



Correa 'Pink Frost'  
*C. pulchella x C. aemula*

Attractive small evergreen shrub with soft dark green papery leaves and delicate purplish-pink bells in late winter to spring. Likes a well-drained position in semi-shade. Frost and drought hardy. Prune lightly after flowering to promote new growth and better flowering. Mulch well but keep mulch away from the stem. Attracts honey-eaters. Suited to small gardens and tubs. Originally grown by Wittunga Gardens in SA.

## What's new!

**Labelling project**

**Unusual Correas for the Garden**

# ASGAP Correa Study Group

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**Membership Fee \$10.00**

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**Newsletter No. 30  
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## Please Note!

As from 1st July 2005, there will be a **change in membership fees**. Anyone wanting their newsletter sent by e-mail and not through the post can pay a cheaper rate. Please retain the slip sent with this newsletter for payment in 2005

Electronic newsletter \$6.00  
PDF format sent with e-mail

Normal newsletter \$10.00

## From the Leader

Well, another six months have flown by and towards Christmas we tend to reflect on the year that has gone. We send greeting cards to old friends and family and delight in the ordinary stuff of being, the births and marriages, the rites of passage and family successes. We also sympathise with the passing of an older generation and underneath pray that we ourselves have a few more years up our sleeves. The end of the year also allows us to look at our achievements or non-achievements and to resolve some improvements if they are needed. Almost everyone I know has made a New Year's Resolution at some time or another and broken it within a week or two. That's the charm of being human - we're allowed our faults, as long as they are not too anti-social.

Winter was not quite as bad as last year although the drought continued. A few good falls early in spring looked promising but some fairly hot weather followed and I was convinced that we would go stright into summer again like last year. Fortunately this was not to be and we see-sawed back to a few cold snaps which were followed by some good regular falls. The countryside greened up almost overnight and we had the best spring flowering for years. We are now looking forward to a traditional New England summer, with cool mornings and the odd storm in the late afternoon.

We started our labelling project and 'Pink Frost' was first cab off the rank. (See label on cover). Three growers participated and we have sold 850 labels to date out of the 1500 ordered. Apparently the plants are 'walking out of the door', which is very pleasing. Next label will be 'Coconut Ice'. We are always looking for more growers, so if you are interested, please let me know. It will be a while before we make any money out of these labels but knowing that we are releasing good new forms into the trade is very pleasing.

Correas seem to be becoming more and more popular in the trade thanks to the efforts of our wonderful members. The best publicity is always word of mouth and giving out the odd donation doesn't hurt. I always have a few plants ready to give to friends when I go to visit and they look forward to receiving new forms for their own collections. In fact the very first plants given to me by an APS member in Armidale when our group started up in 1977 were two Correas, and look where that little donation ended up! I have received accounts by members of the increasing popularity of Correas and you can

read some of these in this newsletter.

The last two terms at school were pretty hectic. Preparing students for the HSC is not easy especially when the students in question don't do the homework or any extra study. My colleagues confirm that teachers are working harder than students these days. Unfortunately the trend towards accountability means that the teachers get blamed when students don't do well. No-one talks about the kids who attend one lesson in three or come into the classroom hung over from a big night out. Of course I'm generalising and there are some wonderful kids out there who know what they want and go for it. Every now and then I have the pleasure of teaching one or two of them.

I continued to write for Heinemann and the textbook project is now almost finished. It was hard sitting at the computer some weekends when I was itching to get into the garden. However, this was an opportunity I couldn't pass up. As I write this I am finishing off another edition of 'Australian Plants' on Acacias this time. Even though I have a lot of historical knowledge on Wattle Day, this edition has been a challenge. Hopefully I'll be able to get back to the Correas book in the New Year and get it finished next year.

My father has been very ill during the latter half of the year and this has meant a few emergency trips to Sydney as he went in and out of hospital. He is now home again but we don't know for how long. My step mother can't really cope and he should be in a nursing home but he is being very resistant to going. It's very hard watching him deteriorate. I know many of you have been through this yourselves so you know what it's like. Dad has watched many of his closest friends die this year and he is now the last of all the family friends I remember from my childhood. I am expecting to have a fairly unsettled 2005.

In this newsletter I have written about some of the more unusual species which are not normally found in gardens. They need to be grown more widely so I'm hoping that you will make it a resolution to get hold of cutting material or plants next year and make these species more widely known. It would be good to get some feedback as well as to how they are performing in your gardens. Keep up your letters as well. Many people have commented on how much they enjoy reading what the members have to say.

