

*Correa reflexa var. reflexa*

Petal Point Tasmania

Photo by Don Hitchcock

# ASGAP

## Correa Study Group

ISSN 1039-6926  
ABN 56 654 053 676

---

**Membership Fee \$7.00**

**Leader: Maria Hitchcock**

"Fangorn" Old Inverell Rd,  
Armidale NSW 2350

Ph. (02) 6775 1139  
Mob. 0421 961 007  
FAX (02) 6772 2290

e-mail: dhitch@northnet.com.au

---

## What's New

**Correa Crawl**  
**Grampians/Little Desert**  
**June Long Weekend**  
**2003**

**Circular key to the**  
**Correas**

**Updated list of**  
**Correa Species**  
**and**  
**Cultivars**

**Newsletter No. 26**  
**December, 2002**

## Contents

Editorial	p. 2
From the members	p. 3
Propagation Notes	p. 6
Correa 'Tambar Springs'	p. 6
Life, the Universe and the 2002	
Fred Rogers Seminar	p. 7

## Editorial

Another six months has flown since the last Newsletter and one wonders where the time has gone. The Rutaceae Conference has been and gone and also my three major speaking engagements. The drought carries on and everyone is spooked out from the Bali bombing. Somehow the world has become smaller and less safe. This is the time to retreat to the garden, to watch the birds and smell the flowers and take comfort in the small treasures of life.

A large number of Rutaceae enthusiasts gathered in Melbourne over the Melbourne Cup weekend to celebrate and learn more about their favourite genus. The new classifications were presented and discussed, the horticulture of those very tricky Boronias was examined from every angle and the unusual and obscure members of the Rutaceae were brought out on centre stage for us to become acquainted with them. Thanks to the grand efforts of Marilyn Gray, the Seminar was an outstanding success. A full report on the Seminar is included in this newsletter.

In July, I travelled to Canberra to give a workshop on Correa identification at the ANBG and was guest speaker at the ACT meeting in the evening. For the workshop I prepared, with the help of my technical guru and husband, Don, a **circular key to the Correas**, all the species and varieties since the new update. It fits onto an A3 sheet and I have included a copy with this newsletter. The 30 copies I took to Melbourne disappeared very quickly. I don't mind if you make copies and pass them on to others, as long as the authorship is included. It's becoming very annoying to have all my original research about Wattle Day being reproduced by all and sundry without any acknowledgement.

In August, I was guest speaker at the Parramatta Hills 30th Birthday celebrations. Also present were a couple of members of the Publishing Committee so I was able to discuss our Correa issue of 'Australian Plants'. Because the new cultivars were included in a recent edition, it was felt that an entire issue so soon after might be unbalanced. The pressure was then off to produce an issue quickly. This gives us time to do it well. Most of the articles and slides have arrived and I will put it all together during the Christmas holidays. No, I'm not going overseas this year! Am looking forward to a quiet holiday in the garden.

The CD is coming along well and I was

able to show members at the Rutaceae Seminar where I was up to with it. I have it installed on my laptop which I took to Melbourne with me. As well as Kath's paintings, I am including information on every known Correa, including all the cultivars. An **updated list** is included with this newsletter. It's been very good to match up some mystery varieties with their paintings and find out their origins. The files are also a good way of adding new information and scans of images as they occur. Hopefully, the CD should be available sometime early next year. The CD will then form the basis of the book. With any luck we should have this well and truly underway by the end of next year.

Unlike some other areas afflicted by drought, my place has been cushioned by some excellent downpours from passing storms. The first of these perched right over our house and for a while it looked like the war of the worlds as lightning flashed all around us. The poor garden certainly benefited from it. I've had some big losses this year due to a combination of drought and savage frosts. I lost about 80% of my new plantings - the young plants just couldn't cope with the string of -10 nights. Fortunately, I have a large potted collection and can start again. It means losing a couple of years growth but it can't be helped.

On the home front, we survived Sarah's Trial and HSC exams and are now awaiting her results. Don is doing quite a lot of bushwalking and is helping to map the new Apsley trail which will eventually go from Walcha and Armidale to the Coast. I'm still teaching at Armidale High and have another full load for next year. Somehow I'll fit in Correa matters, the garden, Dragon Boat racing (Auckland in March) and all the other things that crop up during the year.

At the Rutaceae Seminar, Cherree suggested a Correa Crawl to the Grampians and Little Desert over the June long weekend next year. Neil Marriott will work out the sites to visit and Cherree will organise accommodation. I will send out a special notice beforehand with full details. There was quite a bit of interest in it at the Seminar so put it on the calendar now. It should be a lot of fun. John Knight wants to organise one down the south coast of NSW for 2004, so things are really hopping.

I would like to finish by thanking all those who contributed to the Study Group in any way this year and wish you all a very happy Christmas and a safe new Year. Keep away from nightclubs in exotic locations. **Maria**

## From the Members

Bob O'Neill writes:

Katandra Gardens opened on 14th, 15th and 17th September with the Open Garden Scheme. We were open from 10.00am to 4.30pm and the charge was \$4.50 per adult. Proceeds went to ANCHOR, a Yarra Valley organisation supporting homelessness and to the Open Garden Scheme.

