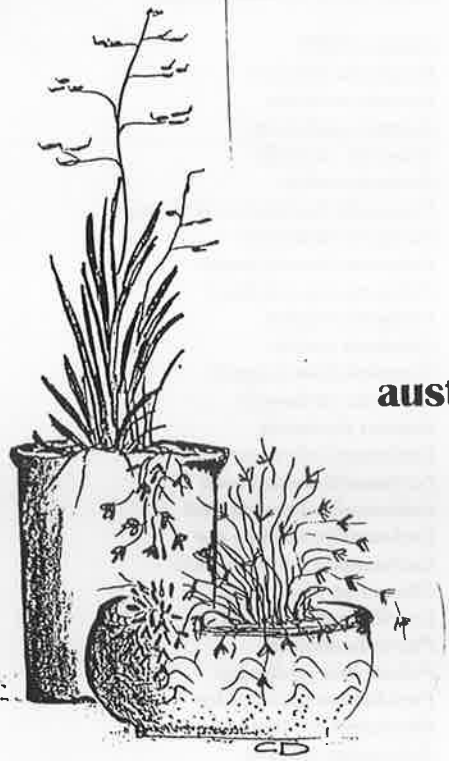


Issue 13, December 1994

**asgap**

**australian plants for containers  
study group**



**Leader:- Mrs Cherree Densley  
Princes Highway  
Killarney Vic 3282  
055 687226**

Welcome to the "newly re-activated" Australian Plants for Containers Study Group. Issue 1 dates back to Sept 1984 - over 10 years ago with Margaret Barbour of Wagga Wagga as Leader who issued 10 Newsletters up to August 1988. May 1991 saw Norma Gilli-Darwon of Wauchope NSW reactivate the Group and produced 2 Newsletters -one in May 1991 and one in September 1991 and that was it. The Group has been without a Leader until now. Unfortunately, there wasn't a membership list issued, so I cannot get in touch with those who worked to gather information about growing Australian plants in containers.

So now for Issue 13, and a small amount of information about myself. I am Secretary of our local Warrnambool and District SGAP and Immediate Past-President of SGAPVic Inc. I am a full time Secondary School Teacher in the area of Human Development and Foods, occasionally teaching Art, Graphics and Ceramics. Married to Ian who is a bus driver and mechanic, I have 4 children - only one, Damien is still at home. He is 19 and an Apprentice Fitter and Turner just 10 kms down the road at the Nestles. My eldest daughter, Stacey and her husband have presented me with my

first grandson, Aiden who is at the crawling stage. My eldest son, Stuart is an Industrial Electrician running his own business in Melbourne and Kellie, my second daughter is a Computer teacher at Warrnambool TAFE and busily planting her own garden with Australian plants.(The garden has been designed by Diana Snape. Leader of the Australian Garden Design Study Group). Are you interested in all of this? I promise to keep personal details to a minimum, but I do like to know a bit of personal stuff about our members, as I have found that Australian plant people are a vital, interesting lot and as nutty as I am about growing our unique and stunning native flora - either in or out of pots!

This issue will include a membership list, a list of books you should have on our subject, an address given by member Kevin Handreck, CSIRO a letter from member Irene Story and an article from Norm McCarthy. Comment is welcome about all of the material in this issue and I welcome your contributions, however small or large. We'll learn together. Oh yes, I grow far too many plants in containers, but am ready to try even more.

Kind regards, Cherree Densley.

Some interesting plant combinations I am trying.

1. *Grevillea aquifolium prostrate*  
*Chloranthus parviflora*  
*Lechenaultia formosa* Eldorado  
(planted in July 1994 and all flowering in December 1994  
Pot size 40 cm x 15 cm)

2. *Olearia panosa*  
*Correa reflex* Mt Richmond  
*Brachyscome multifida*  
*Helichrysum appiculatum*  
(Planted in May 1994, all flowered and are growing very well. Pot size 24cm x 23 cm)

## Letter from Irene Story of Toowoomba.

My husband John and myself, live on four acres on the southern escarpment of the Toowoomba range. We have only been here for eighteen months. The area is a new subdivision and we have 1/2 acre around the house, the rest being eucalypt forest over the edge of the range.