*A very merry Christmas to all,* Maria

## New members

Welcome to the following new members:

Pat Urbonas John Mahony

## From the Members

Hilary Merritt writes:

We've left our Bywong property and moved back to Canberra, unfortunately leaving our collection of 50 or more *Correas* behind. ANPS Canberra had a propagation day at our place before moving day and I've taken a lot of cuttings myself so all is not lost.

Most of the *Correas* I had were standing up pretty well despite the continuing severe drought. I did notice that some of the flowers seemed a bit smaller than usual although they were as prolific as ever. The *C. glabra* though was really doing it tough. Normally it was completely reliant on natural rainfall, but even with the addition of an occasional bucket of water it was very droopy and wilted.

My new garden is very small as we've moved into a townhouse complex but I think the situation is ideal for *Correas* and I'll be planting out my cuttings in Spring - just as soon as I can dig out the boring box hedge, lavender and standard azaleas.

I enjoyed the *Correa* Crawl to the South Coast. Paul and Cathy and John Knight did a great job organising the large group and it was great to catch up with some of the Victorian members. The *C. reflexa* var *speciosa* forms near the coast were very interesting with a range of colours and bell shapes. Lots of these were collected for Eurobodalla Gardens so perhaps some will find their way into cultivation.

I was particularly taken with a form from the Pacific Flora Reserve. It was a low-growing fairly compact shrub in heathland and the bells stood straight out, in the manner of *C. decumbens*, rather than hanging down as expected. A couple of cuttings 'fell off' in my hands, so I'm hoping it will grow in my garden.

The other particularly interesting part of the Crawl was the visit to Nelligen Creek to see *C. baeuerlenii* in flower. John Knight says that all of this species in cultivation comes from this one population and that he'd like to see some collecting done from the populations on the higher, drier slopes.



*Correa baeuerlenii*  
Photo by Brian Walters

*Moving to a townhouse will be a real challenge after being used to lots of space, Hilary. I look forward to regular reports on your new garden. Many APS members are finding themselves in similar circumstances and the trick is to find small plants which are good performers and which will give you year round pleasure. It's amazing how many *Correas* you can fit into a small space and as they grow into one another, they cut down on weeding, which is never a bad thing. Small honeyeaters love the thickets created as well. Ed*

Bob O'Neill writes:

We have had rain! 501 mm up to this morning (5/8) and only 3 frosts to date. Consequently we have had much time to get a fair bit done about the place. Yesterday I completed the last pile of mulch from last autumn, making 200 mm for the season. Much of the back plantation/shrub areas have now been mulched into big beds. I am trying out some *Correas* down there with mixed results. Cool season plantings of small plants has casualties - it will be a case of strong plants in warmer weather in drier locations, a matter of trial and error.

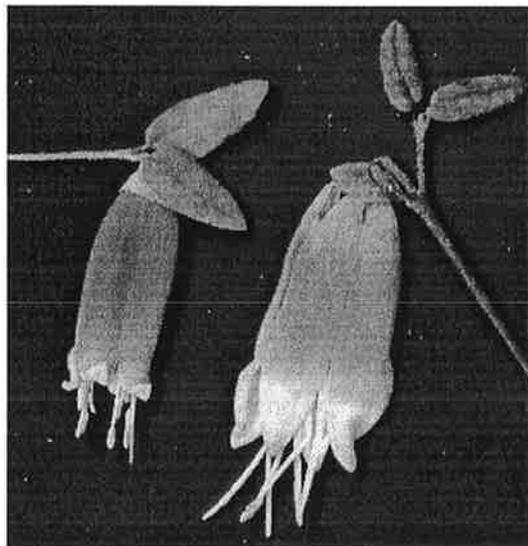
I have a number of *Correa lawrenceana* forms growing well in the lower area where it is very damp to wet in the winter period. I find it interesting that I do not experience losses in these conditions any more than in the much drier sites, demonstrating the adaptability of these plants. I anticipate planting more *C. lawrenceana* forms in the wetter areas near the fence lines simply because they fill the bill best for the job and conditions.

*C. lawrenceana* naturally grows in moister areas so I'm not surprised, Bob. What does surprise me is that they seem to adapt to drier sites. They must have very efficient root systems. Ed

The job of relocating the igloo is complete so I have had a little time to do some propagation, including quite a few correas, some as replacements, some for sale. The igloo is somewhat shaded and does not heat up beyond 12 - 15 degrees on many winter days. Even though the bottom heat is on, striking is not quick.

'Big Bob' is something of a non-conformist. Some 2-3 months ago Natalie Peate in the Croydon area had 'big Bob' flowering fully then. We are probably 2 weeks later in our season, but 'Big Bob' plants have only the odd flower on as yet, its season still to come. The plants are making a lot of growth - maybe this is a factor.

