

Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) (ANPSA)

Eremophila Study Group Newsletter No. 127

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Contents

Contents 1

Letter from the Editor 2

What’s New in the Study Group..... 2

Sub-group meetings 2

Feature species – *E. oppositifolia* 3

What are you Growing? – Survey 9

E. delisseri post-script 9

Art Project for Threatened Species..... 10

On Pruning..... 10

The Warwick Field Trip 12

Responses to Recent Rain12

Grafting Experiences15

Danish Science Team visits Eremophila Garden16

Website Image Gallery17

A Request from Austrahort Seeds17

Renewals17

Seed Planting 2020.....18

From Your Letters/Emails.....19

Where Can I Find Out More about Eremophila?21

About the Study Group.....25

Letter from the Editor

Well, we have had rain in NSW rain some of the eastern States!! After the terrible fires and destruction, we had more than our monthly average here in Queanbeyan in February, March AND April. Our dam is full!

With the rain came a flush of flowers on some species – thanks to the ESG members who responded to my emails on this topic and provided a list of their plants that bloomed immediately after the rain (p12). Thanks also to members for providing info on pruning (p10).

We are, at the moment, still planning to hold the Warwick/Toowoomba/Lowood field trip in July/-August – fingers crossed for more easing of the COVID-19 restrictions. See more on page 12.

I did promise a list of our new ACRA-registered cultivars in this issue. However, I have been unable to obtain the official registration numbers, and there is no sign of them on the ACRA website, so I am holding off on that for the moment.



Finally, I also gave plants of *E. maculata* ‘Aurea’ and *E. maculata* ‘Carmine

Star’ to the Australian National Botanic Gardens – they didn’t have either of these species in their collection – and I provided this photo of ‘Aurea’ for the ACRA website.



What’s New in the Study Group

New members

We welcome new members Robyn O’Dea (SA), Jesse Saillard (ACT), Nella Smith (ACT) and Judith Taylor (Vic).

Eremophilas in the News

An article on *Myoporum parvifolium* was published in the APS Journal, February 2020 (vol. 25 no.8).

Hans Griesser has also reported on (and is co-author of) the following academic publications:

Hossain, M *et al* (2019): *Antifungal activity in compounds from the Australian desert plant Eremophila alternifolia with potency against Cryptococcus spp.*, Antibiotics, **8**, 34.

Biva, I *et al* (2019): *Antibacterial performance of terpenoids from the Australian plant Eremophila lucida*, Antibiotics, **8**, 63 (2019)

Next issue

Next issue of the Newsletter will include *Eremophila miniata* as the feature species. I know of hybrids with *E. glabra* and *E. viscida*. And there are lots of colour forms (yay!).

Sub-group meetings

NSW and Victorian meetings are in abeyance until after COVID-19 has had its way with us.

Tim Wood (SA) has started a South Australian regional sub-group and is planning a spring event, at Kadina on 19 September 2020 (COVID-permitting), from 10 a.m. (all day). Please bring your own lunch.

At the event, Dr Susan Semple, Senior Research Fellow at the University of SA, will speak about her work on natural products chemistry with the Danish research group covered in the last Newsletter. After lunch there will be visits to some local gardens.

If you would like to be on the mail list for this group, but have not already told me it is OK to provide your details to a regional coordinator, then please email Tim direct at [drspock52 \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:drspock52@gmail.com)

Feature species – *E. oppositifolia*

Lyndal Thorburn, with input from Ken Warnes and Russell Wait.

Eremophila oppositifolia is a widespread species with three sub-species that occur in different regions of Australia – *E. oppositifolia* ssp. *oppositifolia* occurs largely in South Australia but extends into western NSW and northern Victoria; *E. oppositifolia* ssp. *angustifolia* occurs largely in WA (with a few isolated specimens reported in SA); and *E. oppositifolia* ssp. *rubra* is confined to NSW and Queensland.

Its common name is Twin-Leaf Eremophila, due to the twin-leaf arrangement of the type sub-species. Other common names include Weeooka and Mountain Sandalwood. More details on these sub-species is below.

E. oppositifolia grows mostly as a rounded shrub, around 4m x 3m, although the ssp. *rubra* can be a small tree. Boschen/Good/Wait report it is suitable as a windbreak, however this is disputed and older plants are liable to wind damage. It is also reported to be a useful fodder plant.

Pic below by Alice Newton, at Burrendong Arboretum.



E. oppositifolia is pollinated by birds but, according to Chinnock, it has the least specialised flower type for this pollination strategy. Corolla colour varies from cream to pale yellow, pink to mauve and purple. It is interesting that these colours are more frequently associated with insect-pollinated species. Calyces may be the same as the flower colour, or markedly different. A pale pink form of *E. oppositifolia* ssp. *oppositifolia* is shown below (pic C. Strachan).



Flowering time is usually autumn to spring.

The species was the subject of a Government sponsored Food and Flora study based at Kadina (S.A.) for potential use as a cut flower but the project was abandoned after a relatively short trial. It is spectacular in floral arrangements.

Flower size gets smaller as the bush ages, and the colours become paler.

Horticulture

Plants will grow in full sun and full to filtered shade. All forms are very drought-tolerant. In Queanbeyan, it will tolerate frosts to minus 7 degrees C but others have reported damage from severe frost – the variations may relate to the amount of overhead cover, as in Queanbeyan we have Eucalypt canopy.

It responds to pruning and has been observed to shoot from the crown if really cut back or broken down but, according to Boschen/Goods/Wait, it resents being cut to bare wood.

Plants are long-lived. Ken Warnes reports healthy specimens on their own roots that are over 50 years of age (the one below is 59 years old!). In some areas they can, however, be attacked by borers.

Sub-species

E. oppositifolia ssp. oppositifolia

This sub-species has narrow, greyish, subterete (flattened) opposite leaves, 1mm-3mm wide. The shrub grows to about 3m x 3m and is nicely rounded. In Canberra, this species flowers reliably all winter and we always enjoy seeing the sun shining through the flowers on a winter's morning. Pic below is of Ken's plant at Owen.



Ken Warnes notes that, over most of its range, the colours in this sub-species are pale and uniform. The varied colour forms now in cultivation come mainly from north-western Victoria, around Meringur. These good colour forms were brought into cultivation by the Schillings via Peter Lang at Merbein.

Ken has also found a good colour range at Mookra Tower N.E. of Wilmington in S.A and at the western approaches to Pitchi-Ritchi Pass between Port Augusta and Quorn. This important patch is readily accessible and contains some good colours including a deep pink and a violet/cream one.

He also has a lovely pink form from N.W. of the Gawler Ranges.

