaking in spring. Propagation is easy from cuttings and also sets numerous seeds.

***Grevillea aquifolium* -Mt. Richmond form**

Originating from wet sandy areas around Mt. Richmond National Park in SW Victoria, this distinct form is now presumed extinct in the wild. Most of the area where it grew has been cleared for farming, and the last known colony in a roadside gutter has been destroyed by roadworks.

Growing to around 2m x 2m this is a large and dense screen plant. It has deeply lobed shiny green holly leaves and toothbrush flowers that

open yellow before turning red with age. As a result it is a most showy garden or public amenity plant.

The fact that it grows in wet soils makes it a hardy plant for similar sites in the garden, but also means that it is probably not adapted to drought conditions.

Introduced by the *Grevillea* Study Group in the 1980's but now unknown in cultivation.

***Grevillea arenaria* subsp *canescens* - Gilgandra form**

A distinct form that probably warrants separation as a new subspecies. Occurring naturally in Gilgandra Nature Reserve, this is a lovely rounded silver shrub to 1m x 1m with soft grey leaves and showy

large red flowers. It suckers lightly and makes a delightful foliage contrast shrub for sunny to semi-shaded sites over a wide climatic range. It prefers a well drained soil. Propagates readily from cuttings.



G. aspera Mt Stuart, Gawler Ranges, SA (R.Bates)
The Grevillea Book Vol 2



G. bipinnatifida (N.Marriott)
Glaucous form,
Chittering Valley WA
The Grevillea Book Vol 2



G. buxifolia subsp. *buxifolia*
The Grevillea Book Vol 2
Close-up (M.Hodge)



G. calliantha
The Grevillea Book Vol 2
Conflorescence (N. Marriott)

***Grevillea aspera* - Gawler Range form**

A distinct form that will be raised by Peter and myself as a new subspecies. It grows on very dry, stony hills where it suckers to form low colonies up to 1m high and

1-2m wide. Foliage is simple grey-green to blue-grey, and the showy red and yellow-green flowers are pendulous.

This is an excellent low plant for harsh dry to stony soils. It is unfortunately difficult to strike from cuttings unless fresh sucker growth is used.

Introduced by the Study Group in the 1980's it is now rarely available.

***Grevillea bipinnatifida* - low forms**

Although a species that has been readily available for decades, the forms that are normally cultivated are quite inferior to several of the new dwarf forms introduced in recent years by the Study Group.

One of these has a semi-prostrate habit, glaucous grey leaves and large red to orange and red flowers. It grows in damp gravelly soils near Boystown north of Perth.

Another hails from the Chittering Valley and has a low, spreading

habit to 0.5m x 1m, with very large pendulous orange and red flowers.

Both forms set large quantities of seed which germinate readily.

Seedling grown plants develop lignotubers and are very hardy, growing in full sun to semi-shade.

They prefer a reasonably well drained soil, but there are grafted plants available for those with unsuitable soils.

***Grevillea buxifolia* ssp *buxifolia* -Grey Spider Flower**

A common plant in cultivation for many decades but try and buy one today!

For some reason it has faded from the nursery scene, despite the fact that it is one of the most interesting of our Grevilleas, and is probably responsible for the common genus name of "spider flowers".

An open shrub to 1.5m x 1m with simple grey-green leaves, it is the flowers that make the plant so in-

teresting. These are terminal and of a curious grey colour, like woolly grey spiders. However they have a pleasantly pervading perfume that no spider has!!

Relatively easy to strike by cuttings, it also sets numerous seed, so there is no excuse for nurseries not stocking it. It prefers a well drained sunny to dappled shade site, and responds to annual pruning to maintain a good rounded habit.

***Grevillea calliantha* - Black Magic**

The species name calliantha means 'beautiful flower', and this aptly describes the multi-coloured pendant toothbrush flowers.

They are a beautiful combination of black, and orange, and are produced profusely beneath the pinnately divided grey-green leaves.

For a number of years, before it was described as a species it was sold as Grevillea 'Black Magic', and was

available at a number of native nurseries.

Yet today it is rarely available. Just why this is so is a puzzle as it is extremely attractive, strikes well from cuttings, and is quite hardy in a sunny to semi-shaded site.

It does not appear to be fussy about soil type so long as it is reasonably well drained. It also sets many large seed that germinate readily.



G. chrysophaea
Close-up of the Gippsland form, in cultivation, Burrendong Arboretum NSW (P.Olde)



G. crowleyae
Flowers and Foliage (P.Olde)
The Grevillea Book Vol 2



G. fastigiata
Cultivated at Stawell, Vic (N.Marriott)
The Grevillea Book Vol 2



G. flexuosa
Close-up of Conflorescence (N.Marriott)
The Grevillea Book Vol 2

***Grevillea chrysophaea* - decumbent form**

Although unknown in cultivation until collected on last years Study Group Crawl to Gippsland, this wonderful *Grevillea* has been known by locals for quite a few years.