*C reflexa* var *speciosa* 'Big Bob' in flower is a very impressive plant. The small leaves allow the large bells to dominate and they make quite a show. Ed



*Correa reflexa* var. *speciosa* on left with *C. reflexa* var *speciosa* 'Big Bob' on right.

At present the wattles hold court and will do so over the next weeks - they are quite spectacular with 30 + species in flower.

*Bob and Dot have a B&B and they welcome members to come and stay. The garden is very impressive and Bob is very happy to show visitors around. Ed*

Paul Carmen and Cathy Hook write:

The C. 'Pink Frost' labels arrived in time for our last market sale, and all the plants we took sold without any assistance from us - without a doubt, picture labels do make a difference. While the high set up costs are certainly a disincentive to continuing with the project, we are reluctant to let it go - there are so many Correas which could be promoted. The selection of forms is obviously very important: they need to be hardy and reliable as well as floriferous/showy.

*I was a bit concerned about having to buy the complete print run and wondered if it was worth continuing with the project. Ed*

We have noticed that with the drought and advent of water restrictions, correas seem to have become increasingly popular here in Canberra. At sales this year we have had people come asking specifically for correas 'because they are so tough and survived the drought so well'. Many people are surprised by the diversity of forms. Five or so years ago, we found correas hard to sell, now we are increasing the number we propagate. It's great to see people finally beginning to appreciate what wonderful plants they are. Canberra will be the Correa capital yet!

*Canberra has an ideal climate for growing all forms of Correa. As a capital city there is enormous potential for using correas in amenity plantings. My daughter took a number of plants back to ADFA for the garden around her division block. She reports they are doing well, despite the fact that she has to go off on training courses regularly and they don't get watered while she is away. They are mulched well and I told her to fertilise with seaweed extract for the first month or so. Seaweed is very good for promoting strong root growth straight after planting. It is also useful on small plants for the first weeks after potting on struck cuttings. I have been doing this for a few months now and have noticed a definite difference in growth. Ed.*

Trix Chambers writes:

My gardening activities are a bit spasmodic - the large pot idea wasn't as successful as hoped as the back area gets very hot in summer with reflection off the walls and paving. Bracteanthas did very well and made a great show but took over. I did plant out Cherrie's gift of 'Federation Belle' and it produced some brilliant flowers as did the C. 'Frost and Lime'. Two prostrate ones are growing slowly over the retaining wall but tend to hide their flowers.

*You need to cover those walls with something, Trix to cut down on the heat reflection. Ed*

The 'Dusky Bells' in the front garden have grown in spite of wet feet and dryness. I tip-pruned them relentlessly and there were lots of flowers but they were mainly hidden under the bushy growth of leaves. Would a formal hedging have better flowering results, do you think?

*I don't think C. 'Dusky Bells' lends itself to formal hedging, because it's a low sprawling variety. C. 'Pink Mist' would be better. Ed*

I've managed to plant a few of the *Bracteantha* seedlings in the 'common garden area' so hope they survive and self-seed. I often escape to my sister's place at Allansford and enjoy her garden and 'visit' the various correas I've given her.

One of these is a very dainty *C. pulchella* given to me by Julie Strudwick and struck successfully. This one has rather sparse narrow leaves and a brilliant red/orange flower. I was pleased to see several of my propagations doing so well - like meeting old friends.

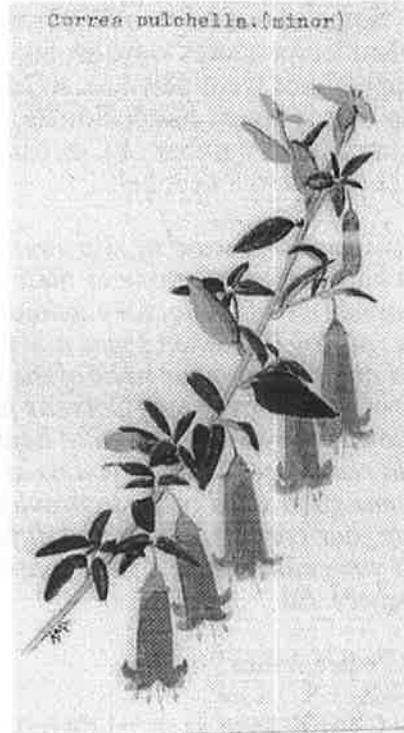
*Sounds like C. pulchella 'minor'. Ed*

Needless to say there is very little of my old garden left at Kilsyth. All the correas and prostantheras have gone and all but one callistemon. The copse of 7 casuarinas are still there but a six foot paling fence nearby detracts from their impact. I guess one should never look back.

