

Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants
EREMOPHILA STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER No. 101

June 2011

**THANKYOU TO ALL WHO HAVE PAID THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS
YOUR RECEIPT IS ENCLOSED OR HAS BEEN FORWARDED TO YOU**

Next year's payment will be due June 30th 2011 (i.e. for July 2011 - June 2012)

SUBSCRIPTION RATE IS UNCHANGED AT \$5 PER YEAR – DUE JUNE EACH YEAR

**THE RED DOT WILL APPEAR IN THE TOP RIGHT HAND CORNER IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS
DUE THIS COMING YEAR**

Since the last Newsletter we have experienced a range of catastrophic events across the country.

In no particular order there were the devastating floods across SE Queensland and NE of New South Wales with extensive damage to property and with the loss of lives. These floodwaters followed on from heavy rains across much of Queensland. Floodwaters from these events have extended into NSW and when my wife and I visited Mildura and the Riverland districts of South Australia we witnessed the significant amount of water which is now flowing down the River Murray and has now almost filled the lower lakes area of the Murray River – which was the subject of the driest couple of years which have been experienced in living memory.

The western and north western region of Victoria also suffered extensive flooding from the extensive rain which swept through that region, resulting in flooding of many of the rivers which flow in to the River Murray.

The cyclone which struck the far north Queensland region below Cairns also wreaked havoc in its pathway, destroying properties and completely wiping out sugar and banana crops. This cyclone was so large in its area of effect and its enormous power it managed to extend inland and affected the regions of southern Northern Territory and brought flood rains to that area and to the northern pastoral areas of South Australia. I understand that it also contributed to the extraordinary rainfalls experienced on the west coast of SA and then into the pastoral country west of the Flinders Ranges and then died out over Victoria where its damage was felt in the floods mentioned above.

The floods in the North West of Western Australia in the Gascoyne Region resulted in very severe flooding in that river system, with loss of property and significant loss of crops for which this area is noted. Soon after this area was struck again by one of the two cyclones which were to affect the top end of the Northern Territory and the extended further south into WA.

Darwin was hit by a severe cyclone which also had a significant effect on the structures in the city and also caused a lot of damage to property and the natural vegetation in the area. This system had its effect felt as far south as Daly River where evacuations were also required.

Amid all of this Perth experienced one of its longest spells of hot weather with a record number of days over 30C. Bushfires south of Perth were to result in many houses being burnt and much property lost. Sydney also has experienced one of its driest summers on record.

To those who have been caught up any of these tragic events I pass on my sincere best wishes and trust that you will be able to rise from the occasions and rebuild, although never to be the same as it was in the past.

To assist any who might be in need of plants to help rebuild their gardens I have received a note from Charles Farrugia from the Sydney Group who has offered to provide cutting material. If any members who wish to avail themselves of Charles's offer please contact me and I can provide you with his contact details. Other members who might be able to assist in any way should contact me and I will let affected members know. Any member who would like to receive plants/ cuttings etc to assist with their garden rebuilding can let me know and I can put them in contact with the offers received.

I have received from Charles Farrugia a comprehensive index of the newsletters from numbers 90 to 100. I will need a little time to check it against the newsletters and will include it in the next one sent out.

ANPSA CONFERENCE

The next National Conference will be held in Adelaide from the 2nd – 7th October 2011 at Westminster School, Marion – a suburb of Adelaide, about 10km from the city centre. The Theme is “Australian Plants in a Wondrous Web”.

Newsletters and registration forms can be downloaded for the website: www.australianplantssa.asn.au

The weekend at the end of the Conference is also the Show & Plant Sale of the SA Region APS. This is always a very popular event with a huge range of plants on sale.

We have planned for Study Group meetings to be held and for sites to be made available for leaders of Study Groups to present displays and/or educational posters etc. Several of the South Australian members of the Study Group have offered to put together a significant eremophila display. This is most appreciated, since I will be rather busy with the conference itself.

If you are interested in attending the conference and have not already registered your expression of interest, please do so and get your name on the mailing list. Unfortunately the pre and post conference tours are completely booked out.

VISIT TO KEN WARNES PROPERTY

The programme for the conference is very tight; however, Ken Warnes has offered to have any members of the Study Group who are remaining after the conference week to visit his place at Owen, north of Adelaide on Monday 10th October. Although many will have left on post-conference tours and may also have returned home, there may be some who are able to remain in Adelaide for this event. Based on interest Ken will organise a visit and at a later stage provide details of the visit.

