

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS  
THE AUSTRALIAN DAISY STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER NO.18

Dear Members,

An Order Form is attached for members to complete and return for their copy of 'Australian Daisies' at the wholesale price. Further copies may be obtained at the discount price as set out on the Order Form.

For the present, Judy will be handling the distribution of books to members. Please remember to return the Order Form direct to Mrs. J. Barker, 9 Widdford Street, East Hawthorn, Vic., together with your remittance.

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From the A.S.G.A.P. Council Meeting held by Telecom Conference Link-up late last November, Barbara Daly, our Study Group Co-ordinator, advises the outcome of subjects discussed, for your information.

1. Funding for Study Group Publications - After much discussion relating to copyright, royalties and costs involved in publishing and lack of sufficient funds within A.S.G.A.P., it was agreed that the A.S.G.A.P. Executive be empowered to make loans or grants to Study Groups to assist with preparation of publications. Each particular case to be judged on its merits.
2. Funding for Maintenance of Rare and Endangered Species (and other Funding) - Again much discussion. Again insufficient resources, but "it was felt that every Member Society, as well as Study Groups, should prepare a submission to send to the Executive, to be compiled into one complete submission from the national body to be made to the Department of Arts, Heritage and Environment. It was stated that the Grants are primarily to assist with administration costs, and also assist with technical assistance, legal advice and research projects expenditure, provided that it is foreshadowed in the annual application or through some advance. It would be necessary to justify the application on conservation grounds and any application would need to be tailored to the guidelines laid down for the Grants".
3. Funding of New Study Groups - A.S.G.A.P. will now make an establishment grant of \$50 to all new Study Groups.
4. Overseas Study Groups - The legality was doubted even though comments were favourable. It has been referred to the Public Officer to be taken up with the Solicitor.
5. Indemnity for Study Group Leaders - Subject has been taken up with the Solicitor. No reply to date.
6. Licence to Collect Plant Material - This was felt to be a state issue as there is no federal jurisdiction in this field. Any Study Group wishing to collect would need to establish liaison with the appropriate Regional Group to get a specific licence issued for that purpose.

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SHEPPARTON WEEK-END - NOVEMBER 21st & 22nd.

Tania Shiells, our enthusiastic member in Shepparton, has kindly invited us all to spend the week-end of November 21st and 22nd in Shepparton. Accommodation will be provided at no cost, but a donation towards food is required.

It has been suggested that we meet at Gloria Thomlinson's home, 662 Wyndham Street, Shepparton, at about 10 a.m. Saturday, 21st. This will be followed by garden visits, casserole dinner and a slide show in the evening. A barbecue lunch and visit to the Rushworth State Forest has been planned for Sunday.

Would members wishing to attend, please contact Tania direct on (058) 29.2574 for accommodation and other details.

COMING EVENTS:

On the 15th & 16th August, the Study Group will be staging a large display at the Melbourne Wildflower Show. Members are urgently required to help man our exhibit and assist with seed and book sales. Please ring Judy on 813.2916 and let her know how many hours you can spare on this busy week-end.

August, 15th/16th	Large display, seed & book sales	The Melbourne Wildflower Show, Ringwood Cultural Centre, Ringwood, Victoria.
Sept. 18th/20th	Talk by Dr. P. Short or Judy Barker. Panel on propagation, wiring & drying (S.G. members) Sale of plants, seeds & books.	Maroondah Weekend Seminar, Nunawading Civic Centre, Whitehorse Road, Nunawading, Victoria
20th	Garden visits	(To be arranged)
Sept. 19th/20th	Large Daisy Display, Book sales	Shepparton & Districts SGAP Flower Show
Sept. 26th/27th	Daisy display, book, seed and plant sales	Angair Wildflower Show and Art and Craft Display. Angelsea Hall, Angelsea, Victoria
October 3rd/4th	Small daisy display, Book sales	SGAP Central Highlands Group Native Flower Show, St. Paul's Hall, Ballarat, Vic.
October 10th/11th	Display, Book sales	SGAP Foothills Group Flower Show and Annual Stringybark Festival. Ferntree Gully Community Centre. Ferntree Gully, Victoria
October 11th	Display, book sales	SGAP Otways Flower Show, Gellibrand Hall, Gellibrand, Victoria.
October 17th/18th	Display, book & seed sales	Peninsula SGAP Show
October 24th/25th	Small daisy display, Plant, book & seed sales	SGAP Victoria Annual Plant Sale & Open Day, Tynong, Victoria.
November 2nd - 16th	Mt. Waverley Library Display	
November 16th - December 14th	Ashburton Library Display	

