

# DODONAEA STUDY GROUP

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DODONAEA  
VISCOSA SSP. ANGUSTISSIMA

Dear Members,

I've been away again!! 'She's never at home' you'll say. However I manage to stay home long enough to put together another newsletter and grow a few plants. How I would like a contribution to the next newsletter. This time two friends, Melva Truchanas who is President of Tasmania Region and Jill Roberts, from our North-West Group, joined me in my Kombi van and we spent four weeks mostly in western Victoria hunting wildflowers. It was a great trip and the many SGAP folk we met along the way were very hospitable and helpful. We visited our Dod Study Group member, Doris Gunn and her husband, they showed us their garden and then took us to see Glyn and Peg Sagos garden.

Some of our time was spent with Fred and June Rogers in Horsham. They introduced us to a number of Australian plant growers who showed us around their wonderful gardens. June and Fred also took us to some lovely bush areas, where we saw goodies such as Calectasia cyanea, the lovely blue tinsel-lily, which just gleams at you out of the surrounding bush and lots of lovely orchids.

In the wild we found D. viscosa ssp. cuneata and ssp. spatulata in a number of areas such as Mitre Rock and the Grampians. I think these intergrade a bit as I wasn't always sure which one it was. After much searching we found one plant only of Dodonaea procumbens along the Asses Ears Road in the Grampians and one plant of Dodonaea bursariifolia on the Cooack Road near Natimuk. We went to four Flower shows, Horsham, Pomonal, Halls Gap and the Otways. They were all good with lovely displays, but in nearly every case the Dods were wrongly named. Are other members finding that Nurseries and others are using the wrong names - it is worth doing our best to encourage people to use the correct names when possible.

Neil Marriot's nursery at Stawell had D. boroniifolia looking good in his display garden. Austrafloora at Montrose had four Dods for sale and all were wrongly named. I have since sent them cuttings of other Dods and copies of descriptions of the plants they are growing, so I hope that this naming will be corrected. I have also sent Dod cuttings to Neil Marriott, Fred Rogers, Royce Raleigh and will send to Kath Deery when time permits. Ian Mitchell of Stawell spoke to me at the Maroondah meeting and mentioned that in his garden, bees spent a lot of time on D. filifolia, D. ptarmicaefolia, D. lobulata and D. boroniifolia - has anyone else noticed this?

I'm very busy with the planning for the ASGAP 15th Biennial General Meeting and Seminar to be held in Hobart in January and I hope to see some of you there. There is to be a Study Group Leaders meeting on the Saturday evening and I hope that all Study Group members will attend. May I wish you a very happy Christmas and a very prosperous New Year.

*Best wishes Jeanette*

News from members

Helen Bizzai of S.A. has sent a copy of the information about D. tepperi that Ida Jackson first mentioned. We do hope that these plants recently discovered can be protected. Helen writes that it is a very neat attractive, low spreading plant and would be very suitable for home gardens in drier parts of South Australia. (I have a number of small plants struck from cuttings sent by Helen, so hope that they can cope with Tasmanian conditions). Helen now has 10 species of Dods growing and more seed ready to go in.

### Some Significant Plants Recorded from Areas Subject to Clearance Applications

*Dodonaea tepperi* (A Native hop-bush) is an endangered plant species that is confined to South Australia. Until the discovery of a single male plant in roadside vegetation near Monarto in 1975, this species had eluded plant collectors since 1894. The early collections were made from scattered localities in semi-arid areas of the State but indications are that it was a naturally rare species. The habitat of this species has generally been heavily cleared for agriculture. There is little prospect of this plant remaining in the Ardrossan, Morphett Vale or Port Elliot areas from where it was collected last century. These areas have virtually no remaining native vegetation. Recently populations of this species have been discovered in the Southern Flinders Ranges, near Streaky Bay and Cleve on Eyre Peninsula; the latter as a result of an inspection of a vegetation clearance application area. *Dodonaea tepperi* is presumed to be extinct on Kangaroo Island, Yorke Peninsula and the Southern Mount Lofty Ranges.

copied from the South Australia Native Vegetation Authority Annual Report 1985-86 (1st) page 20.

Barbara Daly, the Federal Study Group Coordinator wrote that she had seen D. tenuifolia near Paluma, Queensland and she gave me the address of Ruth Lloyd of Paluma, who might send me some material as I haven't yet seen this species. I wrote to Ruth and she sent me a lovely parcel of cuttings and seed capsules. I put these cuttings in, then checked with 'Judys book' only to find that it wasn't the elusive D. tenuifolia, but D. uncinata. I wasn't disappointed as I have never had cuttings of this species either. I think that someone else mentioned D. uncinata from this area.

Irene Champion writes that she is still awaiting the Queensland Herbariums identification of a specimen she sent me some time ago from Glen Geddes, it could be D. platyptera or D. lanceolata. She has found D. viscosa ssp. viscosa right on the beachfront at the mouth of Bakers Creek and has seedlings growing. Also seedlings of D. lanceolata flowering/fruiting in a pot and in the garden. It was Irene who sent a specimen of D. uncinata. I do believe. This Paluma Range could be a good place to head for on our next Kombi trip. She mentions that the Townsville SGAPers have been unable to grow it. Perhaps I can be more lucky.

Irene is another of our Study Group members who is going into print. Her book is "101 Trees of Mackay". She has had the help of members of the Mackay Branch, so we congratulate these people and look forward to seeing the book.

Ida Jackson continues to propagate Dods. She has seedlings of D. subglandulifera and D. filifolia. She is growing D. viscosa

for revegetation and she has put in seeds of the prostrate form of D. humilis, which sounds a great little plant.