The pics next column show colour forms of this sub-species (pics C Strachan, plants

growing in Melbourne). Note the persistent bracts.



Below and over page are two of Brian Freeman's plant growing in South Australia.





Large flowered creamy-white selections can also be found in the Gawler Ranges and the best can be very showy.



The yellow-budded form of this subspecies is sometimes sold as 'Lemon Butter' and the cream form as 'Moonlight' but both names are unregistered. The dark purple form of this subspecies is sometimes sold as 'Midnight', but this too is unregistered (pic next column by Lyndal Thorburn).

Occasionally, forms with 2-toned flowers are found and on investigation it is obvious that the tips of the corolla lobes which are covered when in bud lack pigment when the flower fully opens giving some very attractive variations of deep lavender, ivory, deep pink and cream. Pic below showing this tendency is by Chris Strachan.



E. oppositifolia ssp. angustifolia

This sub-species has terete, opposite leaves, 1mm-3mm wide, rarely linear-flattened. In WA, it is found in Eucalyptus woodland, and in SA the rare occurrences are near the Gawler Ranges. The pic over is by Alice Newton.



In general terms, *ssp angustifolia* flowers appear to be somewhat smaller and the leaves are slightly shorter. It was brought into cultivation by Russell Wait.

This sub-species typically forms a tall shrub or small tree, with a rounded crown. Brown and Buirchell report that it will grow up to 5m and occurs on ridges, salt-lake margins, breakaways and undulating plains in soils that are semi-saline, sandy-clay, sandstone, lateritic or granitic. Russell Wait's pic is below.



In the wild, the flower is pinkish with cream bracts, although a population near Dalwallinu in WA has sepals and corollas than can be coloured maroon or blood red-orange.

An un-recorded population about 50 km south of the Rawlinson Range could best be described as pale ochre in colour and these have grown well at Owen along with other W.A. collections.

E. oppositifolia ssp. rubra

This sub-species has alternate, usually flat leaves, 3mm-7mm wide. It grows as a tree 3m-10m tall over most of its range, except in the south west, where it is a shrub. According to Ken, this subspecies has been the subject of much scientific debate, even for a brief time being named as the type species of a new genus and named *Eremodendron cunninghamii*.



Ssp. rubra was named for a pink-flowered specimen from NSW (see below and over) although cream forms are known. The selection in cultivation is reputed to have been collected from the Grey Range in SW Queensland by George Althofer, who founded the original Nindethana Nursery at Wellington in NSW, but Chinnock shows a much darker one from near Charleville. Pics above and below by Brian Freeman and over page, by Lyndal Thorburn.





times. Ken's plant, scorched from underneath by the Pinery Fire, has made good recovery over time. *E. aureivisca* is showing a tendency to be short-lived but the hybrid perhaps has overcome this.

Ken's pics below show the plant and Russell's, below that, the flower.



Propagation

E. oppositifolia can be struck from cuttings, although in a hotbed there can be difficulty with damping off and it can be slow to form roots. Boschen, Goods and Wait report that the best cuttings are fresh firm tip growth during peak flowering time.

It can also be grafted on to *Myoporum* with general success.

Ken Warnes reports he has never found true-to-type seedlings and has never found any seed in fruit of his many plants of this species. However, he knows that the Schillings had regular germination from under their collection (which contained a range of sub-species) and some of their specimens appear to have cross-pollinated with other plants close by. Also, the appearance in nature of several hybrids (below) means seed must be set in some circumstances.



Hybrids

E. aureivisca x *E. oppositifolia*

This is a wild-sourced hybrid from Western Australia, found by Russell Wait at Lake Rason.

It has performed well at Owen, SA. Without the show of *E. aureivisca*, it looks somewhat similar to that parent and looks fresh at all

E. maculata x *E. oppositifolia* ssp. *oppositifolia*

This is a wild-sourced hybrid from South Australia, near Woomera, and is noted in Chinnock but the actual collection was in 1955. No further collections have been made and it is not known in cultivation.

E. oldfieldii ssp. *angustifolia* x *E. oppositifolia* ssp. *oppositifolia* ‘Piccaninny Dawn’

‘Piccaninny Dawn’ was a chance seedling under an *E. oldfieldii* ssp *angustifolia* at Owen, SA and by elimination and deduction the pollen came from a cream flowered *E. oppositifolia* ssp *oppositifolia* from near Waikerie. The name comes from the early morning rays of the sun rising through the pink glow of another outback dawn.

The cultivar was registered by ACRA for the Study Group in 2013, and at that time was reported as having been available for 10 years.

The plant is a prolific, upright shrub growing to 3m high by 4m wide, and branches to ground level. It has pale pink flowers through Autumn and following rain in warmer months, also sporadically throughout the year. It is frost and drought hardy and insect-attracting.

Ken’s plant has maintained a good rounded shape at 20 years of age (his pic below). It makes a wonderful specimen, screen or windbreak. Another specimen, planted against a fence, has a more open habit.



Similar hybrids have been recorded and collected from a wide area in W.A. It can be kept compact by regular pruning.

The picture next column of the flower is by Ken Warnes and, under that, a young plant by Don Lill.



Ken has another version, thought to be of the same hybrid, but with more apricot flowers and smaller sepals, that he calls “Desert Sunset”.

Russell Wait has also captured photos of another similar hybrid, in WA, found in the wild. It has brighter pink flowers (over). Ken notes he has been sent this hybrid several times, which means either there are multiple examples in the field, or there is a single specimen which stands out on a commonly travelled road and has been collected by multiple travellers.



E. oppositifolia ssp. oppositifolia x E. scoparia

This, too, is wild-sourced from a single plant in South Australia, being found by Ken Hudson around the perimeter of Whyalla Airport in 1976. It makes an attractive grey foliaged shrub with delicate pink flowers. It is, perhaps, at its best when young as it opens out with maturity. Superficially, the plant is very similar to *E. dalyana*. Pic below is from Ken Warnes.



E. oppositifolia x E. serrulata

This is a third wild-sourced hybrid from South Australia (and presumed, therefore, to be from *E. oppositifolia ssp. oppositifolia*). It was first collected by Bob Chinnock on Mount Laura, which is a small stony hill just outside Whyalla on the Iron Knob Road. It is not considered a great garden subject, because it forms a straggly, open shrub and the flower is rather demure. Flowers are a pale greeny-purple but can be profuse over an extended period. Pic next column by Lyndal Thorburn.



What are you Growing? – Survey

I emailed members in early April about a new survey. If you get this Newsletter in print or on CD, a printed survey form has been included with this newsletter.