If you are interested in attending please contact Ken directly on (08) 8528 6420 or via email: kwarnes@rbe.net.au

FROM YOUR LETTERS

Sylvia Cleland, Campbell, ACT

Eremophila racemosa flowered well in 2009 but last year there were very few flowers – it seems to have been attacked by a ‘webbing spider’ on the ends of its branches, some but not all. I have been breaking off the affected branches. Should I spray it? I cannot find any reference to this in the book *Australia's Eremophilas changing gardens for a changing climate*.

Liesbeth Uijtewaal, Netherlands

I found a lovely first flower in the 'babyroom' (the spare bedroom where I keep my baby plants) last night: in *E. abietina*! It's a beauty. In August I managed to strike two out of 7 cuttings within 3 and 6 weeks respectively after the lot accidentally got frozen in the fridge where I kept them for the time being. This might be a new way in increasing strike rate? The *Eremophila* book claims *E. abietina* is 'extremely difficult to strike from cuttings'.

Norma Boschen, Warracknabeal, Victoria

After a very wet year our son is in the midst of a very large harvest. The yields are good and the quality is good so far. We had a great trip to the out back of QLD and also WA last spring - I should write something for the Newsletter which I received yesterday. The *Eremophilas* mostly look good here although some suffered from fungus problems in the spring because of the wet.

I read the letter from Peter Madden and I am happy to supply him with cuttings of all the species he is looking for. I don't know him or have his address and I don't want to send the cuttings to him if six others do the same.

Jim Thomson, Dooralong, NSW

It is with the greatest possible reluctance that I hand in my badge as a member of the *Eremophila* Study Group after goodness knows how many enjoyable years as a member, eagerly looking forward to the newsletter. (According to my records it was 1991. Ed.)

Indeed I have no choice in the matter, since with increasing age, problems with driving to night meetings other issues of decrepitude I have recently handed in another cherished badge – that of membership of a group of long-time friends in the Central Coast branch of APS.

Before that my wife Wilma & I had enjoyed the friendship of members of the Parramatta/Hills Group – some of whose members I continued to meet intermittently through travel to the Sydney Eremophila Group meetings. While she was hale and hearty she was an equally enthusiastic member of the Society for Growing Australian Plants, with us a highlight, a drive to Adelaide, possibly twenty years ago to a National Conference, where we met you and your wife; enjoyed the fellowship of the Group members and visited the properties of we know only through the newsletters.

Now, although it is several years since Wilma passed away after a long illness, I read with considerable nostalgia your references to the coming National Conference. How I would like to be capable of attendance.

All this Colin is a long-winded way of saying thankyou for all you have done (and I recognise the contributions of others you have mentioned.) to promote the recognition and indeed improvement if a long-neglected genus of native plants. It is pleasing to read what you had to say about its growing acceptance as being now a reasonably common garden plant.

John Upsher, Maribyrnong, Victoria

The trial with maleic hydrazide to prevent/depress shooting from rootstocks is not promising at the moment. The suppression effect is not sustained, so I will be trying different dosing methods. It works with ivy so why not with eremophilas?

Strains of *E. macdonnellii* in my garden have looked a bit sick for a while. Closer examination showed infestation by the two-spotted spider mite *Tetranychus urticae*. Now that I know the problem, control should be possible. I am using olive oil and detergent in water, with a little Kelthane ®. Strains most susceptible seem to be those with smaller and green leaves.

John Upsher, Maribyrnong, Victoria

Firstly If Peter Maddern has not had any luck with his search for *E. caperata*, I have one that is doing very well. If he is still hunting, let me know soon then I can do some cuttings and grafts to see what gets away best. My plant is 18 months old and came via Wimmera NN possibly from Maree. It has not flowered yet so not sure whether it is white or pink.

I am one of those trying different things for rootstock. I am trying *Calamphoreus inflatus* (selected for small species), *E. polyclada*, *E. (maculata x racemosa)* and 'Big Poly'. At this early stage, I like *E. polyclada* because it roots fairly easily, has a fleshy enough stem and long clean internodes. Any side-shoots are easily rubbed off. The maculata hybrid although rooting readily, is less satisfactory because of the dense arrangement of leaves up the stem and the hard stele. If others are trying unconventional rootstocks I would be pleased to hear of their progress. Most seem to accept the grafts initially well enough.