Latest fashion in the fields



Time out for a smoke: a Huli tribesman in his wig of human hair (his own) and decorated with everlasting daisies.

DAISIES OF THE ANGLESEA AREA (Continued from Newsletter No.10) - JUDY BARKER

Lagenifera gracilis, L. stipitata and Leptorhynchos squamatus are three small daisies which may be regarded as insignificant from a horticultural viewpoint, but which add to the richness of the flora in the Anglesea area. My thanks to Mary White who led me to them, and to Betty Campbell who drew them for us.

Lagenifera gracilis - Slender Lagenophora (W.A., Tas., Vic., N.S.W., Qld.)  
(Syn. Lagenophora gracilis)

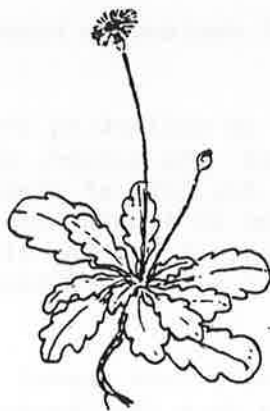
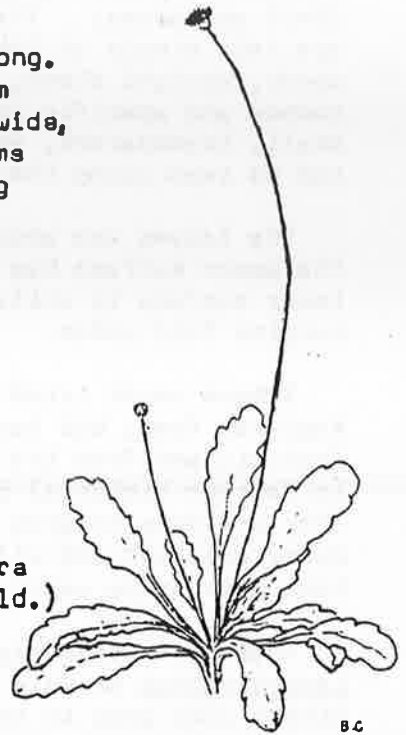
This is a small perennial herb with a flat rosette of leaves from which two to three fine stems arise, 8-18 cm long. Each stem is tipped with a tiny mauve or white head, 6-8 mm in diameter. The basal leaves, 3-5 cm long and 0.5-1 cm wide, have sinuate margins and taper to narrow stalks. The stems are smooth, with a few small, linear bracts scattered along them.

L. gracilis grows in damp spots at the edges of paths and roads, in forests and heathlands, often forming small, spreading colonies. I have seen plants in flower from October to January.

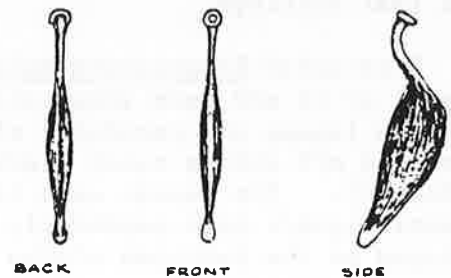
I have one plant growing in a pot, but am keeping a watchful eye on it because Lageniferas often harbour root aphids.