Over eighty species of local indigenous plants have been identified despite the drought. A natural rockery divides the house from the forest. There is plenty of birdlife (5 species of parrot, wonga pidgeon, resident pair of magpie, butcherbird and kookaburra), and other wildlife (lizards, possums, wallaby, echidna and goanna),

John's interest is in the local regeneration of the forest, which was covered with wall to wall lantana and privet and every other weed known to man. He also grows the small indigenous plants such as viola, isotoma and *Ranunculus lappacens*, to name a few.

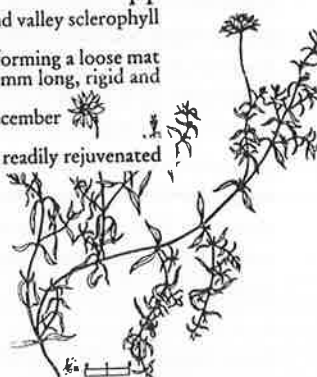
Approximately 2000 species have been planted so far. We plant everything as long as it is native, no matter where it comes from. We are not into rainforest, however we plant them if we happen to get plants.

My main interest is in the grevillea species. Over 170 species have been planted. All are grafted. Our planting situation has got to the stage where we only plant rare or unusual plants now. A sand bed has been established for plants that need excellent drainage. (ptylotis, banksia, boronia, Sturt Desert Pea, etc.)

### Stellaria pungens

Size:	10-30 cm x 0.5 m	FP
Habitat:	Riparian scrub, box and red gum woodland, damp and valley sclerophyll forests, primary dune scrub	
Form:	Perennial, suckering herb with hairy, tangled stems forming a loose mat	
Foliage:	Bright green, sessile, narrow-lanceolate leaves to 15 mm long, rigid and prickly and often in clusters	
Flowers:	Single white flowers to 20 mm wide; October to December	
Requirements:	Well drained moist soil	
Comments:	May dry out and look untidy in hot weather, but is readily rejuvenated by heavy pruning and watering.	

Prickly Starwort



*Stellaria pungens*

I grow plant in terracotta pots for display or fussy plants I have lost a number of times in the garden. I would dearly love to be able to grow *Acacia denticulosa* and *Telopea Wirrambirra* White. I have lost the acacia three times in the ground. They grow to about 1.5 metres, then die. The *telopea* I have lost once in the ground.

All large pots have two inches of pebbles in the bottom, then soil and plant, and a layer of the same pebbles for mulch. Small pots are up off the ground on terracotta feet for drainage. Osmocote (suitable for natives) and depending on the plant, coated iron and lime (pH) are added. Small pots are watered every day during the warmer months, and soaked every 2-3 weeks. Large pots are watered 2-3 times a week, all year round. Extra watering is given in summer if required.

The potting mix is a commercial mix of fine bark, fine wood chip, and a percentage of sandy loam. We use 3 parts of commercial mix to 1 part of sand. It is a very open and well drained mix. We grow by seeds or cuttings plants we cannot buy. Plants are also grown to be given away for raffles or to members or interested people.

John is currently President of Toowoomba SGAP and Friends of Myall Park. I am Seed Bank Curator. We are both members of Brisbane, Victoria and NSW SGAP, as well as the Grevillea Study Group.

## Irene's list of Container Plants

### SMALL POTS

*Beaufortia schaueri*  
*Boronia serrulata*  
*Boronia spathulata*  
*Burtonia australis*  
*Burtonia scabra*  
*Conostylis bracteata x candicans*  
*Damperia hederacea*  
*Damperia linearis purple*  
*Damperia trigona dwarf*  
*Damperia trigona*  
*Goodenia viscida*  
*Gompholobium huegelii*  
*Hibbertia stellaris(2)*  
*Isotoma fluviatilis*  
*Lechenaultia formosa red*  
*Lechenaultia heteromera*  
*Lechenaultia Princess Pink*  
*Lechenaultia tubiflora red*  
*Lechenaultia tubiflora white*  
*Olearia sp. blue*  
*Lobellia membranacea*  
*Pityrodia dilatata*  
*Polystichum proliferum*  
*Pseudanthus pimeleoides*  
*Rhododendron locea*  
*Scleranthus biflorus*  
*Stellaria pungens* (don't know this plant, Irene could you mean *Stellaria*? (enclosed sketch from Flora of Melbourne, SGAP Maroondah, Inc.)  
*Stylidium graminifolium*  
*Tetratheca Bicentennial Belle*  
*Thysanotus tuberosus*  
*Viola betonicifolia*  
*Wahlenbergia sp. (Common blue bell)*  
*Xyris gracillius*