It is a low spreading semi-prostrate shrub to 0.3m x 1m with shiny green leaves and beautiful bright gold clusters of flowers. It occurs naturally in the Holey Plains State Park

SW of Sale, where it occurs in grey sand over gravelly loam.

It has struck reasonably well from wild material, so should be easy once plants are established in the garden. It is a plant that has considerable potential for cultivation.

***Grevillea crowleyae* - Darkan Grevillea**

Discovered by Thelma Crowley a member of the *Grevillea* Study Group, this wonderful *Grevillea* is closely related to *G. calliantha*. However it has far softer foliage and more uniformly black flowers, and

makes a more rounded medium to large shrub from 1-2m x 1.5-2m. It is proving to be extremely hardy and reliable in the garden, and warrants far more widespread cultivation.

***Grevillea fastigiata* - Jerdacuttup River Grevillea**

This is a medium to large dense green shrub from 1-2m x 1.5-2m with profuse orange to red tooth-brush flowers for many months of the year.

Originally introduced into cultivation in the 1980's by George Lullfitz,

from Perth, this species is nowadays rarely available from nurseries.

It strikes reasonably well from cuttings and grows strongly in the garden given a well drained sunny to dappled shade site.

***Grevillea flexuosa* - Zigzag Grevillea**

This wonderful *Grevillea* has been available from a small number of specialist nurseries since its introduction by the *Grevillea* Study Group in the early 1990's. However plants until now have only been available grafted onto *G. robusta*-Silky Oak. These develop into open spindly rather ugly shrubs, with little merit for the broader nursery trade.

With the advent of smoked water treatment of seed and the use of alternative root stocks, *Grevillea*

flexuosa is now revealing its true beauty.

It is a very fast growing plant forming a bushy shrub 2-3m x 2-3m with attractive large divided zigzag leaves. The massed display of rich creamy-yellow cigar shaped flower spikes are truly spectacular, filling the garden with a delicious caramel perfume.

On its own roots it is hardy in all but the heaviest or poorly drained soils. Grafted plants on 'new' rootstocks are the answer for these soils.

***Grevillea irrasa* ssp. *irrasa* - Yowaka Grevillea**

Only recently described, this beautiful *Grevillea* was introduced into cultivation following a *Grevillea* Study Group crawl through the south coast region of NSW several years ago. Found on dry stony hill-sides inland from Pambula, this is a medium to large shrub from 1-3m x 1.5-3m. It has lovely soft felted fo-

liage, showy pink new growth and massed terminal pendulous reddish-pink flowers.

It is proving to be extremely hardy in cultivation, surviving extended dry conditions and even growing well underneath trees. It also strikes readily from cuttings, and looks attractive even when not in flower.

***Grevillea juncifolia* x *eristachya* - 'Desert Gold' and 'Rawlinson Flame'**

These two truly spectacular Grevilleas would have to be the most floriferous Grevilleas I have ever seen. *Grevillea* 'Desert Gold' was discovered by Phillip Vaughan and myself on a trip up the Great Central Road in WA several years ago.

Phillip has subsequently introduced it into cultivation. It is a large, bushy shrub to 2m with massed orange flowers intermediate between the two parents right throughout the plant.

Grevillea 'Rawlinson Flame' was discovered by Peter Olde and myself on a trip to the Rawlinson Ranges

earlier this year. It is an erect grey leaved shrub with spectacular long orange flower spikes on leafless branches above the main plant.

These are so bright that the plants stand out from hundreds of metres away. Unfortunately the material we brought back has failed to propagate, so another trip will be required!! However it is such a stunning *Grevillea* that it will be worthwhile.

As both these *Grevilleas* come from the centre of Australia they need to be grafted onto suitable rootstocks for where they are to be grown.

***Grevillea spinosa* x *eristachya* -'Canning Classic'**

This superb natural hybrid was first found on the Canning Stock Route by Peter Olde, Merv Hodge and myself in 1988, but material brought back failed to survive. Fortunately Phillip Vaughan and John Cullen went back and recollected several forms, the best of which Phillip has successfully introduced into cultivation on a number of hardy rootstocks.

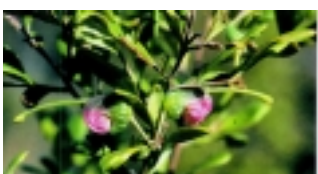
Grevillea 'Canning Classic' really is one of the classic *Grevilleas*; it has a distinctive layered look that should work well in bold landscapes. Add to this its huge terminal orange-yellow toothbrush flowers and soft grey-green divided leaves and you have one of our very best small *Grevilleas*. It only grows to around 1-1.5m.



