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Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants

EREMOPHILA STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER No. 104

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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 2013 (i.e. for July 2013 - June 2014)

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

THE RED DOT WILL APPEAR IN THE TOP RIGHT HAND CORNER OF THIS NEWSLETTER IF PAYMENT FOR 2012/2013 REMAINS DUE

I must apologize for this very late newsletter. I notice that the date I first had on this file was for a July distribution. However, in the first fortnight of July I was in Singapore, judging an orchid show. After that, time seems to have slipped away and then we were in Perth for the Australian Orchid Conference in the first week in September where my body decided that it needed a rest and I ended up with a couple of bulged disks and pinched nerves to my upper left leg, together with a few degenerated vertebrae. This was most inconvenient in a non-familiar setting and being in hotels not that conducive to medical care and attention and quite a distance from home. From then till now I have been being limited in movement, especially standing and lying down. The wheelchair has been a blessing, without it I would not have moved outside the house. I guess that the good thing is that we were not further afield.

Added to all this there might be a few letters which have yet to be replied to as well as a few cheques which you are possibly wondering what is happening to them. I apologize for this also. With this mailing I think that I have caught up. I plan to get another newsletter out by the end of November and in that catch up with some of the articles which I have not used here. I think it better to get this one away and catch up later.

FROM YOUR LETTERS

Russell Wait, Nattya, Victoria

I have sold the farm and we are on the move to between Bendigo and Melbourne. I have been very busy propagating my eremophilas so that I can shift the botanical collection that I hold for the Garden Plant Conservation Association of Australia with me. I have had to do some of the viscid ones a couple of times.

It is very dry here at the moment with only a couple of very light showers since the last rain in late March but there are some of the eremophilas flowering like *E. goodwinii* and the odd flower on *E. oppositifolia.*

Russell Wait

Phil Hempel, Diamond Creek, Victoria

A list of common names used for eremophilas was compiled some time ago and now updated with the release of a new book on eremophilas showing more common names used. The group may think about getting involved and producing a "recommended" list of common names. I know we prefer botanical names due to clarity but this won't stop multiple common names coming into use around the country and causing confusion. Practically all home gardeners use common names and as the Eremophila Study Group we should have some input into avoiding confusion in this area by producing a list of just one common name and make it available to all interested parties.

The use of easy to say and remember plant names helps home gardeners, and they will then be able to request eremophilas for their garden and get these wonderful plants more well-known and used.

The common name list contains 225 species and of the names used many already have several different names in use. Even with the names used for *Eremophila* include Eremophila, Emu Bush, Poverty Bush, Native Fuchsia, Desert Fuchsia, Turpentine Bush and many miscellaneous local names. The Study Group could discuss this and decide on one name only.

The list may be too long to print in the newsletter so any member interested could email me for a copy at p.hempel@optusnet.com.au.

Phil Hempel, Diamond Creek, Victoria

I have an Eremophila presentation that I use for my talks. I now have added audio to it so that it can be run on a PC or Laptop with external speakers at home or at a meeting with a projector and screen. I have also done one for the Correa Study Group that has been reviewed by that group and is now being made available to APS members Australia wide at cost.

Would you like me to send a copy to you for review and comment on the content and see if the Eremophila Study Group is interested in having it offered to APS members at cost ($5) via state APS newsletters?

Ian Tranter, Queanbeyan, New South Wales

I was wondering if you could advise me if a particular *Eremophila* cross is known to exist or point me in the direction of the likely growers who may know.

At the last spring ANPS sale in Adelaide I bought a grafted plant labelled as

Eremophila longifolia
x oppositifolia GRAFTED
3 x 2.5m
Pink flowers, winter to summer
84 Well drained, Sunny, dry position.

I can't tell the difference between this plant and one I bought from the Arid Lands Botanic Gardens labelled as ***Eremophila (longifolia x scoparia)*** 'Stirling North'

I have seen various references on the web to this latter plant, including that it is a natural hybrid - so I know it is real. Chinnock's book comments that *E. oppositifolia* is susceptible to hybridism and that includes with *E. scoparia*, so I can see that a cross with *E. longifolia* is certainly on the cards.

