



GARDEN DESIGN STUDY GROUP

ISSN 1039 – 9062

ABN 82 428 110 028

Newsletter

November 2013

84

NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Rosalind Walcott

10 Wickham Cres. Red Hill ACT 2603

ph: (02) 6161 2742

email: rwalcott@netspeed.com.au

STUDY GROUP LEADER AND TREASURER / MEMBERSHIP

Benjamin Walcott

10 Wickham Cres. Red Hill, ACT 2603

ph: (02) 6161 2742

email: bwalcott@netspeed.com.au

Website: [http:// anpsa.org.au/design](http://anpsa.org.au/design) or Google 'Garden Design Study Group'

GDSG Website

As you know from previous Newsletters, not only is the GDSG documenting significant gardens but also we are asking for individuals to submit less formal reports on their or other smaller gardens. The first of the less formal reports is now up on the ANPSA Garden Design Study Group webpage under "Visit an Australian Plant Garden" and then under "Garden Snapshots". We want to thank webmaster Brian Walters for doing this and for coming up with the title of Snapshots which accurately reflects the purpose. The idea is that while the report will appear in the Newsletter along with some pictures, the web based version can have more pictures and thus be more informative. We hope you will agree that Brian has done a wonderful job with Jeff Howe's report on his and Glennis' garden and we look forward to having more gardens illustrated in this way. Thank you very much Brian for doing such a great job!

Theme for February 2014 GDSG NL 85

Next February's issue of the NL will be a theme issue along the lines suggested by Diana in her excellent article in this NL *Small Garden Areas* (p. 3). Look around your garden for small spaces which work extremely well. Take a photo for us, or use one from another season, if that is the time when that space shines. If you can analyse WHY this space works so well we would love to read your comments. Is it the shape of the space itself, one particular plant, a combination of plants, or the general setting of the space. I know that every member of the GDSG has at least one small area in their garden which gives them pleasure and can be shared with other members. You have some time before the next issue of the NL to glance back at your garden photos and choose one or two to show us. Of course, if you don't have time in the next three months to search for photos we will certainly still be interested for future NL issues.



Rhodanthe anthemoides growing under and through *Grevillea* 'Semperflorens' (Walcott garden)

Correspondence

Ed. Ben and I asked for feedback from you and are so pleased by your response

Pam Yarra, Vic

Hi Ros,

Thanks for great newsletter, colour photos do make a difference. The banksia photos were spectacular & very timely as Celia Rosser had another exhibition of banksias at her gallery at Fish Creek. I will send you a photo later of a king parrot (there were four of them) devouring seeds of *Correa baeuerlenii*. It was quite an amazing sight! (see page 7)

It is ages since I last wrote anything for the newsletter, but I could write a piece again about the challenges of a dry & shady garden, incorporating strategies for unpredictable weather patterns (due to Melbourne's last long, hot, dry summer), (see Pam's paper page 7). What is the cut off date for the next newsletter?

(Ed. Copy for the NL is due February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 – if you forget, the deadlines are always on the back page of the NL)

You have also pricked my conscience to resume work on recording Chris Larkin's garden. Not much time before heading to WA next month, but will try & complete it before end of this year.

Thank you Ros & Ben for your hard work & dedication

Margaret James, Vic

I very much enjoyed the last newsletter, especially the article on light and shade.

Michael Cook, Vic

Hi Ros,

We just had a visit to a garden I worked on in 2008. Last year I suggested to Diana that it might be an interesting garden to "study" next year.

For my sins, I am president of APS Maroondah, and although we visited the garden 3 years ago we did not have another garden to visit this month so I suggested a revisit to this one.

Michelle, the owner, has tentatively agreed that the GDSG could visit at a suitable time next year. So here is a write up by Sue Guymer, (see page 21) which will be published in Maroondah NL August "Kunzea". She has agreed for it to be published in GDSG NL if you would like to use it. Feel free to edit it as you wish. Best regards & thanks for your efforts with our NL.

Diana Snape, Vic

Dear Ros,

Congratulations to you and Ben for the fact that a beautiful photograph of your garden provides the front cover of the Australian Open Garden Scheme handbook this year. I'm not sure whether it is the first time that a garden of Australian plants has been on the cover but it may well be.

Your garden is a wonderful advertisement for designing with Australian plants and you will probably have an even larger number of visitors than usual this year. For anyone who doesn't have the handbook, the opening days for Ros and Ben's garden are October 26 & 27, so visit it if you can. I think the importance of having great gardens of Australian plants in the AOGS can't be overstated. People are influenced and inspired by seeing beautiful gardens that appeal to them, especially if they live nearby or in a similar area.

Richard Cullen, NSW

Christine (Cullen) is thrilled with the new style of NL and to my good fortune shares and discusses much of the information with me. We both think you and your wife are doing a terrific job. *(Ed. Happy to report that Christine and Richard turned up at our Open Day and were very complimentary about the NL in person)*

Neil and Wendy Marriott, Vic

Keep up the great standard! Can we please have the author's name printed clearly at the start of each article in the NL. In the latest NL there is no author noted for 'Native Plant Garden ...An Australian Garden Record'. *(Ed. Sorry Neil and Jeff. An oversight, but Jeff and Glennis Howes' names are at the end of the article – I agree, much better at the beginning)*

Gillian Morris, NSW

NL is great with colour photos. Happy to pay a bit more if/when necessary to cover their cost. I enjoyed Jeff Howes' article – I too could write a book about grevilleas I have lost. We live south of Sydney in Kiama, have similar soil and conditions – and salt! – to Jeff and similar garden stories. Callistemon does well and so, oddly, does an eremophila whose species name I have forgotten, red, tubular (like maculata flowers), green slender (rather than fat grey) foliage, very bushy. Appears to like more water than you'd expect, not that it gets a lot. Gets pruned once a year, more or less, and is about 6-8 years old. I wonder if it would grow for Jeff... all the other eremophilas I've had (yellow maculata and a couple of unknown grey leaved ones) have died after 2-3 years. Except for a yellow maculata which defied received wisdom and lasted 12 years in dry shade under a gum tree. Food for thought...

Carol Bentley, NSW

Thank you both Ros and Ben for the work you do for GDSG. The colour photos are most helpful.