G. magnifica subsp *magnifica*
Flowers and foliage. Note the
glaucous branchlets (P.Olde)
The Grevillea Book Vol 3



G. magnifica subsp. *remota*
Close-up of Conflorescence
(P. Olde)
The Grevillea Book Vol 3



G. masonii
Close-up of Flowers (P.
Olde)
The Grevillea Book Vol 3

***Grevillea magnifica* ssp *magnifica* and ssp. *remota* -Granite Pink Poker Grevillea**

Both these *Grevilleas* are robust erect large shrubs confined to granite outcrops and their surrounds in the central and southern wheatbelt of WA. *G. magnifica* ssp. *magnifica* is the smaller of the two, reaching around 3m with attractive glaucous stems. *G. magnifica* ssp. *remota* is a very large shrub with its flower spikes reaching to 10m high!! It is an extremely fast growing shrub that

varies slightly in flower colour from population to population. It is easy to grow in most soils, but probably doesn't like cold wet conditions. It has great potential as a distinctive accent plant for large landscapes.

Unfortunately both subspecies have proven to be difficult to successfully graft, but strike well from cuttings and germinate readily from seed.

***Grevillea masonii* -Mason's Grevillea**

Named in honour of *Grevillea* Study Group member Dave Mason, this compact leafy shrub comes from the Grafton region in northern NSW.

It forms a small to medium sized shrub with soft light green leaves and masses of delicate red and green flowers.

Introduced into cultivation in the early 1980's it is now not common in

the nursery trade despite its attractive habit and pleasing if not spectacular flowers.

It is hardy to summer humidity and poorly drained soils, stays rounded and neat and requires little maintenance. As a result it should be more widely grown than it is at present.

Strikes readily from cuttings.



G. maxwellii
Young confluence in
cultivation, Bulli (P. Olde)
The Grevillea Book Vol 3



G. oleoides
Confluence and foliage, in
cultivation, Brumbank Park,
Vic (W.R.Elliott)
The Grevillea Book Vol 3



G. polybotrya
Pink-flowered variant
Marchagee Track WA (P.Olde)
The Grevillea Book Vol 3



G. polybractea
Foliage and confluences
(P.Olde)
The Grevillea Book Vol 3

***Grevillea maxwellii* -Pallinup River Grevillea**

Rediscovered by Peter Olde having been presumed extinct for over 100 years since it was first collected by George Maxwell. This is another *Grevillea* with a distinctively layered habit that should have considerable potential in bold landscapes, to accentuate the horizontal line.

Material sent back by Peter was introduced into cultivation by the *Grevillea* Study Group in the late 1980's. Unfortunately it is now very uncommon in cultivation.

It is a most attractive *Grevillea* with fine, deeply divided non-spiny leaves and orange-red pendant flowers. These hang beneath the branches in a massed display.

Because of this flowering habit it should be planted high up in a bed or on the top of embankments etc where its flowers will be readily seen.

Strikes easily from cuttings.

***Grevillea oleoides* -Avon Dam form**

This form of *Grevillea oleoides* grows in riparian communities, often right in the bed of the seasonally flowing creeks and rivers in this area south of Sydney. It is a compact dark green leaved shrub to 1m x 1m with massed red to bright pink flowers.

It was introduced into cultivation by the *Grevillea* Study Group in the

1980's but has never gained the popularity that it deserves.

With its ability to withstand periods of inundation and waterlogged soils in the wild, it should be a most adaptable plant in cultivation. Add to this its compact habit, showy flowers and ease of propagation and you have a perfect Cinderella plant.

***Grevillea polybotrya* -pink flowered form**

Any form of this beautiful Western Australian *Grevillea* is worthy of one of the prime sites in your garden. It is worth growing for its perfume alone -rich caramel!! The pink form however is the best, with its massed display of pink flowers that fade to cream with age. These contrast beautifully with the ashy grey soft leaves, creating a memorable sight.

First introduced into cultivation by George Lullfitz of Perth in the early 1980's, it disappeared from the

nursery trade until reintroduced by Phillip Vaughan.

Growing to around 1.5-2m x 1-1.5m it requires well-drained soils and a sunny site. As a result it will not be suited to widespread cultivation, but its ease of propagation by cuttings should ensure that it becomes a regular with specialist native nurseries. Unfortunately it has so far proven to be almost impossible to graft.

***Grevillea polybractea* -dwarf form**

Hailing from an extremely limited area in the upper Murray River region of Victoria, this lovely small *Grevillea* was introduced into cultivation by Study Group member Don Weybury. It has soft oval leaves, and masses of dense heads of furry

orange and crimson flowers. Only growing to around 0.5m x 0.5m and happily performing in sunny to semi-shaded sites it has much to offer. It strikes fairly easily from cuttings and is hardy to dry conditions once established.

***Grevillea rhyolitica* -'Deua Flame'**

A recently described species, 'Deua Flame' was first introduced into cultivation in the early 1990's by Mt. Annan Botanic Gardens. In these gardens it has grown into a dense rounded shrub to 1m x 1m with massed large pendulous red flowers all year round. It is happy growing in sunny to semi-shaded sites and with its attractive soft oval leaves it has

great potential for widespread cultivation. In the wild it grows up to 2m.