My problem is that both plants are thriving and growing well from cuttings, but I am reluctant to pass the former cross onto others under that name if it is mislabelled.

Are you aware whether an *E.* (*longifolia* x *oppositifolia*) cross is being grown? If not, could you point me in the direction of the likely suppliers of grafted eremophilas at the last spring sale, so I could follow it up?

Ian Tranter, Queanbeyan, NSW

(Ian contacted me a few weeks ago re the hybrids *E. longifolia* x *E. oppositifolia* and *E. longifolia* x *E. scoparia*. Both of which he had growing and wanted more information about them. I was able to supply him with some information and suggested that he contact a couple of members of the Study Group for more help.)

Many thanks for that information - it is exceedingly useful. Both crosses appear to be very prospective for Canberra in that they are easy to propagate, quick growing, long flowering and tough - neither appeared affected by last night's minus 6 degree frost. Their likely size and long soft grey foliage may also make them attractive as an informal high hedge.

Because the Canberra climate is fairly unforgiving the local ANPS group trials new (to here) plants out in a range of garden situations for a year or two before adding them to its database of reliable plants and getting them out into the wider local community. The local enthusiasts are gradually adding more eremophilas to the Canberra ANPS database as we gain experience about how they cope with our longer and colder winters. Over summer we have propagated enough material of both crosses to get them out for a few trials and I wanted to be clear that they were different beforehand.

We are already having fun trying to make sure we don't mix up the names of the many varieties and forms of *E. maculata* and *E. glabra* - almost all of which have proved to be very reliable here.

I will get out my lens to check for any less obvious differences and compare my *E.* (*longifolia* x *scoparia*) with the ones that others brought back from SA. They are all still young, so it may be that later differences in growth habit may show up or different tolerance of climate.

Lyndal Thorburn. Queanbeyan, New South Wales

I have spent the last year tracking the flowering times of the *Eremophila* in our Queanbeyan garden. We have 115 plants that can be classed to species or sub-species or colour form, and most of these have been in the garden for several years. I have now attached an excel document which shows each species flowering by month. I took the middle of the month as a good point to record the data. You can see it ranges from only one month (*E. splendens*) to an amazing 12 months for *E. maculata* x *E. racemosa*, 11 months for the pink *E. viscida*, *E. georgeii* and two forms of *E. glabra* and 10 months for both *E. longifolia* x *E. scoparia* and *E.* 'Yanna Road'. It is also interesting to see that few are strictly limited to a single season. Our garden is fairly shady, and I think some would be more prolific in a sunnier spot - that is certainly true of *E. drummondii* and *E.* 'Summertime Blue', which flower for short periods at our place but last for many months longer at our neighbour's garden, in a westerly position. I also know someone else who is growing *E. splendens* and it certainly flowers for >1 month at his place. Nevertheless the list is a useful guide to season and how prolific a species is.

Each of the month cells is also coloured, but this is only rough as the colours available in Microsoft aren't subtle enough for the real things. However I managed to borrow a set of colour cards that belonged to our local ANPS group and have had a go at allocating colours to each species using those cards. This is a very inexact science because many species have flowers with more than one colour and the colour changes with time - to overcome this I looked at the predominant colour on the outside of the corolla when the flower was fully "out" and I ignored any darker spots and any calyx colours and any colours inside the corolla (hence, *E. glabra* var. *carnosa* is classed to a yellow, rather than red even though it is red on top of the flower). My main interest was seeing whether there were any real differences between those species which have that delicious dark "hot pink" colour but flower at different times of the year - you can see that there are 10 that I have classed around Red-Purple 59-62, so they are pretty close to each other. This list is incomplete as I have to wait for them to flower again and then have the colour chart with me, to finish it off. I also hope that trying to place these on the colour chart will help our local propagation group decide how to label the plants - there are so many forms of *E. maculata* and *E. glabra*, to name only two, that it is difficult to keep track of them and the nurseries seem to invent new names each week. ANPS Canberra therefore tries where possible to use a slightly more generic, though still accurate, label where it is selling plants that have similar habit and flower colour.

