



**GARDEN  
DESIGN  
STUDY GROUP**

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**Newsletter**  
**August 2017**

**99**

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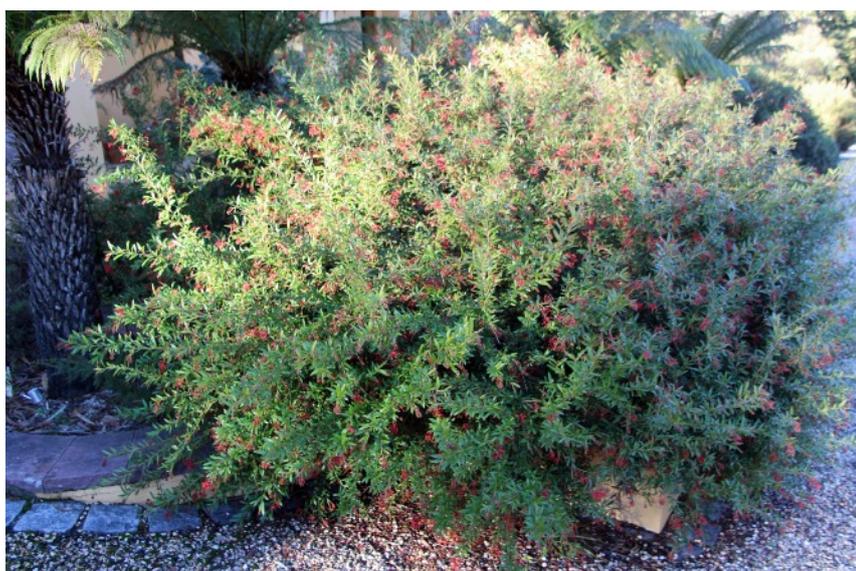
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**Leader's Comments**

As you will see later in this *Newsletter*, Diana Snape has officially retired as leader of the GDSG in Melbourne. This marks the end of an extraordinary era. We all owe Diana a huge vote of thanks for not only founding the whole Study Group but also putting garden design with Australian native plants into the Australian gardening scene. Before her book, produced in collaboration with the Melbourne group of the GDSG, there was little information on how to use Australian plants in gardens and the result was often a "bush" garden which did not satisfy many people. As a result, many gardeners refused to consider Australian native plants for use in their gardens. Fortunately, her book created an awareness of our native flora and its uses in gardens and led to the publishing of other books promoting the use of native plants. The increasing interest encouraged plant nurseries to select more and better cultivars and to create hybrids of our flora which greatly improved the available plant material. Thank you, Diana!

We hope that the group in Melbourne will continue to operate and contribute to the promotion of native plants in gardens around the country. The new active group in Queensland is providing significant input and energy into the Study Group which we appreciate. GDSGQ introduces us to new plant materials and ideas, some of which, I am sure, can be used in other settings including freezing Canberra.

Fiona Johnson, GDSG Canberra member, has an excellent article in GardenDrum this week on her native garden in Blayney, NSW. The link is <http://gardendrum.com/2017/07/24/a-high-country-native-garden-at-cloudy-hill/>



*Grevillea* 'Lady O' in the middle of a frosty winter in Canberra. This grevillea is a hybrid between *Grevillea rhyolitica* and *Grevillea victoriae* made by Peter Ollerenshaw at Bywong Nursery. It flowers year round and is a favourite with spinebills and wattlebirds. We prune these quite heavily once a year to keep them relatively compact and in the process cut off a lot of flowers but they quickly grow back.

## Correspondence

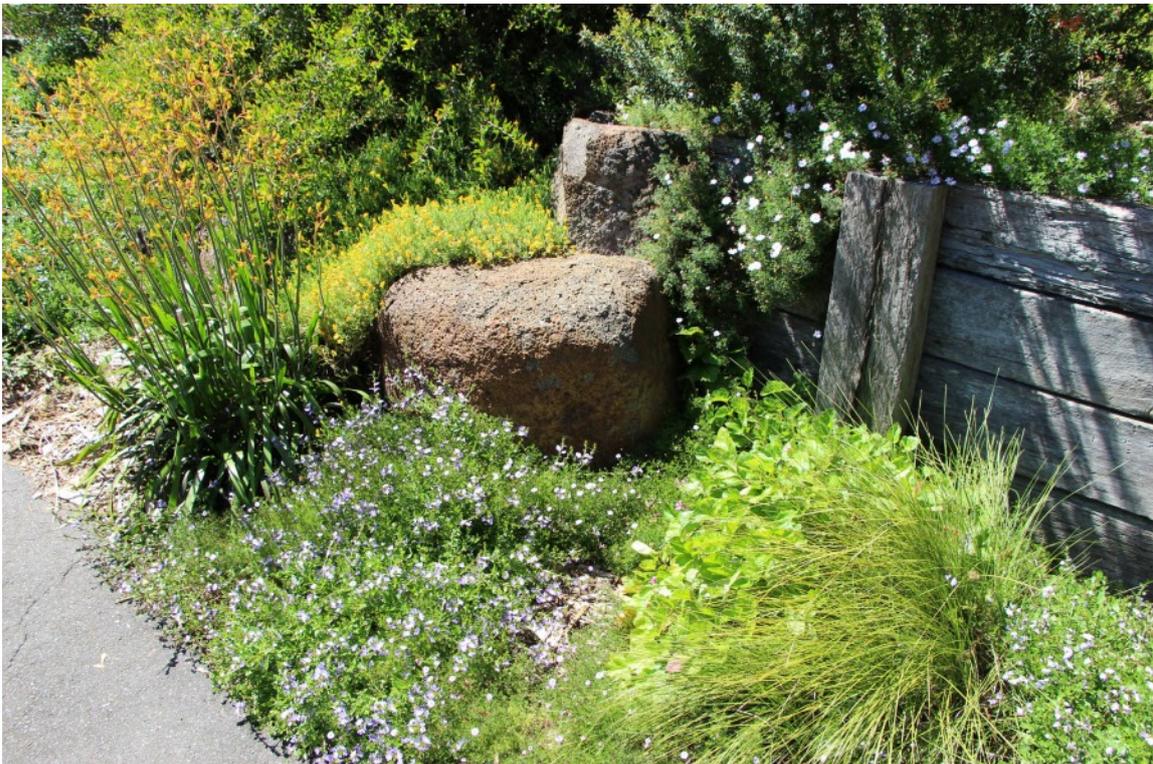
### Diana Snape, Vic

Dear Ros,

The time has finally come, after 25 years (minus a couple), for my official retirement from leading the Melbourne Branch of the GDSG. We had a formal meeting last Sunday (please see full report of this meeting) and my decision was finalised there. I have enjoyed leading the group all these years so it has been a pleasure, with so many talented, helpful and enthusiastic members. We have enjoyed many good times together. My enthusiasm for the GDSG in the future and (I hope) my *Newsletter* contributions won't change.