Jan Hall, Vic

Would like to send a pic, but need help – maybe later as the photos are adding value to the NL. *(Ed. Ben and I were happy to meet Jan at the recent ANSPA Meeting on the Sunshine Coast and now look forward to receiving some photos from her)*

Ron Gornall, NSW

I am more than happy with the way the group operates a present and I find the NL very interesting and informative

Eleanor Hodges, Vic

I believe I will have the pleasure of meeting you and your wife in November when the GDSG visits here. *(Ed. Ben and I will be attending the November meeting of the GDSG in Melbourne and hope to meet a number of members there)*

Small garden areas

Diana Snape, Vic

I've been wondering lately about our lack of real progress towards another book. I think there are many reasons for this, not least the conflict nowadays between print and electronic books and the uncertainty about which is the better route to take. Another reason is that many of us are getting older, with less energy than we used to have, and doubts about how great a commitment we can make into the future. (This applies to some of the authors of the first GDSG book.)

When we wrote the first book, there was much published material in GDSG newsletters upon which we could draw - all sorts of articles, long and short, by many different members of the Study Group. Early newsletters sometimes had a theme, so there was a focus on different aspects of garden design, or particular types of plants, useful in compiling lists or other data for the book. The five authors did not produce that book in isolation - they were helped by many other members of the Study Group who contributed those articles.

It is great to have descriptions of gardens in the newsletter, especially with photos for illustration. These descriptions are often inspiring. However, they usually lack any sort of analysis that is helpful

in making progress with ideas about garden design with Australian plants. People certainly learn by visiting gardens and seeing what other gardeners have achieved and we do this, to some extent, by reading such descriptive articles. However a book really aims to summarise the things that can be learnt from a number of gardens or articles.

I think it might be helpful if more members looked out for aspects of their own garden, or other peoples', that are particularly attractive or interesting as examples of good garden design. (I've never thought it very useful to look out for bad examples.) If they can work out precisely what special features make them attractive, better still. The proposed focus of our next book is on small areas of gardens and, of course, gardens of any size can produce these. So if we concentrated on these for a while, that would help in the compilation of material and ideas for another book, whether print, electronic or both.

At our last meeting in Melbourne, Therese Scales suggested that members could send a photograph of a section of a garden that appeals to them, with just a brief description of the key design points (and/or plants involved). I think this would be an excellent idea. Of course the photo has to be good - much easier now with digital cameras - and the garden owner must agree to its publication (though their name would only be mentioned if they wished it to be). If a member doesn't have a camera or take many photos, there'll often be some-one else there who will.

Another very good suggestion was made by Ros Walcott some time ago, that we could concentrate on the treatment of particular areas common to most gardens. These might include entrances, paths, steps, pools, gateways, or walls or fences, in addition to garden beds. We'll assume, of course, that each of these is complemented by the planting that makes it attractive. A book could then lead us around a garden, looking at options for the design of each of these areas.

So I think our next book (whether e-book or paper) will not be written by just a few writers alone but by all the members who make the effort to send in a photo of a small garden space that appeals to them, with some comments about the plants or design aspects that they've noted. The job of the authors will finally be to amalgamate and supplement the material already gathered and synthesise it all into a book. With the concentration of the urban population of Australia in cities and more high-rise suburbs, and on smaller blocks of land, there is a great need for such a book dealing with small garden spaces designed with Australian plants - even roof gardens. The challenge is still in front of us!



Walcott garden - *Eucalyptus latens* 'Moon Lagoon', *Olearia lanuginosa*, *Brachyscome* 'Amethyst', *Viola hederacea* blue



Path in Chris Larkin's garden

Diana Snape, Vic

I've taken a number of photos in Chris's garden and I had difficulty choosing just one to write about. However, I think this one illustrates quite a few points about good garden design, of which this garden as a whole is a great example. It was taken in a sloping area where Chris has created a level path. A garden with different ground levels is much more interesting than a completely flat one but a steep slope has its challenges too.

The path itself has a pleasant surface of leafy organic mulch, easy on the feet and easy to renew. It isn't straight but meanders gently through the garden, bordered in part by groundcover plants. At the end of this section, the path curves out of sight, enticing one on to see what's round the bend. Large rocks of an appropriate size are used on the high side of the path to stabilise the slope. They're placed in a coherent and natural way and the shallow, curved hollow in the surface of one makes an attractive birdbath.

Of course, it's the plants and their arrangement that makes this scene so attractive. There is variety, both in plant sizes and species. However, they are all linked together well by the disposition of plants of different sizes and the repetition of some, particularly the groundcovers. Flower colours here are gentle and harmonious - white, pink, mauve and cream. There are many shades of green too and many different textures.

Trees and large shrubs form a screen in the distance while medium to large shrubs give bulk near the end of this section of the garden. Small shrubs provide an intermediate layer. Close to the rocks, the scale of plants is just right, with groundcover daisies nestled around their bases to soften the rocks but not hide them, or else just spilling down the slope. I'm conscious of the slope but not bothered by it. Finally, strap-leaved plants, like the distant tree trunks, have a vertical structure that adds interest.

Although this is a scene in a very large garden, I'm sure a similar scene (on a smaller scale) could be created in a smaller area.

Soils ain't soils and plant selection

Jeff Howes, NSW

I have been gardening on heavy northern Sydney soil for many years and have had my fair share of plant losses. My main problem was due to the fact that I planted plants that naturally grow in light soils and hence have a weak root system that is unable to penetrate my heavier soils. When there is adequate rainfall and soil moisture this is not too much of a problem. However, when the soil dries out, these plants are the first to die as they do not have a root system extensive enough to get enough moisture.

In the past, when selecting plants, I often did not worry too much about what soil type they grew in as I was more concerned with height, attractiveness of the flowers, light requirements and leaf texture etc. I now take into account the plants' natural habitat and soil type that it grows in after reading a few years ago, two excellent Australian Plant Society books both written by Ken Newbey. The first was *West Australian Plants for Horticulture -1* (published in 1968) and the second was *West Australian Plants for Horticulture -2* (published in 1972). In Ken's second book on page 135 under the heading of conclusions all became clearer as to why I was having plant losses. While the book is written around Western Australia, the comments he makes about soil types, climate and selection of species applies to all, well most, I suspect of Australia. Some, but not all of the points he made are (and I quote):

- ▼ Species which occur naturally in shallow soils should do well in deep soils of the same type but the reverse is not the case. Species occurring in shallow soil have very strong root systems necessary to penetrate the hard clay subsoils. Species growing in deep soils do not have this strong root system and have extreme difficulty in penetrating the hard clay subsoil. Species growing in deep soils have a much more even moisture content throughout the year with only very temporary waterlogging whereas the shallow soil species have a wider range of moisture content in the top soil and more chance of waterlogging.
- ▼ Using the five topsoil types as a standard – sand, sandy loam, loam, clay loam and clay - plant species are usually adaptable enough to do well in one soil type either way. There is a possibility that the species may be suitable two types either way eg a species which occurs on loam should do well on sandy loam and clay loam and may be successful on sand and clay. A large number of our species are selective in their soil type and this guide should be followed carefully.