I think if I did this exercise over, I would also note if the flowers were sparse or prolific - some like *E. crenulata* have a flush in spring and then a few flowers each month - currently the record I have doesn't show that variation.

EREMOPHILAS FOR THE SYDNEY REGION
Eremophila Study Group – Sydney Branch.

It was once said that it was difficult to grow Eremophilas in Sydney. The Sydney Branch of the Eremophila Study Group has been growing this genus for quite a number of years. We have seen these eremophilas magnificently come through five years of drought and on occasions, extreme weather conditions. We wondered how, with very little moisture in the ground these eremophilas continued to grow and bloom. Throughout autumn and early winter there always were species in flower. Then from mid-winter to late summer the gardens came alive as species after species burst into full bloom.

As the drought continued some of the *Eremophila* species started showing signs of stress – but they survived. One unanswered question was - what will happen when the weather pattern changes?

Well change it did: the July – August 2007 period saw 300mm and more of rain dumped on Sydney and its suburbs. Again our eremophilas responded magnificently. But as the rain continued throughout the summer of 2007 and the winter of 2008 some losses did occur, but the majority survived. To be honest, we expected a big loss in plants, but it seems that eremophilas are more resilient than we expected them to be.

From our experience in growing eremophilas in the Sydney region we believe that quite a number of *Eremophila* species can be grown successfully here. We are mindful that everyone has different soil and growing conditions so it may be still a case of "try and see".

Some species that are worth a try on their own roots:

E. alternifolia	*E. bignoniiflora x polyclada*

E. debilis	*E. decipiens*
E. denticulata ssp. *trisulcata*	*E. dempsteri*
E. dichroantha	*E. divaricata*
E. divaricata x polyclada ('Summertime Blue')	*E. drummondii x nivea*
*E. glabra (*various species*)*	*E. laanii*
E. longifolia	*E. maculata*
E. maculata x racemosa	*E. nivea x christophorii*
E. oppositifolia	*E. polyclada*
E. purpurascens x alternifolia	*E santalina*
E. serpens	*E. weldii*
E. 'Yanna Road'	*E. youngii*

The following species are considered to be more reliable when grafted:

E. adenotricha	*E. bowmanii* ssp. *latifolia*
E. calorhabdos	*E. complanata*
E. cuneifolia	*E. drummondii*
E. gilesii	*E. glabra* ssp. *tomentosa*
E. latrobei	*E. macdonnellii*
E. nivea	*E. miniata*
E. psilocalyx	*E. pantonii*
E. saligna	*E. splendens*
E. sturtii	*E. tetraptera*
E. tietkensii	*E. viscida*
E. youngii ssp. *lepidota*	

Recent grafted additions that have responded well to the wet conditions. These species are planted in full sun. They require a longer trial to determine their reliability:

E. dalyana	*E. delisseri*
E. freelingii	*E. pterocarpa*
E. spectabilis	*E. stenophylla*
E. willsii	

For small courtyards try growing the following grafted species in large pots in a sunny sheltered position (especially during rainy periods and frosty winter nights.)

E. bowmanii ssp. *nutans*	*E. fasciata*
E. hygrophana	*E. mackinlayi*
E. magnifica	*E. warnesii*

Quite a few of these species will be hard to find in most of Sydney's nurseries but if one becomes a member of the Eremophila Study Group cutting material is available from members of the Study Group – Sydney Branch

Charles Farrugia

WINGLESS GRASS-HOPPERS AND OTHER PROBLEMS

Every year seems to turn up some new problem. In the summer of 2011/12 it was wingless grass-hoppers. Previously I only knew them from occasional raiders in the propagation area where their voracious appetites could do a lot of damage in a short time. A sprinkle of General Purpose insecticide powder kept them under control, but last summer they arrived in my main plantation. I held off spraying hoping that some natural control would occur but this was not to happen.