One of the disadvantages of having grafted plants in the garden is the tendency for the rootstocks to sprout, then if not removed, the shoots can rapidly take over.

Maleic hydrazide is used variously as a herbicide and a plant growth inhibitor. One of its applications was to prevent sprouting of potatoes. I am trying this as a measure to prevent sprouting of rootstocks. The method that I am using is to cut off the rootstock shoots or buds cleanly, close to the main stem then to brush on a 0.1% solution in water. Early indications are positive but will see results after a longer trial: re-dosing may be necessary.

Here in Maribyrnong the cool wet spring has left a few of my eremophilas less than happy. Actually the sequence of adverse events started earlier in the year when a severe hailstorm flayed the bark off a number of my shrubs. Most recovered but for some it started a decline that resulted in their demise.

First to go as a result of hail damage was a low-growing *E. glabra*, silver leaves; yellow flowers. Rain damage to leaves and young stems was suffered by *E. mackinlayi*: and *E. ovoidea* which later died. Wet feet or weed growth close to the trunk probably contributed to the death of specimens of *E. lehmanniana*, *E. delisseri*, *E. drummondii* and *E. malacoides*. Some plants are still not looking happy include specimens of *E. rugosa*, *E. macdonnellii* and *E. veneta*.

Russell Wait, Natya, Victoria

In 2008 I had a *Calamphoreus inflatus* die and in the autumn of 2009 I burnt it and then watered it to try and get some seedlings to come up but this didn't happen until August when over a 100 came up and this year in August 2010 some more came up. I have sown the seed in February and had them come up.

Also I have had seedlings of the green leafed *E. glabra* from Steep Point come up in August.

November 2009 was a wet month and I had seedlings come up of *E. maculata*, *E. malacoides*, *E. warnesii* and *E. stronglylophylla*. The interesting thing was that most of the *E. maculata* seedlings were under one bush. This year with a lot more rain and over a longer period no seedlings so far. I had 3 seedlings of *E. enata* sown February 2010 and one was flowering in November and all died within a couple of day in November.

This year my *E. delisseri* flowered the best it ever has done for a couple of months and was like it was in the wild when we collected it.

Lyndal Thorburn, Queanbeyan, NSW

Thanks for the newsletter - just thought I would drop you a line while I had a chance to let you know about how we have fared in the wet. Queanbeyan had floods for 24 hours on 9 December and almost 300mm of rain in 3 months - that is half our annual average. We are up on a hill above the town and didn't have any trouble with the water, except that our "swamp" (an area of about 100 sq metres above one of our ponds, with a levee bank slowing outbound water flow) didn't empty for over 3 weeks, and the frogs started laying eggs in it. We haven't been silly enough to plant any eremophilas there and most of our other species (Callistemons, Eucalypts & Melaleucas) seem OK.

Winter was also relatively wet, but all the eremophilas were fine except for our 1.5m *E. bignoniiflora*, which looked very sad for some time - leaves dropped and those closer to the trunk of the plant turned brown. However it recovered in spring and is now flowering. The only others that looked sick in winter (i.e. didn't like the combination of frost and/or rain) were a mounding form of *E. maculata* var. *brevifolia* that we had bought from Lang's (Mildura) in April. They ended up dying in spring. We have had no trouble with this variety before and our established plants are still looking happy.

With the rain during spring and early summer, some of the *E. glabra* subsp. *tomentosa* (Murchison Magic) went blotchy with mould, but they are all fine now. The wet weather was followed by a very hot week between Christmas and New Year and a small number of plants then succumbed at this stage. Those that are looking decidedly unwell are a pink *E. laanii*, *E. maculata* orange coloured form (all the other *E. maculata* are fine), and *E. verticillata* (this particular plant was damaged last year by a removalist and had survived with grafting tape around the stem for over 6 months).

All our others seem to be fine (touch wood) - that would be around 80 species. It is amazing how resilient they have been given the 9 years of drought and now all this rain. In general they have done much better than *Prostanthera*, which grow well here and are drought hardy - but now we have lost 2 or 3 large established *Prostanthera* shrubs due to the rain. Our soil is very poor and well supplied with *Eucalyptus* roots, so we have started bringing in garden soil enriched with mushroom compost - the eremophilas thrive in this and we have had very fast growth on some such as *E. viscida*, which has grown to 1.5 metres in one season, and *E. polyclada* x *bignoniiflora* (Big Poly, in Norma's book), which has shown similar growth. Both flowered very well before Christmas. *Eremophila polyclada* is frost tender here and our two established plants of this just manage to recover from the frost by about March and as a consequence they are less than 1m high, but they do flower a little in summer. The cross is frost hardy, as far as we can tell from 1 year's trial.