### MEDIUM POTS

*Banksia Birthday Candles*  
*Ziera Pink Crystals*

### LARGE POTS

*Acacia denticulosa*  
*Banksia brownii*  
*Banksia serrata dwarf*  
*Boronia serrulata*  
*Ceratopetalum gummiferum 'White Christmas'*  
*Damperia stricta*  
*Epacris longiflora white*  
*Hypocalymma robustum GRAFTED*  
*Lystopetalum involucralum*  
*Telopea speciosissima*  
*Telopea Wirrambirra White*  
*Thryptomene beackaceae*  
*Macropedia fuliginosa*  
*Hoya australis*

### PLANTS I HAVE LOST IN POTS

*Hybanthus sp*  
*Lechenaultia helmsiae*  
*Lechenaultia superba*  
(Ed: Isn't it encouraging to see such a small list of 'lost plants'? Congratulations on such a fine list of wonderful plants happily growing in Toowoomba. Thank you so much for this information Irene, and I look forward to meeting with you at Ballarat in September 1995 for the ASGAP Conference.)

Instruction/ Help leaflet from Kuranga Native Plant Nursery, Ringwood 3134 on "Container Plants".

#### WHY GROW PLANTS IN CONTAINERS?

Container growing provides you with a portable garden, one which can be changed at whim to take full advantage of flowers and perfume. Container growing also enables the cultivation of otherwise difficult plants because you can provide the plant with a potting mix and conditions to perfectly suit its needs.

#### CONTAINERS

Many types of container can be used, from traditional terracotta or concrete pots to hollow logs, barrels, planter boxes, hanging baskets, or just about anything capable of holding potting mix so long as adequate drainage is provided.

#### KEYS TO SUCCESSFUL CONTAINER GROWING.

##### 1. Choice of Plant

Choose a plant appropriate for the container- that is, one that complements the shape of the container and won't rapidly outgrow the container. Consider whether the container will be in full sun or shade, inside or out, and choose accordingly. Choose plants which are long-flowering or (especially in large containers) plant several complementary varieties to give a longer flowering period.

##### 2. Ensure good drainage

Make sure your container has adequate drainage holes. If necessary, use a masonry bit to drill extra holes in terracotta or concrete pots. As an added precaution, a layer of crock or gravel can be added to the base of the container to further improve drainage. Barrels will need a number of large holes drilled in their base using a 1 inch auger bit.

##### 3. Use a good quality potting mix.

Do not attempt to mix your own potting mix. Unless you are experienced, it is difficult to obtain the right porosity and water-holding ability required for good growth. There is also the risk of introducing diseases.

#### Our recommendations are:

##### A ALL OUTDOOR AUSTRALIAN PLANTS.

Use Debco Green Wizard Potting Mix. This mix is low in fertiliser and suits most Australian plants. You may nevertheless wish to add a small amount of fertiliser either at the time of potting or 3-6 months later.

