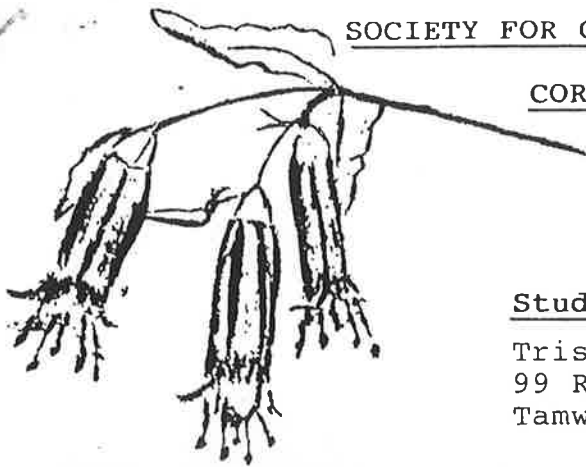


CORREA STUDY GROUP

NEWSLETTER NO. 2

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Study Group Leader

Trish Mactavish,
99 Rawson Ave.,
Tamworth. 2340

Dear Members,

Welcome to our first newsletter for 1990. We are pleased with the response that we have received from people who have joined the group and are interested in the cultivation of *Correas*.

We now have 30 members from as far as Wales to Tasmania and have had some interesting letters.

Dulegal Arboretum, where we planted *correas* last June is looking great. We lost three out of the twenty we planted out. They really grew out of the "Gro Tubes". Some even sneaked out the bottoms and they are covered in buds.

My ex-fern garden did not cope so well and I have lost a lot of *Correa reflexa* so now I'll have to rethink and shift things around a bit.

David Widdop has had the same problem: his *correa reflexa* species have shrivelled up in exposed conditions though longer established plants seemed to have survived. On the other hand *Correas* growing in dappled shade are growing well and are set to flower profusely over the next few months.

Peter Ollerenshaw has a wholesale nursery and has sent us some very nice rooted cuttings which the Group did not have. Thank you, Peter!

Norm Bone writes the only *Correa* growing in the **Anglesea** area is *reflexa*, but it is a very good form, as you will see if you refer to page 94 Volume 3 of *Australian Plants* by **Elliot & Jones**. It is also in a yellow flowered form and, depending on the area it is growing in, can range from almost prostrate in exposed positions up to 5-6 feet in sheltered areas. There is also a form with a larger flower that Norm has discovered.

Another new member is **Peter Lang** who operates a retail nursery and has 18 different species and forms of *correas*. Peter says amongst the toughest species for his district are "**Mannii**" and "**Marian's Marvel**" named after **Marian Beek**. If anyone around Tamworth and Armidale require any *correas* from Peter they can contact **Pam Welman**.

Good news about our slide collection: it's just about complete. It was very exciting to see the *correas* and their flowers. We thank **Maraian Beek**, **Wayne Roberts**, **Rodger Elliot**, **Bill** and **Sonia Hardin** & **Pam Welman** for their wonderful help!

Maria Hitchcock of Armidale has offered to be custodian of our *Correa* Herbarium but requires specimens from members.

Mathew Oxford is in his second year of his apprenticeship (gardener) with the Adelaide Botanic Gardens and writes a great letter: we found this information to be just what we wanted.

"I have information on most of the *correas*, but I thought *correa calycina* would be interesting to write about, being one of the three species of *correa* that have become rare or threatened here in South Australia.

Correa x calycina is apparently of hybrid origin, involving the species *correa glabra* and *correa aemula*.

Correa X calycina occurs in the **Hindmarsh Falls** area on **Fleurieu Peninsula** from herbarium collections.

Correa X calycina at **Hindmarsh Falls** occurs on the rocky banks and bed of the **Hindmarsh River** and areas subject to waterlogging on associated valley slopes.

The soils at these sites were loams and fine sandy clay loams of pH 6.5 which were dark reddish brown or brown when dry, and dark reddish brown or dark brown when wet.

Flowering times are in January, April, June, July, September and November. Although the majority of existing individuals are not under threat, trampling by tourists and weed invasion could threaten the population in the long term by affecting the survival of juvenile individuals.

It has been claimed, however, that one of the parent species, *Correa Aemula* is threatened in South Australia since "few populations are extensive and some are on private property."

Correa decumbens is known to be threatened and rare in the wild, with good populations in the Flinders Chase National Park on Kangaroo Island, South Australia.

The above is taken from "Threatened Plant Species of the Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island Regions of S.A. by R.J.P. Davies."