However we are all still members of the GDSG and it may not be the absolute end of the Melbourne Branch of the Study Group. The idea now is to see whether a new, informal, leaderless Group can work (at least for a while). Any one of us might know of a garden worth visiting. It could be a public garden, an Open Garden, one that belongs to a gardener who needs help with design, or any garden of interest. That member can talk to the owner about a visit (if necessary), select a date and email other members. Their responsibility is to answer promptly. If sufficient members are able to visit, with any one able to write a report of the visit, preferably after discussion, I think this will qualify as a meeting.

Between us all, we have come up with excellent suggestions in the past so it will be an interesting experiment. I guess if this idea does not work, the group was really ready to finish. I hope it does work. Best wishes, Diana



Chris Larkin's garden in Melbourne

### Anita Dwyer, Canberra

I've recently moved into a home in Lyons, Woden area, and am trying to introduce native plants into a garden that is a combination of established (non-natives) and bare earth.

I don't really know enough about native plants (or gardening in general) to make good decisions. I was wondering if any of your members would be interested in offering a couple of hours to come and provide me with advice. I'd pay the appropriate consulting/equivalent fee - I'd very much welcome expertise and am prepared to pay for this. I think such advice right now would help me approach the next year of planting in a much more successful way.

*(GDSG Canberra is visiting Anita's garden next meeting).*

## **Lib Bartholomeusz, SA**

Thanks for the *Newsletter*. I specially liked Glenda Browne's history of the *Newsletter*. It re-inspired me to keep browsing the index when I'm looking for answers to questions. Rather than book reviews maybe people could review websites etc. Is there a really good one that focuses on Australian garden design? (Yes – we think so. ANPSA website, Garden Design Study Group has many different designs to choose from and much general information.)

We're working on a design for a small section of a bush park on Yorke Peninsula (limestone sand dune in a Mediterranean climate) - wanting to show off some lovely grasses and daisies that grow in our local tiny patches of scrub. It's on a slight slope - a rare aspect in our occasionally undulating landscape. We've spent the last two years trying to remove weeds (spraying and hand weeding) and at last we're hopeful there are enough weeds gone to give the plantings a chance to flourish. There's no water on site, so we have to hand water over summer and autumn. Hopefully our project will grow well and blend in with the natural self sown bush (and weeds) that cover the park.

Just saw the segment on your garden. It looks even more beautiful then when we saw it at the National APS conference.



A part of the native garden at Adelaide Royal Botanic Garden

## **Jill Mitchell, Vic**

I am now in a village for retirees with a small garden along the side and back fences – a bit of a change from one acre. The garden gets a lot of light but not much, if any, direct sun. It is protected from the west by a line of Manna Gums in a local reserve which I will appreciate in the summer. I do enjoy the quarterly *Newsletter*, it is interesting and of a high standard.

## Congratulations and thanks!

**Diana Snape, Vic**

As we approach our 25th year, I would like to offer my sincere congratulations and thanks to a number of important people for their roles in advancing the work of the GDSG. They are not in any particular order of merit, as all key roles are important in different ways.

The first is **Glenda Browne**, for her work in indexing **ALL** the GDSG newsletters. I think this is a really remarkable achievement. Indexing is difficult work (and her report gives just a glimpse of this) and to carry on with this project for such a length of time is admirable. It involves great dedication and concentration, plus knowledge and having a rational and analytical mind.

Glenda's work is important because it has made all the material in our previous newsletters available to GDSG members and also the general public. Without her indexing, all that useful and valuable information is almost hidden - it would take us a very long time to trawl through individual newsletter indexes (or indices) to locate a particular article, or references to a particular topic. Now we can just look it up in the index!

Her report makes interesting reading too, as it charts the gradual changes in the newsletters and their contents over the years. It certainly is a potted record of the history and progress of the Study Group. A special thank you, Glenda, and well done!

The second is **Brian Walters**, our webmaster. The GDSG website is excellent and is frequently accessed by the general public, in addition to our members. It is vital in giving people information about the Study Group and its purpose, activities and reports, plus access to all our newsletters from modern to ancient (especially with Glenda's work). It is the fact that newsletters are on the website actually keeps this wealth of information available.

Another is **Jo Hambrett**, who took over from me as leader of the GDSG for ten years and also led the NSW branch. She brought great enthusiasm and her own keen insights into the role. She loved plants and her own garden was a source of much pleasure and knowledge. Jo wrote many articles for the *Newsletter*, led meetings and garden visits, and was one of the contributing authors to our very successful book, *The Australian Garden*.



Maranoa Gardens in Melbourne, a peaceful spot

**Barbara Buchanan** was another contributing author to the book, as was **Chris Larkin**. Barbara led the very active North-East Victorian branch of the Study Group for about twenty years, and contributed many thoughtful articles to the *Newsletter*. Chris replaced me as leader of the Melbourne branch for several years. She has always been a perfectionist in her own garden design and has also written many perceptive articles. Other members too have ably led GDSG branches for somewhat shorter periods of time, for example **Margaret Lee** in South Australia and **Shirley Pipitone** in Canberra. Next, congratulations to **Lawrie Smith**, for getting the GDSGQ group up and running so impressively. I know Lawrie has been hoping to do this for a number of years but has been too busy professionally to manage to find the time. Queenslanders are fortunate to have someone with so much experience leading their group. I'm sure Lawrie is still busy with other aspects of ANPS too. It's great to see a focus on design and to see plans featuring in the *Newsletter*.

I should also mention our treasurers and membership officers over the years, first **Peter Garnham** and **Bryan Loft** in Melbourne, then **Jeff Howes** in Sydney. Treasurers (and membership officers) play a very valuable role! I remember when the GDSG started how busy I was before Peter kindly volunteered his help.

Last, but of course by no means least, congratulations and thanks to **Ben** and **Ros Walcott** for the brilliant work they are doing as the current leader and treasurer, and *Newsletter* editor, of the GDSG. Their garden is a testament to their plant knowledge and gardening skills. It has been widely acclaimed (even pictured on a stamp!) and is in itself a great advertisement for the Study Group. Ben and Ros keep up with the times, recognising that making the online *Newsletter* free to members (as it costs nothing to send), and thus widely available, will both increase GDSG membership and help 'spread the word' to non-members.



*Eremophila glabra* 'Murchison Magic'



*Glischrocaryon flavescens*

At the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne

## Report of Melbourne Branch Meeting, Sunday June 25, 2017

**Diana Snape, Vic**

We met at Margaret James' place and admired her small garden, which has been described in earlier *Newsletters*. Her front garden features two magnificent mature eucalypts, plus an ex-lawn area in which grass has been replaced by a mulched area with a very successful arrangement of medium-sized shrubs. Even in early winter, with only a few flowers, there is diversity of foliage textures and colours that work beautifully together.

However the focus of this meeting was on the discussion of the future of the Melbourne Branch of the GDSG. Thirteen members were present and no-one there felt able to offer to lead and I had received no such offer from any member who was not present. I fully understand their reasons - other interests, obligations and commitments, family matters, incipient old age (like me). We therefore made the decision that it was time for the Melbourne Branch (as it has been in the past) to close.