Hans Griesser, Gumeracha, SA

...On the gardening front, it continues to be a mixed bag. Out in the garden beds I lose a number of eremophila plants every winter. Sometimes it looks like frost damage, but this winter several plants suffered considerable setbacks. After being PK the previous winter, so I assume that their feet got too wet and root rot set in. I am doing more grafting to get around this problem and also the problem that my soil is too heavy anyway for some eremophilas and hence they never really do well in the first place. But "life was never meant to be easy" so Malcolm Fraser once said.

Myoporum 'Monarto Marvel' root-stock is frost sensitive while green. Accordingly, I have to keep grafted eremophilas in pots until the root-stock is brown and woody. Ken Warnes reckons that eremophilas weren't meant to grow up here.

(Hans has offered to write a brief article for a future newsletter on some of the interesting chemicals which have been discovered in and extracted from several *Eremophila* species; he is also speaking on this topic at the ANPSA Conference. Hans lives in the Adelaide Hills in an area which is frost prone and has a relatively high rainfall compared with that on the plains. Ed.)

Phil Hempel, Diamond Creek, Victoria

In response to Bruce Grose's red-flowering *Myoporum* -

I went around to Bruce Grose's garden to inspect the red-flowering *Myoporum* he wrote about in the last newsletter. The plant is *Myoporum montanum*, type form with narrow leaves and thin stems. The flower is a mauve colour and appears to be a sport as the cutting Bruce has struck has every flower mauve, while the original plant has only white flowers.

Wet springs effect on eremophilas

The wet spring was welcomed after all the dry years we have had, but some to the eremophilas from the driest parts of the country were not as happy as others. None of my eremophilas suffered from wet-root problems and in particular the grafted ones, which are the majority. Three eremophilas that suffered from the wet, mainly due to the long periods of continuous rain and warm temperatures, were *E. adenotricha*, *E. nivea* and *E. macdonnellii* (Simpson Desert form). Some were not affected at all while others suffered from botrytis to some extent, some only to a very minor degree and other to the extent that they may not recover. I have about twenty *E. nivea* and *E. macdonnellii* and the potential losses may be two of each where as the *E. adenotricha* all fully recovered. It wasn't a single rainy period that did the damage as after the first long wet period the plants started to recover but with the following wet periods the new growth just seemed not to be able to withstand the humidity onslaught and got the better of a few unprepared ones. Now after a few months of dryer weather, other than four lost plants, all the remainder look magnificent and I have been busy grafting the best of them for sale at our local APS (Vic) local groups plant sale. All the new eremophilas I collected last year from trips and Study Group members have been grafted and these have grown to a point where I can now take a few small cuttings to graft more plants so that I will have plenty to plant out next spring and share cutting material. I have "The Friends of the Royal Botanical Garden, Melbourne" come here each year to collect cutting material to grow plants for their annual fund raising plant sale and it is a great opportunity to get eremophilas spread further afield.

Eremophilas at Seven Hills NSW

Most of the eremophilas in our garden have handled the wet and the very humid conditions of the summer of 2009/2010, winter 2010 and the current summer. However there are a few species that I feel are worth mentioning.

E. warnesii:

We have two of this species – One is in the back garden in a full sunny location and the other one is in a pot. The one in the garden at its prime was 0.75m x 0.75m. During the wet, humid summer of 2009/2010 it was decimated by a lot of dieback. At the start of autumn 2010 every time it threatened rain I started to place a plastic cover over it, to stop the foliage getting wet. This cover left a good airflow around the plant. The cover also went on every single winter night. During late winter it began to recover, with new growth lower down the stems including the main stem. The cover kept going on every time wet conditions threatened. It is now getting back to its former glory. Even though the current summer is very wet and humid there has been negligible dieback. The *E. warnesii* in the pot that I moved to a sheltered position every time it looked like rain has never had any dieback.