Our gardens are changing rapidly with our Acacia (wattles) collection numbering about 100 different species. These were filmed by "Gardening Australia" for their show on the ABC television network and shown around 18th October.

We have been working hard to get our new "Sand Bed" finished. Whilst we have put in a number of plants which need sand to grow in and have finished a new pond, our new creek is not quite finished because we need to get a pump to take the water to the start of it. Lots of hard work - 3 truckloads of sand, 2 loads of rocks, river pebbles, a trench for the power, crowbars and lots of sweat. It's looking good!

We have updated our gardens page on the website. It is  
<http://www.katandragardens.com.au/gardens.html>

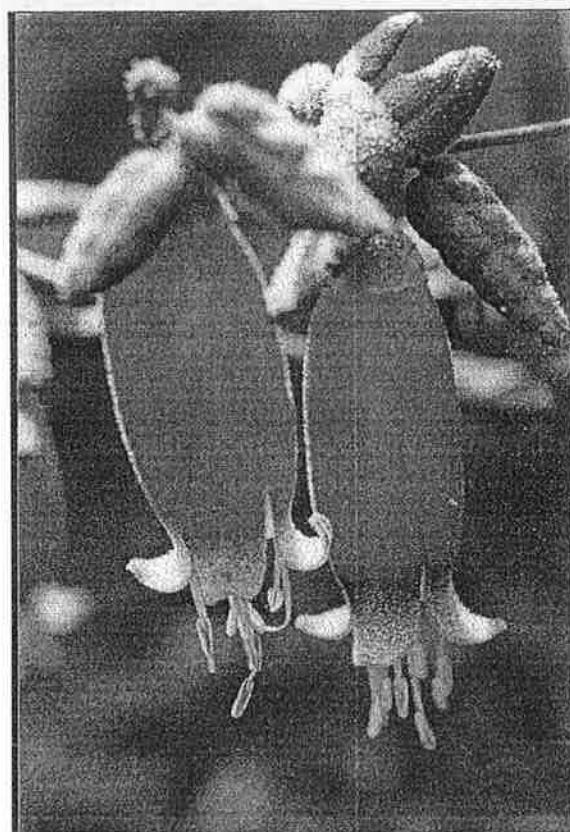
Another 'Gardening Australia' star was the Dealtry garden featuring a segment on Correas. Visited the O'Neill garden after the Seminar. It's truly a work of art and a real credit to Bob and Dot. Ed

Christine Wadey writes:

I am sending a photo of my favourite Correa reflexa, a form from Pt Hicks in Gippsland. I have a question concerning growing Correas from seed. My Pt Hicks Correa sets copious quantities of seed each year but I have not managed to raise a single seedling. I have tried smoke treatment and various rinsing regimens. I would be interested to know if other members raise Correas from seed and whether they use any special methods.

Has anyone had any luck? Rutaceae are enormously difficult to raise from seed. People have suggested all sorts of treatments only stopping short of either stomping on the seed in total frustration or screaming abuse (in Correa language of course). I found that spreading sand around the base of a few garden specimens

seemed to result in the odd seedling popping up of its own accord. I realise this is not the preferred scientific way of propagating the little blighters but anything goes! I now throw the lines open to you. Most of us can grow from cuttings (easy), Paul Carmen is experimenting with grafting at the ANBG but we don't seem to have much info on growing from seed. Please contribute your thoughts and any successes for our next newsletter. It would be good to be able to put something on the subject in our book as well. Ed.



*Correa reflexa var speciosa 'Pt Hicks'*

Rosemary Pedler writes:

The Lilydale weekend sounds too good to miss. I hope you all have a wonderful time. It unfortunately clashes with a local APS event which I am involved in...

Please pass on my greetings to old friends who may remember me. I have not been to APS get-togethers since Doug died four years ago. Not quite true! I was at the Alice Springs weekend this year and had a great time.

I have just got back from visiting my oldest son in Brisbane. Drove myself and saw quite a lot of outback Australia in drought.

Hundreds of emus walking south looking for food and water, a pathetic sight. We are looking at drought ourselves unless crop-saving rains come soon. My remaining Correas are hanging on well at the moment.

*Well done, Rosemary! Yes, the drought is testing us all this year. There have been many stories of native animals moving along roads in search of water and feed. I have never seen so many birds all at once in my garden. Providing water each day and some native bird seed has seen an amazing influx of different species which we rarely see at other times. While I've tried to develop a bird attractive garden, I realise that once the drought breaks, we probably will see several of our current visitors head back to their normal feeding ranges. Still it's wonderful while it lasts. Ed.*



A walkway through a section of the O'Neill garden brushes past an enormous *Correa baueuerlenii* right.