Lagenifera stipitata - Blue Bottle-daisy, Common Lagenophora (W.A., S.A., Vic., Tas., N.S.W., A.C.T., Qld.)  
(Syn. Lagenophora stipitata, Bellis stipitata)

This is a much more conspicuous plant. It has larger flower-heads, 10-12 mm across, and usually has mauve-blue rays although sometimes the rays are white. The leaves of Lagenifera gracilis x 2/3 this species also have wavy margins and appear as a basal rosette. The stems are 5-7 cm long, with a few small stem leaves. L. stipitata sometimes grows with L. gracilis, but seems to be more robust. Its rays are longer and the achenes are slightly larger. The achenes of species in this genus resemble antique leather bottles and so are easily distinguished from Brachyscome species.



Lagenifera stipitata x 2/3



Achene of Lagenifera stipitata drawn by Gloria Thomlinson.

L. stipitata germinates in 10-20 days and looks quite handsome in a small pot.

DAISIES OF THE ANGLESEA AREA CONT'D. - JUDY BARKER

Leptorhynchos squamatus - Scaly Buttons (S.A., Vic., Tas., N.S.W., A.C.T., Qld.)

This is a small plant, but it makes a bright splash of colour from October to January by reason of its bright yellow buttons. It is a perennial herb occurring in the harsh conditions of the Anglesea Lookout area where individual plants grow 10-14 cm high and 20-25 cm across. The heads, 1-1.5 cm wide, are held singly at the ends of slender, almost woody, upright stems, about 10 cm long. The common and specific names are derived from the small, transparent, scale-like bracts which can be seen along the length of this peduncle.

The leaves are about 2 cm long and 2 mm wide. The upper surface has sparse, white hairs, the lower surface is white and cottony, and the margins fold under.

I have never tried to germinate the Anglesea form, but two other forms (from Tasmania and from the Cressy to Shelford road in Western Victoria) germinate in 7-20 days. They are easy to grow in the garden in a sunny position and will flower for a long time with extra water in summer.

There are about eight species of Leptorhynchos endemic in Australia; three others also grow in this area, L. gatesii, L. linearis and L. tenuifolius.



Leptorhynchos squamatus x 2/3

a.c.

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LEAF CUTTINGS - BEV. COURTNEY

Inspired by Joy Greig's article in the last newsletter, I decided to have a go at leaf cuttings.

I selected Brachyscome multifida as my subject because I am collecting the various forms of it and have about sixteen of these so far. I chose the larger, more mature leaves and carefully stripped them from the stems. Any bits of stem bark were trimmed off with a razor blade and the leaf bases were dipped in liquid hormone (Rootex). The leaves were inserted 1/8 inch deep into my normal cutting mix (3 parts coarse sand/1 part peatmoss), and the punnet containing about a dozen cuttings was placed on the bathroom window sill and kept moist.

With me, B. multifida takes a month to 5 weeks to form roots from normal stem cuttings. After two weeks I couldn't resist gently prising up a few leaves to see what was happening and was agreeably surprised to find tiny clusters of roots already present on some of the leaves. After less than a month nearly all have rooted and have been potted on into individual pots. It will be interesting to see how they develop into new plants.

The onset of autumn 1987 once again saw my garden sadly denuded of the bright annuals that had graced its contours over spring and summer. Instinct once again told me that to experience the liveliness of colour again this spring, I must plant numerous trays of seed and hopefully report the results to Maureen.

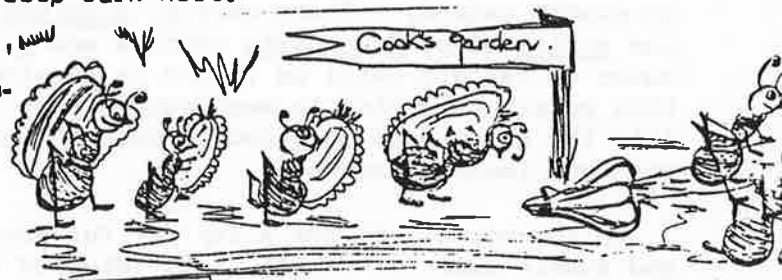
Previous years I had been remiss in providing reports, (dare I commit it in writing) and I had become one of those members who planted numerous trays of seeds every year without ever handing in results.