- v Species which occur naturally in waterlogged areas usually do well in drier situations but the reverse is not the case. This means that species which occur naturally in dry situations should be planted where they will not get excess water.
- v Rocky soils are often essential for growing species in exposed places so that they form a stable root system and not suffer from root movement which is either retarding or fatal to the plant. Rocks also assist drainage.
- v Within reason, the rainfall is not of a great importance. What moisture is retained in the soil is the main factor. For instance, rocky ridges in the heavy rainfall areas may have lower annual moisture content than areas surrounding massive rocks in semi- arid areas where there is excessive run off.

The more I garden the more I realise that there is more to selecting plants than just using the criteria that they are 'local' or look nice. I suspect that we have a lot to learn about reduced rainfall and the effect of climate change on how we garden. We may need to be lot more clever in plant selection than we have been in the past to help minimise plant losses.



The Answer Lies In The Soil Pam Yarra, Vic.

As I have written before, a dry, shady garden with clay soil on a sloping suburban block presents many challenges. Add to this the extreme unpredictable weather patterns and the challenge for gardeners, increases greatly.

We all know that the type of soil, drainage, sun/shade impact on what grows in our gardens and so influences or limits the plants grown. We were fortunate to buy our block (in 1978) with remnant bush, cherry ballarts, eucalypts, acacias, cassinias coprosmas, lomandras, gahnias and lepidosperma and this influenced us to have a "bush type garden". Much has changed over the past 34 years and as the garden "evolved", the one constant has been retention of the native flora.

The flora is mainly indigenous where the remnant bush has survived, with other Australian natives, including many indigenous plants being added. A conscious effort has been to create a habitat garden, although increasingly difficult with encroaching development and clearing of vegetation. Last summer unwanted leaf hoppers invaded the garden attacking many plants, including indigenous ones- the passion vine hoppers maturing to lacy wing moths and white woolly hoppers maturing to grey/ green moths. Was this because the plants were weakened in the first instance or became so due to bug attack? Whatever the reason, it was hard work saving the plants.

All of this has made me review the soil and what can be done to improve water retention should we have another dry spring, summer and autumn. In the past gypsum has certainly improved the soil, but many areas when turned over, resemble dustbowls.

Not being able to produce enough home compost, I investigated commercially produced compost. This was an interesting exercise, as many products do not list ingredients, where the product is made or whether suitable for Australian native plants. Most retailers have little or no knowledge about what is suitable for native plants. So many enquiries later, I spoke with the manufacturers of Zoo Grow

who advised me that it was suitable for native plants. This is made from a wide range of Melbourne Zoo's organic materials such as garden clippings, animal bedding, straw, shredded paper and selected animal manures from exotic animals such as elephants, giraffes and pygmy hippos. The packaging also includes information about the composting process when the materials are transported to an organic recycler.

From past soil testing in various areas of the garden, I know that the soil is slightly acidic (ideal for natives here) so it seemed important to test the ph of Zoo Grow compost also, as well as the wetting agent, Saturaid.

The compost tested neutral and the wetting agent tested acidic. These two products were then mixed together with slow release native fertilizer and added to the soil of each hole. Each plant was then watered with super wetting agent and conditioner.

As this is not controlled research, it is/will be difficult to measure the outcomes of the soil treatment and the success of the plant growth. Since planting commenced in April, all plants are growing well with healthy new growth. It is early days and the testing time to evaluate will be spring and summer if conditions are again dry. I have also added the compost mixture to some established plants that have struggled in sloped areas, especially indigenous *Lomandra filiformis* and with the current winter rain, all are growing well.

I will report further on the outcome of plant growth and survival, which of course will be subjective.

Pam Yarra

Heathmont (outer east Melbourne)



Hardenbergia Season! Maree McCarthy, NSW

(goes by the names of Hardenbergia violacea, Native Lilac, Lilac Vine, Waraburra (Kattang Language) Happy Wanderer, Purple Coral Pea, False Sarsaparilla)

There is only one Hardenbergia around here - you don't notice it until July and August and suddenly, our world turns purple! They grow in a range of soils but always well-drained, and in full sun to gumtree shady. I looked for a small-leaved form at *Trees In Newcastle* (Bush Regeneration Nursery) and planted them in my garden several years ago. The tiny leaves are almost invisible all year but now everyone can see the masses of purple splashes all over everything. Clever little things that make their own nitrogen fertiliser, they seem happiest if left to look after themselves - which they are quite capable of doing. For example, if they are growing in an exposed spot, they hold their leaves up erect to avoid the hot ground in the middle of a hot day, returning to rest them at night. The leaves look single and lanceolate but on close inspection - especially when it is very young, you can see the leaves begin as trifoliate, but soon drop the outside leaflets and leave the central one - like a footprint of a Wallaby with side toes missing. The stems have no thorns or tendrils but twist themselves around anti-clockwise so it can climb to a better vantage point to show off its sexual parts - and bask in the sunlight. Very rarely, one comes across a different form in the wild - a shrub form or long thin leaves as in a variety called 'Canoelands'. But a couple of years ago a lovely pink form was found in Awabakal Nature Reserve. I photographed it on a rainy day just as the sun was coming out.

The area where this was growing was burnt last October so I wonder if there will be one this year? Lately there have been a few different forms selected from along the east side of Australia and marketed - for example:

- "Canoelands" - a form with dense, long thin leaves
- "Happy Wanderer" (very vigorous, purple flowers)
- "Pink Fizz" (pink flowers - climbing, not vigorous)
- "Mini Haha" (tightly compact, shrubby - purple flowers)
- "Alba" (white flowers)
- "Free 'n' Easy" (whitish flowers, vigorous climber)
- "Blushing Princess" (shrubby - mauve-pink flowers)
- "Purple Falls" (trailing - purple flowers, good for rockeries)
- "Bushy Blue" (shrubby - blue-purple flowers)

Drink: Apparently, the boiled leaves produce a slightly sweet and reasonably pleasant drink. A grey-blue dye can be obtained from the flowers too!

Cribb. A. B. and J. W. *Wild Food in Australia*.