To date we have had almost 50 responses from members, sometimes multiples as they report on public gardens nearby. Many thanks!! The intention is to report on this at the Warwick gathering, or via the newsletter if we have to postpone that.

The last date for survey returns is 31 May. If you have lost the link and want to respond, then go to www.surveymonkey.com/r/WhatAreYouGrowing

***E. delisseri* post-script**

Ken Warnes

I've finally found the bag of fruits collected under the *E. delisseri* bushes back in 2004 but it wasn't nearly as large as my memory made it to be. Perhaps 50-70 drupes in all. I'm sowing it after 3 differing exposures to smoked water in separate pots to try and see if there's any difference. Probably too old, but seedlings after the Pinery Fire must have been from very old drupes.

Art Project for Threatened Species

The Life Sustainable (www.thelifesustainable.com.au) has published a “Shout Out to Artists, Illustrators, Graphic Designers, Doodlers!” to gather drawings and painting of “teeny tiny artworks” for what is described as an epic, interactive, 3D art installation. They are approaching Australian community artists to illustrate each and every one of Australia’s 1,800 + threatened species.

To be called **Day of the Species** (<https://thelifesustainable.com.au/species/>), this event will take place in Melbourne in September, and will feature individual threatened Australian species, all hand drawn and coloured onto recycled cardboard. This is a conceptual art project to celebrate the most vulnerable species and create awareness around the need to change our nature laws.

The list of threatened flora and fauna contains some 20 Eremophila species. Everyone is invited to choose a species to draw (see examples below) and let the organisers know.

Drawings must be on thin, strong cardboard packaging like that used for teabags, biscuits, etc (N.B. it must be recycled). Cut the cardboard into 7 x 3 cm pieces. Break out your coloured pens/ pencils/ textas and off you go. There are rules as to how to name the species and they want Common Names if the species has one. See examples below, and find the project on **Instagram** at [@the.life.sustainable](https://www.instagram.com/the.life.sustainable) and **#dayofthespecies**



Email [carmelkillin \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:carmelkillin@gmail.com) to register if you want to join in. If you send in any pics, copy them to the Editor for the Newsletter!!

On Pruning

Lyndal Thorburn

My mother is a keen gardener and when she lived in Sydney I recall many occasions where my father had just taken the saw to one of her prized plants, usually in glorious full flower, because it brushed his head when he walked past it in the garden.

Understandably, she was very distressed but no amount of arguing or upset would change my father’s ways, except he became more secretive about the deed, not telling anyone until it was done.

So, I “inherited” her dislike of pruning, and have been reluctant to prune our native plants, even though I know that our poor soils and shade (in Queanbeyan) will usually result in a plant growing with a long stem and a tuft of leaves on the top.

When I see others’ gardens, however, I realise there is a place for pruning in the Eremophila grower’s arsenal. Pruning can be used to aid plants’ recovery from frost or heavy rains, and also to induce flowering.

But how much pruning is enough? How much is too much? And do some species hate being pruned??

As always, our trusty members (and some poor souls who I have stalked on Facebook) have some answers.

Michael Sephton, of whereabouts unknown, posted several photos of his *E. hygrophana* on Facebook some months ago. The four photos show the plant **BEFORE** pruning (below),



straight after, and then one week and three weeks after that (below). The severity of the treatment met with cries of horror from the assembled Facebookers.



In response to my request, Ros Walcott also sent photos of her pruning efforts with *E. maculata* apricot form, bought in Port Augusta.

The photo below shows the plant immediately after pruning in October 2019, and the one below that shows it four months later. Ros says “The plant has come back quite well and looks healthy again after looking pretty daggy before.”



So, which species can be cut back this hard? Those known to tolerate hard pruning include: *E. decipiens*, *E. denticulata*, *E. glabra*, *E. laanii*, *E. maculata*, *E. nivea*, *E youngii*.

We tried cutting back an elderly *E. ericalyx* a couple of years ago, and it has never really recovered. However, others report good results pruning this species back hard.

However, not all respond well to hard treatment. Some species are known to die if they are pruned back below the lowest leaves e.g. *E. lucida* and *E. oppositifolia*.

Also, the prostrate species (e.g. *E. biserrata*, forms of *E. glabra*, *E. debile*) don't need pruning, or can just be tip pruned.

Finally, our experience is that some broomy species, such as *E. interstans* and *E. dempsteri* don't like being pruned at all. We had an *E. interstans* near our chook shed that was lightly pruned (against my protests) some years ago. It went into a sulk and took about 5 years to really decide it was going to start growing again. It looks good now, and I have hidden the scateurs.

The Warwick Field Trip

After some thought and discussion, the organisers of the field trip to Warwick, Toowoomba and Lowood on 31 July and 1-3 August have decided to keep the date "as is" for the moment. It appears that contact restrictions are being slowly relaxed as COVID-19 incidence falls. Whether we can actually hold it on those dates depends on limitations on group size as well as whether Queensland's borders have re-opened.

It is possible that social distancing requirements will be relaxed enough over winter to allow the event to go ahead. If not, Plan B is to delay it to a date between mid-September and mid-October. Of course, we have to work around other bookings at the church venue in Warwick, as well as availability of speakers and the comfort levels of our open garden hosts.

The full timetable for the event was detailed in NL 126. Buy tickets through <http://tix.yt/esg-queensland-2020>. Tickets can be cancelled without charge before 16 July 2020.

Responses to Recent Rain

Lyndal Thorburn

With recent good (and sometimes record) falls in many regions in February, the call went out for information on what species of Eremophila had responded to the rain by flowering, usually within a few weeks. Our *E. latrobei*, *E. latrobei* x *forrestii*, *E. Yanna Road* and *E. longifolia* (both green and grey forms) all flowered within



a month of the February rain, which was our first decent rain for many months.

Left:
Lyndal's *E. latrobei* x *forrestii* enjoying the rain

The technical reasons

The flowering response is an adaptation to our variable climate, but I haven't been able to find much information about the phenomenon, even though we all "know" it happens.

I did find an article in Australian Geographic, from 2011, describing a similar response in Acacia.¹ However, the article addressed how records of such flowering events can give insights into climate change, rather than explaining the actual reason for the response.

Peter Bredell emailed and said "I have had a few WA Eremophilas in my garden, which have just responded to the rain. I lived in Perth for 16 years, and I used to work at Kings Park. In my experience it is the Eremophilas from central Australia which are programmed to flower opportunistically following rain.

"In WA, we used to think of the Eremophilas as those from the south-western Mediterranean climate zone (i.e. winter rainfall, plants flower in Spring), vs. those from the northern/central areas, which receive sporadic rather than seasonal rainfall. The latter will flower opportunistically after any significant rainfall.