Trix Chambers writes:

I've finally moved, scaling down from my 3/4 acre block and old house to a brand new unit and garden area about as big as my old lounge. However, it is all very nice and there are lots of

activities in the village, even a Ramblers group who walk in the various local reserves. I will have to really rethink my garden activities and look for the very smallest of Correas and keep them disciplined.

*Ah, but can we keep you disciplined Trix? Ed*

Cherree brought me a lovely C. 'Federation Belle' - it is just the right shape to be espaliered after I move it to a larger pot. I'm not game to plant anything in what passes for garden soil here. They have put about 6 inches of very fresh mulch over an inch of black sand which is over pure yellow clay mixed with builders' rubbish and water. I dug a test hole about 15 inches deep and the water was there days later. Several of the 20 James Stirling Pittosporum have died and two of the 5 Choisya ternata, even a few of the Erigerons and I thought nothing would kill that.

*Forget the garden, Trix. Dig a big hole and turn it into a natural mudbath. You can then charge the other residents to bathe in the health-giving waters and make your fortune. Ed.*

They have used Correa 'Dusky Bells' in the front gardens with intentions to clip them into hedges I believe. However, I don't think that usual hardy Correa would tolerate wet feet and fresh mulch. The whole gardening aspect here is going to be a challenge and I think lots of large pots may be the answer until I get the soil under control and get rid of the repetitious exotics. At least I can do what I like with the back area, but will probably be expected to conform in the minute front garden.

*It's surprising how much damage a few 'accidental' sprays with Roundup will do. Of course everyone will blame the soggy soil. The trick is not to get caught in the act. I'd use a spray bottle advertising some beneficial fertiliser. But be careful not to confuse the bottles yourself, Trix, or your potted collection may bite the dust. You can tell I teach teenagers. I'm becoming more and more devious in my old age. Burn this newsletter, Trix. Ed*

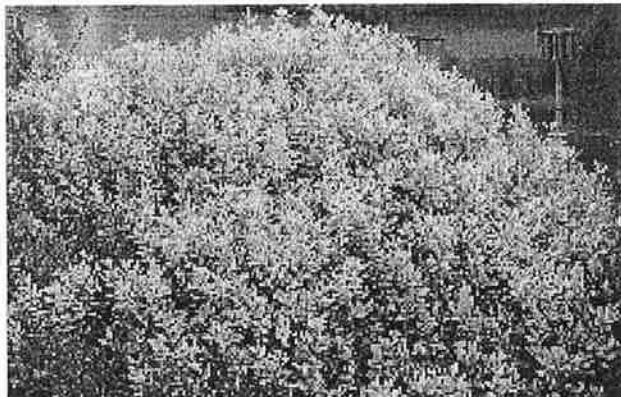
I have quite a number of correas and other natives in pots, parked at my daughter's place and several friends have taken cuttings from my garden. I also bagged up a lot of well-matured compost so there will be plenty to keep me busy when I get all this unpacking and stowing away done. I'm convinced now that hoarders should never stay for 50 years in the same place!

*There's a rule that says that everyone should move at least every 5 years. Not practical, I know. The Depression has a lot to answer for! It was great meeting up with Trix at the Rutaceae Seminar, even though we didn't have much time to talk. Keep us posted Trix. Next instalment coming up in June. Ed.*

Joan Pitaro writes:

Most of my Correas are in full bloom at present (July) and I have just extended a garden bed and added 17 more. It would be really hard to choose a favourite as they all have something that is especially appealing, eg., tough, reliable, stunning flowers, floriferous, etc. One of my favourites is a Grampians *C. reflexa* propagated by David Handscombe. It has large red/yellow bells and narrow leaves.

*Nice to catch up with you at the Seminar, Joan. Keep planting. Ed*



The variegated form of *Correa glabra var turnbullii* is grown to perfection in the O'Neill garden. It originated in the Barossa Valley and was grown by Marian Beek. It has aromatic foliage and red and green bells and is a neatly rounded shrub which never needs pruning. The golden foliage requires full sun for depth of colour.

Martin Rigg & Diana Leggat write:

We have a new garden project here in the north east of Victoria, some 16 acres. Our initial boundary plantings are now two and a half years old and putting out their first significant flowering. The landscape here in Yackandandah is open grass pasture, dams, swamp, some remnant trees, forest along the roadside and adjacent rolling foothill terrain, about 350 m in altitude.

We experience a cool temperate climate, with some heavy frosts, a 35 inch rainfall, high levels of sunshine and occasional summer humidity. The soil is Devonian deeply weathered

granite and gravelly loam with good drainage and moisture retention. pH is low so we need to develop planting methods for success, including feeding acacias.

We have an initial display garden, 60 m x 40 m built with the aid of a bobcat. A residence is slowly taking shape and we plan to start erecting a propagation facility soon. We have joined several Study Groups including Correa and have about 15 Correas of differing type and colour. Most are growing well, including a *C. aemula* which was in a pot for 2 years but is now planted out. We hope it survives as we have seen it in the Grampians, Vic. where the flower colour stands out in the bushland and rocky areas.