*You're right, Trix. A garden is a creative work and once you leave the next person rarely has the same vision or enthusiasm. They often want to change what you've done to reflect their own personalities. Move on and start afresh. Ed*

Ida Jackson writes:

Have any readers had any experience of the effect of exhaust fumes on Correas? Our



*Correa pulchella 'minor'*  
Painting by Kath Alcock

drive runs alongside the student parking area of Kingscote Area school. Before the area was used for parking we planted the strip along the drive with natives. Naturally, some were Correas - 'Marian's Marvel', *C. pulchella*, *C. alba* and *C. backhouseana* var *orbicularis* and a prostrate white form of *C. reflexa*. The first two are dead or dying and the last looks very sick. of course, it could be the dryness. We have also lost a *Hakea mitchellii* and our *Scaevola crassifolia* looks very sick.

On the good side, we have just been told that the Government is giving the island schools a large grant and KAS is going to transfer the student parking area to the school bus car park, dig up the bitumen and plant trees. so there are hopes for us yet.

*I suspect the problems were not caused by fumes but more by impeded drainage due to the compaction and bitumen in the carpark. There are many correas thriving in streetscape plantings around the country. Often these gardens are built up, providing reasonable drainage. Ed*

Yvonne Bakes writes:

It looked as though we had a sale for our property but that's fallen through and the estate

agent hasn't brought anyone for a property inspection for months so we'll just plod along regardless. Some of our correas died over summer when temperatures were around 47C. Winter temperatures were down to -4C not so long ago so ours is a very harsh climate. My cousin at Euroa has a number of Correas which they keep clipped into a neat ball.

*Why would you want to clip your correas into a neat ball? Still - everyone to their own taste. It reminds me of the topiary animals along the Sydney railway line when I was a kid. Now I know why I don't live in your neck of the woods. 47C - Whew! I'd keel over too. Correas have fairly shallow root systems so in that heat, the roots would really cook. I think you need to invest in some good sized rocks to provide a cool root run for your correas. If you had different sized rocks you could create a fairly natural looking rockery. Ed*

Rosemary Pedler writes:

My Correas have as usual dwindled in our hot dry summer months but the enthusiasm is still alive and well. I am watching a vigorous seedling which is yet to flower. It is growing adjacent to my fern house and is getting extra moisture and mist. Looks similar to C. 'Marian's Marvel' - we will see.

I have just returned home from the SA APS conference at Port Lincoln, where we were shown the recovery growth after big bush fires in 2002. I noticed a number of beautiful Correas in flower of both C. *pulchella* and C. *reflexa* types. All would be seedlings and of interest if only I could have collected cuttings.

I went from Port Lincoln to the 'Head of the Bight' to see the Right Whales and calves which can be seen at this time of year (September). The Right Whales calve in the Australian Bight where water temperatures are safer for the new-born babies than the Antarctic waters which are their natural home.

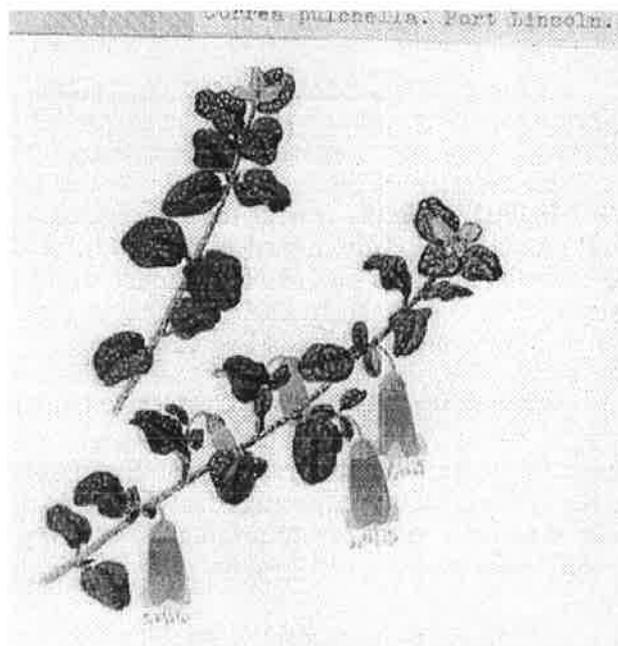
Mum does not eat, but baby gorges on mum's rich milk until big enough to go south. They come right into the cliffs and can be seen resting and lazing about very easily. New viewing platforms make it safe and comfortable and you can look down on these enormous creatures and try to take photos. Easier said than done.

I also drove across to the WA border looking at plants and the coastline. Lots of acacias, eucalypts, daisies, templetonias, etc. The

Nullabor has had good rains by the look of things. A small plane flight from Nullabor emphasised the flat landscape and the wombat burrows all over the surface, the sheer cliffs of the Bight and an overview of whales scattered all along the top of the Bight with their calves.