The distribution of attack was interesting in that they appeared to single out certain plants but because of the inability to fly one plant might be totally defoliated while others of the same provenance were untouched. Size varied from small to large which suggests they came from eggs from the previous year and had hatched at differing times. As soon as the bush is touched they drop to the ground which makes physical capture and disposal difficult. Once a plant is defoliated they move on to another, not always an adjacent plant, so they were selective in their targets. Damage appeared to be limited to defoliation with bark damage not obvious but plants completely stripped have been very slow to recover which suggests at least some level of grazing of dormant shoots in the leaf axils.

No particular preference was observed, viscid species such as *E. crenulata* and *E.* aff *gibbosa* "Tallering Peak", felty leaved *E. glabra* forms, *E. nivea* and *E.* 'Beryl's Blue' *E.* (*nivea* x *drummondii*) were some of those hardest hit along with some species of *Myoporum* and *Prostanthera*. Many species and most other genera were untouched but the damage was widespread.

If they appear again this season I will have to spray regardless of the off-target effects.

Ken Warnes

SEASONAL REPORT

It wasn't a bad frost year but smaller species or young plants of *E. cuneifolia*, sp. Nov. "Kennedy Range", *E. platycalyx* & *E. flaccida* were among those which suffered levels of damage. The damp air of winter resulted in the usual die-back of many woolly-leaved species such as *E. warnesii* and *E. mackinlayi* ssp *spathulata* and other dry area species e.g. *E. elderi*. A green-leaved *E. latrobei* from the Kata Tjuta sand-hills planted adjacent to the *E. elderi* suffers unexpected levels of die-back, I presume the levels of inoculum from the *E. elderi* may be to blame.

I look out at a superb *E. cuneifolia* here in the town; the same form on the farm is shrivelled and blackened. Situation and the plant's response are something we have never tried to document and it is a vast field for research. Alongside it is an *E. warnesii* that was a dense, healthy shrub; it has now died back at least 80% and needs serious pruning to recover. The *E. platythamnos* ssp *exotrachys* selected from the Sandy Blight Junction Road in 2004 is just bursting into full flower but will need pruning after it finishes. A lavender flowered *E. georgei* has been a delight as a response to tip pruning a few months ago. So it's a constant challenge to keep them healthy.

On another front. I have always had great difficulty striking *E. interstans*, the lovely white flowered type from WA. I tried some cutting grafts on *Myoporum insulare* and they took straight away so here is a method to grow this species. Cutting grafts of the related *E. ciliata* also took readily. This group (Bob Chinnock's Section *Crustacea*) has often been slow or difficult to strike so here is a method worth trying.

Ken Warnes

BACK TO THE RAWLINSON RANGE

I was invited to join the group "Desert Discovery" as part of the botany team for a Natural History Survey of the Rawlinson Range in August. Maree Goods was the Coordinator and the Waits and Boschens were there as well. The Waits and Warnes had travelled to the area in 2004 and it was hoped that our knowledge of the area would be useful.

Along with our wives we travelled to Alice Springs with a detour along the Uluru Hwy before turning north and then back along the Ernest Giles Road. I had been there some years ago and had vivid memories of wonderful flowers but the further west we went the drier it became and the corrugations were bad as well. Some *E. gibsonii* and one half decent *E. paisleyi* was the total worth collecting. We drove to Chamber's Pillar where there had been some rain and collected *E. macdonnellii* and *E. willsii* in good flower and *E. prostrata* along the Old South Road where it had a narrower leaf than at Rainbow Valley.

Joining the convoy of six vehicles in Alice Springs we drove northwest then west to the head of the Sandy Blight Junction Road with hardly a flower to stop for. In 2002 the SBJ Road had been 80% burnt, in 2004 it was one great garden and this time it was just dry. The few flowers were confined to drains and similar areas but we tried hard to record what was there, especially once we crossed the WA border when we began an official collection for the WA Herbarium.