*Welcome aboard, Martin and Diana. It sounds like you have a lifetime of happy gardening ahead of you. If anyone has similar conditions to these why don't you contact Martin & Diana with some practical advice. As for *C. aemula*, I have been able to grow it very successfully by underplanting at the base of another large shrub. The large shrub provides excellent drainage and also support for those long weak branches which fall all over the place. Ed.*

Marian Boehm writes:

We are disappointed that we were unable to attend the Fred Rogers Seminar to learn more about our favourite plants - the Correas. We are sending some plants, 3 forms of *Correa glabra* from our area. You will see that they have similarities, but are obviously different. The one from Mt. Arapiles is the most vigorous and grows to be a big rounded shrub 2m x 2m. The Mitre rock form grows to 2.5m x 1m and tends to be taller and narrower.

The Wyn Wyn form which Tim found a few years ago growing in the roadside near the Wyn Wyn school site is 15 kms from Natimuk and about 20 kms from the other two forms which are separated by 3-4 kms. The Wyn Wyn form is a very attractive garden specimen and responds well to pruning - flowers are small and pale green.

I am also sending a cutting, which is from a seedling which popped up in our garden and flowered for the first time this year. Flowers are very sparse but very pretty, white small bell with the flat appearance of *Correa alba*. We have pruned it well so hopefully this will result in more flowers next year.

*Many thanks Marian. It's really useful to get plants from wild sources as it helps put the jigsaw together of plant origins. If anyone lives near a source of *C. glabra*, I would love named cuttings with a bit of information about the location. Ed.*

## Propagation Notes

by Bob O'Neill

Currently I have over 1000 cuttings on bottom heat, many of which are Correas taken from our own plants. Today (1/7/02) I went through some cuttings sent from SA. There were 5 pots, 24 cuttings and all to excellent. Normally I have been happy with a percentage less than that. I have been using a weekly squirt of Foli-r-fos. fungicide and perhaps that has made the difference.

All my young tube stock has been transferred to the igloo to maintain some growth over the next few months. I just checked the thermometer in the unprotected igloo. our temperature today would have been 12-13 C outside. The igloo reached 24 C but loses heat rapidly at night to be barely higher than outside the igloo by morning. A sunny day following a frost gives the following results:

outside	1 - 13 C
in igloo	3 - 26 C

*This is quite a difference in temperature. I believe glass is more modifying than plastic but Bob's figures remind me that I should take a few measurements myself. Obviously, having his cuttings on bottom heat means that they will continue to strike all through winter. If you are growing Correas from cuttings, why don't you send a description of your methods and I will publish them in the next newsletter. Is anyone else using Foli-r-fos or an alternative? Ed.*

## Correa 'Tambar Springs'

Letter from the Royal Botanic Gardens

In reply to your inquiry of 12 July, 2002 the following information is supplied:

Your specimens have been examined by one of the botanists here, and compared with our collections of *Correa glabra* var. *glabra* and *Correa glabra* var. *leucoclada*, including the specimens you mentioned in your letter. He is unable to clearly distinguish sp. aff. *glabra* 'Tambar Springs' from specimens of var. *leucoclada*. On vegetative morphology sp. aff. *glabra* 'Tambar Springs' is almost identical to NSW 5 1443 which was identified by Paul G. Wilson as var. *leucoclada*. The anthers of sp. aff. *glabra* 'Tambar Springs' are more exserted than most specimens of var. *leucoclada*, but NSW 51441 (also identified by Paul G. Wilson) shows a similar degree of exsertion although the flowers in this specimen are somewhat larger than sp. aff. *glabra* 'Tambar Springs'. Overall, he sees little justification for describing a new variety based on the material seen. However, it must be borne in mind that this is in the absence of an appraisal of the population as a whole. But his feeling is that the specimen sent in represents a collection of var. *leucoclada* from that location rather than something unique,

We have retained both of the specimens for our herbarium collection.

Jenny Hart, Information Officer  
Botanical Information Service

## Special Thanks

A special thank you goes to Canberra Region for their very generous **donation of \$200.00** towards the CD Project. Along with the Tamworth APS donation of \$100.00, I now have a total of \$300.00 to help produce the CD's. I still don't know how much this is going to cost. As I have an iMac at home I can easily burn discs suitable for Macs. I will need technical advice and maybe assistance with producing a PC compatible CD. The University has an IT Department which could possibly help. I hope to approach them in the New Year once I have all the data and images entered and organised.

## Life, the Universe and the 2002 Fred Rogers Seminar

by Maria Hitchcock

The first weekend in an Australian November is dedicated to gamblers, regardless of where you live or how you make your money. The week before sees an exodus of bright young things and well-heeled old things heading south (or north if you live in Tasmania), for that timeworn ritual of attending the Melbourne Cup and all the other paraphernalia that goes with it.

And so it was that I joined a throng of gamblers at Sydney airport, optimistic, happy and expectant. The plane was full as anticipated, the cabin lockers straining to hold in a myriad of hat boxes, many in what appeared to be a standard size (large) and the occasional fur coat bundled rather clumsily into whatever space was left.