The time has finally come, after 25 years (minus a couple), for my official retirement from leading the Melbourne Branch of the GDSG. Margaret moved a vote of thanks to me, seconded (in his absence) by Bryan Loft, and I was presented with **two** magnificent bouquets of flowers (one for Brian for all he has done to help over the 25 years). It was a wonderful, colourful selection of flowers, including some of my

very favourite banksias. There was also a card and a lovely epacris mug. Thank you to all members, especially Margaret James and Pam Yarra who I think were primarily responsible for organising the presentation, which utterly surprised and thrilled me.

I have enjoyed leading the group for all these years as it has been a pleasure, with so many talented, helpful and enthusiastic members. We have enjoyed many good times together. However we are all still members of the GDSG and it may not be the absolute end of the Melbourne Branch of the Study Group.

Lyhn Barfield made an excellent suggestion that I email round a "job description" of what to do to help anyone organising a garden visit for the group. I'll certainly do this. Christine (and Angelo) Gaiardo kindly offered to be the first and Lyhn and Pam also volunteered to lead visits within the next year. Dates will probably be on weekends and probably Sunday as in the past but they are not restricted to this.

Members have made excellent recommendations of gardens to visit in the past. I guess if this idea does not work in the future, the group was really ready to finish anyway. I certainly hope it does work!



Dr. Eleanor Hodges' garden in Melbourne, best use of a small space with plants and sculpture.

## **GDSGQ Meeting Notes**

Date: May 19, 2017 @ 9.30 – 4.00

Venues: Brenda & Michael Meehan - 15 Boronia Court, ALBANY CREEK

George & Helen Smith - 6 Creekwood Court, WARNER

Bob & Beris Bannon - 41 Viscount Street, BRAY Park

## AGENDA ITEMS

1. Attending: Lyn McKenzie, Bob & Beris Bannon, Col Phillips, Susan Rouse, Leanne Dunn, Steven Hibbert, Jane Fountain, Brenda Meehan, Joan Abercrombie, Anna Rose, Kerry Lonn, George & Helen Smith, Lawrie Smith

Apologies: Wendy & Dan Johnston; Mark Schuman, Colleen Keena, Ruth Crossan

### 2. GDSGQ Membership

a. New Members: Leanne Dunn, Anna Rose, Kerry Lonn, Col & Glenys Phillips, Brenda Meehan, George & Helen Smith

b. Currently we have 23 memberships for 32 people.

We are very pleased to welcome all our new members and look forward to sharing our experiences and knowledge in garden design with Aussie plants.

### 3. The GDSG *Newsletter*

Don't forget to check out the GDSG website as all back copies of the *Newsletter* are there and you can find a wealth of garden design information easily sourced through the index

### 4. *Newsletter* contributions ex GDSGQ

Any members garden descriptions can be sent straight to Ros Walcott to ensure that they are added to the eNewsletter – the email address is right on the front of the NL [rwalcott@netspeed.com.au](mailto:rwalcott@netspeed.com.au); alternatively send them to me for forwarding to Ros.

### 5. Communication through GoogleGroups

There has been almost no use of our GoogleGroup pages as members still find it difficult to use. We discussed setting up a Facebook group but it was agreed that we would use standard email communication procedures until a more 'user friendly' method was needed. Members should set up an email Group address to simplify the process of including all members in any communication or question they make to GDGSQ.

### 6. Potential Garden Visits

We discussed possible future garden venues for meetings in 2018. They have been placed in order of preference. GDSGQ members gardens will also be included as offered.

a. Denis Cox & Jan Glazebrook - 87-95 Daintree Drive, Logan Village, Q 4207

b. Gympie Gardens (*We will reorganise for this in July 2018*)

c. Joan & Joe Abercrombie

d. Peter Bevan Rail Trail - 10 Patrick Street, Lowood, Q 4311

e. Standing Garden Mount Clunie Road Woodenbong (near Killarney)

f. Gold Coast Gardens & Botanic Gardens

### 7. Today's Subject / Presentation

We had no specific discussion or presentation but concentrated on the design attributes of the three very different gardens visited. Occasional light showers enhanced the gardens!



Noosa National Park, East Weyba  
Section: View of the bush

View of the bushland of Noosa National Park, East Weyba Section



**Brenda & Michael Meehan** – Brenda said her garden design philosophy is ‘more is more’ and this is very true! She has expertly massed a wide range of species in her 800 sqm block. Her new garden has evolved following the complete removal of many exotic plants and palms from the original garden, leaving a legacy of steep boulder banks and meandering pathways to embellish. Brenda has used almost every single square metre for the smallest native to the taller screens and trees. The view to the south over the suburbs from the expansive terrace is attractively framed by the garden plants which have been carefully chosen to block out the close views to neighbours. Brenda will write a detailed report on her garden for the *GDSG Newsletter*.

**George & Helen Smith** – George is an expert gardener with a sound knowledge of construction techniques that compliment his ‘green fingers’. Every garden element he builds in the 1.5 acre site is there to stay and his attention to detail maintenance ensures a very beautiful and inviting series of garden rooms. The expansive gardens around the house offer a wide range of tree and shrub species invite a meandering inspection. Perhaps the most interesting ‘room’ is the southern gully where in his inimitable style, George has adorned rocks, trees and unusual discarded containers with orchids and ferns to create a very quirky rainforest.

**Bob & Beris Bannon** – Bob’s smaller suburban garden is a great example of creating an oasis in the middle of dense residential blocks. As you traverse the shady gravel path from the road footpath under the umbrella like canopy of the *Mallotus laoxyloides* the ‘smell of the bush’ aroma greets you and you know you are entering a special native garden. This is heightened by the sound of the water feature. On the south side of the house he has successfully screened out the neighbours with well-chosen tall shrubs and small trees which now provide shade for a collection of native understory plants and a few sun lovers flowering in the sunny central area.

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*Hi Lawrie,*

*Just a note to ask you to pass on our thanks to those from the GDSG who took the time to come to our garden today. We were honoured to have them here and thank them for their kind comments and interest, and Brenda was right - it is *Alchornea thozetiana* – I had the right name on my list, but the wrong tag. Seniors’ moment.*

*Thank you once again everyone. I hope you enjoyed the day as much as we did.*

*It was great to see Brenda’s garden and always great to visit George’s and Helen’s (the other Smiths).*

*Cheers,*

*Bob and Beris*

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## 8. GDSGQ Meetings

a. Agreed that we will meet personally five times a year in member's gardens and/or other suitable venues. Meetings would be generally be held on a Friday from 9.30am.

**July 16** Lawrie apologised that he had been unable to find the time to plan the proposed NPQ Pine Rivers Branch three day excursion to gardens in Gympie and the Great Sandy Region. Now there will be a one day meeting to two gardens on Sunday July 16.

- Perry Langdon - 227 McLean Road South, CAMP MOUNTAIN
- Steve & Lorraine Hibbert - 214 Foggs, Road, MT SAMSON QLD 4520

**September 8** Jane Fountain, 5 Kirkdale Road Chapel Hill

**December 2** Join in with the NPQ Christmas Gathering in the new Queensland R&T Garden at Brisbane Botanic Gardens Mt Coot-tha.