It is only now making its way into the nursery trade, but it is such a good *Grevillea* that I predict it will soon be widely available. This will be further enhanced by its ease of propagation by cuttings.



G. sericea subsp. *sericea*
Massed flowering, in
cultivation, Brisbane, Qld (M.
Hodge)



G. speciosa
Close-up of flowers (M.
Hodge)



G. williamsonii
Flowers and foliage
(N.Marriott)

CONCLUSION

This is far from an exhaustive account of Grevilleas with great horticultural potential that deserve wider support from the nursery trade. However it provides readers with a list of some of the best Grevilleas that they should look out for.

Many of these Grevilleas have been introduced into cultivation by APS members or Grevillea Study Group members. What this shows is that there are MANY wonderful new Grevilleas out there in the wild just waiting for observant collectors to find.

Grevillea sericea - Blue Mountains form & 'Lawson Giant'

Both of these forms of the Silky Grevillea come from the Blue Mountains to the west of Sydney.

They grow into open shrubs to 1m x 1m with a massed display of showy flowers. In the Blue Mountains form they are a rich pink to mauve-pink, being noticeably larger and brighter than lowland forms of the species.

In the 'Lawson Giant' they are even larger, and a spectacular mauve-purple colour. 'Lawson Gi-

ant' was introduced into cultivation by Study Group member Pip Gibian.

Both forms sucker once established, but unfortunately 'Lawson Giant' is proving to be a little touchy to poor drainage in cultivation. However given a well drained sandy soil it becomes a wonderful garden plant. Grafted plants are now being produced for those without sandy soils.

Both forms strike readily from cuttings.

Grevillea sp.aff *sericea* - Western Slopes, NSW

Of uncertain origin, this wonderful compact Grevillea has developed into one of the most attractive small shrubs in the Grevillea Park, Bulli NSW.

It was planted out as the Murrumbo Gap form, however a thorough search of this location by Peter Olde and myself last year failed to locate this form there.

While closely related to *G. sericea* the pistil length is shorter and it has finer leaves than is typical. Habit is also not typical.

It forms a dense rounded shrub 0.5 - 0.8m x 1m, with a massed display of showy pink flowers.

It is proving to be hardy and adaptable, including tolerance of summer humidity, and it strikes easily from cuttings.

Grevillea speciosa - Red Spider Flower

Another Sydney Grevillea, which was introduced into cultivation in the 1800's. However try and buy one today!! Why this is I cannot say as it is a quite spectacular shrub, growing around 1m x 1m with dark green oval leaves and massed spidery red flowers. It strikes readily from cuttings and is quite hardy given a reasonably

well drained site in sun to semi shade.

A low growing form collected by Grevillea Study Group member Ray Brown on North Head has great potential. It has grey-green leaves, and forms a free-flowering compact shrub to 0.5m x 1m.

Grevillea williamsonii - Serra Grevillea

Presumed extinct for a hundred years, this extremely rare Grevillea was introduced into cultivation by members of the Grampians APS Group. In the wild it is a small shrub to 1m x 1m, but in cultivation it is a robust dense shrub to 1.5m x 2-3m wide.

The dainty small toothbrush flowers open yellow-green before turning orange and then finally red. They may be small but they make up for their

size by creating an absolutely massed display of multi coloured flowers.

In cultivation it is proving to be extremely hardy in a range of conditions including dry sites and grows happily in full sun to semi shade. It strikes readily from cuttings and warrants far wider cultivation. Its hardiness should make it suitable as a dense low screen plant for public and private landscapes.

Keep your eyes open when out in the bush. If you find a plant that you feel has merit, collect some cuttings or let a Study Group member know about it. Ensure you know exactly where you found it. Make a 'mud map' of the area at the time. Who knows, you may find a Grevillea that will become a future garden favourite!!

Frost & Cold Climate Issues

Internet Discussion

Bill Grant Here in coastal California the grevilleas are starting to bloom. 'Moonlight' has produced a halfdozen big blooms the past few days. Very happy in rotten soil and little attention. I discovered in the horrid freeze we had here in 1990 (temp went down to 14°F for four days) that the

ones that were in the shade survived with no damage. But those that got a few hours of sun in the afternoon were severely shaken - the sudden temp change was a real shock. The few I did lose had only been planted for a month or so.

On 1/10/01 4:29 PM,
John & Ruth Sparrow at
austpark@coastnet.net.au
wrote:

We get quite a few frosts up here in Queensland and we successfully use an antitranspirant called *Envy* (there are other brands) to stop frost damage. It effectively provides a plastic covering on the leaves which protects them from all extremes of weather and you have to reapply it when there is new growth.