"In WA, these two broad climatic regions lie either side of a line roughly joining Shark Bay and Esperance. Species naturally occurring to the south and east of this line, such as *E. glabra*, *E. calorhabdos* etc. tend to flower in

¹ Prescott, Matt (2011): *Can We Use Native Plants to Predict Floods?* Australian Geographic, 9 February 2011

spring, and species naturally occurring to the north and west of this line, such as *E. punicea* and *E. cuneifolia*, will flower sporadically after rain, irrespective of the season.

“This is a rough guide, but hopefully it helps.”

Russell Wait says something very similar: the more northern species flower when the shrubs are growing, and hence rain (especially after a long dry spell) induces growth, flowering and seed setting (while they can!).

On the other hand, he says that southern species are mostly are spring flowering. He pruned his after flowering and he believes it is just as likely that they flowered in response to the pruning as it was a response to rain.

Russell noted that *E. latrobei* (which is what kicked off my inquiry) is noted for flowering about 10 to 20 days after rain or watering and it is the only one to flower in a short time after rain. *E. punicea* takes about a month to have a go, but will not produce a lot of flowers unless it is also late winter or spring, at which time flowers can cover the bush.

So what's flowering?

Here are some contributions from members on what is flowering in their gardens, after the downpours.

Glenda Datson (Vic): After 1mm on 4 February, 7mm on 10 February, 26mm 14/15 February we had scant flowering unless artificially watered and, even then, not prolific except for Beryl's Gem which was most rewarding (artificially watered).

Four weeks after the initial 34mm of rain in February and 11 days after the drenching 148mm in March, there are tiny flower buds appearing on the *E. lucida*, *E. delisseri*, *E. maculata*, *E. bignoniiflora* x *alternifolia* Meringur Crimson and *E. lachnocalyx* x *phyllopoda* ssp. *phyllopoda*.

Bill Handke (NSW): the *E. hygrophana* and *E. folioissima* have really started flowering well after the rain.



Dick Harding (Qld): At Myall Park Botanic Garden on 6 February, nothing was flowering. The dam ran dry in September 2019 and there had been no supplementary water since. Many other genera had succumbed to the drought and lack of water, including some very large and quite old Eucalypts, which had not received supplementary water for the past 30 years. I did not notice any dead Eremophilas. A few light showers in January, which totalled about 20mm, had provided enough moisture to start very few grasses. You'll get the idea from the photo of the Myall Park sign, below.



On 3 March, after more than 200mm of rain, (long-term average 570mm), the dam was full, there was much green grass and a moderate number of plants flowering. Of the Eremophilas, *E. mackinlayi* (over) had two glorious flowers next to several dead-looking

branches and *E. pterocarpa* (below) had an occasional flower.



E. latrobei ssp *glabra* was the most spectacular, attracting butterflies and flying insects whose wings were continually moving even as they visited a flower. Does anyone know the name of this black and gold insect (next column)²?



Jan Hall (Vic): Other Eremophilas have gone on having a few flowers most of the time, but do respond to a good rain with more e.g. *E. mackinlayii*, *E. subteretifolia*, *E. compacta* and some *E. glabra*.

Bill Handke: Since the rain, *E. Yanna Road*, *E. longifolia x scoparia*, *E. oppositifolia*, *E. oldfieldii* and *E. folioissima* are all flowering. The *E. Yanna Road* and *E. longifolia x scoparia* are both getting hammered by Noisy Miners.

The new growth is marvellous. Some looked really bad and were dying back branches, but virtually all have recovered really well. I noticed a fortnight ago, when we were down at Tathra that after their 110mm of rain, the *E. latrobei* and *E. delisseri* were flowering well, but not much else.

Merle Pole: I checked the Dryland Memorial Garden at Walpeup this morning (April) to see which Eremophilas were flowering.

We have had wonderful rain 35mm recently and with plenty of time on my hands I have been busy gardening. Doing lots of pruning. Those currently flowering are:

E. alternifolia, *E. christophorii* (white and mauve), *E. drummondii*, *E. laanii*, Several *E. maculata* (many varieties), *E. mackinlayi*, *E. macdonnelli*, *E. pterocarpa*, *E. weldii*.

² Possibly a clear-winged moth, also known as a Hawk Moth or Hummingbird Moth? (ed.)

John Upsher: I have just (in March) strolled round the garden to find which have put on a flush of bloom. Not many actually, but *E. flaccida* (below), *E. willsii*, *E. alternifolia* and *E. cuneifolia x fraseri* (below) are putting on a good show.



Grafting Experiences

Several members have sent information about their recent experiences with grafting and ask their own questions.

Which understock?

John Elton

Being new to grafting, I've been busily propagating understock. I've have struck equal number of plants with gel and without gel. The understock are *M. montanum*, *E. bignoniiflora*, *M. bateae* and *E. denticulata ssp trisculcata*.

I use a mix of 5 parts perlite to one part peat moss and water the cuttings once a day. This has given me close to a 100 percent success rate.

E. montanum struck the quickest (4 weeks) and has noticeably the strongest root system. There was no difference between those struck with gel and those without.

It took 5 weeks for *E. denticulata* to send roots out of the tube. Again, the root system is strong and there was no difference between the gel and no gel cuttings.

M. bateae also took about 5 weeks to strike, with no discernible difference between gel and no gel cuttings.

E. bignoniiflora took 6-8 weeks to send roots out. The root system while not as strong was nevertheless healthy. The plants struck with gel were perhaps about 7 days earlier in sending out roots.

The only difference in propagating the cuttings was that I put *M. montanum*, *E. bateae* and *E. denticulata* in individual 2" tubes while several cuttings of *E. bignoniiflora* were put together on 3" tubes.

From these results I won't be worrying about using gel when growing my understock. As far as cutting grafts go *M. montanum* is providing the best results, although all of the above have provided some success (and a fair number of failures).

Instability of grafts

John Upsher

Although *M. insulare* and other species are commonly used for grafting Eremophilas, I have found that sometimes they are very unstable. Examination below ground has shown that often there is only a small number of main roots and these may lie close to the surface. The toppling may be slow, but eventually means that the plant is short-lived or needs to be replaced for aesthetic reasons. The photos show two such examples.



Does anyone else have this problem? Perhaps *M. insulare* is not the best stock, or does the problem lie in the condition of the root-ball at planting?

'How to' videos

Bernie Shanahan has sent a reminder that a video on grafting (by none less than member and Eremophila grower-extraordinaire Ron Dadds) can be found on the ABC's gardening website at

<https://www.abc.net.au/gardening/factsheets/a-nip-and-a-tuck/9434132>

Danish Science Team visits Eremophila Garden

At the end of the First Trans-national Eremophila Conference, reported on in the last newsletter, the visiting team spent half a day at Russell Wait's garden north-west of Melbourne.