Correas, we have found, layer very easily, cuttings have not been so good the last few months.

Great excitement! Our S.G.A.P. Group member, Barb Graham has been named Quota Lady of the Year! A great lady for all.

Conservation Issues

It is with sadness that I report the passing of *Correa* "Fat Fred" No. 3

The new *correa*, **Desrt Glow**, is a little beauty.

Help Wanted Cuttings

Correa reflexa: white flower.

Any varieties of variegated leaved *correas*.

Correa Wide Bell.

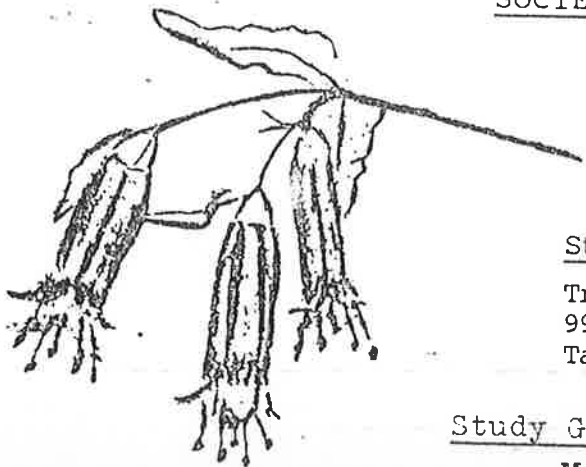
Cherrie Trist

SOCIETY FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

CORREA STUDY GROUP

NEWSLETTER NO.

Group No:



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Trevor Symons, 3I South Road, Airport West, Victoria, 3042.
Peter & J Ollerenshaw, R.M.B. 265, Millynn Road, Bungendore, N.S.W. 2621.
Peter Lang, Native Plant Nursery, C/O Post Office, Mildura west, Vic. 350
Marian Beek, 12 Merino Street, Naracoorte, South Australia, 5271.
David Widdop, 66 Branff Street, Corowa, N.S.W. 2646.

Annual Subscription; \$3.

Due June

Herbarium Collection

Since joining this study group, I have become aware of the amazing variety of *Correas* which have vague names, e.g., *Correa reflexa* 'Gippsland', *Correa reflexa* 'Torrington', etc. So that we might create some order in this variable genus, I have offered to start an herbarium collection of *Correas*. This is a collection of dried specimens, sorted into groups based on common characteristics. There is a basic list of *Correas* species and every plant should fall into some category. Minor differences could then be noted and perhaps someone may do a revision of the genus one day.

At the moment, however, it's important to start the collection as a base and I will need the help of all members. Please send me a dried specimen of every *Correa* that you have growing, even the common ones you picked up in a Nursery.

Drying Specimens

You will need two pieces of masonite or chipboard, 30cm x 30cm or larger
plenty of newspaper

1. Cut two or three stems with leaves and flowers attached. Leaves should be typical of the mature plant, not the small ones at the tips only.
2. Lay them flat between folded newspaper sheets, which are set between the boards. Each plant should be in a separate sheet.
3. Label each specimen with a small sheet of paper containing all the information required. Attach the label to the plant with string or tape. (Just in case the label falls out of the newspaper). Tie a belt tightly around the boards and newspaper or weight it down with heavy books.
4. Change newspaper every two or three days. If your routine means that you might forget to change the paper regularly, make sure you drill holes in your boards to allow air in otherwise your specimens could rot.
5. When each specimen is dry, lay it flat on a sheet of **A 4** cartridge paper, and attach it with thin strips of gummed paper or masking tape. Glue your label in one corner.
6. Wait until all your specimens are mounted on paper, put them in a plastic bag inside a large envelope. Some stiff cardboard would help to keep the envelope from being bent. Post to me

Maria Hitchcock
Old Inverell Rd
Armidale. NSW 2350

Information Required

Name: The name of the plant species. (Whatever you call it)

Source: Where you collected or obtained it. Name the nursery or friend. If it came from the bush, name the locality, the soil type (if you remember) the habitat (sea shore, forest, roadside etc.) and when you collected it.

Description: Tell us a little about the plant, how big it grows, when it flowers, is it better in the shade or out in the open, and anything else you might like to add.

Collector: Your name, address, phone no. (so we can contact you)

If this has enthused you to start your own collection as well, remember to keep the specimens in a box with a few moth balls added to keep away pests. Your sheets can be sorted into groups in Manilla envelopes, one for each species. Decent sized boxes are now available in fold-out form from large chain stores.