We routinely use it here in the winter to protect many plants including *G.*

banksii prostrates which we could not get to survive the weather. We probably *Envy* all tall tropical grevilleas for 2 winter seasons before they are tall enough to survive. Our record minimum was -9°C, so that's a pretty severe frost.

Apparently you can make your own *Envy* using wood glue and water. I'm not sure of the ratios.

Study Group Leader's
reply

The Poorinda hybrids were all developed in a cold climate and these can be strongly recommended. Some suggestions for frosty climates might also include *Grevillea* cv '*Bairnsdale*' which is sensational.

Other species that will do well include *Grevillea alpina* or hybrids, *G. alpivaga*, *G. anethifolia*, *G. aquifolium*, *G. arenaria*, *G. australis*, *G. baueri*, *G. brevifolia*, *G. celata*, *G. chrysophaea*, *G. confertifolia*, *G. diminuta*, *G. floribunda*, *G. iaspicula*, *G. irrasa*, *G. jephcottii*, *G. juniperina*, *G. lanigera*, *G. lavandulacea*, *G. miqueliana*, *G. mollis*, *G. monslacana*, *G. muricata*, *G. neurophylla*, *G. obtusiflora*, *G. oxyantha*, *G. pachylostyla*, *G. parvula*, *G. patulifolia*, *G. raybrownii*, *G. ramosissima*, *G.*

rhizomatosa, *G. rosmarinifolia*, *G. rhyolitica*, *G. scortechinii*, *G. triternata*, *G. victoriae*, *G. viridiflava*, *G. willisii*.

There are also several western species, none of which are listed here, that will tolerate cold climatic extremes.

The Australian National Botanic Garden, Canberra and Burrendong Arboretum near Wellington NSW have blazed a good trail, trialing many Australian species in cold climate conditions.

At Burrendong, the late Peter Althofer also grew a number of 'tropical' hybrids including *G. banksii*, *G. hodgei* and even *G. decora*, all of which have flourished for nearly twenty years

Best of luck, Peter Olde

ON-LINE CONTACT

1. President's: email address: petero@australians.com
2. The email group grevilleas@yahoogroups.com
3. The URL of the Grevillea Study group website
<http://grevilleastudygroup.homestead.com/first.html>
4. The URL of the Illawarra Grevillea Park website
<http://www.speedlink.com.au/users/ziebell/grevillea/>
5. The URL of the Grevillea Page of the Australian Plants Society where you can read the .pdf (Acrobat Reader) copy of the newsletter and other grevillea information.
<http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/greville.html>

Grevillea 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 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.

Post message: grevilleas@yahoogroups.com
Subscribe: grevilleas-subscribe@yahoogroups.com
Unsubscribe: grevilleas-unsubscribe@yahoogroups.com
List owner: grevilleas-owner@yahoogroups.com

In search of *Grevillea aspera* in Western Australia

Peter Olde

Background:

The McGillivray revision drew attention to a specimen of *Grevillea aspera* collected at Circus Rock Holes in the Rawlinson Range, Western Australia, over 1000 km west of the known distribution in South Australia. He also drew attention to the fact that this taxon differed substantially from other specimens of the species.

Members of the Study Group have previously mounted at least three separate unsuccessful expeditions to the Rawlinson Range in search of this taxon.

The Rawlinson Range is an extensive and beautiful range in a remote area of eastern Western Australia near Warakurna (Giles). It is both floristically diverse with numerous endemic species of beautiful flowering plants as well as being geographically scenic.

Some of the most spectacular scenery in Australia occurs between here and the Docker River extending on to Ayers Rock.

G. aspera
(N.Marriott)
Grevillea Book 2



It would greatly repay anyone the effort of negotiating the aboriginal permit system to tour there.

Circus Rock Hole, according to the official Geographic Place Names of Australia occurs at the western end of the range. A GPS reading of the location was gained from Auslic via the internet and world wide web. Detailed maps of the area were purchased and access permits obtained.

Easiest access is via the northern side along a private road that runs off the old Gunbarrel Highway, now in disrepair, at the western end of the range.

After completing the bird atlas survey, our party of three headed north through the Birksgate Range past Mount Poondinna, Pipalyatjura where the mountain scenery is breathtaking, on to Mt Fanny and west to Giles, where we arrived on July 28.

Meeting us here were Trevor and Beryl Blake and Mick & Judy Lum. After refuelling our vehicles (\$1.26 per litre) we headed off west along the now abandoned section of the Gunbarrel Highway.

Our task was to find *G. aspera*. We first accessed the range via a north-heading track south of the range off the Old Gunbarrel Highway at 24 52 24 S 127 54 46 E where we made camp. It was not considered that *G. aspera* would be difficult to find as I felt it more than likely that it would inhabit a number of sites in the gorge.

Our first search consisted of an extensive half-day walk onto the range on unmade tracks. We looked in the bottom of gorges, hilltop, creekline, on every slope of every undulation in the range.