Russell was delighted with their interest in his plants and their insightful questions. Below, the group that visited.



Russell with Birger Lindberg Møller, University of Copenhagen team leader (Russell has given him a plant of *E. waitii*); and team members investigating one of Russell's plants.



Website Image Gallery

We are nearly there! Calling for pics of the remaining straggler “straight species” from Chinnock’s book: *E. spinescens*, *E. tenella*, *E. verrucosa* (two subspecies).

Some of you have commented about the hybrids that were originally listed as “straight” species in Chinnock’s book (and in the Australian Plant Names Index (APNI) but are now believed to be hybrids.

The survey of what members are growing (see page 9) includes all the ones in Chinnock, including those now known as hybrids, in case people have them – but it notes their presumed hybrid status. Similarly, because these are listed in APNI I am also going to put them on the image website, if we have a photo, because a) people may be growing them/have bought them with that name; and b) people might search for them and wonder why they are not there.

The lovely Brian Walters is listing these as hybrids with the presumed parents’ names and is also referencing the APNI name in brackets – so if those names are entered as search terms, they will show up. However, they are not listed as separate species in the gallery. See box below for an example using *Eremophila praecox* (now known to be a hybrid between *E. ionantha* and *E. scoparia*).

Next, we will upload the new ACRA cultivars and the hybrids already covered in our newsletters as “feature species”.

EXAMPLE: *E. praecox* on the image gallery:
Listed as a hybrid, referencing *E. praecox*, on:
<http://anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/gallery/e-ionantha.html>
<http://anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/gallery/e-scoparia.html>

And in the hybrid section:
<http://anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/gallery/e-ionantha-scoparia.html>

A Request from AustraHort Seeds

Cameron Clarke

My business partner and I have just purchased AustraHort Seeds.

We get significant demand from Queensland based industrial customers (miners and civil contractors) for *Eremophila mitchellii* (for mine site rehabilitation), which is extensive through SW and Central Qld where the mines occur. The mine Environmental Officers want to replicate those ecosystems when they are remediating mine sites.

However, they have no regard to seed availability. If we could get seed we could meet that demand, but so far we are drawing blanks. Our interest is both financial and driven by a desire to assist key customers achieve their environmental objectives. However, seed it difficult to source.

My desk top research suggests the species is difficult to collect and even more difficult to treat in readiness for propagation.

I am interested in any advice on techniques which might make *E. mitchellii* more feasible.

If members of the ESG can assist please contact me on [cameron.clarke \(at\) austrahort.com.au](mailto:cameron.clarke@austrahort.com.au).

*Editor’s note – I have put Cameron in touch with Bob Dixon, formerly of King’s Park, who has rehabilitated WA mine sites with quantities of *E. resinosa*, grown from seed.*

Renewals

Yes, it’s that time of year again! Renewals are due for those whose memberships “run out” in June 2020 – same price as always, \$5 per year.

Please only send money if I have emailed you to say you are due to renew – that is less than 1/3 of the group. Watch for an email (soon)! Otherwise, you are OK to continue as you are.

If I have asked you to renew, but I don’t hear from you, this is your last Newsletter!

Seed Planting 2020

Ken Warnes

With all the self-isolation inflicted on us by Covid-19 it seemed a good time to go through my Seed Collection, accumulated over many years. Some of it was very old, but germination of local species following the Pinery Fire suggested that this might not be a problem. Much of the seed was collected as back-up, in case we were unable to propagate the newly collected species vegetatively. Once this was achieved the seed was stored in cool dry conditions. Now it is being given its own chance.

I decided to soak the available fruits in smoked water for varying periods, ranging through 16, 24 and 48 hours for the initial batches, later sowings were all soaked for 24 hours. Sowing commenced on 31st March. A month earlier might have been better for some species.

Some of the fruits had no collector listed and I suspect they must have been held by Colin Jennings (previous SG leader) and ended up with me. The bag of *E. delisseri* was not as large as I remembered, perhaps about 70 drupes among soil and trash but it received special attention with soil and trash sieved out and retained in two lots with the fruits divided equally. This gave 6 variables for this precious seed, all carefully labelled.

Species, provenances and known suppliers are listed here-under.

- *acrida* aff. W.A.; Rawlinson Range Warnes 2012;
- *alatisepala*; Winton, Warnes 2018;
- *bignoniiflora*; Lock 6 Paringa, Warnes 2018;
- *cordatisepala*; North of Jundah, Warnes 1991;
- *decussata*; Billa Kalinna HS, Warnes 2014;
- *delisseri*; 42 M Nth Cook RS, Warnes, 2004;
- *delisseri*; cultivated, Owen, Warnes 2019;
- *duttonii*; Brindana Gorge Flinders Range S.G., Hornsby 1998;
- *fallax*; Flinders Range, Catford?;

- *freelingii*; Brindana Gorge, S.G., Hornsby 1998;
- *goodwinii*; 13 km east Yana RS, Warnes 2019
- *goodwinii*; Cobar-Wilcannia, C Jennings?
- *interstans-oldfieldii* ssp *angustifolia* mix from the field Warnes 1977?
- *miniata*; Wait
- *racemosa* cultivated Owen, Warnes 1975?
- *santalina*; C Jennings?
- *willsii* (*prostrata*); suspect *prostrata* pre-naming, Sims 1980?
- *Diocerea acutifolia*; Norseman area, Warnes 1977

Also sown at various times have been fruit removed when preparing cuttings of numerous species. Most of this would be immature and unlikely to be any good.

After 10 days, some *E. racemosa* were retrieved and manually split to reveal healthy looking seeds. It appeared as if the smoked water had penetrated deep into the fruit but as *E. racemosa* has particularly hard drupes I decided to give them a helping hand. No fruits of any species were split prior to soaking for fear of damaging the seeds inside. I will repeat this process with some of the other larger fruited species when time permits, but it is still only 14 days since soaking commenced.

At present there have been two *E. bignoniiflora*, but one disappeared overnight. There are three *E. goodwinii* from very decayed fruit collected east of Yanna last year. This was salvaged from the same trash piles that were showing emerging seedlings 48 hours after 65mm of rain prior to our visit. The existing older plants were showing severe evidence of goat grazing and I wonder how many of those tiny seedlings survived. At this stage there have been no seedlings from the Cobar-Wilcannia *E. goodwinii* included in the plantings.