E. fasciata:

We have three of this species – two in the back garden and one in the front garden. The original one was planted in a location where during the winter months it was in shade from early afternoon. This was 1.5m high but always suffered from a lot of dieback after rainy periods and during the winter months. Obviously this wasn't the right location for this species. During the very wet and almost daily cloudy conditions of winter 2010 and also with this species being covered by a top heavy *E. lucida*, saw the end of this plant. Hoping for a miracle the stem was left in the ground.

E. fasciata in the front garden, in a full sun location is doing very well although it did suffer from quite a bit of die back during the wet winter.

The other *E. fasciata* in the back garden that is planted in a full sun location is treated the same as *E. warnesii* – it is covered with a plastic cover whenever wet conditions threaten and during winter nights. The only dieback this plant had was at the bottom end of the plant where it is more open to the elements. This part of the plant

could have got a bit of moisture on it during windy wet conditions. There has never been any dieback at all on the rest of the foliage fully under cover.

E. hygrophana:

There are two species in the back garden – one is in a location where it is full afternoon shade during the winter months. This has a lot of dieback in winter and during wet conditions but always recovers well as conditions improve. The other is situated in a sunny position, although it is shaded in the early morning by an *E. freelingii*. Again this plant is covered during rainy periods and winter nights. It didn't have any dieback during the winter months but has some dieback lower down this summer. Again this could be due to moisture during wet & windy conditions. The dieback on this plant is a lot less than the other *E. hygrophana* that is left uncovered.

E. mackinlayi:

The plant situated in a full sun location always suffered a lot of dieback during winter and wet conditions. The other one was in a pot for about four years where it used to be moved around in unfavourable weather conditions. Last winter it was forgotten and left in an open location during a wet period. This saw the end of this plant.

The saying goes that eremophilas are hard to grow in Sydney due to the wet, humid summer conditions. The above mentioned species are all hairy leaves species and I am getting the impression that humidity is not so much the big deal it is made to be. Wet foliage is another matter. Also I have to stress that my gardens have very good natural drainage. Here in Sydney we have had two wet, humid summers and also a wet winter with lots of cloudy days, yet our eremophilas still thrive. Most of the Sydney Study Group members don't agree with my logic. Also Ken Warnes doesn't agree and mentioned *E. muelleriana* as an example. In our garden *E. muelleriana*, another hairy leaves species has tip dieback in winter and is never affected by summer's wet & humid conditions.

(Colin, perhaps some of the experts in our Study Group can shed some light on this subject?)

E. acrida:

This species was just about destroyed during a cold wet winter spell. Once the weather started getting warmer it started to recover and now it is looking very good. Again this is a hairy leaves species not being effected by the wet, humid summer conditions (including summer 2009/2010).

Another two species that responded very well to the wet winter conditions were *E. forrestii* and *E. macdonnellii* 'Simpson Desert', whilst *E. nivea* and *E. denticulata* needs to be dug out and new ones planted. *E. freelingii* has new growth and on certain stems the new growth is growing near the lower parts of the stems. *Eremophila spectabilis* ssp. *brevis* for the first time is sending new growth from an old stem. **Charles Farrugia**

ANOTHER CHIMERA

I'm not wildly excited about chimeras, or vegetative hybrids, as they really are, but it was of interest to see a vigorous shoot coming from the grafting junction of *Eremophila warnesii* and *Myoporum insulare*. The plant is 7 or 8 years old and the Eremophila is in very poor condition after the wet winter/spring period which may have prompted the adventitious shoot after so long. I gather that other reported chimeras have appeared much earlier. The one between *E. hygrophana* and *M. insulare* (Russell Wait origin) is over 1.5m tall and came through this wetter summer well after nearly dying in the heat of the previous summer. The flowers on it are insignificant and the only value the plants have is as a novelty. **Ken Warnes**

EREMOPHILA ELDERI

A few months ago I was contacted by a couple from Broken Hill, referred on to me by Maree Goods and they called in at Owen on their way home from Adelaide. They were trying to obtain plants of *E. elderi* because the woman's great, great grandfather was a brother to Thomas Elder who financed a major exploration party to Central Australia in the late 1800s and after whom the species is named. While I couldn't supply plants I was able to provide a freshly grafted plant of the large leafed form from above Lassiter's Cave and cutting grafts of this form and another smaller leaved, smaller blue flowered form from the top of Ormiston Gorge, left with me by Maree and Graham in late June and already up to second generation grafted plants. They assured me that they had a friendly Nurseryman who would try and propagate them but I have heard no reports of success to date. I was only too happy to try and assist them but did suggest that it would be easier if they were seeking a less obscure species. The two forms are very different and I believe Bob Chinnock has considered a sub-species may be warranted. **Ken Warnes**

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WET YEAR AND WHAT WE CAN DO ABOUT IT

The year 2010 was the wettest we have had since 2001 and it was interesting to observe how the various Eremophilas handled it. In general they survived the winter with minimal effect but the consistent rain through October was another matter. Some losses, considerable damage to a large number, but with rain continuing and very few really hot days the recovery has, in many cases, been remarkable.