Although the walking was very difficult over loose scree and on the upper slopes, we crossed almost the whole range from south to north at this grid reference.

We encountered the fabulous *Prostanthera centralis*, every bit as beautiful as the cultivated *P. magnifica* and an unusual form of *P. striatiflora*.

In search of
G. aspera in
Western
Australia
(continued)

Two unusual acacias were also found *A. spondylocarpa* and *A. hilliana*, both with brilliant gold flowers. *Hakea rhombales*, an attractive bluish-leaved plant also occurs here as does a glandular-leaved *Eremophila* whose name I have not been able to key out (mainly through lack of a key).

The area is dominated by acacias and sennas and we collected and admired many of them. Also in a creek line we collected (red-)flowering specimens of *Grevillea wickhamii* subsp. *aprica*, a relatively common species here and elsewhere on the range.

At the top of the highest hills in the area we found several plants of *G. berryana*. This species tends to stand out as it is the only plant over knee-height. It grows in the harshest terrain believable.

This area receives extremely high temperatures and low rainfall and I would imagine that the tops of the range would be the driest of all. These plants achieved a height of over 2 m in this situation, smaller than usual for the species.

We spent 1.5 days on the south side of the range, accessing it in several places off the Old Gunbarrel. Despite extensive walks we did not locate any plants of *G. aspera*. Other rare species such as *Prostanthera centralis*, *Hakea rhombales* and several *Eremophila* and *Dichrastylis* species were easily located and usually in more than one place.

Accessing the range from the south side was proving extremely frustrating, so we headed around to the north side where access to Circus Rock Hole appeared more readily reached.

After several hours walking and searching over extremely rough terrain, we

eventually located the site known as Circus Rock Hole using a hand-held GPS.

The location featured a series of pools or rather small water holes high in a steep, narrow gorge, which led down and into a wider and more easily traversed gully.

Both sides and the entire length of this gorge were thoroughly searched. However, much to our extreme disappointment, we were unable to find any sign of *G. aspera* at this location.

We then searched an area known as Circus Waters, further to the east. This large water hole was used as a water supply by several explorers including Ernest Giles. However, there was no sign of *Grevillea aspera* at this location either.

Since the area is in virgin state, I conclude that *G. aspera* was not collected at what is now known as Circus Rock Hole or, to paraphrase, the waterhole where the species was collected was erroneously thought to be Circus Rock Holes.

We left the area again empty-handed. If any reader knows the Rawlinson Range and could give any indication of where the plant might be, we would love to hear from you. J. M. Bechervaise was an adventure leader and teacher with Geelong Grammar and has since died. There are a further 80+ specimens at MEL that were collected by Bechervaise and Kelso, all from the south side of the range, but none of them giving clue as to the precise collecting locality.

Some of the enormous fuel costs associated with this trip were funded by the Grevillea Study Group.

Specimen details: Collected by J.M. Bechervaise & J. Kelso 125, 1980; Rawlinson Range, south side, below Circus Rock Holes.

Grevillea berryana
Close-up of
conflorescences
(K. Atkins)
The Grevillea Book Vol



Grevillea Park Bulli OPEN DAYS 2003

Saturday - Sunday April 26-27

Saturday - Sunday May 3-4

Saturday - Sunday July 19-20

Saturday - Sunday July 26-27

Saturday - Sunday September 20-21

Saturday - Sunday September 27-28

Each year it is the last full weekend in April, first weekend of May, last two full weekends in July, last two full weekends in September.

<http://www.speedlink.com.au/users/ziebell/grevillea/>

Good Garden Grevilleas

Adapted from a
Fact Sheet from
Burke's Backyard

Grevillea 'Firesprite'

One of the newer native plants to come on to the market is *Grevillea* 'Firesprite'. This stunning shrub, bred by grevillea authority Merv Hodge, has willowy foliage and bold red flowers. With its red flowers the shrub is highly attractive to birds.

'Firesprite' is a hybrid of *Grevillea longistyla* (a grevillea from the Blackdown Tableland area in Queensland) and *Grevillea venusta* (from the Port Curtis area in Queensland).

Grows to 3-5m tall and approx. 2m wide. It is a reasonably fast growing plant with fiery red flowers with a touch of green and bright green, deeply lobed leaves.

It flowers intermittently throughout the year and attracts nectar feeding birds. Hardy in most reasonably drained soils.

Once established 'Firesprite' shouldn't require extra watering.

It can stand alone as a feature plant and makes a good screening plant. Planted with other grevilleas, its bright green foliage provides a brilliant contrast.

'Firesprite' is suitable for anywhere along the coast of Australia and should be adaptable as far south as Melbourne. It can also be grown in the tropics and subtropics as long as good drainage is available. It will also suit inland areas.

Likes full sun in a well drained spot. It should be pruned from time to time to keep its shape.