And, with doing nothing at all, there are seedlings in my garden here in Owen, presumably as a result of some Summer watering. One, about a month old, appears to be the *E. forrestii* x *latrobei* that is now several years old. The others have only just appeared

around an old *E. gilesii* but only time will tell what they are. I have found no seedlings at the farm but with only a single rain event of 18mm I didn't expect to find any.

Hopefully future editions will report on further germinations from the Big Plant-up.

From Your Letters/Emails

Ian Cox (NSW): I've had nearly 400ml of rain over the past two weeks (February 2020). This is in sharp contrast to the drought and heatwave conditions during the few months before that. The temperature reached 46 degrees on two occasions here at Kenthurst.

Since the rain commenced these Eremophilas in my garden have died:

- *Eremophila forrestii* x *glandulifera* (grafted)
- *Eremophila glabra* x *veneta* Augusta Storm (ungrafted)
- *Eremophila nivea* (ungrafted) which I pruned fairly heavily just before the rain

Glenda Datson (Vic): Two before winter (16 May) shots of a young plant (whole bush and close-up of the flowers), a winter blues shot in early Spring, 13 September), and a recovery shot after September pruning (taken 7 October) of *E. lachnocalyx* X *phyllopoda* ssp. *phyllopoda*. We had 179mm of rain in May, 21mm in June, 63mm in July, 45mm in August and 26mm in Sept. Our frosts were quite light last year, although I didn't keep records. But the plant is in full shade till after 11am in the winter, so I would say it was rain affected and sunshine deprived.



We had good flowering on *E. Beryl's Gem* and *E. glabra* forms prior to the rain, I suspect

because we had been watering. When the rain came along there were only a few flower buds left to open.

Unfortunately, the bowerbirds have taken a liking to *E. glabra x maculata* Crazy Mac and *E. glabra* Bellala Gold, whereby they are biting the stems off. They possibly enjoy the yellow flowers of Bellala Gold but it is unclear as to what makes Crazy Mac attractive for this behaviour.

Charles Farrugia (NSW): This is my *E. fasciata* after all the rain and storms we had in February. At some stages it was bent in half with the weight of the water in the foliage. It was only saved from snapping because the wait was taken by the barbecue nearby.

It was a wonderful looking plant but after the wet spell there is a lot of dieback. From past experience I should see quite a bit of new growth and then I will give it a bit of a prune. So I hope it is not all doom & gloom.



I also lost my 4-year-old potted *E. nivea*. It was pruned heavily before the heatwave and it was doing quite well, with limited watering and shaded by a *Buckinghamia*. Well the rain took care of that.

Everything else in the garden, including my *E. nivea* in the front garden, are responding very well to the drenching.

The only species I lost in a later storm was *E. psilocalyx* – it is completely gone.

Brian Freeman (SA): I was looking up this Eremophila Meringur Isaac on the database so I could put it on the Facebook site. I remember a discussion of the various crosses listed on the Google searches and hopefully we can get the correct information on the site for future reference.



Jan Glazebrook (Qld): Not much flowering in my garden at the moment, as we have had as much rain in the last month as we had for all of

last year! Everything has burst into new growth and I am loving all the different shades of green and grey. I am expecting an exceptional flowering in winter and spring.

Eremophilas in pots did not like a week of continual rain and a lost leaves but are now recovering. The next problem is the grasshoppers, which are in plague proportions. Gardening is a continual challenge.

Jan Hall (Vic): Well we [in Northern Vic] are hopefully about to receive a good fall. However after a very long hot dry spell, in mid-February we did get a nice rain, and then back to hotter ,drier than ever.

But some Eremophilas do oblige with watering and some rain: *E. Meringur Burgundy*, and *E. Meringur Pink*, *E. Yanna Rd*, *E. christophorii* white, which goes on and on, and *E. polyclada*. *E. flaccida* pleases me all summer with *E. elderi* having another flush.

Too much watering [accidently] killed my one *E. christophorii* mauve and another old Meringur Pink, which has suffered before. Good drainage is difficult to achieve on the flat clay, although that garden is built up a bit.

Thanks for excellent newsletters.

Ken Warnes (SA): I was showing a new chum around and, while impressing on him the value of the Qld *E. latrobei* collected by Ray Isaacson, it suddenly hit me that perhaps it is also a hybrid. We have green leaf *E. latrobei x bowmanii ssp latifolia* with green leaves and pink flowers and Bob Chinnock collected the opposite cross from near Windorah with grey leaves and blue flowers. The two species are closely related according to Bob, not sure what Rachael’s DNA analysis says. It’s certainly unlike other Qld *E. latrobei*.

And, further discussion of “Mildura Gold”. On seeing my plants, Russell is quite certain that he collected this *E. glabra* from South of Ravensthorpe, past Hopetoun and nearly to the coast (Phillips River). On his return, he gave material to Peter Lang, who consequently had plants for sale, hence the “Mildura” source as reported by Brian Freeman. Brenton Tucker added the ‘Gold’ on his printed label and the

result has been well documented, although being totally misleading. The mystery would appear to be solved. My plants have green rather than gold flowers. The sepal length is particularly long, at least 15mm.



Where Can I Find Out More about Eremophila?

Study Group resources

The Eremophila Study Group provides the following resources to help members and the general public find out more about the genus:

GENERAL INFORMATION on the genus and growing Eremophila is on the ANPSA website at <http://www.anpsa.org.au/eremoph.html>

Our **NEWSLETTERS** are uploaded for public access one year after initial publication. These can be found at

<http://www.anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/index.html>

Newsletters are searchable – just type in a search term (e.g. a species name), and you can retrieve a list of all newsletters where the term occurred. Advanced searching is available using quotes (for phrases), and other qualifiers – get more info on how to structure a search by clicking on “advance searching” under the search box on the site.

Each newsletter since 2015 has a **FEATURE SPECIES** which provides information on general cultivation, frost tolerance and the sourcing of special forms and hybrids. The feature species to date are listed over.

2015 – Nov – *E. latrobei* + 6 hybrids (x bowmanii; x glabra; x punicea; x compacta; x gilesii; x margarethae; x ringens)

2016 – Feb – *E. christophorii* + 2 hybrids (x nivea; x pantonii)

2016 – Oct – *E. viscida* + 3 hybrids (x maculata; x bignoniiflora; x miniata)

2017 – Feb – *E. macdonnelli* + 2 hybrids (x stronglyphylla; x *Calamphoreus inflatus*)

2017 – Nov – *E. calorhabdos* + 5 hybrids (x splendens, x *E. maculata* ssp *brevifolia*, x subfloccosa; x glabra; x denticulata)

2018 – Feb – *E. forrestii* + 2 hybrids (x latrobeii; x punicea; x glandulifera; x conferta)

2018 – May – *E. subfloccosa* + 1 hybrid (x glabra)

2018 – Oct – *E. nivea* + 3 hybrids (x caerulea; x christophorii; x drummondii)

2019 – Feb – *E. alternifolia* + 9 hybrids (x bignoniiflora; x glabra; x maculata; x Myoporum platycarpum)

2019 – May – *E. polyclada* + 4 hybrids (x bignoniiflora, x divaricata)

2019 – September – *E. drummondii* + 6 hybrids (x complanata, x labrosa, x lehmanniana, x *E. nivea* (2) and x *E. rotundifolia*).