The changes were dramatic and show how luck comes into it when "going bush" and how the plants vary from trip to trip. *Eremophila latrobei* and *E, gilesii* were barely surviving, *E. tietkensii* provided a single flower, *E. forrestii* was everywhere despite not being visible in 2004 (apart from the *turtonii* form at the head of the road), *E. glabra* in WA was common and flowering well with a corresponding lift in the honey-eater populations. *Eremophila platythamnos* ssp *exotrachys* was more widespread, *E. willsii* ssp *integrifolia* struggling. About 8km north of Lake Hopkins we spotted a lone *E. sturtii*, a species which was only recently collected in WA for the first time: just one plant, very conspicuous by the roadside and a great distance from its formerly known distribution. Was that collection from this plant also, it's very obvious and stands all alone? In the absence of more collections the possibility that the seed was transported many miles on road making equipment is not beyond doubt. *Eremophila latrobei* was seen in many forms and distinct variations grew in close proximity where different situations occurred, such as sand plain, rocky creek, under mulga or under mallee. Almost certainly there were *E. latrobei-forrestii* hybrids but in the main we preferred not to see them.

We detoured into the Robert Range and found *E. elderi* on the scree slopes where the water runs, (it is very specific where it grows) and *E. gibsonii*, always on the dune crests and handling the dry conditions well. *Eremophila hughesii* was widespread but definitely in the "underwhelming" category.

We camped at the Walter James Range and the first thing my eyes picked out was what we'll call WA *E. acrida* in the creek near the camp. Very viscid, conspicuously oil gland dotted and lavender flowers with no throat markings. On the spur where what we'll call WA *E. elderi* was collected in full flower in 2004 we found the most miserable, desiccated specimens clinging to life and yet when the tips were opened back they were green inside. In this state of extremis every plant looked slightly different and numerous 70mm tips came home for grafting. It was hopeless trying to find meaningful Herbarium specimens. I call these WA *E. elderi* because they totally lack the decurrent leaf base which is part of the description of true *E. elderi* from Central Australia, (which occurs in two distinct forms but we won't discuss this here.) In all other ways these plants, when it rains, appear identical to those above Lassiter's Cave in the NT.

As we continued down the SBJ Road we saw more of these WA *E. elderi* and in a drain some good flowering specimens, one with distinctly pink flowers, but these also lacked the throat markings of the NT forms.

The Base Camp for the Survey was established 30km west of Warrakurna Settlement which is near the Giles Weather Station in a beautiful setting under Desert Oaks. *Eremophila forrestii* was abundant, *E. willsii* ssp *integrifolia* was plentiful and *E. gibsonii* flourishing on the sand-hills. An apparent hybrid between the *E. willsii* and *E. platythamnos* sub-species was found but we couldn't find any *E. platythamnos* in the area despite the country being "right." This plant is showing signs of propagating well and has already flowered, the flowers supporting our hybrid theory.

We moved a further 30km to the west and both on the flood-out below Yirrira waterhole (Ernest Giles Luehman's Springs) and dotted around on the surrounding hills was more of the WA *E. acrida*, varying from drought extremis to quite healthy but always with some degree of marking in the throat. They are so viscid that they make very effective insect catchers with a great variety of insect life trapped in the tip growth.

At this stage I turned for home, seasonal fires having been lit in the very areas we intended to collect. The rest of the party continued on with their planned circumnavigation of the Range but the fires hindered their collecting and at one stage threatened their camp. More WA *E. acrida* was found further west and what is possibly an *E. hughesii* hybrid near Lake Christopher.

We were instructed to only collect plants with at least some indication of reproduction i.e. no "just sticks and leaves." The lack of rain was a major disappointment and resulted in limited collecting but I guess we saw the country as it really is. Hard is the one word which constantly comes to mind, throw in stony and dry and you get the picture.