Avoid fertilisers high in phosphorus, instead use a fertiliser specially formulated for native plants such as Osmocote Slow Release for Natives.

Submitted by
Richard Tomkin

Grevillea "Jester"

G. "Jester" is a manipulated hybrid between two of the most unlikely parents one could think of. It was all a joke to start with (JEST) with my mother, now deceased, asking me to demonstrate hybridising (as if).

My only choice was a *G.* "Honey Gem" (male donor) and a *G.* "Coconut Ice", as I recall, and having done the deed, was promptly forgotten.

My mother gave me ONE seed some months later which grew into a quite large plant with vibrant burnt-orange flowers and had/has a light rose perfume.

My mother's name was Joan Esther so "Jester" seemed a fitting name as it was all a bit of a joke. Don Burke had the plant on his show some two years ago along with *G.* "Billy Bonkers", *G.* "Lana Maree" and later *G.* "Flamingo".

Brian's Bobby Dazzlers

Submitted by
Brian Roach

Grevillea rhyolitica subsp. *rhyolitica* (Rye-O-lit-eka)

The range of Australian plants suitable for the garden is far from well-known so finding new ones is always a joy.

A recent expedition into the wilds of WA by Peter Olde and Neil Marriott serves to illustrate this point with several new species of *Grevillea* being recorded.

While *Grevillea rhyolitica* is not one of those new ones, it is nevertheless a relatively unknown new species that can be added to the growing number of grevilleas suitable for horticulture.

Grevillea rhyolitica attained species status several years ago when it was hived off from *Grevillea victoriae*. There's no doubt in my mind that it will soon become one of the most popular and sought-after native plants.

Growing to around 1m by 1m, *Grevillea rhyolitica* produces its red, pendulous

flowers throughout the year. It has a relatively large, entire, mid-green leaf with soft, light-green new growth. Botanically one of the significant features is that the hairs on the underside are sparse and not densely covering the surface.

Apart from its continuous flowering, it has another attribute much sought after in suburbia; it performs well in shade. All the indications are that it will accept a very wide range of conditions, even extending to permanently damp spots (which is often the case with shaded areas) provided there is reasonable drainage. Its growth habit does not demand regular pruning and in my experience it makes an extremely good pot plant.

Make a note of it - *Grevillea rhyolitica* - grab one when you can; it's a bobby-dazzler.

Grevillea Failures in Wagga

Matt Hurst

As most people tend to talk about their successes and not failures, members may find this report a little depressing. Max and Regina McDowall generously gave me most species and some I had purchased at various nurseries during the Fred Rogers seminar in November 2000.

Dealing with plants purchased at the seminar first, the only three successes were with *Grevillea Superba* and *G. bipinnatifida* planted in the nature strip garden and *G. aquifolium* planted in a front garden and mulched with stone. All three plants dealt with the sudden onset of hot weather that is typical of the climate here with ease.

The failures were with several plants of *G. alpina* (Grampian forms) and a grafted *G. eriostachya x spinosa*. Two *G. alpina* forms bought at a Shepparton nursery and potted on them planted out in autumn are doing well.

Max McDowall's generous donations of plants (cutting grown?) were planted September 2001. They then experienced Wagga's most extreme summer in fifty years. Three months with high temperatures, winds and no rain from November

2001 to January 2002 and to a species they expired.

The only species still alive is a form of *G. aspera* planted in the front garden. The other species all planted in various aspects thought to be suitable were *G. alpina* (forms), *G. caliantha*, *G. chrysophaea* (form), *G. coccinea* ssp?, *G. lanigera* (form), *G. micrantha*, *G. nudiflora*, *G. patentiloba* ssp *patentiloba*, *G. pauciflora* ssp *pauciflora*, *G. repens* and *G. rigida* ssp *rigida*.

You can imagine the frustration watching these hard to obtain species snuff it. Having an established and flowering plant of *G. petrophiloides* die after being accidentally watered made it a summer to remember.

Most plant losses in my garden over summer seem to be cutting grown. I definitely think that most of the West Australian species will only succeed in my garden if they are grafted or grown from seed. The seed bank has some tempting species; maybe some of those species would be more adaptable when grown from seed.

I hope members found what has been dying in my garden of some interest.