The **IMAGE GALLERY** has photos of (almost) all *Eremophila* species and (to date) some cultivars. This can be found at <http://www.anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/gallery/index.html>

This gallery is also searchable, and terms can be combined to narrow the search e.g. all species prostrate and with pink flowers.

Buying Eremophila

Next is an updated list of where you can **BUY EREMOPHILA**, as at March 2020 (* means added or amended since March 2017). This has also been uploaded onto the website at <http://www.anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/index.html> to replace the March 2017 version that was there.

Retail and wholesale nurseries

Wholesalers will usually give details of retailers they supply. Check the websites for more information on what is available – many have stock-lists online.

Australian Arid Lands Botanic Gardens, Stuart Highway, Port Augusta SA, phone (08) 8641 9116, email nursery@aalbg.sa.gov.au or website www.aalbg.sa.gov.au. Plants sold from the nursery shop and by mail order, check availability monthly. Large list of *Eremophilas*.

Australian Native Nursery, 141 King Road, Oakford, WA. <http://www.australiannativenursery.com.au/>

Australian Plants Growers Markets, Yarralumla Nursery, Yarralumla ACT. ACT and regional growers sell plants on the first Saturday of every month from spring through to autumn, include at least three that regularly stock *Eremophilas*.

http://anps-canberra.asn.au/site/images/practical_gardenin_g/130215_Where_to_Buy_final.pdf

Bilby Blooms, near Coonabarabran NSW. Annual spring open day on 2nd Sunday in September, and sells through regional markets (Armidale, Canberra, Coonabarabran, Dubbo, Gunnedah, Narrabri and Tamworth). Visit the nursery by appointment, (02) 6844 1044. http://www.bilbyblooms.com.au/Bilby_Blooms/Home.html

***Cool Natives Nursery**, 16 Hitchcock Lane, Armidale NSW. Specialising in frost and drought hardy natives including many *Eremophila* varieties. Phone 0421961007; email maria.hitchcock@gmail.com <https://www.coolnativesnursery.com>

Domus Nursery, Kalamunda, WA. Wholesale http://www.domusnursery.com.au/dom_catalogue.jsp

Drylands Permaculture Nursery, 333 David Rd, Waggrakine, Geraldton, WA. <http://www.drylands.org.au/plants/docs/Nursery%20Catalogue%20July%202015.pdf>

Eremophila Nursery, Kalamunda, WA. Phil James 9293 2569 At Kalamunda Farmers Market Sundays

Geoff Miers Garden Solutions, 13 Lindsay Avenue, Alice Springs. Email geoffmiersgardensol@bigpond.com. Has a good range of Eremophilas from cuttings. Phone (08) 8953 7477.

Geographe Community Landcare Nursery, 366 Queen Elizabeth Avenue, Busselton, WA. <http://www.geographeplants.com/>

Goldfields Revegetation Nursery, 230 Tannery Lane, Mandurang Vic. Specialises in regional species but the plant list includes 160 Eremophila varieties. phone (03) 5439 5384 or email info@goldfieldsrevegetation.com.au. <http://www.goldfieldsrevegetation.com.au/index.asp>

Kuranga Native Nursery, 111 York Road, Mount Evelyn, Victoria. <http://www.kuranga.com.au/>

Lullfitz Nursery, Corner of Caporn Street & Honey Road, Wanneroo & 1071 Thomas Road, Oakford, WA <http://www.lullfitz.com.au>

***Medika Gallery** (Ian Roberts), 16 Moore St, Blyth SA . Ph 08 88445175 email medika@adam.com.au <http://www.medikagallery.com.au>

Melton Botanic Garden Nursery, 21 Williams St, Melton, Victoria. Sell on Tuesday & Thursday mornings and 2nd & 4th Sunday mornings. <http://www.fmbg.org.au>

Mildura Native Nursery, Cureton Avenue, Mildura, Victoria. (03) 5021 4117 <http://nativegrowth.com.au/mildura-native-nursery> Will do mail order.

Mole Station Native Plant Nursery, Tenterfield, NSW. Will do mail order. <http://www.molerivernursery.com/default.html>

Mostly Aussie Nursery, Dunkeld, Victoria. Bernie Shanahan, sells grafted stock, phone: 0478227639

Native Plant Wholesalers, Mt Gambier, SA. Wholesale <http://www.nativeplantwholesalers.com.au>

Naturalplantscape, Wandin, Vic. Wholesale. <http://www.naturalplantscape.com.au/native%20nursery%20landscaping%20eremophila.html>

Newcastle Wildflower Nursery, 260 Lake Road Glendale, NSW. Limited range of Eremophilas but sells grafted plants. Phone (02) 4954 5584 or www.newcastlewildflower.com.au.

Olive Pink Botanic Gardens, Alice Springs. Has a range of Eremophilas that only occur in Central Australia. Plants are grown by Australian Plant Society volunteers and sold to help fund Olive Pink Botanic Gardens. Sold in tubestock and 140mm pots. Email opbg.com.au

Pete's Hobby Nursery, 10 Patrick St Lowood Qld (appointment only), specialises in Queensland species. Also sells at Fernvale markets most Sundays. Contact through Facebook, phone (07) 5426 1690, email info@peteshobbynursery.com.au.

Plantinspirations Nursery, 2c Holts Lane, Bacchus Marsh. Will do mail order.

South Australian State Flora Nursery at Queen's Jubilee Drive, Upper Sturt Road, Belair and Bremer Road Murray Bridge, SA. Website www.stateflorasa.gov.au or phone (08) 8278 7777 (Belair) or (08) 8539 2105 (Murray Bridge). Will do mail order.