See you all next time!

Cheers

Lawrie

38 Sandpiper Avenue

NORTH LAKES

## Garden Design Study Group Queensland - Correspondence

### Growing Rocks

I would like to use appropriate plants to 'grow' some rocks in the crushed granite paths and around the clothes line. The purpose is to provide a counterpoint to the flat areas (especially around the clothesline) and to act as a linking feature which will hopefully help contribute to restricting weeding chores and prevent rivulet formation by filtering surface run off.

The conditions are an inch of compacted decomposed granite over two to three inches of compacted road base over clay soil (paths) or ash over concrete rubble (clothesline area). Most areas used to be all day full sun, but this is changing with the growth of the neighbouring gardens and the vines over the pergolas.

I am doubtful of my ability to clip a ball shape so would be better served by a naturally rounded shape. If plants need shaping I will probably make up some form of open wire cages to guide my enthusiastic secateurs.

I would like to vary the sizes, from something small, say a compact 10cm, next to 30cm then up to around 60cm.

Which plants could suit such a purpose ?

Is there anything needed to be done when planting out – eg dig out some of the road base and replace with river sand.

Any thoughts or ideas most welcome. Thank you. Susan, Norman St, Coorparoo

PS The passionfruit vine has been removed from the front pergola and a *Tetrastigma nitens* is about to be planted in its place. The cages on the front fence each have an *Aphanopetalum resinosum*. So far no growth from either vine, but they are not dead (well I don't think they are).

Hi Susan

If there's a doubt about the suitability of the path for growing in, are you adverse to using large pots with interestingly shaped wire cage rising above and/or grafted grevillea with weeping grevillea forming an interesting cascade.

That's my thought or two for the moment

Cheers, Jane

G'day Susan,

*Babingtonia virgata minima* could do the trick for you? It could be a little large for your purposes but would be a great 'living boulder'. (photo below, all by Lawrie Smith)



*Cyperus gracilis* seems to be a hardy grass with a low rounded format. It's done well here so far anyway. Brenda (photo below)





If only we lived in temperate alpine regions *Scleranthus biflorus* would be ideal!  
(photo above) photos by Lawrie Smith



Also *Pimelea linifolia* could be a good local species to prune test the 'growing rock' idea.  
Any of our small, wiry, dense branching species could be candidates to test!  
(photo above)

Your request raises an excellent subject for GDSGQ – the formative pruning of local species to create specific characters and forms to suit small gardens (or even larger gardens). For far too long the public have had this ingrained idea that ‘you don’t prune native plants’ just leave them as nature intended. What they forget is that ‘nature’ is the original / ultimate pruner using bushfire, kangaroo, cockatoo, beetles, grubs, etc to regularly ‘form’ the Aussie plants. Just recall the Wallum several months after a bushfire .... It becomes a verdant garden of small dense, colourful plants. In our gardens many species will grow unchecked to become long and lanky!

So let’s add this subject to our continuing design palette! Thanks Susan!! Lawrie Smith

## **Design with Nature Garden Design Workshop**

It is intended that the workshop at our September 8 meeting will be a ‘hands on process’ where you apply selected planning and design techniques to section of your own garden, guided by the discussions and critique from the GDSGQ members.

Please select a manageable section of your garden that needs particular attention, rather than the whole area. Together we will discuss and critique each other’s preliminary garden design concept and develop a distinctive solution that might just be what you have been trying to imagine!

To assist you to achieve maximum value from the workshop the following information has been prepared. We encourage you to complete as much as possible before the day and bring it with you.

1. Check list for your personal site analysis [attached]:

*This will help you to assess and describe the physical features and influences of your garden.*

2. Things for you to bring to the workshop

a. Layout ‘mud map’ of your garden – scale 1:100 preferably

*Be sure to show North; site boundaries; indicative slopes and levels; underground and overhead services; house location as well as the neighbours; existing garden structures; existing pathways; existing trees; existing gardens; soil types and rock outcrops; other special physical attributes;*

b. Photos of your garden area you want to plan from several angles;

*It is helpful to bring views from the following locations: from the front gate; from the front door/veranda; from the window of the major rooms; views to positive elements (eg mountains or river); views to negative elements (eg neighbours hoist); other general views or glimpses from specific locations;*

c. List ten of your favourite plants you might want to include

d. Photos, sketches of garden design elements (seats, artworks etc) you would like to use

3. Check list for garden planning & design issues and plant selection [attached]

We should have fun as we help to plan one another’s garden at the workshop.

Cheers

Lawrie Smith AM

## **GDSGQ Residential Garden Design – Check List**

These are a selection of the more important issues that need to be considered in preparing a Garden Design. They apply variously to your specific site conditions, the identified functional relationships, your family requirements and aesthetic aspirations.

### **GET TO KNOW THE SITE & SURROUNDS**

- Size and shape of the land
  - North point
  - locate boundaries, easements
  - logical vehicle access – safety, convenience
  - logical pedestrian access – first impressions important
  - surrounding influences – houses, trees, fences, etc
- Services
  - underground – sewerage, water, power, phone, cable
  - overhead – power, cable
  - rubbish bins / recycling – convent, screened
- Landform and Geology
  - Contours, slopes,
  - rocks and soil – sampling for quality
  - cut and fill – don't bury the top soil
  - retaining walls, erosion control - expensive
- Sunshine and Shadow
  - orientation of house – aspect fundamental
  - summer sun & winter shade – energy efficient
  - effect of house / trees next door – shade, litter, screening
  - effect on flowering and foliage – plant selection
- Climate and Microclimate
  - winds & breezes - direction / effect
  - rain & storms - direction / effect
  - water wise design - plant selection
  - stormwater surface flows – avoid erosion
  - subsurface drainage – avoid wet soils
- Existing Vegetation
  - trees – health, significance, species
  - consider problems of future removal of large trees
  - shading effects of large trees
  - understory plants - quality
- Views & Vistas
  - distant views – positive & negative
  - close views / privacy
  - views within the garden
  - focal points to entice into gardens

### **IDENTIFY YOUR FAMILY REQUIREMENTS**

- Budget limitations – financial, time and health
- Family in transition – first home to empty nesters
- Access for vehicles – driveway, parking, washing & maintenance
- Access for people - first impressions & welcome - important
- Outdoor Living - Sunny / shady special places / fern houses & garden structures
- Children's Play – transition from babies to grand kids
- Working in the Garden - drying clothes, kitchen garden, propagation & potting
- Structures in the Garden – materials, paving surfaces, function, safety,