I had a day in the Tothill Ranges SA looking at *Correa glabra* which seems to be the common Correa of this mid-north area. Nice pungent foliage and small neat red and green flowers - very long lasting and tough at my place. Sends out seedlings freely in a good season. I hope we get a good season soon.

*You do get around, Rosemary! I'm envious. What a great whale story you have to tell. I hope you got your good season. Have you tried protecting your correas with rocks? I'd be interested in some feedback if anyone in SA is interested in trying that method. Ed*



*Correa pulchella*  
Port Lincoln  
Painting by Kath Alcock

Lynne Mockridge writes:

I thought you'd be interested in this little piece which was featured in our local paper recently. I rarely read the gardening sections because they so rarely feature native plants but this one sort of jumped off the page. I was really pleased when they printed my letter only a couple of days later.

In the accompanying spring flower show segment in the paper, Rosemary Verbeeton is listed as running a stall. She couldn't work out

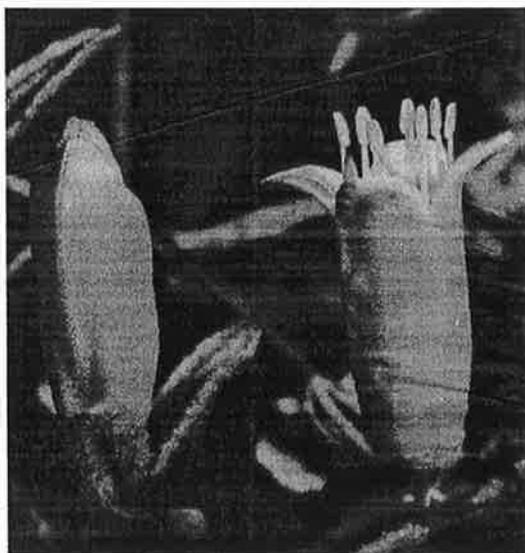
why so many people were asking for Correas on the Saturday morning. She had left home too early to have read the paper. Needless to say on the Sunday she stocked up big on Correas and had this article prominently displayed. She sold lots of them too. Considering that flower show is for Spring bulb enthusiasts our Australian plant stall does very well.

The best thing I ever did was to join APS and the second best was to join the Study Group. I'm getting such satisfaction in watching my little cuttings turn into plants.

*Atta girl, Lynne! You're a great ambassador for the group. It just goes to show that publicity in gardening columns is a very successful way in getting the message across. Perhaps we all need to write to our respective papers every now and then, especially just before a big sale. The article from the paper follows.Ed.*

### **Correas add yard colours**

by Les Hodge (Gardening section)  
The Examiner, Launceston, 18 Sept. 2004



If you are looking for a pleasing clump of green foliage in your garden and flowers over a long period, you will go a long way to find a better group of plants than the Correas. A group planting of four or five Correas will provide year-round flowering with colours ranging through cream, green, lemon, white, red and pink in numerous shades. Many have green or yellow tips. There are also some interesting and unusual flower forms such as *Correa baeuerlenii*, the Chef's Cap Correa.

Ranging in height from prostrate ground covers to small trees, correas attract native honey-eating birds as the tubular bell-like flowers contain much nectar, often at times of the year

when the supply is somewhat limited. Most tubular flowers are excellent for nectar.

Correas will grow under many types of soil and weather conditions. For instance, *C. alba* will grow under extreme coastal conditions while *C. reflexa* grows in a number of adverse situations.

Correas belong to the Rutaceae family, which has as fellow members the Boronia, Eriostemon, Crowea and citrus. All Correas respond well to tip pruning as they grow, thus establishing a bushy plant. They also respond to light doses of suitable slow release fertilisers, such as blood and bone, once or twice a year. There is a tendency for Correas to be attacked by scale and sooty mould but these can be kept under control by white oil spray mixed with Clensel.

One of the advantages of Correas is that they fit into an established garden with little effort because they do not need large areas to grow. So next time you find you have a bare spot in the shrubbery, or if you are looking for a flowering plant for that somewhat shaded area alongside the house, it may just be the spot for a Correa.

Letter to the Editor - Lynne Mockridge

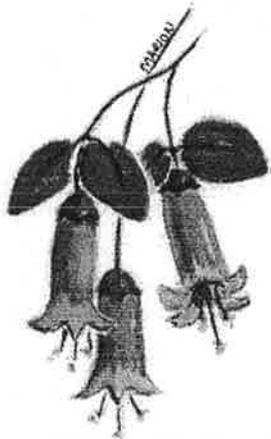
Oops. Even though the photo of *Correa reflexa* was printed upside down, as a member of the Correa Study Group I was delighted to see them featured in the Les Hodge gardening column. I agree with his comments on Correas and since joining the Australian Plants Society I have discovered the joys of propagating Correas among other things.