Once again the northern (Dajarra) form of *E. cordatisepala* gradually died back until it died while the less woolly form from Jundah was quite untouched and a 1.8m white *E. christophorii* died section by section despite being pruned to what appeared to be healthy growth and liberally sprayed with Mancozeb Plus ®. Other older specimens of all 3 colours of *E. christophorii* came through with some dieback. The showy hybrid *E. maculata* ssp. *brevifolia* x *E. gilesii* ssp. *variabilis* once again died rapidly and clearly, along with the Dajarra *E. cordatisepala* must be treated as an annual. Some plants of *E. linsmithii* (western Qld) and *E. compressa* (southern WA) died back to mere sticks yet have shot away strongly from the lower growth. Mature *E. cuneifolia* were blackened skeletons but are back in full growth, a younger plant of the same species didn't lose a leaf. *E. warnesii* came through well but *E. hygrophana* forms and older *E. fasciata* lost some branches. *E. acrida* in both forms lost some branches and the related *E. elderi* was an ugly mess but has recovered. *E. undulatum* suffered its usual heavy die-back and I have grafted new plants as insurance. The small, gold leaved *E. strongylophylla* has died but two other forms are very healthy. By appearances you would think that *E. pentaptera* should handle moisture but they all suffered badly, only to recover strongly. *E. chamaephila* is slowly dying back but perhaps it's a short lived species. *E. prostrata* was once again only saved by removal of weeds and clearing well around. Mature plants of *E. sargentii*, *E. calorhabdos* (grey leaf) and *E. platythamnos* ssp. *exotrachys* (Sandy Blight Junction Rd) died on their own roots, grafted ones survived.

It's difficult, with so many plants and species, to make definitive findings and recommendations. In some cases young plants suffered, in others it was the older plants. Certainly the position in the plantation may have some effect as soil type and exposure varies considerably. I made considerable efforts to spray plants here in Owen with Mancozeb Plus ® without any observable success but perhaps disease had set in well before the effects were obvious. As a farmer I'm aware that we have to put out preventative sprays on certain crops; orchardists know the same. Once disease is detected it's too late and perhaps we need to take the same pro-active approach to the species which have been shown to be susceptible. Certainly the retention of old calyces doesn't help but I think this is more likely to lead to sectional die-back rather than severe damage and loss of plants. I wonder if other members have any ideas on this subject or other fungicides to try.

An observation on pruning that reinforces earlier observations. My son, who now lives on the farm, has set out to tidy up some of my older plants. Those cut to 15cm stumps have shot away much better than those pruned to 50% of their size. These tend to shoot OK but many of the shoots are weak and unthrifty. The pruning that Peter Hall did at the Arid Lands Botanic Garden showed the same general results. If you stop to think about it, our desert flora has developed to recover from tip pruning by browsing native animals or recover from almost total destruction by fire or wind. How often in nature is 50% of the growth removed in one operation? I would suggest not very often.

And to close on a positive note, my grand-daughter at just over three years of age has tied her first Eremophila and Myoporum together. She did a pretty good job of it, but I kept the cutting tools out of her reach.

Ken Warnes

NURSERY CLOSURE

In mid-May I was contacted by Ben Stocks: Stocks Native Nursery, Harden, NSW re the closure of their nursery and the disposal of remaining plant stock. All tube-stock has been reduced from \$7 to \$5 and they would prefer purchases to be made in lots of 12 – 15 for easy and safe packaging and economical freight costs. (APO freights one such box for approx \$12-15.)

Plants available are listed on their website: www.stocksnativenursery.com.au or phone (02) 6386 2682, fax (02) 6386 3995

Study Group members who wish to purchase plants should contact Ben directly. They have 63 eremophila species/varieties available. You might also locate species of other genera.

Colin Jennings
Leader, ASGAP Eremophila Study Group,
4 Kinnaird Crescent, Highbury SA 5089
cje97694@bigpond.net.au