Facciola. S. *Cornucopia* - A Source Book of Edible Plants.



Hardenbergia violacea 'Happy Wanderer'



Hardenbergia violacea 'Free 'n' Easy'

Quotes of the Season

Karen Hall, February 12, 2013 Garden Drum (gardendrum.com)

‘These days anyone with a healthy bank balance can ‘buy’ a garden. Any numbers of designers are waiting to transform your bare block into a horticultural masterpiece, creating plans that carry every detail down to the last plant in the most hidden of corners.

All well and good, but where are the memories? Everyone who has created a garden rather than bought one can walk you through their garden, relaying stories of particular plants and the memories they carry with them. Most of us collect plants for our gardens in the same way we accumulate bits and pieces for our homes. By doing this, we are surrounded by past times, good and bad, and our story is being made.’

Monty Don, p. xii, *The Road to Le Tholonet; a French Garden Journey*, 2013.

‘There are a number of good reasons for visiting gardens. Other people’s gardens are often more beautiful and spacious than one’s own, so we get a straightforward vicarious pleasure from them without any envy to modify it. Many are loaded with historical significance and because they have to also exist entirely in the horticultural present, bring history directly alive in a profound and visceral way. If you are a gardener then they are inspirational, stoking ideas and practices to take you back to your own back yard. And lovely gardens are surprisingly often made in lovely places, as a kind of response to the landscape, so it is easy to build a trip around them and also include beautiful scenery and food.’ (*Ed. I enjoyed this book immensely. Not only gardens, but all aspects of French culture*)

Monty Don, p. 102-107, *The Road to Le Tholonet; a French Garden Journey*, 2013.

‘Gilles Clement is one of France’s leading landscape designers and intellectuals who writes and talks about the nature of gardens and landscapes. He is also professor at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure d’Horticulture, housed at the Potager du Roi, and as well as teaching has designed major gardens, public and private, all over the world. All in all he is highly respected as an intellectual figure at the head of France’s environmental movement...

He has written about the way that all gardens have lintels that you cross, although we in the West are rather careless about these. In the East, particularly Japan and China, they take great care and deliberation over them...Clement’s point is that it takes very little – a narrowing, perhaps a log across the path – to make people stop and adjust their approach mentally and physically.

He loves this area (the Creuse), has visited all his life and owned the land (La Vallee) since 1977, trying to look after it as sustainably as he possibly can yet freely introducing plants from all over the world. In fact, he rejects the very concept of an indigenous plant because he says that views time in too parochial, restricted a scale. Across the millennia plants have moved freely around the globe and then become isolated and 'local' but that, he says is a very human-centric view of things. His view is that if a plant will grow happily, then it belongs in that place, regardless of whether it has been planted there deliberately, been transported as seed by a bird or in the hem of a skirt, arrived yesterday or 100,000 years ago. In the greater scheme of things man is no more a significant agent in the dispersal of plants than birds, weather or insects...

As a very conventional gardener, albeit a longstanding organic one involved in the environmental movement, this is interesting and tricky. For his thesis is based on all plants, including the knotweeds, hogweeds, ground elders, couch grass, mare's tail, Indian balsam and whatever invasive weeds happen to be the current or localised bete noir, coming to a balanced ecological relationship with the environment. I repeat: All plants. Most things travel eventually. Be part of that and accept the consequences as they occur without forcing any plant on to a place.

But he adds, it is not natural. I am not saying leave everything untouched. Every garden must have a gardener.

I agree with almost everything that Gilles Clement says and does. I think his house and garden beautiful. He himself is extraordinarily impressive. Yet it is hard for the dyed-in-the-wool horticultural Brit, even one committed to organics and sustainability like myself, to abandon all the rhythms and rituals of our gardening lives. It would be a big step to change my own garden for example, and run it along the lines of La Vallee, even though I would be fascinated to do so'.

Ed. The quote above contains very provocative notions for most of us raised on strict ideas of indigenous plants and their value in the landscape. Ben and I travelled along two thousand kilometers of the admittedly beautiful blue of Paterson's Curse or Salvation Jane (Echium plantagineum) west of Canberra during 2012. There is no control of this weed, nor of Capeweed (Arctotheca calendula) which is listed as an invasive weed throughout Australia. We must accept that we are often losing the battle worldwide to introduced plants or 'weeds' and somehow learn to live with these intruders.

Plants do move constantly, expanding and contracting their range to suit conditions.

Macquarie Island is a very isolated place indeed and yet it has three orchids occurring there which can only have come from orchid seed blown right around the world from their home in New Zealand to the east of Macquarie Island. Orchid seed is very light and is known to be blown worldwide, especially in the lower latitudes.

Some years ago we planted some *Melaleuca lateritia* plants in the corners of our parterre. This spot was very exposed as the shade trees hadn't grown by that stage but the melaleucas thrived and grew. In fact, they grew to exceed the 1.5 meters noted on the label. In the beginning they were dense, green shrubs that flowered profusely with dramatic bright orange brushes. Then some of the shrubs, in spite of pruning, became rather tall and developed a nasty black mould on the lower branches and foliage. Knowing that many melaleucas grow from a lignotuber, we cut one of the offending plants back to the ground leaving a stump of 15 cm or so. Within a year, new shoots had appeared and the plant looked healthy again, dense and green. The second year after this dramatic treatment, the plant flowered profusely and has gone on growing and flowering. It was a rapid and dramatic rejuvenation that replaced a tired looking leggy plant with a dense bushy new one with minimal time and effort. Now we routinely cut these plants back when they get too big and let them regrow into new plants.

Another plant that has been given similar dramatic treatment is *Banksia robur*. We have a number of these plants in the garden and they grow well and flower. However, over time, they too become leggy and the old growth looks very scraggly and sad. Having seen David Taylor (Curator of Living Collections at the Australian National Botanic Garden) prune their *Banksia robur* to the ground, we have done the same. Within a few months, new shoots appear and the plant regenerates back to a healthy pleasing form.