A tipsy dolly bird, undressed in the current fashion trend, flitted from seat to seat flirting with sundry male passengers in the hope of obtaining a better seat than the forward space she'd been allocated and which didn't suit her all that much. Unfortunately Daddy wasn't there to fix it and she resigned herself to sharing the flight with her boyfriend. I had the fortune to sit next to a British nurse who was on a racing holiday - two weeks taking in four major racing events in Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne and a bit of sight-seeing in between. What a life!



*Correa 'Mary's Choice'*  
Formerly *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa*  
'Anglesea Mary E. White'

Anne Kerr met me in Melbourne and drove me to her town house where we dropped the luggage and went SHOPPING! Anne confided that people had suggested she take me to visit a

garden or two and was quite worried that I might be difficult to entertain. Since Anne likes going shopping just as much as I do, we soon became sisters hitting every frock shop in town and our adventure ended a few hours later with me making a splendid purchase just as the closing signs were being hung out. On Melbourne Cup weekend, no-one stays open late!

The next morning we drove for what seemed like an eternity to Lilydale where I dropped my bags near the door and was soon enveloped in that awesome event called a Fred Rogers Seminar. For those of you who live north or west of the Murray, Fred Rogers was one of APS Victoria's original stalwarts, an enthusiast who became fanatical about Australian plants and set about trying to convert all who came within hearing distance. He was a 'walking encyclopaedia' of local flora, broadcaster, tour guide and author of four books. Apart from numerous awards and life memberships, Fred was also honoured with the Australian Plants Award, the highest accolade that can be given. His widow, June introduced the day's proceedings.

This was the fourth of the Seminars, which are held in Victoria every two years and are dedicated to a single family or genus of plants. The last one was dedicated to the Genus Grevillea, this one to the family Rutaceae. They are usually hosted by a local APS group in conjunction with a Study Group, in this case the Boronia and Allied Genera Study Group.

Marilyn Gray, leader of the Study Group and Curator of Karwarra Gardens took it upon herself to co-ordinate the Seminar. She kicked off the main program with a professional overview of the Rutaceae. Although most people are familiar with Boronias and Correas, there are actually about 41 genera and 550 species in the Australian branch of the Rutaceae. The family is currently undergoing a revision for the Flora of Australia, Vol. 26 due to be published next year. Thankfully, Marilyn published a list in the proceedings which can be referred to later.

Now the day became heavy with some real botany. Marco Duretto is Plant Sciences Manager at the National Herbarium with a research interest in Rutaceae. He focussed on Boronia classification and made us realise that the Universe is indeed a complex mass of cells and hooks and hairs. The proceedings have a complete list of the new Boronia classifications which is a good resource.

Marco was followed by Bryan Mole who is doing his PhD on Phebaliums. This was another fairly heavy scientific talk which needs careful perusal of the proceedings at a later date to ensure that Bryan's explanations of the classifications don't float out of my ageing brain into the Milky Way and down a Black Hole.

After morning tea it was my turn to entertain and educate. I knew that most of the talks would be botanical so I tried to take another slant, looking at the interrelationship between birds and gardens, specifically gardens which have lots of Correas in them. I was on a winner - everyone likes birds and I could have talked all day on the topic. However, I ran out of time and had to gloss over the last section of my talk, which explains those lovely drawings of parrots and blue wrens in the proceedings. I must at this stage applaud Cherree Densley's excellent time-keeping, although pulling the plug on the microphone in mid-sentence was a bit over the top (just kidding, Cherree). A complete guide to Correa species and their cultivars can also be found in the proceedings.

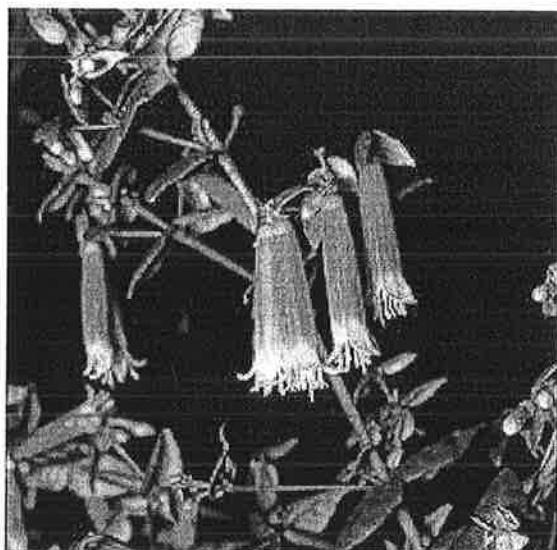
Marco had another go with a talk on Australian Citrus, in particular Eremocitrus and Microcitrus, both of which may be found classified under Citrus. He was followed by Kris Schaffer who gave a rundown of Tasmanian Rutaceae. If you have never accidentally stepped on a stray clump of *Boronia citriodora* on Cradle Mountain, you have not lived! Unfortunately, it's damn difficult to grow *Boronia citriodora* anywhere other than Cradle Mountain. Life is full of challenges, they say. Kris handed out a list of Tasmanian Rutaceae which were missing from the proceedings.