## **PLANTING DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

- Organisation of space
  - movement between spaces – inviting glimpses
  - contained spaces - courtyards
  - creating an illusion of space – borrowed space
- Playing with light
  - dynamic sunshine – daily and seasonal
  - shadow effects – summer and winter
  - light level and plant growth
  - night in the garden – white and perfume
- Landform
  - soil conditions & type
  - shaping the garden – cut and fill
  - drainage – surface and subsurface
  - soil strata – topsoil on top
- Water needs
  - wise use of water - conservation
  - plant moisture needs – wetland to dryland
  - drainage and runoff – concentration of flows
  - soil water penetration - absorption
  - mulching – preserve soil moisture, inhibit erosion
- Vegetation issues
  - unique Australian plants – Aussie character
  - botanical groups – visual associations
  - cultivars – enhanced form and colour
  - understanding horticulture – pH, fertilizer, etc
  - pests and disease - control
  - climate – dynamic, flood, drought, fire
- Choosing Plants
  - Ever-changing, enjoyment – dynamic character
  - environmental weeds - responsibility
  - trees in the landscape - shade, screen, specimen, avenue, colour,
  - shrubs
  - cover
  - grasses
- Plant form and shape
  - vegetation shapes and form – variety, harmony
  - stimulating the senses – vision, touch, sound, taste, aroma
  - texture and colour
  - effect of light
  - foliage colour
  - flower colour
  - foliage shapes
  - sizes – canopy, shrub spread,
- Planting arrangement
  - reproduce the natural system – inspiration, interpretation
  - groups and associations
  - mix and match – with care
  - containing the garden – screens and walls
  - protection – trees, shrubs, climbers,
  - hedges and windbreaks
  - erosion control
  - lawn options

- Interpreting the Australian Environment
  - local character - inspiration
  - theme – rainforest, wetland, wallum, open forest etc
  - style – symmetrical, asymmetrical, curvilinear
  - formal & informal – abstract

*Some of the many issues that define and inform garden design.*

### **Climate**

- Sun – design to take advantage of sun movement; tree location influence
- Shade – protection for delicate plants; broad leaves
- Rain / dry – landform to control surface flow; water harvest
- Wind / breeze – hedges, screens & windbreaks; air movement sound
- Heat / cold – protection from cold wind; shade from hot sun

### **Site**

- Town – small blocks, small intimate scale
- Country – large, expansive sites
- *Know your site [complete the checklist]*

### **Design Issues**

- First impressions most important – arrival; welcome; inviting
- Garden character opportunities – oasis, traditional, contemporary, natural, quirky, heritage, simple, complex,
- House style – Queenslander, Federation, Contemporary, Minimalist, etc
- Orientation / aspect – north sun, views in to garden and out of garden
- Microclimate – shade, protection, garden ‘rooms’, winds, breezes, damaging storms, flooding, rain, drainage, heat sink
- Garden functions – aesthetic, impress, food, work, family, play, in transition
- Consider design response to sustainability issues & energy technology
- Materials
  - Soil - type, texture, quality, additives, fertilizer
  - Rocks & gravel – colour, texture, form, weight, temperature
  - Timber – new, recycled, ex-site
  - Mulch – organic, inorganic
  - Metal – new, recycled
  - Concrete – colour, texture, form
- Plants – form and function
  - Native – endemic, regional
  - Exotic – from similar climate zone
  - Food – vegetables, fruits
  - Shade – trees, vines
  - Cover – bedding, erosion control
  - Vine – shade, flowers, perfume, fruit
  - Unique – sculptural, architectural
  - Sensory – colour, perfume, taste, texture

- Water in the garden landscape
  - Quality – pH, salts
  - Quantity – availability, cost
  - Irrigation – methods, flooding, drippers, sprays, contours, keyline
  - Tanks
  - Dams, creeks, rivers - quantity
  - Underground - quality
  - Sound through water features
  - Reflection, visual

## **SPECIES SELECTION PARAMETERS**

*Once you have finished planning the garden layout and decided on the location and function of the plants – then you can start the process of choosing the species.*

### **Choosing a plant**

Apply the following check list to every plant you choose. It is helpful to have all of this information at your fingertips when at the nursery or garden centre so that you can obtain accurate advice from the experts!

It is surprising once you understand the conditions, in which the plant will have to grow, as well as the function you want it to perform, and then the selection of one plant from hundreds becomes so much simpler – believe it or not!

- Soil type, quality, depth, profile
- Water availability, quality, specific plant needs, water wise
- Function tree, shrub, cover, screen, focus, formal, avenue tree, shade tree, specimen tree
- Size ultimate - height x spread, growth rate
- Form upright, spreading, cascade, weeping, irregular, dense, open
- Origin native, exotic, cultivar, hybrid,
- Evergreen, deciduous, seasonal
- Foliage colour, texture, leaf drop
- Flower colour, texture, petal drop
- Fruit edible, seed production, poison, messy
- Roots deep, surface, invasive, fibrous, buttress
- Health pest & disease – susceptibility or resistance
- Availability
- Wildlife friendly
- Weed potential
- Ease of establishment

Most of all listen to the plants to help you select the right species;

They can tell you about themselves . . . large leaves for shade; small leaves for sun; silver leaves are salt resistant; and much more

Remember it is always best to design with nature!

## GDSGQ Meeting Notes

Date: July 16, 2017 @ 9.30 – 4.00

Venues: Perry Langdon - 227 McLean Road South, CAMP MOUNTAIN

Steve & Lorraine Hibbert - 214 Foggs, Road, MT SAMSON QLD 4520

### AGENDA ITEMS

1. **Attending:** Leanne Dunn, Steven & Lorraine Hibbert, Brenda Meehan, Jane Fountain, Dan & Wendy Johnston, Carole & Richard Green, Bob & Beris Bannon, Kerrie Lonn, Susan Rouse, Margaret & Janet Mangan, Lynn Vlismas, Everard Klouts, Jan Sked, Louise Brennan, Lyn McKenzie, George Smith, Lawrie & Carmel Smith

**Apologies:** Ruth Crosson, Mark Schuman, Colleen Keena, Colin Philips, Joan & Joe Abercrombie,

2. GDSGQ Membership

Currently we have 27 memberships for 39 people.

3. The GDSG *Newsletter*

Don't forget to check out the GDSG website [http:// anpsa.org.au/design](http://anpsa.org.au/design) all back copies of the *Newsletter* are there and you can find a wealth of garden design information easily sourced through the index;

4. *Newsletter* contributions ex GDSGQ

Any members garden descriptions can be sent straight to Ros Walcott to ensure that they are added to the eNewsletter – the email address is right on the front of the NL [rwalcott@netspeed.com.au](mailto:rwalcott@netspeed.com.au); alternatively send them to me for forwarding to Ros.

5. Today's Subject / Presentation

#### **Sense of Place**

*Let's explore what we understand by this term . . . .*

Does your garden belong where it is?

Does it have a special character?

Does it relate to the architecture of your house?

Does it have a special message to engage with your visitors?

By way of introduction to the subject, Lawrie had prepared nine display boards with photographs of a range of distinctive 'places' around Australia and the World. These were shown individually to the group who were asked to nominate the main attributes that defined 'sense of place' for each location. This engendered some discussion about how this relates to our own gardens and Lynn showed drawings and photographs of her home and garden that has been designed to fit in to the traditional Queensland suburban streetscape.