On the return trip we picked up WA *E. duttonii*, *E. neglecta* which was outstanding around Curtin Springs and *E. gibsonii* at the Mount Connor Lookout. This is where the broad leaved *E. gibsonii* was collected some years ago, the one the Victorians call *E. arenaria*, and this time I was finally able to spot *E. platythamnos* ssp *exotrachys* growing just below the shelter adjacent to some broad-leaved *E. gibsonii,* thus proving that these are indeed hybrids and so the name *E. arenaria* is correct.

After joining the Stuart Hwy I selected forms of *E. willsii, E. rotundifolia* and *E. freelingii* which look like propagating well so it was a successful trip in many ways despite harsh conditions. We were away for over four weeks so it was quite an effort to bring anything back alive.

(Something of a disclaimer.) I realise my identifications of the *E. elderi,* E. *acrida, E. willsii* group don't equate well with the new WA Field Guide but this group only just enters WA in very remote areas, hasn't been thoroughly collected and needs more work. It appears to me that *E. elderi* in Central Australia has a type and a sub-species, and if the decurrent leaf base is required then the WA plants are a further sub-species. *Eremophila acrida* has the type in CA and Qld and the WA plants are either a sub-species or a new species (my preference) and that type *E. willsii* doesn't reach WA. Over there it's all ssp *integrifolia.*

Ken Warnes October 2012

Colin Jennings
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Species	*Variety*	Colour	August	eptemb	October	lovembe	ecembe	January	Februa	March	April	May	June	July	COLOUR	months in flower
abietina	subsp *abietina*	mauve	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		1
alternifolia	Alice Springs form	pink	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	RP-71b	6
alternifolia		cream/maroon	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	*Y-110*	9
alternifolia x maculata	Blue Thunder (Magenta Magic)		NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	RP-72B	2
alternifolia x M. platycarpum				NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	RP-75A	9
aurevisca		mauve								NEW	YES	NO	NO	NO		1
bignoniflora		pink	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	RP-N74B	6
bignoniflora x polyclada	Big Poly	mauve	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	P-76C	3
biserrata		maroon/green	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	Y-7A/OR-N34A	8
biserrata x glabra		red/brown	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	RP-59A	2
bowmanii	var *latifolium*	mauve	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	VB94C	5
brevifolia		white	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	W155A	5
calorhabdos		pink	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	RP-67B	6
chaemiphila		purple	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	P-N78D	9
christopheri		white	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO		3
complanata	mauve form?	mauve	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	PR-N87C	5
crenulata		cream	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	W-155C	8
cuneiifolia		pinky mauve	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	N82B	3
dalyana										NEW	NO	NO	NO	NO		0
decipiens	var *decipiens*	orange	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	R-45A	10
decipiens	var *linearifolia*	dull red	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	R-47A	8
dempsteri		pink	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	RP-N74D	4
dempsteri		white	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		1
dempsteri x dichroantha		mauve/white	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		3
densifolia		purple	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	V-N87A	5
denticulata		orange	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	OR-34a	6
divaricata		pinky-mauve	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	PV-N82B	3
divaricata x polyclada	Summertime Blue	mauve	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	P-76A	3
drummondii		purple	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO		5
duttonii		orange	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		3
duttonii x maculata		maroon	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		2
eriocalyx		cream	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	W-155a	3
georgeii		pink	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	RP-N74c	11
gibbifolia		mauve	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	PV-N81C	2
gibbosa		brown/green		YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	Y-GR152B	2
glabra	Amber Carpet	orange/yellow	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YO-17C	9
glabra	Bev Rice	yellow/green	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Green-Yellow 1A	4
glabra	Fruit Salad		NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	R-42A	2
glabra	Ian's upright	maroon	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Grey-red 181A	3