Randy Linke writes that he is about to plant the last lot of seed that I sent. It is good to hear that so many members are continuing to grow Dods.

Marion Simmons thought that she had lost D. humifusa from frost, but was delighted when it started producing new green shoots. Has anyone lost Dods with frost? The Austraflorea Book notes that D. humifusa is a good ground cover, mine has been very slow and they are still very small plants.

Norma Ali, one of the many non-members in Tasmania, who are growing Dodonaeas is plagued by rabbits, but her D. microzyga and D. baueri look great and obviously don't appeal to the rabbits palate. We could start a list of Dods that are frost hardy and rabbit hardy!

#### Finance

Brought forward	44.83	Postage	25.36
Subscriptions	44.00	Envelopes	3.56
Donations	5.00		
	<u>93.83</u>		<u>28.92</u>

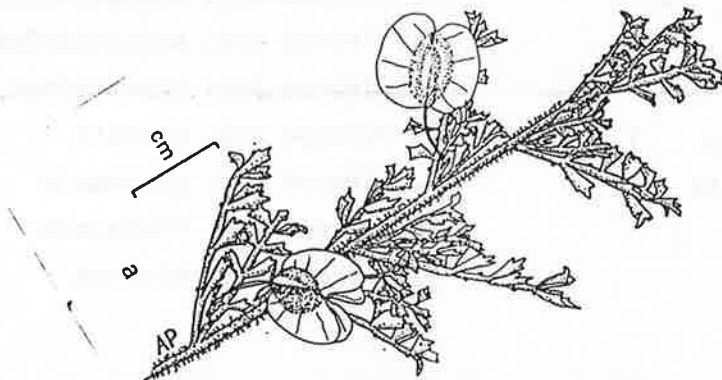
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Dodonaea uncinata J.G.West is closely related to D. boroniifolia BUT D. uncinata has fine hairs on the branches, small wart-like glands on the leaves, a hooked terminal leaflet and it has a terminal inflorescence, whereas the inflorescence of D. boroniifolia is in the leaf axils.

D. uncinata is a spreading shrub 0.5 - 1m in height. The compound leaves have 4-8 opposite leaflets, which are almost triangular with usually 3 lobes at the tip. They are sticky (viscous) and warty. The capsules are 4 winged and bright red to purple at maturity.

It is confined to the Mt. Specs area on the eastern side of the great Dividing Range north-west of Townsville in north-eastern Queensland and is found in open forest or woodland usually on sandstone.



DODONAEAS MOST COMMONLY GROWN

(Taken from record sheets sent in by members and non-members)

<i>D. adenophora</i>	3 (?)	<i>D. oxyptera</i>	-
<i>D. amblyophylla</i>	-	<i>D. pachyneura</i>	-
<i>D. aptera</i>	1	<i>D. peduncularis</i>	-
<i>D. baueri</i>	6	<i>D. petiolaris</i>	1
<i>D. biloba</i>	7	<i>D. physocarpa</i>	-
<i>D. boroniifolia</i>	3	<i>D. pinifolia</i>	-
<i>D. bursariifolia</i>	4	<i>D. pinnata</i>	-
<i>D. caespitosa</i>	-	<i>D. platyptera</i>	-
<i>D. camfieldii</i>	1	<i>D. polyandra</i>	1
<i>D. ceratocarpa</i>	-	<i>D. polyzyga</i>	-
<i>D. concinna</i>	6	<i>D. procumbens</i>	7
<i>D. coriacea</i>	-	<i>D. ptarmicaefolia</i>	10
<i>D. divaricata</i>	-	<i>D. rhombifolia</i>	5
<i>D. ericoides</i>	-	<i>D. rigida</i>	-
<i>D. falcata</i>	-	<i>D. rupicola</i>	5
<i>D. filifolia</i>	2	<i>D. serratifolia</i>	4
<i>D. filiformis</i>	6	<i>D. sinuolata</i> ssp. <i>sinuolata</i>	4
<i>D. glandulosa</i>	-	<i>D. sinuolata</i> ssp. <i>acrodentata</i>	4
<i>D. hackettiana</i>	-	<i>D. stenophylla</i>	2
<i>D. heteromorpha</i>	1	<i>D. stenozyga</i>	2
<i>D. hexandra</i>	4	<i>D. subglandulifera</i>	7
<i>D. hirsuta</i>	-	<i>D. tenuifolia</i>	1
<i>D. humifusa</i>	2	<i>D. tepperi</i>	2
<i>D. humilis</i>	5	<i>D. triangularis</i>	1
<i>D. inaequifolia</i>	3	<i>D. trifida</i>	-
<i>D. intricata</i>	-	<i>D. triquetra</i>	3
<i>D. lanceolata</i> var <i>lanceolata</i>	3	<i>D. truncatiales</i>	1
<i>D. lanceolata</i> var <i>subsessilifolia</i>	1	<i>D. uncinata</i>	-
<i>D. larreoides</i>	-	<i>D. vestita</i>	-
<i>D. lobulata</i>	2	<i>D. viscosa</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	-
<i>D. macrossanii</i>	2	<i>D. viscosa</i> ssp. <i>angustissima</i>	4
<i>D. megazyga</i>	2	<i>D. viscosa</i> ssp. <i>burmanniana</i>	2
<i>D. microzyga</i> var <i>microzyga</i>	7	<i>D. viscosa</i> ssp. <i>cuneata</i>	6
<i>D. microzyga</i> var <i>acrolobata</i>	1	<i>D. viscosa</i> ssp. <i>mucronata</i>	-
<i>D. multijuga</i>	6	<i>D. viscosa</i> ssp. <i>spatulata</i>	3
		<i>D. viscosa</i> ssp. <i>viscosa</i>	1