#### **Growing Rocks**

Susan had previously circulated an email to members asking for suggestions for appropriate plants to grow as 'living rocks' in crushed granite paths and around the clothes line. A number of suggestions were made but we all came to the conclusion that it would be easier to do this in temperate climates where there seems to be an abundance of small, slow growing, dense and GDSGQ colourful plants. Unlike the subtropics where plants are tall, robust and speedy – hence the verdant, lush and dynamic even exuberant gardens we create here.

Susan's request raised an excellent subject for GDSGQ – the formative pruning of local species to create specific characters and forms to suit small gardens (or even larger gardens). For far too long the public have had this ingrained idea that 'you don't prune native plants' just leave them as nature intended. What they forget is that 'nature' is the original / ultimate pruner using bushfire, kangaroo, cockatoo, beetles, grubs, etc to regularly 'form' the Aussie plants. Just recall the Wallum several months after a bushfire . . . . It becomes a verdant garden of small dense, colourful plants. In our gardens many species will grow unchecked to become long and lanky! So let's add this subject to our continuing design palette! Thanks Susan!!!

6. Today's Gardens

## FIRST GARDEN

### Perry Langdon - 227 McLean Road South, CAMP MOUNTAIN

We certainly rambled widely around Perry's steep 10 acre hillside garden, fuelled by the BYO morning tea. It was a real trail of discovery as we progressed up, down and across the slopes finding a wide range of local species scattered among the natural open Eucalyptus forest cover. Perry and his late wife have been establishing the garden over a number of years and it seems that there is an unexpected botanic surprise every few metres. We were all amazed to see how well the plants were establishing, given the steep terrain and the rocky landscape. This extensive bushland environment can readily be described as a 'walkabout' garden that is now reverting to something like its original character before the banana farming activities changed the natural landscape. This is what Perry hoped to achieve and he obviously has green fingers!!



The group examining the Langdon garden. Photo by Lawrie Smith

## SECOND GARDEN

### Steve & Lorraine Hibbert - 214 Foggs, Road, MT SAMSON QLD 4520

Nestled on the flat valley floor below towering Mount Samson, Steve and Lorraine's extensive acreage property is basically a botanic garden. Developed over the past sixteen years, it is a labour of love for native plants which are responding by maturing into a distinctive series of interlinked diverse garden 'rooms'. The severe westerly winds which regularly howl down the mountain slopes in winter have dictated the location of extensive plant massing of tall shrubs and trees to protect grassy glades linked by meandering shaded pathways through the vegetation. Similarly the pattern of wet season moist to wet soils in areas of the site have further defined the plant collection relationships. Whether you are walking beneath the developing rainforest canopy or skirting around the gardens on the lush lawns or enjoying the massed floral displays of *Grevillea* and other species in the open sunny sections, you are visually enticed by glimpses of their Queensland house or beyond to the forested slopes of nearby Mount Samson. Steve and Lorraine have certainly created a garden with a strong 'sense of place' that sits beautifully and appropriately in this dramatic section of the upper Samford Valley.

Planting has responded well to the full sun location where, apart from one huge *Ficus macrophylla*, there was no overhead canopy for shade (this is now developing). Unfortunately this majestic Fig has suddenly died, probably after 200 years, maybe as a result of fungal attack by *Phytophthora*?? It still stands there with its dead and broken trunks and branches decaying and falling around the huge buttress roots as a dramatic memorial to what it once was.



Photos of the Hibbert garden including the dying fig tree below right. Photos by Lawrie Smith except the dying fig tree which is by Bob Bannon



## 7. GDSGQ Meeting Calendar

**September 8** Jane Fountain, 5 Kirkdale Road, CHAPEL HILL

*Subject: Design part of your own garden - workshop*

**December 2** Join in with the NPQ Christmas Gathering in the new Queensland R&T Garden at Brisbane Botanic Gardens Mt Coot-tha.

### 2018 Provisional Meetings:

We decided today on two venues for next year and over the coming months the blanks will be filled – please let me know if your garden could be visited in one of the months below.

To try to spread our visits over all sections of the city I have suggested the venue for each meeting in a particular section of SEQ.

- February (south),
- April - Lawrie & Carmel Smith – 38 Sandpiper Av NORTH LAKES
- June (west),
- August - Denis Cox & Jan Glazebrook - 87-95 Daintree Drive, LOGAN VILLAGE
- October (east),
- December (city)

Other possible future garden venues for meetings in 2018 – in no specific order.

GDSGQ members gardens will also be included as offered.

- Joan & Joe Abercrombie – Bellthorpe
- Peter Bevan Rail Trail - 10 Patrick Street, Lowood, Q 4311
- Standing Garden Mount Clunie Road, Woodenbong (near Killarney)
- Gold Coast Gardens & Botanic Gardens
- Gympie Gardens (*We may reorganise for 2018*)

## 8. September Meeting Subject – Your Garden Design Workshop

After we have inspected Jane’s garden at Chapel Hill, let’s apply some of the findings and observations from our recent meetings and discussions into design for a section of your own garden. Attached to this report are three documents – Information about the ‘Garden Design Workshop’, ‘Garden Design Check List’ and ‘Garden Planning & Design Issues’. These will give you the background information to use between now and September 8 as you prepare for the workshop. Please select a manageable section of your garden that needs particular attention, rather than the whole area. Together we will discuss and critique each other’s garden design concept and come up with a distinctive solution that might just be what you have been trying to imagine!

See you all next time!

Cheers

Lawrie

38 Sandpiper Avenue

NORTH LAKES Q 4509

0411 228 900 lawries@live.com



*Grevillea manglesii* subsp. *ornithopoda* (left)



*Correa* 'Marian's Marvel' (right)

Believe it or not you can use Microsoft Word to make simple to scale drawings and planting plans of your garden – provided it is not too complex!

## PRINTER & PAPER SIZE:

**Printer Paper:** Most of us will have basic computer skills and basic computers and printers. The printer will most likely take A4 maximum paper size; some newer printers will take A3 paper. It is preferable to use A3 size drawings for ease of legibility. There is a way around this – see below.

For a small to average residential block you will most likely need two A3 drawings to cover the whole site – front yard and back yard.

For large rural sites you will need many A3 drawings to cover all the land but most likely you will concentrate on one or more specific areas. For instance for our 6,000 sq metre (1.5 acre) property ‘Grey Gums’ at Warner twelve A3 pages were necessary.

>>>>GG Key Plan

These were each drawn on the computer screen on an A3 page size. This enables you to print the drawing out on A3 size paper as a .doc or .docx file, or better still save the document as a PDF file then you can print out on either A3 or A4 paper.

*I recommend that you do all of your screen drawing on A3 screen paper size. Also it is a good idea to save all drawing files as both .doc & PDF.*

## PAPER SIZE & GARDEN AREA

**Area Covered:** A garden area drawn to cover most of the A3 size paper will represent an area approx. 40 metres x 30 metres. However I generally limit the main area of the drawing to 30 metres x 20 metres as this allows for a surrounding margin about 5metres on all four sides – I find this useful for a number of reasons as we will see later on in this text.