I would encourage anyone interested in Australian native plants to join the Society as the members so generously share their wealth of knowledge with novices like me. I really enjoy the meetings and activities they provide.

Now that I recognise a Correa when I see one I would also like to commend the Launceston City Council for planting lots of them in the nature strips in my area. I find they are responding well to occasional pruning and my Correa collection is growing all the time.

*Many thanks for sending the article and letter, Lynne. If anyone comes across something similar, please pass it on to me and don't forget to write into the papers yourself. Many councils have planted Correas in streetscapes and it would be nice to thank them and perhaps let the public know something about the plants in their*

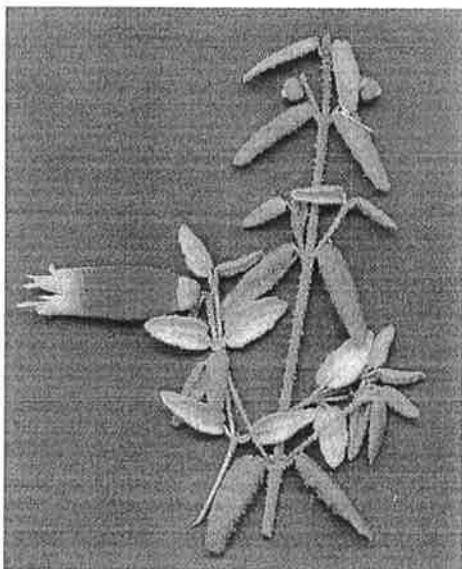
streets. Most people have no knowledge of plant names apart from the usual rose, camellia, etc. People see plants in the street and would like to grow them in their gardens but don't know what to ask for in the nursery. Who knows? You may start a run on *Correas* in your own area. Ed.



This is a card sent to me by Lynne Mockridge.  
The artist is Marion

### ***Correa reflexa* var *speciosa* 'Pt Hicks'**

My wonderful specimen of *C. reflexa* var *speciosa* Pt Hicks has gone to Correa heaven thanks to the drought. Of course I should have taken lots of cuttings and had multiple plantings in the garden but it just didn't happen. If anyone can send me cutting material in the next little while, I'd be most grateful.



*Correa reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Point Hicks'  
Scan by Maria Hitchcock

### ***Correa reflexa* var *speciosa* 'Marlo'**

I have also lost my wonderful 'Marlo' form of *C. reflexa* var *speciosa*. If you have one of these growing, I would also appreciate cutting material.

### **Labelling Project**

Our project got off to a good start and is looking quite promising. We are now looking for more growers to join the project. This is how it works.

Once a variety is selected, cuttings are sent to participating growers a year in advance so that they can produce enough plants for release at a certain time. The release date tends to depend on flowering time or major sales periods. I then set about designing a label and communicating with Norwood as to our requirements. This is done via e-mail. The label design is sent to them electronically and they send me back a proof copy also by e-mail.

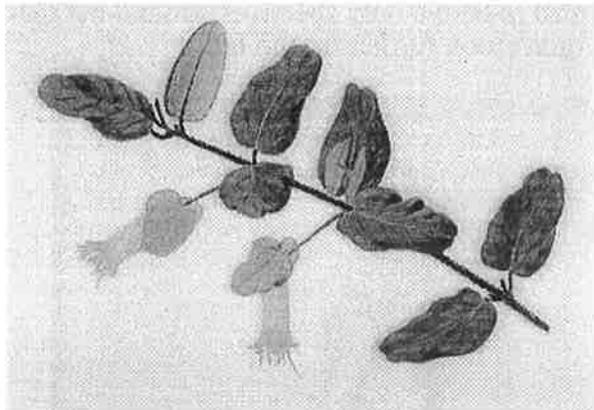
We produce a first run of 1500 labels and the Study Group buys the entire first batch. Set-up costs are fairly high for the first batch so labels end up costing us 25c each. When the labels arrive, I send a sample to each grower and request an order. The labels are dispatched to the growers as soon as the order comes through and growers pay the Study Group on an invoice.

It is hoped that once the labels are in the market place, commercial growers will pick up on the potential for producing a new plant and propagate their own. Hopefully this will stimulate a demand for the new label and new print runs will ensue. The labels will be cheaper after the initial set up and it may be possible for the Study Group to collect a small royalty for each label sold.

This is not a get rich quick scheme. The rewards will be fairly meagre at first and it may take a few years to reimburse the initial investment. What is clear, however, is that working with smaller growers is preferable to dealing with one big company.

We have a number of suggestions for future releases and would welcome your thoughts on this. If you are a small grower and would like to join the project, please let me know.