Somehow I expected lunch to be flavoured with oranges and lemons but that was not to be. After feasting and talking and feasting and talking the bells of St Clemens summoned us to once more take our seats for the afternoon's program. First cab off the rank was Rodger Elliott, author and entrepreneur, who's actually managed to make a buck out of Australian plants while promoting them nationally and internationally. He talked about the cultivation of Rutaceae, the pitfalls and success stories and left us all with hope! His practical notes in the proceedings should be reproduced and circulated.

The practical focus continued with a forum discussion of growing Rutaceae by cuttings with some technical hints given out by the propagation gurus, Neil Marriott, Max

McDowall, Kris Schaffer and John Knight. There was some discussion about the benefits of NAA as opposed to IBA and how to prepare cuttings for best strike. Thank heavens Correas are easy. Dip the cut end in Clonex gel and Bob's your uncle.

Afternoon tea was followed by Gwen Elliott, wife of Rodger and also an author and broadcaster, who entertained us with a talk on fragrances and flavours of Rutaceae. Hello, I thought, now we get to the oranges and lemons bit! I'd been hanging out all day for this. Maybe she's even got samples to taste. Well, it was not quite like that. Gwen brought along a contraption which she said distilled essences of flowers and foliage. Hmm! I wonder what Gwen distils in the back shed? Could the flowers and leaves be a front!!! Gwen even brought along some soaps and oils to prove that she's really a distiller of flowers and leaves and nothing else!!! So all those corrupted minds in the audience can just go home!



*Correa 'Raelene Goldie'*  
*Correa reflexa var. reflexa* seedling

The contraption disappeared back to Gwen's shed and we were sent onto another journey, this time exploring the vase life of Boronias and Croweas with Virginia Williamson, who did some of her cut-flower research at the University of New England. I remember when we were running flower shows, how we made up a concoction of sugar, citric acid and bleach to hold the flowers for several days. Apparently, our funny formula was right on track. To extend the vase life of flowers which are not adapted to sitting in bottles of water for days on end, you need to add an acidifier, a sucrose and a

germicide. Ethylene sensitivity is also an important factor and some Boronias such as *B. heterophylla* are particularly sensitive.

Bruce Schroder gave an excellent talk on the trials and tribulations of growing Rutaceae in amenity horticulture. I was particularly impressed by the fact that he has no problems growing Correas (except some of those touchy *C. reflexa* varieties) and was keen to recommend them to everyone present. Go Bruce! He spent a lot of time talking about growing other Rutaceae species, like Boronias, in containers in order to cultivate them successfully.

This led on quite neatly to Marilyn's final talk on growing the Brown Boronia. Marilyn's theory is that if we can get the Brown Boronia to the stage where the general public can grow it successfully, much of the public resistance to Australian plants would disappear. Marilyn seems to think that this can be done through educating the public to prune, water and mulch. I'm not sure about this. If my students are anything to go by, it's very hard getting a message across if it means extra work!

My solution would be to make sure that every Brown Boronia sold is grafted onto hardy rootstock and is accompanied by a little sachet of vase extender with instructions on how to perfume your bathroom/kitchen/living room with a vase of cut Brown Boronia stems. No problems with pruning! If only it were that easy.

Now that the formal part of the day was over, it was time to sit back and reflect on the Rutaceae, the shapes and forms and smells and traps that we'd learnt about in a day full to over-brimming with information. The Red Gum Gallery at Lilydale beckoned and if I hadn't splurged on a frock the previous day, I might have even been tempted to spend some hard earned cash on one of the treasures displayed in this remarkable establishment. The fact that I had to take everything home on the plane was also an inhibiting factor so I settled for a good coffee with even better companions.

We returned to pre-dinner wine and bikkies and claimed a table for dinner. The centre had miraculously been converted into a restaurant while we were away. I made a mental note that I must borrow Marilyn's magic wand next time I have to organise a dinner function. The food was delicious, the wine divine, the company flirtatious and a warm inner glow descended on my being. No sleep for the wicked, however. We were still to be entertained

by John Knight going on a virtual ramble through the Eurobodalla bush.

After several slides of steep mountain sides, dense bushland and terrifying gullies, I made a quick note to myself to never ever ever go on a real-life ramble with John.



*Correa reflexa var reflexa 'River Bells'*  
Formerly *C. 'Glenelg River Red'*

And that was the end of the day. We all filtered out into the moist night and headed for a well-earned rest. Tomorrow would be another day. There was precious little rest for Marilyn and her little band of busy helpers. Co-ordinating the garden visits, Karwarra tours and lunch was quite a task. As for me, I was assigned a couple of chauffeurs/guides who ensured that I visited gardens, landed at Karwarra at the right time, was fed and delivered to the airport in time for my flight home. This is what it must be like for the toffs at the Cup, I thought. The only difference was the size of my hat.