A different sort of rejuvenation has been achieved by coppicing *Eucalyptus globulus*. This tree was a self-sown seedling from a neighbour's tree that appeared in our garden. I pulled it up to throw it away and Ros suggested that I plant it. There was some confusion about where to plant it and, of course, I put it in the wrong spot. It grew, in the wrong spot, magnificently well with very decorative juvenile foliage. Then of course, it began to mature and lose its lovely green blue bark and glaucous leaves and head for the sky. We didn't want a 40 metre high tree at that spot so we cut the top ½ off the tree leaving a 2 metre high "bush". The tree then produced several large upward branches with juvenile blue green bark and rounded blue grey leaves that looked very attractive for several years. Then, of course, we were faced with the same problem again, that the tree was becoming too large and the formerly juvenile foliage was again being replaced with mature, less interesting foliage. This time we took more dramatic action and cut the tree down leaving only a stump of 30 cm or so. Within months, the epicormic growth of juvenile branches and leaves formed a dense bush and with selective pruning makes an interesting and decorative plant.

While such dramatic pruning will not work with many plants, it will work with some and should be considered particularly with plants that need to be limited in height.



Melaleuca lateritia flowers



The trunks of juvenile branches of *Eucalyptus globulus*



On the following page is a most interesting paper from Kate Heffernan which was presented at the recent ANPSA conference on the Sunshine Coast. Kate is a passionate fan of Australian native plants and would like to see us use more of the local native plants in our streetscapes to give identity to particular areas. Thanks Kate for letting us reprint your article summary in the NL. See kateheffernan.com.au for more info.

“Australian Plants in Amenity Horticulture”

Kate Heffernan

Assoc.Dip App Sc (Hort) (UQ)

Dip. Hort. (Landscape) Hortus Training Aust.

Kate has been engaged professionally in the horticulture industry for over 30 years and is experienced in a range of disciplines including Botanic Gardens, Vocational Education, Landscape Design and Construction, Horticulture Media, Project Management, Nursery Production and Garden Centre Management. Her first involvement in Australian Plants was at her family's native production nursery business in Sydney from 1974. Kate qualified in Horticulture at Uni. of Qld and also qualified in Landscape in the vocational sector.

From 1997 to 2012 Kate was the driving force behind the creation of the Gold Coast Regional Botanical Gardens in both professional and honorary roles. She remains a passionate and committed advocate and continues her involvement in public and vocational education, as well as community engagement, volunteer management and planting design. Kate also provides consultancy to Industry Associations and Government, and works as a freelance writer for the Horticulture Media. Kate was the recipient of the 2013 Australia Day Environmental Achievement Award on the Gold Coast, and is committed to the conservation and promotion of regional flora.

“The flora and fauna and landscaping of a nation contributes to the identification of a national soul”, Gordon Ford, “The Natural Garden”.

This paper summarises my presentation which considers the notion that it is, at times, difficult to characterise many places in Australia by the one thing that should set Australian places apart visually **the created landscape.**

It considers the role of horticulture and associated industries and associations in successfully delivering an aesthetic that portrays a local, regional or national sense of place. It also considers how this might be overcome, and outlines successful Australian landscapes that achieve the spirit described by Gordon and Gwen Ford in Gordon Ford, “The Natural Australian Garden”.

“We must feel part of the land we walk on and love the plants that grow there if we are to achieve a spirit in a garden.”

Although I consider myself widely travelled and have visited every state during the course of my horticulture career, for the purpose of this presentation I will concentrate mostly on the landscapes of my home state, Queensland, which I know best. I will include, regrettably, some regional botanic gardens where the essence of Australian landscapes should be fundamental but don't live up to expectations.

My observations preclude some public landscapes in our host city of the Sunshine Coast, where, in many instances, the public landscape does provide a strong statement and example to locals and visitors alike that you are on the coast in South-East Queensland.

“so... where the bloody hell are you?” 2006

by Tourism Australia, Sydney office of the London advertising agency M&C Saatchi.

The not so successful Australian tourism campaign (where the rest of the world apparently missed the point) invited people to distinguish between Australia and everywhere or anywhere else they may choose to visit. Natural and created landscapes and the built environment are equally important in depicting a national identity accurately, and inspiring Australians and visitors.

Amenity landscapes are designed and managed by architects, landscape architects, horticulturists, botanists, landscape contractors, engineers, environmental scientists and the community. Plants are grown and supplied by the nursery industry through production growers, green organisations, community nurseries and/or retailers, either general or specialist.

With so many professionals and public or private enterprises involved there are numerous challenges to overcome in overturning what, in most cities and towns, can be described as an homogenous landscape. Endless tightly clipped green and gold hedges, succulents and palm trees do not define Queensland's natural landscape. It is also common to see failed Australian landscapes, often because of indifferent design and a lack of knowledge or will to maintain the created landscape as a garden.

The designed Australian landscape does get a look in there is a small but increasing awareness of Australian plants and landscape styles and some great examples in major Australian public landscapes include The

Australian Garden, Cranbourne; Kings Park; Melbourne Zoo; Federation Square; Flemings Australian Garden at Chelsea etc.

"It has only been recently, however, that garden design has expanded to include both ideas of environmental sustainability and interesting, inventive design. This development shows there is the potential to refine our design aesthetic so it will include a response to our ecological conditions, appreciating both our past cultural forces and our contemporary position internationally, to create distinctly Australian garden styles." Georgia Harvey, "Expanding Aesthetic Boundaries of Australian Garden Design". Traffic: An Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Journal, University of Melbourne Postgraduate Association, no. 4, May 2004, pp. 51-71.

I have not observed the trend identified above as translating to broad scale acceptance in smaller local government projects and the landscape character of local government areas. It is also not widely evident in private residential landscapes. And I don't believe horticultural maintenance techniques are routinely adopted which successfully maintain the integrity of those Australian landscapes that are introduced at this level.

There are dedicated native nurseries and Garden Centres, but in general, the availability of native plants in mainstream nurseries is still less than satisfactory.

A landscape style may simply depend on the tastes of the leader or manager of a public or private entity responsible for preparing the design brief. The tastes, interests, and preferences of individuals in local government can and do influence the wider communities attitude to landscape.

My own experiences indicate that the reasons given for not introducing Australian plants into landscapes is often stated as because "we've tried that, and it doesn't work!"

It takes training, knowledge and experience to properly maintain Australian plants there is often an established and well known method to care for certain species. In my observation this is only passed on through a network of interested people and is not necessarily part of any official training programmes or organisational cultures in public and private landscape maintenance. Knowledge and commitment at higher levels in organisations is essential to encourage trainees and new graduates to develop a passion and knowledge of Australian plants.

One of the great failings of so many Australian native gardens is the reluctance to maintain native plants with anywhere near the same vigilance that is provided for exotics. It is a myth that Australian plants are maintenance free or very low maintenance.