## Unusual Correas for the Garden



*Correa eburnea*  
Deep Creek Conservation Park SA  
Painting by Kath Alcock

### *Correa eburnea* Paul G Wilson 1998

The type specimen was collected at Deep Creek Conservation Park, Fleurieu Peninsula SA(1991) by R.J. Bates and was called the Deep Creek Correa for many years until classification in 1991. It is very rare and must not be collected in the wild. A few members have specimens growing and could provide cutting material.

It is found on or near the south coast of the Fleurieu Peninsula and at Encounter Bay in SA. It grows on banks of damp creeks and cliff tops and is endemic to the area

*C. eburnea* is a shrub growing 1-4 m high. It has rusty hairy branchlets and papery, flat, smooth, glabrous leaves with short petioles, which are ovate to elliptic, 3-5 cm long, glossy above and minutely hairy with cream hairs below and rounded to slightly heart-shaped at the base.

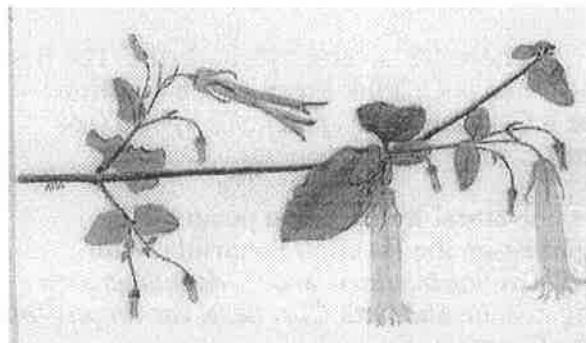
Slender flower stalks each bear a pair of apple green rounded to heart-shaped bracts, 1-2.5 cm long, clasping 1-3 flower buds. The calyx is cup-shaped 5 mm high with a wavy margin. The corolla is cylindrical, 2.5 cm long and green. Anthers are shortly exerted.

It is the apple green smooth rounded bracts which make the plant recognisable. There are no recorded hybrids but this could be due to its rarity in gardens. I have a plant in the potted collection which looks quite similar but the label says it is not *C. eburnea* so this could be a hybrid.

It apparently does not adapt well and a specimen growing in Marian Beek's garden was struggling

and not very big after a number of years. It requires trialling in a large number of garden environments and may benefit from grafting.

It's natural environment suggests that it may require a moist position. Perhaps it has specific soil requirements. If anyone is growing this plant successfully, please let us know.



*Correa aemula*  
Origin unknown  
Painting by Kath Alcock

### *C. aemula* F. Muell.

The type specimen was collected between the Douglas and the Glenelg R. in Vic. in 1836 by TL Mitchell.

It occurs on the Mt Lofty Range in SA, on the Fleurieu Peninsula, on Kangaroo Island, in the Grampians in Victoria and on the Pyrenees Range. It grows along streams and in shaded woodlands as well as on mountains. Strangely, it seems to be restricted to dispersed pockets and may have had a much wider distribution in earlier times.

It is an erect or spreading shrub to 2.5 m. Branches are covered in rusty hairs and the leaves are papery and heart-shaped, growing to 3 cm in length. The narrow flowers are terminal on slender peduncles and the calyx is hemispherical with 4 narrow lobes which range from 3-8 mm in length. The corolla is narrow cylindrical, 2-3 cm long, pale green or cream turning pale purple with age.

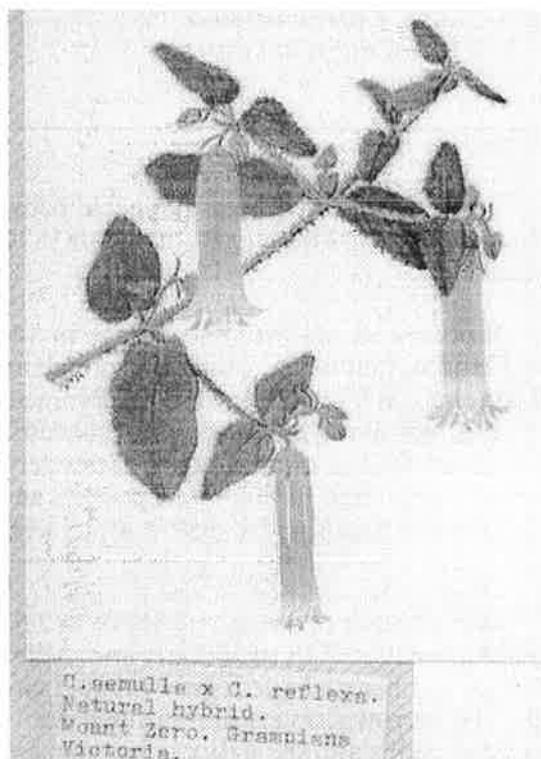
The distinguishing feature of this plant is the narrow purplish corolla and the papery rough leaves. It is a generally untidy plant which sprawls over the ground or up into other shrubs. It seems to like a moist environment and is often found in drains or beside watercourses, so will tolerate wet feet. However, it is also very adaptable and will survive in fairly dry conditions.