glabra	Kalbarri Carpet	yellow	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	Y-7A	4
glabra	Mingenew	yellow	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	Grey-Yell 160A	8
glabra	prostrate green leaf	orange	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	OR-35A	2
glabra	Roseworthy	red	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	OR-32A	2
glabra	Rottnest Island	red	N/A	N/A	N/A	NEW	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	OR-N34B	5
glabra	upright grey leaf	orange	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	OR-N34b	5
glabra	upright grey leaf	yellow/green	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	Green-Yell 1b	4
glabra	upright red	red	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	R-42a	11
glabra	var *carnosa*	red/yellow	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	OR-34A	11
glabra	var *tomentosa*	red	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	OR-34A	8
glabra		burgundy	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	RP-59B	4
hillii		red	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	RP-60c	3
insterstans		pale pink	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		1
insterstans		white	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		1
interstans x dichroantha		mauve	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		2
laanii		pink	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	RP-62C	2
latrobei	lipstick	pink	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	RP-N74B	4
latrobei x gilesii	Yanna Rd	pink	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	RP-62B	10
lehmanniana		mauve/white	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	V-85A	6
longifolia	grey leaf	pink	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Grey-red 180D	1
longifolia x scoparia		pink	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	P-77B	10
lucida		white	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Y-2D	7
macdonnellii		purple	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	V-N87A	6
macgillvrayii		pink/yellow throat	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	R-51B	3
maculata	(Lang's)	cerise			YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	RP-64B	2
maculata	apricot	pink/white	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		3
maculata	var. *aurea*	yellow	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		3
maculata	compact	dark pink	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO		4
maculata	dwarf	scarlet-flowered		NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	RP-60B	7
maculata	Ian's cerise	cerise	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	RP-71B	6
maculata	Minnie Pink	pale pink	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	O-26C	4
maculata	Prolific Pink	pink	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	RP-70D	7
maculata	Thundercloud	purple	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	P-N77B	2
maculata	var *brevifolia*	low form - pink		YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	DIED						RP-67B	2
maculata	var *brevifolia*	pink	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	RP71B	7
maculata	Wendy	pink	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	RP-64B	8
maculata	winter gold	pale yellow	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	Y-6D	4
maculata		dark red		YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	RP-63A	4
maculata		orange (Newcastle)		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	ORANGE-26B	9
maculata		orange (Stocks)	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	OR-N34b	8

maculata		yellow	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	Y-3B	6
maculata x racemosa		pink	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	RP-70C	12
maculata x viscida		cream/purple spots	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YG-150D	3
malacoides					NEW	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		0
metallicorum		purple			YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	N-77C	3
miniata		pink	YES		YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	RP-70C	7
mirabilis		mauve/pink	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		1
nivea		mauve	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		2
nivea x drummondii		mauve	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	N-87B	8
oppositifolia	subsp *oppositifolia*	mauve/pink/cream	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	P-N78C	8
oppositifolia	var *rubra*	pink	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	P-N78B	8
papillata		mauve	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	PV-N82B	5
phillipsii		mauve	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	DIED								2
pinnatifida		mauve	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	P-N87A	5
platycalyx		pink/white	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		1
polyclada		white	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	W-155C	1
psilocalyx		mauve/white	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		3
pterocarpa		pink	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	R-488	7
purpurascens		pink	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	PN-78D	2
purpurascens x bignoniiflora		pink	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	R-51B	7
racemosa			NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	OR-34A	3
resinosa		lilac	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	V-83C	5
rugosa		mauve	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	PV-N81C	1
sargentii		mauve	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	PV-N82C	1
scoparia			NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO		0
serrulata		green	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YG-152B	4
splendens		red	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	OR-33A	1
splendens x calorhabdos										NEW	NO	NO	YES	YES	RP-60B	2
strongylophylla		mauve		YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	VB-92A	2
subfloccosa	var *lanata*	green	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YG-N144B	6
subfloccosa	var *subfloccosa*	green	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	N144A	5
subteretifolia		orange			YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	ORANGE-31A	6
viscida		blue		YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	VB-N89B	5
viscida		pink	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	V-691D	11
weldii		mauve/purple			NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	V-N88B	4
youngii	subsp *youngii*	pink	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	GREY-RED 180C	6