My presentation supports the notion that it is often difficult to identify a national or regional landscape and outlines how, with proper ongoing maintenance, a garden which has a regional or national integrity can be achieved. It can be accomplished by combining sound design based on ecological compatibility of plant materials, so often influenced by availability of plants and plant growth descriptions identified and described on plant labels.

My presentation also identifies that ongoing maintenance or 'gardening' is pivotal in maintaining the integrity of designs, plant form and plant health.



Shirley Carn's garden

Diana Snape, Vic

A few facts

Since her first garden in 1976, which had almost all Australian plants, Shirley Carn has successfully created five other Australian plant gardens on land varying in area from 3/4 acre to 10 acres. So this record of her latest garden gives just an example and indication of the many achievements of an extremely keen gardener and plantswoman (and hard worker).

I have visited and admired several of Shirley's gardens over the years, and always been impressed by the plants she has been able to grow so successfully. I visited her current garden in September 2013, not long before its sale was to be finalised. It was then almost 10 years old, with an area of 3/4 acre. Apart from one large old deciduous tree in the back garden, all other existing plants were removed before she started planting.

Shirley loves both Australian plants and gardening. Her plants come from many different sources, including nursery 'throw-outs' that she usually nurses back to health - often they prove to be beautiful and/or unusual plants. Shirley does virtually all the work herself and weeds and prunes constantly. She always tip-prunes as she walks around the garden, often picking flowers to give away. Even at the last minute, a host of attractive specimens were waiting to be planted.

The sites of Shirley's gardens are chosen carefully. Here the land slopes gently to the north and the soil is rich and loamy. Annual rainfall would be over 1000 mm. There is a rainwater tank and Shirley waters by hand only when and where necessary, wheeling a couple of buckets of water round in a wheelbarrow. She waters new plantings and, otherwise, only plants that really need water. Most are given Seasol on planting and just a few, iron chelate. Sugarcane mulch is sometimes used, though often quite dense planting makes this unnecessary.



In one area Shirley has grown a number of fruit trees, including heavily laden citrus trees. Challenges have included changing microclimates as the garden developed, with some areas that are wet in winter but dry in summer, and frost in some exposed areas.

Description

The front garden is small and attractive with mainly small to medium shrubs. Two unusual waratahs feature in key positions beside the front gates. A number of billardieras grow on the low front fence and a beautiful white *Hovea elliptica* decorates the front of a green tank.

The back garden is very large and well screened from neighbours, so there is almost no awareness of gardens on either side or beyond. The overall layout is simple. North-south paths, well in from fences, lead down either side with gentle gradient to the north. There are several roughly east-west cross paths. All these paths meander a little - they are not straight - and give rise to many attractive vistas. (See photographs.)

There are few constructed features, mainly a couple of steps. Several seats around the garden next to paths provide rest stops - somewhere to sit, relax and admire the plants. A few well-placed sculptures add interest and a couple of birdbaths cater for the many birds.



Plants

Shirley's garden is all about plants and I think it is designed primarily to cater for their needs. Her knowledge of plants and the conditions they prefer is extensive. The plants are layered well with, generally, groundcovers and low plants (including scaevolias, conostylis, lechenaultias, daisies and grasses) bordering paths and the many small to medium shrubs next. Plants are also used with consideration of flower colour combinations so, as they thrive, they naturally contribute to splendid vistas.

A few trees are scattered through the garden, with more trees at the back and along side boundaries, so conditions there are quite shady. Many areas have partial shade, with fewer sunny areas. A small lawn provides a play area for children. The great variety of plants blend well together as there is considerable repetition of plant shapes as well as actual species.

Many unusual plants are incorporated into the garden, including a striking pink and cream waratah, a Western Australian smokebush, *Conospermum caeruleum*, a pale pink *Micromyrtus ciliatus* and several *Dracophyllum secundum*. I have photos from a previous garden visit of *Anigozanthos* 'Lilac Queen' and *Correa reflexa* 'Split Bells'. Shirley even had a *Woollsia pungens* with dark red flowers growing for 8 years.

There are numerous other plants considered by many to be difficult to grow, for example *Thomasia pygmaea*, the double-flowered form of *Philotheca verrucosus* and several hoveas. One bed contains a large number of epacris species and forms, some of which are quite rare. Shirley has grown a grand total of approximately 80 different epacris over the years! One favourite is a pretty pink and white form of *E. longiflora*.

Shirley says she is still learning about plants and their needs. Although I'm sorry she will be leaving this beautiful garden, I look forward to seeing the results of her next adventure.



Anigozanthos 'Lilac Queen'



Waratah



Correa 'Split Bells'



July 2013 APS Maroondah Garden Visit – Gallant Garden, Montrose, Victoria **Sue Guymer, Vic.**

Michelle Gallant and her partner David moved to this 5 acre bush block in 1974. Most of the block has been left in its natural state. It has Land for Wildlife accreditation. APS Maroondah first visited here 3 years ago.

A landscaper was brought in about 2005 to set up the garden by the house, principally facing the slope down to the west. The top pond was put in and various native, although generally not indigenous, plants were put in. These plants are now well-grown and have been joined by some self-seeded tree ferns!

Maroondah member and landscaper, Michael Cook, was brought in more recently to reinforce the top pond and extend the pond system. The result is stunning with a very natural-looking waterfall from one pond to the other. Michael also incorporated some of the rocks from the site as stepping stones to form a causeway. This invites you “into the water” where you can look into the waterfall on one side, or down to the lower pond and bush beyond. Michelle has put a floating island into the lower pond for birds to rest or roost.

Michelle is very artistic and several of her works and ideas enhance the garden. These include leaf mosaics in the paving by the house, and a mosaic-clad pipe standing out of the top pond which depicts a frog climbing a rush.

Overall, the garden has a peaceful feel. Natural sounds – water flowing over rocks and frogs croaking – are very relaxing. The colours are also soft and calming. Plants in flower, such as wattles and banksias, mostly displayed cream or yellow blooms. These soft colours blend well with the foliage colours of the local forest.

Thanks to Michelle and David for inviting us back to their lovely garden.

Meeting of GDSG Melbourne Branch held on Saturday August 24 at Maranoa Gardens **Diana Snape, Vic**

Because a number of members were away at the ANPSA Conference in Queensland, a relatively small group of us met at Maranoa Gardens. We'd chosen this date because it was the annual Maranoa Festival, with guided walks, organizations such as Friends of RBG Cranbourne, Karwarra Australian Plant Garden and Maroondah APS being represented, plus other attractions including some beautiful botanical art (and barbecued sausages!). Of course, we also wanted to have a look at the gardens themselves.