This year I felt confident of not only having the best garden in the street, (which isn't hard in our area) but also carrying through all aspects of being a diligent, active member and snowing Maureen under with reams of paper filled with the results of my hard work.

Numerous packets of seed were religiously planted and followed through with the ritual of seed worshipping every day. This activity had precedence over all matters and persons, including husband and children, although the cat was still fed. The first green shoots of life appeared after several days in the containers holding helipterum and helichrysum seeds, but the brachyscome seed refused to move, that is, until I was completely astounded to see them literally up stakes and walk out of the seed trays.

It was at the midday worship, when the sun was at its highest, that I witnessed this phenomenon. I was down on my hands and knees paying homage to these seed trays, when there before my very eyes, the brachyscome seeds were seen to slowly stand on end and head in the direction of the lip of the seed trays. There they precariously balanced on the edge, tilting first to the right then to the left, before they abseiled down to ground level. On reaching firm terrain, they moved at a 90° angle across the patio before disappearing completely down a deep dark hole.

I had read 'The day of the Triffids' but this was ridiculous, this phenomenon in my suburban backyard warranted closer investigation.



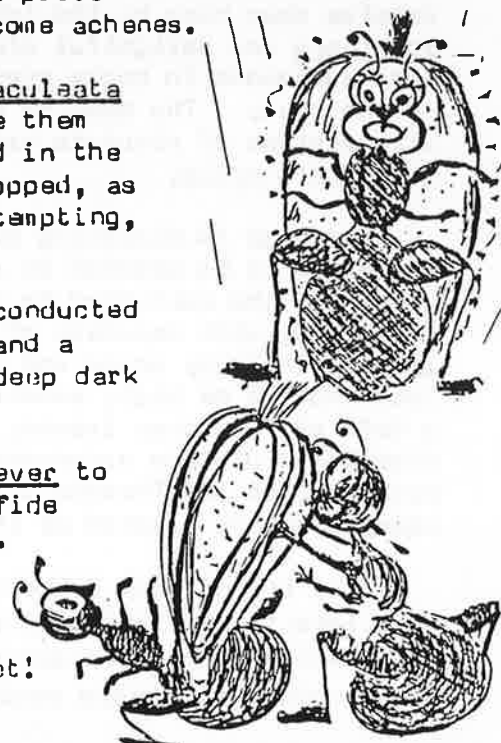
The kneeling position usually adopted for seed worship was promptly changed to nose to the ground, completely prostrate position. It was in this position that I finally discovered the truth behind the enigma of the walking brachyscome seeds. Each seed was being carried along by an assiduous ant, the seeds twice their size proved no deterrent to these diligent fellows intent on harvesting all my brachyscome achenes.

Closer inspection proved that B. cardiocarpa and aculeata achenes were the most prized. Their flat shape made them easy to balance and the wings of the achenes assisted in the abseiling exercise. B. diversifolia was quickly dropped, as its obovate shape, although appearing succulent and tempting, proved too cumbersome to carry.

As much as I was fascinated by this circus being conducted on my patio, all good things had to come to an end, and a kettle of boiling water was hastily poured down the deep dark hole.

Now, Maureen has always been able to rely on me never to hand in results, but this year I feel I have a bona fide excuse. There ant any! I'm sure you'll all agree.

Diversifolia's great to eat, but makes one stumble on the feet!