**File Name:** Now you are ready to create the Word document. Open a new file as usual; save it at an appropriate place in a folder called (say) ‘Garden Drawings’ and give each drawing file a name/number that allows you to refer to it easily and know what it might contain and also allows for logical adding to the sequence of drawings. For instance I use the following drawing reference system:

Key Plan	KP 001 ....
Base Plan	BP 001 ....
Sketch Plan	SK 001 ....
Construction Plan	CD 001 ....
Detail Plans	DP 001 ...
Planting Plan	PP 001 ...

**Base Plan:** First of all we are going to prepare a Base Plan – this drawing allows you to draw all of the basic and fixed items that comprise your garden – property boundary; house perimeter; underground and overhead services; existing trees and other vegetation to remain; physical features like rock outcrops or retaining walls etc; in fact anything that you observe in this section of your garden that will need to be considered as an element of your garden design. This base plan will be the basis of many of the other drawings you may wish to do as an overlay. It will save time redrawing the basics.

## DRAWING GARDEN PLANS WITH WORD!

So name and save your first drawing something like 'Grey Gums BP 001'

### **Now create an A3 page and in landscape format.**

On the Index line at the top of the screen select PAGE LAYOUT and scroll firstly to 'Margins' select 'Narrow'; then scroll to 'Orientation' and select 'Landscape'; then scroll to 'Size' and select A3 if you can. If your printer does not print A3 size paper you will have to pretend you are going to print the document and press/select 'control P' then scroll down to 'Printer' and in the box select 'Microsoft Print to PDF' or some other similar type. Then return to the document. This A3 page will be larger than your screen so on the screen top index line select VIEW and scroll across to about the centre top and select 'One Page'. This will give you a scaled down A3 size Word drawing page in the centre of the screen.

### **SCALE & GRID**

**Importance of Scale:** The drawings you prepare should ideally be closely to scale to ensure that the size and proportions of the design are easily understood; if they are you will be able to represent trees and shrubs at a diameter either at maturity or when semi grown – this is important as it will allow you to place specimens appropriately (on the screen) and determine how many plants you need etc. Knowing the scale will also allow you to exactly calculate the areas of soil or lawn or paving or mulch etc you need, and then to convert the area to volume by multiplying the depth of the product. So you will be able to calculate just how much soil you will need to order for those new garden beds.

**Scale:** A digital A3 drawing with six grid squares covering an area of 30m x 20m is at a scale of 1:100 @ A3 size. This is convenient if you have a suitable scale rule to measure printed plans. You can make an on screen digital scale to help you plot the landscape features on screen.

**Drawing a Grid:** The first thing to do on your Word page BP001 is to draw a grid – I find that a 10 metre grid is ideal. On the real site you can replicate this grid by driving in sturdy timber stakes about 1m high above the ground at each point of intersection.

>>>> grid drawing

To draw the grid – click on 'INSERT' and scroll across to 'Shapes' and click; this will give you a wide range of lines and shapes to use to draw with. On the top line select the rectangle and the cursor will become a crosshairs drag this across the page to draw a box - square or rectangle of any size. This is going to become your basic grid square. Depending on your version of Word the square may be formed by a black line or could be filled in blue.



Now click on or select the 'square' and it will then display small corner and intermediate squares around the perimeter. Now keeping it selected scan across the index at the top of the screen to FORMAT and click on 'Wrap Text' and scroll down to 'Behind Text' – this will have no visible effect but is important as the image will always be behind anything else you add on top. Now select the square and go back to FORMAT and scroll to the far right side to two rectangles with dimensions – the top one is for the vertical height cm the other for the horizontal width cm; select the top square and type in 10; do the same with the bottom; now your square will enlarge to a square 10cm x 10cm. On your drawing this will equate to a square 10m x 10m in the real garden. Now if your square is blue or another colour select it go back to FORMAT and in the screen top index bar scroll

## DRAWING GARDEN PLANS WITH WORD!

across to about the centre and on the top line click on 'Shape Fill' and scroll down to 'No Fill'; do the same again and scroll down to 'Shape Outline' and select 'black'; the shape will become just a black line forming the square.

Now place the 10 x 10 square on the left hand corner approx. 5cm from both side and bottom of the page. This will allow us to draw a grid of lines across and up the page with all being equidistant.

Now return to the screen top index line to INSERT and scroll across to 'Shapes' scroll down to and select the single diagonal line in the top row; go back to the drawing and swipe the curser across the page, it does not matter location, length or angel. Depending on your version of Word this will leave a black or blue line. Now we need to make the line suitable for the grid.

Select the line – then right click the mouse to bring up the 'Format Shape' column on the extreme right side of the screen. Scroll down to select, under Line – 'Solid line'; Colour – red; Width 1.25pt.

Select the line – then select FORMAT from the screen top index and on the extreme top right of the screen in the 'Size' boxes insert 0 in the top box and 35mm in the bottom. The line will be exactly horizontal and can be selected then slid down the page to overlap the bottom line of the square and extend equally across the page.

Select the line again and right click and copy the line; then paste it on the drawing and move it up to the top line of the black square. Now select and move the black square above the middle line and repeat the line copy, paste and move to the top of the square.

Now repeat the exercise by adding vertical lines each side of the black square across the page. To make the red line vertical select it and select FORMAT then in the 'Size' boxes make the top one 25cm and the bottom 0cm. Repeat as necessary.

**Grouping the Grid Lines:** Once the grid has been finished – delete the black square. Then select HOME from the screen top index and in 'Editing' on the extreme right hand top corner under 'Select' click on 'Select Objects' – this will turn the curser into a screen arrow. Now place the arrow at the top left hand corned and sweep down to the bottom right hand corner – this will select all of the grid lines. Now still under 'Select' choose 'Selection Pane' this will bring up a column on the right with all of the grid lines shown as 'Straight Connectors' select them all by using the 'Control' key (bottom left corner of keyboard). When all selected right click the mouse and scroll to 'Group' and slide to select 'Group'; this will keep all the grid lines exactly aligned and spaced.

**Reuse the Grid:** *I know creating this grid page seems a time consuming and difficult task but it is extremely useful and important; it will save you much time and effort as you continue drawing and designing your garden. Importantly once you have made the first grid page Base Plan you can copy and rename it to use as the base for another garden area. So you really only need to do it once!*

### Relating the grid to the Property or House and Garden

**On the Garden Drawing:** If you are doing a rectangular residential garden align the grid to the front and side fence in one of the drawing corners, this should capture most of not all of the front garden. Otherwise align the grid to a corner of the house and set out from there. Remember the grid on the drawing is equivalent to a grid 10m x 10m in the real garden. Now we are ready to start adding other elements to the drawing. The grid will be a great help to locate these elements exactly or roughly.

## DRAWING GARDEN PLANS WITH WORD!

If you want to be more precise divide the grid on the drawing into 2 metre squares as this will make plotting individual items easier and more accurate. Format these secondary grid lines to width 0.25pt to distinguish them from the wider main grid at 1.25pt.