I have several plants growing at the base of other shrubs and doing very well after many years. These plants rarely get watered and compete well with the other shrubs. They have formed large thickets. It is best to give *C. aemula* some room to spread as pruning stimulates rapid growth from multiple stems at the base and could create a maintenance problem if grown too close to a pathway.

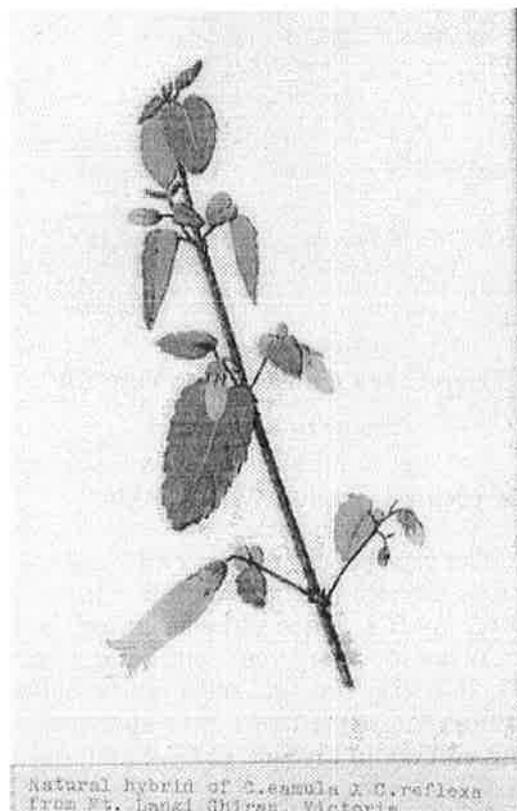
There are several hybrid forms. The best known one is *C. 'Pink Frost'* which is estimated to be a *C. aemula* x *C. pulchella* hybrid (see cover)

Natural hybridisation occurs with *C. glabra* on the Fleurieu Peninsula, with *C. reflexa* var *insularis* and *C. decumbens* on Kangaroo Is. and with *C. reflexa* var *angustifolia* in the Grampians.

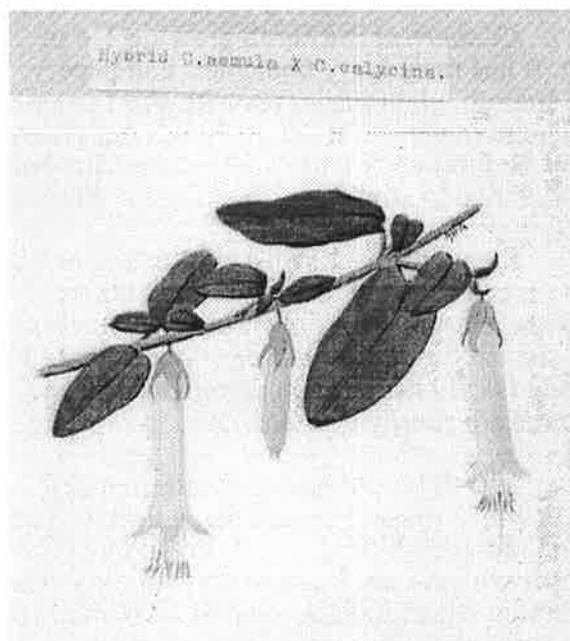
took a couple of cuttings but they didn't survive. Did anyone manage to get this one to strike? It seemed to be the only specimen around but then we didn't look further up the hill.



*Correa aemula* x *C. reflexa* var *angustifolia*  
Mt. Zero, Grampians  
Painting by Kath Alcock



Natural hybrid of *C. aemula* x *C. reflexa*  
from Mt. Langi Ghiran, Victoria  
*Correa aemula* x *C. reflexa*  
Mt. Langi Ghiran, Vic.  
Painting by Kath Alcock



Hybrid *C. aemula* x *C. calycina*.  
*C. calycina* x *C. aemula*  
Origin unknown  
Painting by Kath Alcock

If anyone has any of these hybrids growing please send us a short report for the next newsletter. I would also like some cutting material. It would be really good to get these plants distributed more widely among members. The paintings were done a long time ago so perhaps the plants don't exist any more. I know we saw a green form on the side of Mt Langhi Ghiran during the Grampians *Correa* Crawl. I