Sunvalley Plant Nursery, 1175 Dandenong Hastings Road, Langwarrin, Vic, phone (03) 9782 2825 – grafted plants including Eremophila. sunvalleyplants@yahoo.com.au Open by appointment

Sydney Wildflower Nursery, 9 Veno St, Heathcote, NSW. Will do mail order. <http://www.sydneywildflownursery.com.au/plants/stock-list.html>

Tarrowood Native Nursery, Bega, NSW (wholesale) http://www.tarrowood.com.au/catalogue/catalogue_A-F.html

Vaughan's Australian Plants at 919 Bannockburn Shelford Road, Teesdale and at 3322 Ararat Halls Gap Road Pomonal, Victoria. Attends a range of APS market days. Contact through Facebook or phone 0412 632

767. Does mail order and grafted plants.
<https://www.facebook.com/vaughansnativeplants>

Wariapendi Nursery, 33 Church Avenue,
Colo Vale, NSW. Does mail order
<http://www.wariapendi.com.au/>

Wildtech Nursery, 60 Chesterfield Road,
Glenmaggie. Mail order available through
Collectors Online, minimum order of ten
plants, and discounts for orders of >100.
Contact via www.wildtechnursery.com.au or
collectorsonline@wildtechnursery.com.au.
Larger range from Summer through Autumn.

WSWA Northern Suburbs Branch Nursery,
Landsdale Farm School, cnr Evandale and
Landsdale Rds, Darch, WA. Thurs/Sat only
<http://www.wildflowersocietywa.org.au/branches/northern-suburbs-branch/>

Wimmera Native Nursery, Dimboola,
Victoria. phone (03) 5389 1458 or
www.nativeshop.com.au. Does mail order.

Zanthorrea Nursery 155 Watsonia Road,
Maida Vale WA, Phone (08) 9454 6260 or
www.zanthorrea.com. Small range of
Eremophilas.

Australian Native Plant Society Sales

Many ANPS groups have plant sales, listed
below and often on only on a few days a year.
For up to date information about groups and
their sales go to the State regional websites.

APS Armidale & District Group, NSW.
Stall in the Armidale Markets 4th Sunday of
the month September to May. Plants sourced
from Mole Station Native Plant Nursery
<http://www.aps-armidale.org.au/>

APS Bendigo Native Plants Group, Victoria.
Flower Show in spring usually September.

ANPS Canberra ACT. Plant sales on one day
in March and October, ANBG <http://anps-canberra.asn.au/site/index.php/community/planet-sales>

APS Geelong, Victoria. Plant Sale in April
<http://www.apsgeelong.org/index.html>

APS Grampians Group Pomonal, Victoria.
Native Flower Show in October

APS Melton/Bacchus Marsh Group,
Victoria. Autumn plant Sale in May
<http://www.runningpostman.org.au/plant-sale.html>

APS Mitchell, Kilmore, Victoria. Annual
Spring Plant Expo & Sale in October
<http://www.apsmitchell.org.au/>

APS SA Plant sales (Adelaide Showgrounds)
in April and October
<http://www.australianplantssa.asn.au/pages/australian-plants/society-plant-sales/adelaide-plant-sales.php>

APS SA Fleurieu group has sales at
Nangawooka Flora Reserve near Victor Harbor
in Autumn and Spring.
<http://www.australianplantssa.asn.au/pages/whats-on/calendar.php>

***APS SA Northern Yorke Peninsula**, Lot
1866 South Tce, Kadina. SA. 5554.
Our premises are open each Thursday for plant
sales 10am to 12 noon.
We also have a plant sale each year, 2nd
Saturday in May.
<http://www.australianplantssa.asn.au/pages/whats-on/calendar.php>

APS Wilson Park, Berwick, Victoria. Plant
Sale September
www.apswilsonparkberwick.org.au

APS Yarra Yarra Group, Eltham, Victoria.
Plant Sales in Autumn (May) and the main one
in Spring (September)
<https://apsyarrayarra.org.au/>

Friends of Kings Park, Perth, WA. Plant sales
March, May, and September.
<http://www.friendsofkingspark.com.au/>

Friends of RBGV Cranbourne Gardens,
Victoria. Plant Sales March, July & October.
<https://www.rbg.Victoria.gov.au/support/support-groups/friends-of-rbg/cranbourne/growing-friends-cranbourne>

Native Plants Queensland Plant Sale at Mt
Coot-tha Botanic Gardens, September
<http://www.npq.org.au/whats-on/calendar-of-events/icalrepeat.detail/2016/09/17/281/-/spring-flower-show-and-native-plants-market>

About the Study Group

The Eremophila Study Group aims to further knowledge about the cultivation, propagation and conservation of the 200+ species of Eremophilas, an endemic genus of Australian plants. It is one of several Study Groups which operates under the auspices of the Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) (ANPSA).

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership is \$5 per annum. Subscriptions for a financial year can be sent by cheque posted to **3 Considine Close Greenleigh NSW 2620** or (preferably) paid by direct deposit into the Group's bank account:

BSB: 105-125

Bank name: **Bank of South Australia**

Account No.: 013 751 340

A/c name: **ASGAP Eremophila Study Group**

Please put your surname and state/group membership in direct deposit details

ANPSA policy is that regional groups pay for two subscriptions in recognition that Study Group material will be used by several group members

New members, please download the application form from our website and send with your cheque/transfer (details below) <http://anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/index.html>

Study Groups allow members with specific interests to develop that interest to the fullest extent and to contribute in a practical way to the body of knowledge on the Australian flora. Active members collect information on the genus and send their observations to the leader who collates and publishes the information, in a newsletter or in other Society publications. The Study Group can record any aspect of cultivation, propagation and ecology of the preferred genus. Study Groups are expected to publish at least two newsletters per year.

In addition to paying annual fees, members must also be members of an ANPSA-affiliated regional society (<http://anpsa.org.au/region.html>).

This Study Group aims to study the cultivation and propagation of the genus *Eremophila*; to expand cultivation of *Eremophila* in gardens; and to examine the growing requirements of the various species to improve their reliability.

Leader: Dr Lyndal Thorburn, Life Member of ANPS Canberra. Contact her through [lthorburn \(at\) viria.com.au](mailto:lthorburn@viria.com.au) or phone 0418 972 438 or 02 6297 2437 Address: 3 Considine Close Greenleigh NSW 2620

Honorary members: Ken Warnes and Russell Wait

Newsletters are available in Black and White by post and in COLOUR by email or CD.

For more general information about Study Groups, contact **Ms Jane Fountain** Coordinator, Study Groups, Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) ([jlfountain5 \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:jlfountain5@gmail.com))

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NEXT NEWSLETTER OCTOBER 2020

FOR SALE

DVDs of all the formal presentations from the September 2017 SA field trip

To purchase, deposit \$12 in the Study Group account and email the Editor with your details

WE NOW ONLY HAVE 2 DVDs LEFT – GET IN QUICK IF YOU WANT ONE!