**On the real Garden:** First though you need to peg out the grid on your real garden site using solid timber stakes finishing about 1 metre above ground level. Use these to help you measure and locate the items for transfer to the digital drawing.

**Drawing Sequence:** It is best to think of the screen drawing in terms of an actual site, starting with a clean clear page that is equivalent to a vacant land surface. Obviously in established garden renovation you actually start with lots of garden elements – but more on that later.

This could be the sequence of adding the various garden elements to your digital Base Plan drawing. Think of it as starting at ground level to progressively add:

1. Property boundaries – a red dot/dash line
2. North point (on all drawings) – this is very important
3. House or other major structures
4. Underground and/or overhead services – sewerage, water, power, communications etc
5. Geological features to remain – rock outcrops etc
6. Existing trees or major vegetation to remain
7. Anything else that will impact on garden design and establishment

*Now 'save' the Base Plan Drawing as .doc ad PDF.*

**Concept & Sketch Process:** Then using the Base Plan BP001 'save as' the first Sketch Plan SK001 – this is where you start to plan the garden and then define the detail design process. Before you start to add anything to the drawing, print out the SK001 drawing at A3 size and use this as a base plan to work over with pencil and tracing paper and develop the concepts for the garden. It is important that you consider the various components of your garden design and where they will be placed and how much space they require by trial and error on paper and then when satisfied start to add the final result to the digital Sketch Plan.

**Test the Concept:** Importantly it is a good idea to test the design concepts in the real garden by for instance using hoses to show the line of proposed gardens or pathways etc. Always walk around the concept on the ground and visualise the various views and relationships it offers, and particularly decide if your concepts really work or need modification. Now start to add your concepts to the digital garden drawing.

This could be the sequence of adding the various garden elements to your digital Sketch Plan drawing, still working from the ground level up - add:

1. Any change of level or retaining walls etc
2. Paved areas or garden paths
3. Structures – pergola, screens etc
4. Garden areas
5. Special surface treatment – gravels, mulches, etc
6. Major trees and shrubs – broad massing, species later
7. Smaller vegetation – broad massing, species later

>>>> layout & planting drawing

## DRAWING GARDEN PLANS WITH WORD!

You might follow this by developing a detail Construction Plan for the built items; certainly you will develop a detail Planting Plan complete with species. All of these follow on sequentially from the Base Plan to the Sketch Plan.

### Some of the basic drawing 'tools' to use.

Select INSERT from the screen top Index line; click on 'Shapes' and scroll down to the shape you need; click on the shape and slide to near the location on the drawing and then left click and drag the shape to the approx. size needed.

Then modify the shape in terms of size, colour, texture etc by right clicking on the shape and selecting 'Format Shape' from the last line of the index; use 'Fill' and / or 'Line' to modify the shape.

Modify the size by using FORMAT and entering the required dimensions in the boxes on the far right top corner of the screen; alternatively right click and use the little square boxes around the perimeter to drag the shape to the size you need.

These are just a few of the standard shapes you can use and or modify. You can make an almost limitless range with some ingenuity! But don't go overboard – keep your drawings very simple and uncluttered to ensure legibility.

1. Making a scale rule on your screen



2. Draw the outline of a house or other structure



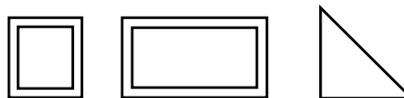
3. Draw an irregular garden bed or pool



4. Draw a multi sided form



5. Draw a container or pond



6. Plant forms



7. Textures







**Canberra Garden Visit, 10 Donoghoe Place, Bungendore May 2017**  
**Bruce and Lyn Mitchell, Canberra**

*About 25 members of Daytime Activities Group and Garden Design Study Group, ANPS Canberra, visited the Mitchells in Bungendore on 16 May. We thank them for their kind hospitality and for an interesting look at a new garden with some really attractive rocks in their design. Below is their 'garden story'.*

We purchased this property approximately 7 months ago in October, 2016. There were very few plants in existence on the block, but there were many weeds and lots of couch grass and what pathways were there, were unsuitable for safe use by the elderly new owners. The area of the garden is 736 square metres. The altitude is **695 metres**, average rainfall is **700mm** and the average mid-winter temperature is **5°C**.

Our priorities were to develop a **totally** Australian native plant garden and to create an interesting topography and have pathways laid which would entice people to wander between plants with ease and safety. Australian plants include:- Acacias, Banksias, Callistemons, Correas, Eremophilas, Eucalypts, Grevilleas, Melaleucas & Westringias.





Our plan would be to incorporate natural Australian features such as bush rocks and an undulating landscape where previously neither of these things existed. By contracting a Bobcat and excavator operator we were able to create a small hill in the front garden by importing soil, bush rocks and mulch. All plants chosen were exclusively Australian native plants and would NOT include exotics. The few exotic plants which were in existence were removed. (The only exception is a Chinese Elm which is out front on Council land at the roadside which forms part of the local streetscape.)

When we bought this property, it had Dianellas and Lomandras growing beside the pathway leading up to the front door. These were retained.

The soil was tested for pH and found to be in the vicinity of **6.5 pH**. There was much clay in the soil hence sandy loam was brought in. One of the biggest difficulties in developing this garden has been the eradication of the couch grass.



During the short time while developing this garden we have observed a great increase in bird numbers and varieties visiting, including:- Magpies, Wattlebirds, Butcherbirds, Crimson Rosellas, Willy Wagtails and Plovers, and recently Blue Wrens. We have seen most of these birds drinking from the bird bath which we installed in the back garden.

The whole garden has been mulched (with more than 20 cubic meters) and we have noticed that the Magpies seem to spend a lot of time digging in the fresh mulch looking for grubs.

If more people were to develop their gardens along these lines a greater appreciation of our wonderful Australian bird life and flora could result. We would like to think that our garden could show how a suburban garden can be developed without putting in lawns, Roses, Azaleas and Camellias.

Possible future developments in the garden could include installation of a frog pond and planting more of those plants which survive this year's winter temperatures.

**In Conclusion:**

We thank you for coming to visit our garden and we welcome answering your questions and hearing your suggestions on how to make this a better native plant garden.

**Acknowledgements:**

Thanks go to **Bill Willis** who took the time to come to our property in October 2016, and who gave us advice and encouragement. Thanks also to **Tony Watt** the Bobcat and excavator owner/operator from Tarago who did most of the heavy lifting such as supplying and positioning the wonderful bush rocks. He was also instrumental in building or fixing many items around the garden and house.



## Treasurer's report:

Cheque account:	\$ 7,326.96
<u>Term Deposit:</u>	<u>\$ 26,055.20</u>
TOTAL:	\$ 33,382.16

We print 45 copies of each issue which costs \$275.00 and the mailing of 40 copies costs another \$ 80.00 with one overseas posting. Thus, we spend \$1,420 per year or about \$35.00 per year per newsletter that is mailed out. Of these, 6 are complementary copies to libraries and botanic gardens.

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