##### B FERNS, HANGING BASKETS AND INDOOR PLANTS.

Use Debco Professional Indoor Plant and Hanging Basket Mixture

##### C. ORCHIDS

For epiphytic orchids, use Debco Professional Complete Orchid Growing Media- Medium 5-10 mm  
For terrestrial orchids, use Australian Bush orchid Potting Mix

##### 4. FEEDING.

All container plants need regular feeding, the best time being just after flowering. DO NOT feed if the plant is healthy and growing well. Every plant has a different nutrient requirement and it is therefore impossible to recommend a feed which suits all plants. We regularly top-dress our containers with a mixture of slow-releasing fertilisers, namely Gromax Easigreen (to supply nitrogen) and Osmocote-270 day (to supply nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium). We reduce the ration of Osmocote for plants which are sensitive to phosphorus. There is a wide variety of fertilisers available on the market, all of which are useful when applied correctly. Some are slow-releasing; others are applied as a liquid and are fast-acting. Remember that many Australian plants are sensitive to high levels of phosphorus and fertilisers high in phosphorus must be used with extreme caution.

##### 5 WATERING.

The amount of water a plant needs will depend on the type of plant, size of plant, type of container and whether the container is in the sun or shade. Where possible, it is preferable to move your containers out of the full sun during summer so that watering does not become a chore. The best method of determining whether watering is needed, is to press your finger into the potting mix. If the mix feels dry then the plant will need watering.

#### OUR BEST CONTAINER PLANTS,

##### OUTDOOR

*Actinotus helianthi*  
*Baeckea ramosissima* forms  
*Boronia serrulata*  
*Calactasia cyanea*  
*Crocea exalata* forms  
*Cryptandra amara* forms  
*Darwinias* (bell flowered forms)  
*Eriostemon verrucosus* dble  
*Hibbertia stellaris*  
*Lysiosepalum involucreatum*  
*Platytheca verticillata*  
*Tetralochea thymifolia* Bicentennial Belle  
*Thomasia pygmaea*

##### INDOOR PLANTS.

*Araucaria bidwillii*  
*Castanospermum australe*  
*Cordyline rubra*  
*Cordyline stricta*  
*Ficus* sp  
*Laccospadix australicus*  
*Lepidozamia communis*  
*Nothofagus cunninghamii*  
*Podocarpus elatus*  
*Rhododendron lochiai*  
*Stenocarpus sinuatus*  
*Syzygium luehmannii*  
HANGING BASKETS  
*Dampiera diversifolia*  
*Dendrobium kingianum*  
*Dendrobium speciosum*  
*Epacris longiflora*  
*Hibbertia empetrifolia*  
*Hibbertia perfoliata*  
*Lechenaultia formosa* forms  
*Platytheca verticillata*  
*Rhododendron lochiai*  
*Thomasia pygmaea*  
FERNS  
*Adiantum aethiopicum*  
*Asplenium australasicum*  
*Davallia* sp  
*Gleichenia microphylla*

(Ed ; This article contains heaps of information and ideas. I must start to shift my containers now that Southern Victoria is getting some hot weather. See also Kevin Handreck's article re Osmocote. I haven't used the Bunya Pine -*Araucaria bidwillii* as a container plant, but I have a beautiful Queensland Kauri Pine -*Agathis robusta* in a container on my front porch area (which gets morning sun and is covered with Laserlite) and it always looks most attractive. It is in a fairly sandy mix and I water once a week)

Meet Marg Goodwin of Rasmussen in Queensland.

Marg is the current plant-order person for the annual Native Plant Expo at Townsville and very interested in learning as much as she can about the potential of using colourful, flowering Australian plants for the Nursery trade. A plant which is particularly attractive is *Kunzea graniticola* which was purchased from a SGAP meeting as tubestock about two years ago and which flowered in the first year. Marg is more or less confined to a wheelchair and she uses a three wheeled electric model which allows her to get to most places although she said that she has been known to have crawled down into creek beds to get a closer look at plants.

Marg would like to get in touch with other Q'land members, so please write to her.

The following information comes from Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants by Elliot and Jones, Vol 6 Pg20. Have any other members tried *Kunzea graniticola*?

***Kunzea graniticola*** N. Byrnes (growing in granitic areas)

Qld  
2-5 m x 2-4 m

Aug-Oct

Medium to tall shrub; young growth faintly hairy; bark grey; branches ascending to erect; branchlets becoming glabrous; leaves 0.4-2 cm x about 1 cm, narrowly obovate or elliptical, alternate or scattered, green, glabrous, dotted below, apex pointed; flower-heads to about 2.5 cm across, semi-globular, terminal, 2-5-flowered, profuse and most conspicuous; flowers about 1 cm across, white to cream, sessile, sweetly scented; petals about 0.2 cm long, white to cream; stamens many, creamish, longer than petals; floral tube to 0.6 cm long, glabrous; sepals small, capsules about 0.6 cm long.