*Happy  
Christmas  
everyone!*

# Correa Species and Cultivars List (Size of Plant)

*C. alba* var *alba*

Erect shrub to 1.5 m

*C. alba* var *pannosa*

Spreading shrub to 0.5m high

## Cultivars:

- C. 'Ivory Bells'* (x *C. backhouseana*)
- C. 'Gwen'* (x *C. reflexa*)
- C. 'Boat Harbour'* (x *C. backhouseana*)
- C. alba* var *alba* 'Blush'
- C. alba* var *alba* 'Starlight' (variegated)
- C. 'Coconut Ice'* (x *C. reflexa* var *reflexa*)
- C. 'Benara Bell'* (x *C. 'Marian's Marvel'*)
- C. 'Pinky'* (x *C. reflexa* - Canberra)
- C. alba* var *pannosa* 'Western Pink Star'
- C. 'Candy Pink'* (x *C. pulchella* -Hartshorne)
- C. alba* 'Pink Panther' (x *C. reflexa*)

- Spreading shrub to 1 m
- Small shrub to 0.5 m
- Upright shrub to 2 m
- Spreading shrub to 2 m
- Upright shrub to 1 m
- Spreading low shrub to 0.5 m
- Spreading shrub to 1 m
- Upright shrub to 1m
- Upright shrub to 2 m
- Spreading shrub to 1 m

*C. backhouseana* var *backhouseana*

Large spreading shrub to 2m high

## Cultivars:

- C. 'Ivory Bells'* (x *C. alba* var *alba*)
- C. 'Boat Harbour'* (x *C. alba* var *alba*)
- C. 'Poorinda Fantasy'* (x *reflexa*)
- C. 'Poorinda Mary'* (x *reflexa*)
- C. 'Poorinda Grace'* (x *reflexa*)
- C. 'Marian's Marvel'*
- C. 'Beek's Beauty'* (x *C. 'mannii'*)
- C. 'Pink Sorbet'* (x *C. pulchella*)

- Spreading shrub to 1 m
- Upright shrub to 2.5 m
- Small shrub to 1 m
- Small shrub to 1m
- Small shrub to 1m
- Large spreading shrub to 3 m
- Small shrub to 1 m
- Small shrub to 1.2 m

*C. backhouseana* var. *coriacea*

Shrub to 1 m

## Cultivars

*C. backhouseana* var. *coriacea* 'Eucla Gold'

Shrub to 1.2 m

*C. backhouseana* var. *orbicularis*

Shrub to 1m

*Correa aemula*

Erect or spreading shrub to 2.5 m

## Cultivars:

*C. 'Pink Frost'* (x *C pulchella*)

Small shrub to 0.5 m

*C. glabra* var *glabra*

Erect shrub to 1.5 m

## Cultivars:

- C. glabra* var *glabra* 'Inglewood Gold'
- C. glabra* var *glabra* 'Mt Arapiles'
- C. 'Jewels'* (x *C. reflexa* var *reflexa*)

- Erect shrub to 1.5 m
- Erect shrub to 1.5 m
- Small shrub to 0.6 m

<i>C. glabra</i> var <i>leucoclada</i>	Erect shrub to 3 m
<u>Cultivars:</u>	
<i>C. glabra</i> var <i>leucoclada</i> 'Coliban R.'	Erect shrub to 1.5 m
<i>C. glabra</i> var <i>turnbullii</i>	Erect shrub to 1.5 m
<i>C. glabra</i> var <i>turnbullii</i> 'Ian Fardon'	Erect shrub to 2 m
<i>C. calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>	Dense, erect shrub to 2m high
<u>Cultivars:</u>	
<i>C. calycina</i> 'Hindmarsh Falls'	Dense small shrub to 1 m
<i>C. calycina</i> var <i>halmateturorum</i>	Erect shrub to 1m high
<i>C. eburnea</i>	Shrub 1-4 m high
<i>C. pulchella</i>	Erect to prostrate shrub to 1 m high
<u>Cultivars:</u>	
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Coffin Bay'	Small shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Sunset Glow'	Small shrub to 0.3 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Annie's Delight'	
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Pink Mist'	Small shrub to 1 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Aldgate Pink'	Small shrub to 1 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Waitpinga'	Small shrub to 1 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Pink Frost' (x <i>C. aemula</i> )	Small shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Dusty Bells' (x <i>C. backhouseana</i> var <i>backhouseana</i> )	Low growing shrub to
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Marian Beek' (x <i>C. backhouseana</i> var <i>backhouseana</i> )	Small shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Sir Hans Heyson'	Small shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'White'	
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Whaler's Way'	
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'White Tips'	
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Tall Pink'	
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Wreck of the Ethyl'	
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Dusky Bells' (x <i>C. reflexa</i> )	Scrambling shrub to 1.5 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'mannii' (x <i>C. reflexa</i> )	Spreading shrub to 1.5 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Ivory Dancer' (x <i>C. reflexa</i> )	Low spreading shrub to 0.4 m
<i>C. pulchella</i> 'Pink Delight' (x <i>C. reflexa</i> )	
<i>C. decumbens</i>	Prostrate spreading shrub.
<u>Cultivars:</u>	
<i>C. decumbens</i> 'Dancing Lipsticks' (x <i>C. pulchella</i> )	Erect shrub to 1.2 m
<i>C. decumbens</i> 'Mama Maria' (x <i>C. decumbens</i> 'Dusky Bells')	Low spreading shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. decumbens</i> 'Ainslie' (x <i>C. decumbens</i> 'mannii')	Low spreding shrub to 0.6 m
<i>C. decumbens</i> 'Pink Panther' (x <i>C. reflexa</i> var <i>insularis</i> )	Upright open shrub to 1 m
<i>C. decumbens</i> 'Sauce Factory' (x <i>C. reflexa</i> var <i>insularis</i> )	