SECOND WEEK ON KOSCIUSKO - ESMA SALKIN (Cont'd from Newsletter No.17)

As always, when in the Alps, one has to take advantage of good weather and with a fine day promised, we set out for the Chimneys in the Dead Horse Gap area. This was a pleasant stroll of about 14 km return along the Crackenback River, with only minor undulations to remind daisy-hunters of their Tate adventure. Among bogs and snow grass plains we found plenty of daisies and as usual there was much debate about identification. There was no doubt about Brachyscome tenuiscapa var. tenuiscapa in this location, producing lovely mauve flowers and even mature black achenes as proof of identity. We also had few doubts about B. scapiqera with its double layer of fine bracts and we were reasonably sure which was B. nivalis var. alpina with broader pristine white bracts, although we were less certain about B. obovata. What was the large white daisy, however, with a robust upright scape and the long thin leaf arising from the base? It is akin to B. cardiocarpa, but not listed for the area. Thus the flavour of discovery, observation and debate continued until we climbed a small rise towards the Chimneys Ridge. Some shaded spots beneath Snow Gums, above a gully where brumbies grazed, and amid B. spathulata, Podolepis and Helipterum anthemoides, we found an excuse for lunch. Whilst one of the party set off to climb the ridge, the rest of the party dozed over lunch or botanised.

We farewelled the Shepparton members from the summit of Dead Horse Gap, where we had parked the cars to examine the numerous plants of B. aculeata growing there, but in our haste to rest weary feet and legs after the long steep haul up the road, we forgot the daisies.

There was little enthusiasm for a long walk the following day, so a very enjoyable time was spent along the Bullock Creek Walk. B. aculeata was conspicuous among the trees and B. spathulata was easily identified, but again we had our puzzles. There were carpets of small white daisies, only a few cms high in swampy ground. There were B. scapiqera for sure, B. nivalis var. alpina also, B. obovata perhaps and B. graminea?? We will never be certain until we return to examine mature achenes, but this puzzle gave rise to much debate over afternoon tea and into the evening as we gazed through the microscope at a few precious immature achenes.

On the morrow, it was a lay day for some and the chair lift and summit walk for others. We detoured to Lake Cootapatamba for lunch (we had all done the summit before) and there sheltered behind rocks, we had lunch while the faithful made the pilgrimage to the summit. We were at peace with the daisies down here by the lake. B. nivalis var. alpina, B. scapiqera and delightful clumps of B. nivalis var. nivalis were suspended in rocky crevices above the milky-green waters of the lake. The thawing snow was crackling and gurgling with myriads of rivulets bathing the flattened celmisias into a new life cycle.

There was no mistaking our identity as we dawdled, stopped and stooped our way up the slope to be greeted by a chortling Bob and Carol, two late arrivals. Our route home down the main road to the Snowy Bridge and then up the old Snow Pole line was memorable, with expanses of Helipterum albicans ssp. alpinum, masses of B. nivalis var. alpinum in boggy areas and the 'find' of the trip - the beautiful small Craspedia sp. a. less than 25 cm high, sending up little creamy-white heads about 1 cm in diameter from a tuft of fine grey leaves. This would make a delightful rockery plant and make a charming miniature arrangement in a well chosen pot. Soon it would be back to civilization and Thredbo Village, but a few more minutes of isolation as we rested weary feet and floated as if on air down the mountain.

It is tiring work daisy hunting as we all eventually discover, but this fatigue, or a late return, are good excuses for dining out and socialising. However, opportunities for more excursions could not be missed. The Waterfall Walk yielded more puzzles, the same small daisies in grassy boggy areas and again no mature achenes



Brachyscome scapiqera  
Drawing by G.Thomlinson

SECOND WEEK ON KOSCIUSKO CONT'D. - ESMA SALKIN

to satisfy our curiosity. The roadside areas down the mountain were also a rich source of daisies with B. rigidula, a slightly more open form than on higher slopes and green and grey forms of Helichrysum semipapposum.