A coastal species which grows in granitic soils in the Ingham-Cardwell region, including Hinchinbrook Island. In exposed sites it is dwarfed but if protected from strong onshore winds develops into an impressive, tall shrub with a fairly dense canopy. Rarely encountered in cultivation, it is probably best suited to tropical and subtropical regions, but may adapt to protected sites in southern areas. Withstands sunny or shady conditions in soils which have adequate drainage. May tolerate light frosts. Suitable for use in

harsh coastal conditions. Attractive when used for background and screen planting. Should respond well to pruning. Propagate from seed or from cuttings.

**BOOKS WORTH LOOKING FOR AND BUYING FOR INFORMATION ABOUT SOILS, CONTAINER PLANTS, ETC.**

**Gardens in Miniature** by Sue Forrester & Bill Molyneux, Nelson.

This is a lovely book full of interesting ideas, wonderful original sketches and recommended plants. It makes very interesting reading. Also a short section on Christmas Trees!

**Gardening Down-under** by Kevin Handreck, published by CSIRO Aust. rrp \$34.95

**Growing Media for Ornamental Plants & Turf**, new updated edition by K. Handreck \$ N.Black, NSW University Press rrp. \$39.95

Just got this one tonight from Kevin and it looks as if it contains everything one would wish to know about that fascinating topic of soils.

**The New Australian Plants for Small Gardens and Containers**, by Gwen Elliot. Published by Hyland House, 5th Yarra 3141. rrp \$27 through SGAPVic Book Sales, 29 Pope Av., Boronia, Vic 3155. (Price includes postage)

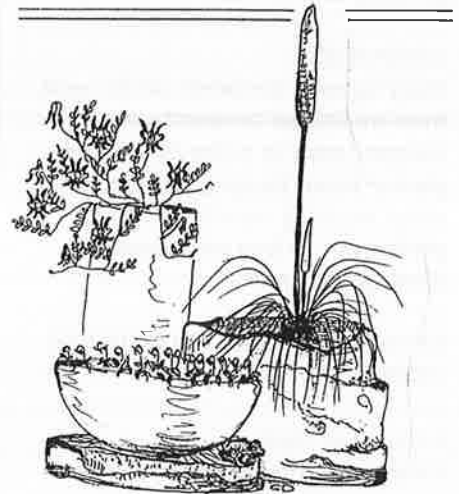
I have found this book very useful for the subject of the smaller Australian plants- there are lists, descriptions, great photos and drawings.

Let me know of other books you have read which would be of interest to our members. Also any articles which could be reproduced.

One such article is "Bagging the Media" by Malcolm Campbell in *Gardening Australia* April 1994

Do you know of any other SGAP member who might be interested in joining the Study Group? Please pass on membership information to them..

3 Another successful combination I have growing well-  
*Grevillea pilosa*  
*Goodenia viscida*  
*Eremophila compacta*  
Container size - 40cm x 15 cm. I have used fairly sandy soil mix as both the eremophila and grevillea come from sandy stony areas. The goodenia is coping well and growing strongly but possibly likes a wetter soil. I have it planted on the lower side of the pot???(Pot slants a bit!!)



*Pterostylis curta*  
*Swainsonia formosus*  
*Xanthorrhoea australis*

Possible areas that members could explore and trial

- \*WETTING AGENTS AND WATER RETAINING POWDERS IN CONTAINER GROWN PLANTS.
- \*LONGEST FLOWERING CONTAINER PLANTS.
- \*GOOD COMBINATIONS OF PLANTS FOR CONTAINERS
- \*CONTAINER PLANTS FOR SHADY CORNERS/AREAS
- \*SUITABLE PLANTS FOR HANGING BASKETS.
- \*BEST COMMERCIAL MIX
- \*WORST COMMERCIAL MIX

P.S. I don't like questionnaires!