The following grevilleas are all subject to PBR in some way or other:

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1994/005, LANDCARE, PICCOLO PINK GRANTED, 17-Jan-94, 18-Jan-94, 28-Feb-97, 9, 2, Don Burke, 026549277, 026549460

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1995/022, GOLDEN YUL LO GRANTED, 18-Jan-95, 31-Jan-95, 20-Dec-96, 9, 1, Wholesale Ornamental Nurserymen Pty Ltd, 078231881, 078231801

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1995/274, DOT BROWN GRANTED, 13-Nov-95, 06-Dec-95, 27-May-97, 9, 3, Carmel Mary & Terrance Denis Hennessey, 074967792, 074967997

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1997/022, GOLDEN LYRE, WITHDRAWN, 28-Jan-97, 31-Jan-97, Fairhill Native Plants, 0754468644, 0754468131

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1997/262, VJ 62 GRANTED, 10-Oct-97, 21-Oct-97, 27-May-99, 11, 3, Australflo Pty Ltd, 0359652011, 0359652033

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1999/165, BIRDSONG ACCEPTED, 15-Jun-99, 28-Apr-00, Ian and Linda Townsend, 0754485372, 0754485372

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1999/239, BURKE 1 ACCEPTED, 30-Aug-99, 23-Sep-99, Don & Marea Burke, 0296549277, 0296549460

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1999/240, BURKE 2 ACCEPTED, 30-Aug-99, 23-Sep-99, Don & Marea Burke, 0296549277, 0296549460

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1999/241, BURKE 3 ACCEPTED, 30-Aug-99, 23-Sep-99, Don & Marea Burke, 0296549277, 0296549460

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1999/268, COASTAL SUNSET ACCEPTED, 17-Sep-99, 19-Oct-99, Ornatec Pty Ltd, 0732072533, 0732075998

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1999/269, COASTAL DAWN ACCEPTED, 17-Sep-99, 19-Oct-99, Ornatec Pty Ltd, 0732072533, 0732075998

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 1999/270, CRIMSON YUL-LO ACCEPTED, 17-Sep-99, 31-Jan-00, Ornatec Pty Ltd & Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, 0732072533, 0732075998

Grevillea, hybrid, Grevillea, 2000/007, COASTAL TWILIGHT ACCEPTED, 07-Jan-00, 31-Jan-00, Ornatec Pty Ltd, 0732072533, 0732075998

Grevillea, juniperina, Grevillea, 1996/010, ALLYN RADIANCE GRANTED, 15-Jan-96, 16-Jan-96, 19-Mar-98, 9, 4, VF and NC Jupp, 0249389280,

Grevillea, longistyla x venusta, Grevillea, 1997/208, FIRESprite, WITHDRAWN, 11-Sep-97, 29-Sep-97, MW & OB Hodge, Australian Native Flora Promotions PL, 0266793353, 0266793143

Grevillea, preissii x fililoba, Grevillea, 2000/115, ELLABELLA, ACCEPTED, 07-Apr-00, 05-May-00, George Lullfitz, 0894051607, 0893062933

Grevillea, robusta, Grevillea, Silky Oak, 1997/317, SILKY LACE, WITHDRAWN, 27-Nov-97, 27-Nov-97, Vic John Ciccolella, 0746309410, 0746309625

Grevillea, xvariegata, Grevillea, 1991/068, HONEY WONDER GRANTED, 18-Jul-91, 01-Aug-91, 21-Aug-92, 4, 4, Redlands Nursery Pty Ltd, 0732067611, 0732067502

The Back Page

\$1.50 + s.a.e.

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SEED BANK

Please note new phone number for Judy Smith (Seed Bank) - 9579 1136.

Please include a stamped, self addressed envelope.

candelabroides	plurijuga upright	G. banksii tree	longistyla
crithmifolia	polybotrya	banksii grey leaf	petrophiloides
decora	pterosperma SA	barklyana	phanerophlebia
Dryandri ssp	pterosperma WA	caleyi	rivularis
endlicheriana	pteridifolia	Caloundra Gem	robusta
eribotrya	pulchella	Copper Rocket	scortechinii
glauca	pyramidalis	endlicheriana	Sid Reynolds
goodii	quercifolia	Excellence	stenobotrya
huegelii	refracta	insignis	Superba
leucopteris	robusta	johnsonii	tetragonoloba
monticola	stenobotrya	juncifolia	thelmanniana
paniculata	synapheae	leucopteris	triloba
petrophiloides	teretifolia	linearfolia white	trifida
pilulifera		longifolia	venusta
			White Wings

OFFICE BEARERS

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Neil Marriott, PO Box 107, Stawell Vic 3380

Curator of Grevillea Park Bulli:

Ray Brown, 29 Gwythir Avenue, Bulli 2516. (02) 4284 9216

FINANCIAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 2002

Income		Expenditure	
Subscriptions	\$410.93	Newsletter Publishing	410.00
Plant Sales	628.00	Postage	141.88
Interest	0.49	Stationery	20.45
Donations	70.00	Bank Charges	2.50
	<u>\$1,109.42</u>		<u>\$574.38</u>

\$10,441.89 in Interest Bearing Deposit till 14 Jan 2003

\$12,721.72 in Business Cheque Account from Autumn Plant Sale

Balance in Current Account as at 1/11/02 \$4,217.33

* * * * *

If a cross appears in the box, your subscription of \$5.00 is due.

Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, PO Box 275, Penshurst 2222.

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

2001

2002