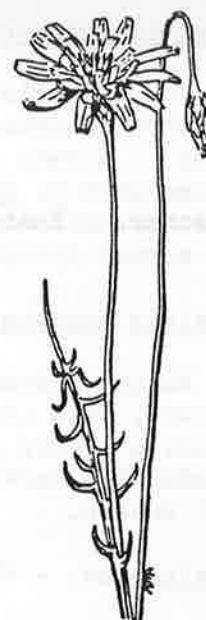
Again the roadside verges were a rich harvest of species on our trip to Mt. Selwyn. Helipterum albicans esp albicans var incanum, Helichrysum apiculatum 10-15 cm high and forming a dense mat, H. semipapposum and thousands of H. adenophorum var waddelliae crowded beneath trees, the pink of its buds making identification easy as we sped by. Other more exposed areas in alpine meadows yielded Helichrysum acuminatum and Helipterum anthemoides and the brachyscomes of grassland and bog - B. scapigera, B. nivalis var alpina and B. decipiens as well as the showy Craspedias.

On arrival at Mt. Selwyn the daisy-hunters were soon well dispersed with loud shouts and exclamations as we discovered gigantic Celmisias and huge flowered forms of Brachyscome spathulata - polyploidy at work here! It was a fertile area for daisies with large patches of Podolepis robusta, Leptorhynchos squamatus and B. rigidula, one large patch of these showing a variety of colour forms, three mauves, white and deep pink.

Yams (Microceris) splashed yellow amid the grasses and Olearias were found for our new Olearia expert, Jenny. It was a display to gladden our hearts, even if the Flatweed vied for attention in a celebration of spring.

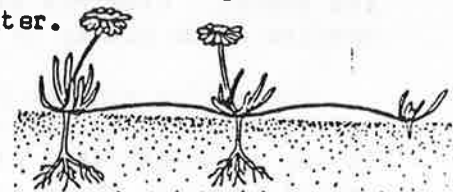
Acting on a hunch from the 'botanist', we stopped at a boggy creek on the return and in an unlikely spot, we found Brachyscome radicans. After a bit more detective work, two members found another colony growing where flood waters flowed. One mature achene confirmed our identification.

Each of us has a favourite spot on Kosciusko. Mine is Spencers Creek. Maybe it is because I found my first B. stolonifera and B. tenuiscapa there, but primarily my attachment for the area is the natural landscaping. It cannot be surpassed - large pools deep enough for a dip, but better for just sitting and dreaming and absorbing the atmosphere.



Microceris scapigera  
Drawing by Kathy Alcock

We finished the second week with a burst of summer that brought all the buzzing and biting insects out for a celebration. The Rennix Gap Walk passed along a gently ascending slope to Snow Gums, where we had farewell glimpses of the upper range and snow drifts. We had our final lunch together against this backdrop whilst protected with a thick coat of Rid. B. spathulata was again spectacular among the gums, but many daisies remained unidentified as ants, hidden among the basal leaves down in the grassy tussocks, rose in their angry hundreds whenever a daisy-hunter knelt to check out a flower. Again another puzzle - that B. cardiocarpa type in a few places near water.



Brachyscome stolonifera  
Drawing by G. Thomlinson

The Salkins had a leisurely trip home passing acres of Helichrysum adenophorum var waddelliae recolonising burnt out areas and also checking out a H. bracteatum on Happy Jacks road. Camp this night was at Pine Mtn. National Park in preparation for a reconnoitre up Pine Mountain to seek out the small annual, Brachyscome ptychocarpa. With singular lack of foresight and basic planning we set out next morning to climb the mountain. The reigning philosophy with old bushwalkers is, if you can walk up a road why bother to drive, so 7 km and 1½ hours later we were greeted with a sign 'Rough and Steep 8 hours return'. 'I can't do that' said the Sunday tripper, so after quenching my thirst, I handed over the litre bottle and most of the 'scroggin' and turned tail for the descent. I did search out likely daisy habitats on the return but found only a lone desiccated Isotoma axillaris and arrived almost desiccated myself to gulp down cool fruit juice. The bushwalker arrived back 2 hours later by car! WANTED Young, fit and energetic daisy-hunters for Pine Mountain. I'm afraid its beyond this one's capabilities in summer.