Gardening Downunder Part 1 of an address given by Kevin Handreck, CSIRO, Adelaide at the 2nd Biennial Seminar, "Designing and Managing Australian Native Landscapes", Nov, 1994, held at Karwarra Australian Plant Garden, Kalorama, Victoria and a member of APFCSG (Australian Plants for Containers Study Group). Actually I heard Kevin's name mentioned as the scientist in the testing of grey water on Bourke's Backyard.

Kevin has agreed to be the 'Answer Man' if there are problems I cannot answer in regard to member queries. Part 2 will appear in Issue 14 and deals with physical properties of potting mixes.

#### POTTING MIXES.

Most of our potting mixes are now soil-less. They are made from pine bark and sand, mainly, but sometimes with minor components such as peat, coir fibre dust, sawdust, perlite, scoria, rice hulls, etc. In this part of Australia the main component is composted or aged pine bark. To these base materials are added limestone and dolomite to bring pH into the range 5.3-6.3 (generally), iron and copper sulphates to provide adequate amounts of iron and copper, gypsum for extra calcium and sulphur and ammonium nitrate for a starter supply of nitrogen. Our pine bark contains adequate amounts of potassium for early growth and adequate amounts of the trace elements manganese and zinc for at least a year of growth, but sometimes boron and molybdenum need to be provided in tiny amounts. (About half a teaspoon of borax per cubic metre of mix provides enough boron for a whole year of plant growth).

The amounts of these additions are best based on laboratory analysis of the mix. All manufacturers have small laboratories in which they check pH, total salts, perhaps soluble nitrogen and phosphorus and the physical properties of their mixes. Such control is essential if the quality of successive batches of mix is to be maintained. The concentrations of other nutrients are assessed in larger laboratories

using the methods prescribed in the Australian Standard for Potting Mixes\*. Since their introduction in 1989, use of these methods has led to a marked improvement in the quality of potting mixes in Australia. If the pH is within the range listed above (5.3 - 6.3) and the concentrations of prescribed nutrients ranges, the vast majority of plants can be grown in the same mix. However, there is a group of plants that is the exception to this.

#### POTTING MIXES FOR PHOSPHORUS-SENSITIVE PLANTS.

The essential nutrient of phosphorus was not mentioned in the previous list of additives. Whether this is added or is not added (usually as single superphosphate) depends on what is to grow in the mix. For most plants, including many Australian native plants, it is desirable that a small amount of soluble phosphorus is present in the mix at planting. This will provide enough to the plants until their roots make contact with controlled-release fertiliser pellets or until more phosphorus is provided via a liquid fertiliser. However, there are considerable numbers of plants that do not need any more than a tiny amount of soluble phosphorus in the mix at planting. These phosphorus-sensitive plants typically evolved highly efficient mechanisms for extracting phosphorus from these soils. Many proteaceous plants, but not all of them, are in this phosphorus-sensitive category, as are some species in genera such as acacia, brachysema, beaufortia, boronia, jacksonia, daviesia and pultenaea.

Anyone who grows or wants to grow phosphorus-sensitive plants in potting mixes should either buy from a supplier who can guarantee that the phosphorus level is low enough, or test the mix yourself with a kit such as the Merck Aquaquant P (VM). It costs about \$180 for about 190 tests, so each test costs less than \$1. That is cheap compared with the magnitude of possible losses if the phosphorus level is too high.

#### IRON SUPPLY AND pH

There is another important aspect of the nutrition of phosphorus-sensitive plants. Many of them need a high

concentration of available iron in the potting mix. Competent manufacturers of mixes for these plants will include a higher amount of iron in these mixes than is needed for mixes for many other plants. The extra iron helps reduce phosphorus uptake and so acts as an extra protection for the plants.

While on the subject of iron, it is important to realise that of all of the effects of inappropriate pH, the effects on iron supply is dominant. The availability of iron (and other trace elements except molybdenum) decreases as pH rises. In soil-less potting mixes, many plants cannot get enough iron if mix pH (measured in water) drifts above about 6.3. There are exceptions to this, but such plants have the ability to secrete acid from their roots in response to iron deficiency, so in effect they are sitting in a pool of mix at a pH of perhaps 5.3 even though the rest of the mix may be 6.5.