*C. baueuerlenii*

Shrub to 2.5 m high

Cultivars:

*C. unnamed (x C. lawrenciana)*

Small shrub to 1 m

*C. reflexa var. reflexa*

Shrub to 2 m

Cultivars:

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Icicle'*

Small shrub to 0.4 m

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Granny's Grave'*

Low spreading shrub to 0.3 m

*C. reflexa var. reflexa 'River Bells'*

*C. reflexa var. reflexa 'Lemon & Lime'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Squat'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Squat Princess'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Squat Queen'*

*C. 'Firebird' (x *C. 'mannii'*)*

*C. 'Raelene Goldie' (x *C. 'Marian Beek'*)*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Narrow Neil'*

*C. reflexa var. reflexa 'Green Giant'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Henry's Burgundy'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Pink Cascade'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Dawn Glow'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Flared Bell'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Running Creek Green'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Blacknose Point'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Kentbruck White'*

*C. reflexa var. reflexa 'Kentbrook Red'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Mary's Choice'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Carpenter Rocks'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Mt Richmond White'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Avignon'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Wyabalong'*

*C. 'Jewels' (x *C. glabra var turnbullii*)*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Tricolor'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Tall Green'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Old Gold'*

*C. reflexa var reflexa 'Cane's Hybrid'*

*C. 'Bett's Red' (x *C. 'mannii'*)*

Upright small shrub to 1.2 m

Upright shrub to 1.5 m

Small shrub to 1 m

Small shrub to 1 m

Low spreading shrub to 0.2 m

Small shrub to 0.5 m

small shrub to 0.8 m

Spreading shrub to 1 m

Small shrub to 0.8 m

Small shrub to 0.6 m

Upright shrub to 1.5 m

Shrub to 2 m

*C. reflexa var. lobata*

Spreading shrub to 1 m high

Cultivars:

*C. reflexa var. speciosa 'Fat Fred'*

Upright shrub to 1 m

*C. reflexa var speciosa 'Point Hicks Beauty'*

*C. reflexa var speciosa 'Marlo Magic'*

*C. reflexa var speciosa 'Gippsland Giant'*

*C. reflexa var speciosa 'Gormandale'*

*C. reflexa var speciosa 'Big Bob'*

Small shrub to 0.5 m

*C. reflexa var speciosa 'Hurstbridge'*

Upright shrub to 1.5 m

*C. reflexa var speciosa 'Colray Giant'*

<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> 'Brisbane Ranges'	
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> 'Longford Pines'	Small shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>scabridula</i>	Spreading shrub to 0.5 m high
<u>Cultivars</u>	
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>scabridula</i> 'Desert Glow'	Small shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>scabridula</i> 'Yanakie'	Small shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>scabridula</i> 'Dutson'	Small shrub to 0.5 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i>	Shrub to 1 m high
<u>Cultivars:</u>	
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> 'Hollow Mountain' (x <i>C. aemula</i> )	1 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>insularis</i>	Erect shrub to 2 m high
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>nummulariifolia</i>	Low shrub
<i>Correa lawrenceana</i> var. <i>lawrenceana</i>	Shrub or small tree to 4 m
<u>Cultivars:</u>	
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>lawrenceana</i> 'unnamed' (x <i>C. baueuerlennii</i> )	Small shrub to 1 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>latrobeana</i>	Shrub or small tree to 3 m high.
<u>Cultivars:</u>	
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>latrobeana</i> 'Mitchell River'	Upright shrub to 2.5 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>latrobeana</i> 'Ada Tree'	Small tree to 4 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>latrobeana</i> 'Barwon Falls' (x <i>C. glabra</i> var. <i>glabra</i> )	Upright shrub to 2 m
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>rosea</i>	Spreading shrub to 3 m high.
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>grampiana</i>	Shrub to 2.5 m high.
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>glandulifera</i>	Shrub to 3m or tree to 12m high
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>cordifolia</i>	Shrub to 2 m high.
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>macrocalyx</i> .	Shrub 1-4 m high.
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>genoensis</i>	Shrub to 2 m high.