The following is Peter Vaughan's response to my request in the March newsletter for articles on Shrubby Helichrysums. I am hopeful that more will be forthcoming soon:-

SHRUBBY DAISIES - PETER VAUGHAN

Helichrysum diosmifolium - White and pink to purple flowered forms.

Each flower-head is only 2 mm across, but they are presented en masse. The purple forms are rare, but quite dark forms can be found. Spring flowering. Strikes readily from cuttings. Height - 1 m in the first year, 2 m eventually.

Helichrysum dendroideum - White flowers only, in summer.

H. dendroideum becomes a small tree of a straggly nature. Similarly, the flower-heads are not in compact clusters like the previous species, but are loose, almost panicles. This species isn't really suited to use as a feature, as H. diosmifolium is, this is a better backdrop. H. dendroideum can produce a very attractive gnarled trunk with flaky bark. Slower growing, but up to 3 or 4 m.

Cassinia aureonitens

The specific name describes the flower - yellow and shiny. This is a daisy of sandstone country, grows up to 1.5 m. Flowers are in summer, presented in compact heads. A very attractive daisy, in fact one of the best. It is a pity it doesn't flower with H. diosmifolium, as the whites, pinks and yellows would look excellent together. Instead, we must use this one to brighten our garden of flowers during the summer drought.

Cassinia arcuata

Autumn flowering this time. This Western N.S.W. species has heads of brown flowers, held in loose drooping panicles. The flowering head covers the plant creating a very attractive effect. On a recent trip, I gathered cuttings from plants with dark brown, light brown and red flowers. I'm hoping for a good display next autumn.

Cassinia sp. - White flowers.

I have another cassinia growing with the sweetest scented flowers. I haven't a name for it yet. I am mentioning it here because many people do not look for a scent in our daisies. Don't make that mistake.

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Peter's letter also mentioned that he saw Brachyscome segmentosa on a recent trip to Lord Howe Island growing on Mt. Gower in boggy conditions, i.e. water running over its roots. From his plant in cultivation, he will vouch for the fact that this species needs plenty of water.

Commenting also on Helipterum anthemoides, which he found in the Brindabella's, A.C.T., 'the closer I got to the river, the more common it became. I always thought it was an annual (the plants in my garden certainly are - due to lack of water, it seems) however, the size of the plants, and their dominance, indicates that they live for many years.'

The lesson I seem to be learning from many of the coastal daisies, (and alpines) is give them plenty of water.

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I agree with Peter's last comments. Since I stood my potted plant of Helipterum anthemoides (Qld. form) in a saucer of water over summer, it has excelled itself, produced much new growth and flowered continually since last September. Excellent as a container plant - Maureen.



The Forms of Brachyscome multifida

Bev Courtney

Since joining the Daisy Study Group I have been having lots of fun growing all sorts of daisies. One of my more interesting projects is to collect and grow the different forms of Brachyscome multifida, the ubiquitous mauve daisy.

A neighbour told me she had heard a radio garden show in which B. multifida was claimed to be one of the most popular and most sold plants and I am not surprised, for no nursery seems to be without it. Oddly enough, the plants seen in nurseries are all similar, as though only 1 or 2 forms are being used as stock plants.

B. multifida comes in 2 varieties - v. multifida, in which the leaf segments are fine, (narrow, linear and awl-shaped) and v. dilatata, with coarser leaf segments (broad, linear and wedge-shaped).

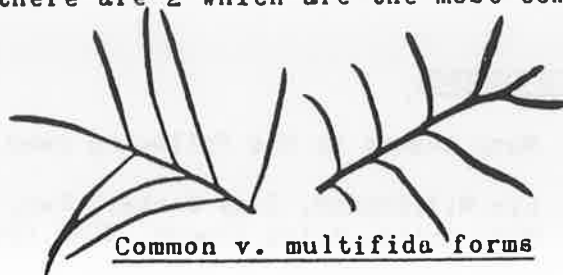
Of the B. multifida v. multifida forms there are 2 which are the most common in nurseries.



v. multifida



v. dilatata



Common v. multifida forms

Of the B. multifida v. dilatata forms, the most common has small leaves and flowers and a cushion-like habit which fills in nicely amongst rocks and logs. There is also a form with pale pink flowers and another form known as Breakoday, with deep green foliage and dark purple flowers - a very attractive form.