In areas in which the water is acid or has no more than a minor amount of alkalinity - and that's southern Victoria - it is desirable to start with a mix pH of a little above 6. Most fertilisers acidify potting mixes so their normal use will soon lower mix pH. Starting at the upper end of the desirable range allows more opportunity for drift before mix pH is too low. Just what too low is depends on the types of plants being grown. Many plants have difficulty in getting enough calcium if pH drifts much below 5. Certainly a pH of 4.5 is too low. These statements about pH apply to most Australian plants, irrespective of the pH or the soil in which they evolved. Thus plants from a highly calcareous (high pH) soil will grow well in potting mixes of pH 6. However, they may not tolerate as low a pH as will those from acid soil areas, because they often have a higher calcium requirement. For such plants it is desirable to include some gypsum (calcium sulphate) in the mix.

#### FERTILIZERS FOR PHOSPHORUS-SENSITIVE PLANTS

Additional nutrients are usually now supplied via controlled release fertilisers such as Osmocote,

PLANTS SUITABLE FOR BASKETS - According to Brian Walters in Your Garden August 1982(1)

Chorizema diversifolium  
 Cissus antarctica  
 Dampiera hederacea  
 Dampiera diversifolia  
 Darwinia grandiflora  
 Darwinia taxiflora ssp macrolaena  
 Grevillea x gaudichaudi  
 Grevillea thememanniana  
 Hibbertia pedunculata  
 Hoya australis  
 Kennedia microphylla  
 Lechenaultia species  
 Muehlenbeckia axillaris  
 Pultenaea pedunculata  
 Scaevola humilis  
 Scaevola albida  
 Viola hederacea



Morrow	Helen	Mrs	P O Box 151	Buleen	Vic	3105
Campbell	Sue	Ms	9B Grange St	Claremont	W.A.	6010
Dix	Steffi	Miss	1 Adina St	Geilston Bay	Tas	7015
Editor	Australian Plants		860 Henry Lawson Dv	Picnic Point	NSW	2213
Editor	Native Plants		R23 West Wilchard Rd	Castlereigh	NSW	2226
Editor	SGAPVic Newsletter		49 Hunter Road	Wandin North	Vic	3139
Keena	Colleen	Mrs	222 Kangaroo Gully Rd	Bellbowrie	Q'ld	4070
George	Lorna	Mrs	Lot 2 Glenning Rd	Glenning Valley	NSW	2261
Goodwin	Margaret	Mrs	12 Alexander Cr	Rasmussen	Q'ld	4815
Gunn	Doris	Mrs	37 Loch Ard Dr	Ocean Grove	Vic	3226
Handreck	Kevin	Mr	2 Birdwood St	Netherby	SA	5062
Peterson	Don	Mr	51 Wesson Rd	West Pennant Hills	NSW	2125
Roberts	Ingrid	Mrs	Blendon" RMB 3165	Broadmarsh	Tas	7030
SGAP Canberra			PO Box 217	Civic Square	ACT	2608
SGAP Foothills			PO Box 65	Boronia	Vic	3155
SGAP Maroondah			PO Box 33	Ringwood	Vic	3134
SGAP NSW			3 Currawong Pl	Como West	NSW	2226
SGAP Tas			176 Summerleas Rd	Kingston	Tas	7050
SGAP Vic Inc			17 Craig Cr	Heathmont	Vic	3135
Sparrow	Kevin	Mr	35 Swan St	Warrnambool	Vic	3280
Story	Irene	Mrs	17 Trafalgar St	Toowoomba	Q'land	4350
Tucker	Colette	Ms	72 Fitzsimmons St	Grovely	Q'land	4054

Killarney  
 7/12/84

This copy for your interest & file. Is  
 SGAP Q'land interested in receiving these on a  
 regular basis? \$10 please.

Kind regards to all  
 Cherrise Dewley