We had a picnic lunch in the adjacent Beckett Park, with visits to Maranoa both before and after lunch. Fortunately the weather was fine, with patches of sunshine. Then we retreated to our new apartment next door for afternoon tea and the rest of the meeting.

Visit to Maranoa Gardens

Maranoa was one of the only two public gardens among the 30 gardens of SE Australia described in my 1992 book, 'Australian Native Gardens: putting visions into practice'. Started way back in 1904, Maranoa has a large number of stunning trees and many outstanding shrubs. To supplement all the mature plants, new plantings are continually added to renew the gardens.

There are large lawn areas, including one where the festival was staged and another featuring an arboretum of beautiful old trees. Maranoa has been planned with a number of distinct regions, for example one featuring rainforest plants and another, plants of dry arid areas. Trails lead through these gardens and, with the main paths, provide some lovely vistas. Maranoa could aptly be described as a 'walkabout garden' (the Australian version of a 'stroll garden').

Maranoa Gardens is owned by the Boroondara Council, with the usual restrictions imposed by local government funding. There are two full-time curators who not only have to look after Maranoa, with an area of almost 3 hectares, but also Beckett Park. In addition, their responsibilities even sometimes extend to other gardens in the area. (Occasionally they have the assistance of an apprentice.) The parts of the garden used most by the public are generally well maintained but, understandably, some other areas would benefit from more maintenance. Pruning is a particularly big job. However Maranoa is still a popular and unique public garden of Australian plants. (We need more of them.)

Recording the Ford Garden

Therese Scales told us about a visit she and Margaret James made recently to Fulling, the 'bush' garden created (in 1948) and owned by Gordon Ford. After Gordon died, his wife Gwen continued to maintain the garden until her recent death. The property has now been sold but their daughter kindly gave Margaret and Therese permission to record the garden just before it changed hands. Margaret is writing the report while Therese took photographs. (This garden was also featured in my 1992 book.)

They felt very privileged to be the last members of the general public to see it before the new owners took over. Fortunately the new owners apparently plan to maintain it in the same style with the help of Sam Cox, a young Melbourne designer who trained with Gordon Ford.

Other items

Merele Webb suggested another private Melbourne garden that ideally should be recorded before the owner, an APS member who has created several beautiful gardens, soon moves again. Of course it's all a matter of one or two Study Group members finding the time to do this! Merele also mentioned another garden that would be interesting for members to at least see.

Therese also reported on the (slow) progress towards the Ellis Stones Memorial Garden in the grounds of Melbourne University, which the Garden Design Study Group plans to help support financially.

We commented on Ben and Ros Walcott's garden featuring on the front of the AOGS Handbook for this year, a fitting tribute to an outstanding garden and a wonderful advertisement for Australian gardens!

We discussed ways of encouraging more members to contribute short articles to the newsletter, rather than just a small number contributing long articles. As a picture can be "worth a thousand words", Therese suggested that members could send a photograph of a section of a garden that appeals to them, with just a brief description of the key design points (&/or plants involved). I think this would be an excellent idea. Of course the photo has to be good and the garden owner must agree to its publication (though their name need not be mentioned).

Video of Malcolm and Monika Freake's garden

As a special treat, to end our meeting, Angelo Gaiardo showed us a great DVD he made of our visit to the marvellous garden of Malcolm and Monika Freake last November, including a video. Angelo said that visiting the Freakes' garden was like being in heaven. We all thought the Freakes would love to have a copy of Angelo's DVD and I'll confirm that with them.

Next meeting Sunday November 17

This meeting will be at the home of Eleanor Hodges, 1/29 Flowerdale Road, Glen Iris (Melway 60B8). We'll begin an hour earlier than usual, as the Maroondah APS breakup starts later that afternoon (it's a busy time of year). Lunch will be at 12 noon and then the meeting will begin at 1pm. I hope all members can come, especially as Ben and Ros Walcott will be in Melbourne then and will be joining us.

Canberra GDSG

Visit to Ros and Ben Walcott's Garden, September 17, 2013

Ten intrepid people showed up from Canberra GDSG and ANPS to slosh around our sodden garden. Tuesday September 17 was recorded as the wettest Canberra September day ever with over 70-120mm of rain falling during the 24 hour period depending on the suburb. The last time we had our garden open to this group was June 15, 2006 which was the coldest day we have ever spent in Canberra with the temperature reaching only 1 degree by noon and the fog not lifting until the afternoon. Maybe these Tuesday ANPS dates are jinxed – we do not choose them and take no responsibility for them!

We did have 25 wattles in full bloom on Tuesday, although drooping heavily with rain. It has been a stellar year for wattles - the road from Canberra to Sydney is lined with them and we travelled to Oberon NSW last weekend with brilliant wattles all the way. Standouts in our garden at present are *Acacia acinacea*, *Acacia covenyi*, *Acacia cultriformis*, *Acacia gracilifolia*, *Acacia howittii*, *Acacia* 'Lime Magik' and *Acacia spectabilis*.



Lechenaultia tubiflora



Lechenaultia biloba 'Big Blue'

The scents of *Grevillea flexuosa* and *Grevillea australis* were muted in the heavy atmosphere but have been noticeable all over the garden in the last week. We have a very vigorous *Grevillea flexuosa* which has to be cut back severely each year but is a joy at this season with hundreds of scented cream rods. We still have some interesting banksias in bloom, such as *Banksia ornata*, with its grey and cream brushes. Our boronias (in pots) are just coming into bloom and already smell sweetly. The marvellous *Boronia denticulata* adds extremely aromatic foliage to the boronia scent of its pretty pink blooms. The dainty *Boronia coerulescens* or Blue Boronia is also covered in blooms (not quite blue, about as blue as a blue rose). The two lechenaultias that we grow in pots have been spectacular this year, *Lechenaultia biloba* 'Big Blue' and *Lechenaultia tubiflora*, with their highly saturated colours of blue and chrome yellow. We are pleased that the endemic Kangaroo Island *Pimelea macrostegia* that was given to us by John and Carol Stanton of the magnificent Stokes Bay Bush Gardens in KI is blooming well enough this year that we hope to get seed from it. It grows here and there in the Australian National Botanic Gardens so is obviously not susceptible to frost although its lacy white flowers look fragile and whip around in the slightest wind.