Cushion form



Pink form



Breakoday form

Some of the forms I have collected so far are:

A white-flowered form from Blackwood.

A form from Anglesea with pale lilac flowers.

Another pale lilac form from the Colquohoun State Forest.

All of these forms have differing habits - some are light and open; others are almost mat-forming.



Blackwood form



Anglesea form



Colquohoun Forest form

Brachyscomes in general are self-infertile, so in order to obtain mature seed, plants with different genetic backgrounds are necessary. My plants are all in 6" pots and I keep them standing together so that cross-pollination is made easy. I am gradually collecting seed from each form and will sow this to see if any interesting forms result. (The Breakoday form originated from a chance seedling in a garden).

Already I have several plants from seed (some self-sown in the garden), with leaf forms that are different from the parent plants. I find it fascinating to compare all these differing leaf shapes; they differ from form to form but are remarkably constant within each plant.

If you have B. multifida growing in your garden, compare it with some of the forms shown here.

SEED LIST:

Additions

Brachyscome graminea (Bool Lagoon)  
 Calotis scabiosifolia var integrifolia  
 Cassinia aculeata (Anglesea)  
 Craspedia uniflora  
 Helichrysum apiculatum (Narracoorte)  
 Helichrysum semipapposum (Walhalla)  
                                   silver foliage  
 Helipterum albicans ssp alpinum  
 Helipterum involucratum  
 Lord Howe insularis  
 Vittadinia muelleri (Tas.)

Deletions

Angianthus tomentosus  
 Brachyscome multifida var multifida  
 Craspedia chrysantha  
 Helichrysum bicolor  
 Helichrysum paraliium  
 Helipterum stipitatum  
 Ixodia achillaeoides  
 Leptorhynchos elongatus  
 Leptorhynchos tenuifolius  
 Olearia axillaris  
 Olearia ciliata  
 Olearia frostii  
 Rutidosia helichrysoidea

SEED DONORS:

Many thanks to the following seed donors:

Lyn Millington, Judy Barker, Bev. Courtney, Jenny Rejske, Kathy Alcock, Joy Greig, Mary White, Hilda Crouch, SGAP (SA), Tim Hayes.

DONATIONS:

Thank you all for your generous donations. They are very much appreciated.

Ian Smart	\$15	Leila Huebner	\$2
Owen McCall	\$5	Norm Bone	\$2
Margaret Milburn	\$4	Mary McKay	\$5

SUBSCRIPTIONS: \$5.00 PER YEAR (\$10.00 OVERSEAS)

Your subscriptions are due on the 30th June, 1987. This does not apply to those who have already sent in their subscriptions at the beginning of the year.

Receipt is acknowledged of the following subscriptions:-

Leila Huebner '86	Doris Gunn '87	Ian Smart '87
Margaret Milburn '86 & 87	A. Goldsmith '87	Peter Vaughan '87
Lorraine Marshall '86	Mary McKay '87	Lyn Millington '87
Thel. & Bruce Wallace '87	Owen McCall '87	Barbara Daly '87
	SGAP Maroondah Group '87	Tania Shiells '87

NEW MEMBERS:

I wish to welcome the following new members to the group:-

Doris Gunn, Ocean Grove Victoria.  
Mr. A. Goldsmith, Blacktown, N.S.W.

WANTED - A PHOTOCOPIER:

A photocopier is still required for use by the group. Would you please contact me or Judy if you know of one that is available at a reasonable price.

All correspondence and requests for seed, enclosing stamped self-addressed envelope to Leader:-

*Maureen*  
 Mrs. M. Schaumann,  
 88 Albany Drive,  
MULGRAVE. 3170,