Grevillea flexuosa, a grafted plant seen through the Walcott's upstairs study window



Acacia acinacea in the Walcott garden

We grow three Woollybushes, *Adenanthos sericeus*, *meissneri* and *cunninghamii* all of which look magnificent in the rain with their silver foliage shining like polished armour. The fluffy red blooms of *Allocasuarina crassa* or Cape She-Oak are beginning to appear. This plant grows on dolerite in a restricted part of Tasmania and was sold to us with a label that stated, could be prostrate or 14 metres tall, a bit of a worry to site correctly. We also grow *Allocasuarina littoralis* 'Matuka Silver' whose foliage is very finely variegated which does give it a silver appearance. This tree is a natural sport and was developed in Nambour Queensland, so we worried that it might not like our frosts, but it has been through four winters now and seems resistant. Speaking of frosts, we had no hard frosts this year at all, after having over 60 days of hard frost last year. Our climate in Canberra is becoming more and more variable in the last decade we have lived here. Our extremely large *Alyogyne* 'West Coast Gem' was split to the ground in a storm and had to be removed, so we have replaced it with the (prostrate?) *Alyogyne* 'Blue Heeler' – does anyone have experience with this plant?

The bright yellow spires of *Bulbine bulbosa* and *Bulbine glauca* are prominent in the meadow making a delightful contrast to the blue-black male Satin Bowerbird hopping around on Tuesday collecting seeds. We have two male bowerbirds on the property this season and one of them has a bower. The females with their green scalloped breasts line up in the Callistemon hedge and our male displays with vigour, all the while chirping, grinding and whirring. We also have young Crimson Rosellas in our nest box, Red Wattlebirds nesting in two of our eucalypts and Eastern Spinebills nesting in *Callistemon* 'Pink Champagne'. Our callistemons are covered with buds this year and we hope will not get their flowers burned off in a week as has been the case for the last two springs.

Has anyone tried the variegated *Corymbia maculata* 'Ribbons of Hope'? Our plant has come through the winter but is yet to produce any of the extremely attractive pink new growth. I must say it does seem strange to have a variegated gum tree – Maria Hitchcock averted her eyes from it when she visited our garden recently.

We both enjoy our three epacris in pots, *E. longiflora*, *E. impressa* Bega Form and *E. purpurascens* – all flower beautifully over very long periods. Our visitors were suitably impressed by these as well.

Many grevilleas are already in bloom, 'Billy Bonkers', *bipinnatifida*, 'Bon Accord' and 'Bonfire', both from the same cross, old stalwart 'Boongala Spinebill' and the expansive 'Coastal Glow'. *Grevillea crithmifolia*, which makes you sound as though you have a lisp, is covered in buds this year. It was blown over completely a couple of years ago, but Ben propped it up, stuck a stake through its heart, and it never missed a beat. Native plants are very adaptable in this way, eminently rescuable from mishaps. We have a prostrate *Grevillea delta*, certified as such by both Peter Olde and Neil Marriott, neither of whom know why our plant is totally flat when most are upright. It blooms strikingly over a long period with red flowers. *Grevillea endlicheriana* is the joy of the garden at present with hundreds of pink shaggy blooms held high above its grey foliage even in the pouring rain. We expected this plant to be somewhat frost tender, but it is in the frostiest part of the garden and has never shown any ill effects. *Grevillea* 'Orange Box' is a well behaved plant which can be trimmed into a hedge and has a long flowering period. *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' continues to bloom virtually year round in a warm spot against a wall. We have tried a number of standard grevilleas in our garden to give variety and to show off blooms. *Grevillea bipinnatifida* 'Jingle Bells', 'Poorinda Royal Mantle', *laurifolia*, *plurijuga* 'Purple Haze', *tenuiloba*, *thyrsoides*, and 'Tickled Pink'. We also have a standard wattle *Acacia suaveolens*, which is quite successful.

I hope the next time we host ANPS and GDSG Canberra in our garden that we don't trigger yet another record weather event.

James van Sweden, Obituary

James van Sweden, landscape architect and esteemed plantsman has died aged 78. His distinctive, naturalistic style redefined the American garden. Through his long "partnership of genius" from 1975 with fellow landscape architect Wolfgang Oehme (who died in 2011) in [Oehme van Sweden](#), their 'New American Garden' style, filled with naturalistic swathes of grasses and tapestries of colourful perennials, brought a new relaxed aesthetic to garden design, which had been dominated by rigid hedging, annuals and pristine green lawns. James van Sweden died from complications associated with Parkinson's disease. The firm Oehme van Sweden continues his and Oehme's work. His books, *Bold Romantic Gardens* (1990, co-authored with Oehme), *Gardening with Water* (1995), *Gardening with Nature* (1997), *Architecture in the Garden* (2003) and *The Artful Garden* (2011) continue to inspire all who love plants, from home gardeners to landscape architects.

Treasurer's Report

We would like to thank the Queensland ANPSA Conference Organizing Committee for their generous contribution of \$100.00 to the GDSG, which is greatly appreciated.

Term deposit:: \$23,374

Cheque acct: 10,117

Total: \$ 33,491

INDEX

GDSG Website	Page 1
Theme for February 2014 NL 85	Page 1
Correspondence	Page 2
Small Garden Areas Diana Snape, Vic	Page 3
Path in Chris Larkin's Garden Diana Snape, Vic	Page 5
Soils ain't soils and plant selection Jeff Howes, NSW	Page 6
The Answer Lies In The Soil Pam Yarra, Vic	Page 7
Hardenbergia Season Maree McCarthy, NSW	Page 9
Quotes of the Season	Page 11
Resurrection in a native garden Benjamin Walcott, Canberra	Page 13
Australian Plants in Amenity Horticulture Kate Heffernan	Page 15
Shirley Carn's Garden Diana Snape, Vic	Page 17
APS Maroondah Garden Visit – Gallant Garden, Montrose, Victoria Sue Guymer, Vic	Page 21
Meeting of GDSG Melbourne Branch Saturday August 24 at Maranoa Gardens Diana Snape, Vic	Page 22
Visit to Ros and Ben Walcott's Garden, September 17 Ros Walcott, Canberra	Page 23
James van Sweden Obituary	Page 26
Index	Page 27

ANPSA Garden Design Study Group Newsletter is published four times per year in February, May, August and November. Copy is due by 1 February, 1 May, 1 August and 1 November although earlier submissions will be welcomed by the Editor.

Newsletter Editor

Rosalind Walcott
10 Wickham Cres. Red Hill ACT 2603
phone (02) 6161 2742
email: rwalcott@netspeed.com.au