

GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP

Newsletter No. 11

MARCH 1985

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Leader: PETER OLDE
138 Fowler Road
ILLAWONG 2234
(02) 543 2242

Welcome to 1985. The Study Group is still alive and well. Many members have requested a more frequent contact so as not to lose momentum. I have arranged an expanded calendar for 1985. We'll see how it goes.

The following dates have been selected and will perhaps be sufficient for the enthusiast.

SATURDAY APRIL 13th 10 a.m.

Venue: RAY BROWN'S

29 Gwythir Avenue BULLI

Activity: Potting on Plants for the Collection
Labelling
Plants in Tumblers for Sale

SATURDAY JULY 20th 10 a.m.

Venue: PETER OLDE'S

138 Fowler Road ILLAWONG

Activity: Meeting with Merv Hodge. Garden visit.
Discussion on G. capitellata

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 15th 1 p.m.

Venue: BRIAN WALTERS'S

Lot 32 Wilchard Road CASTLEREAGH

Activity: Garden visit. Preparation for Wildflower Exhib.

SATURDAY/SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 28th/29th

SYDNEY WILDFLOWER EXHIBITION

Castle Hill Showground

This year we intend to have an extra good display which my wife, Margaret, has agreed to co-ordinate. The display must be manned this year. Promotional material will be supplied. Setting up will be Friday September 27th. VOLUNTEERS NEEDED.

LONG WEEKEND OCTOBER 5/6/7

SHEPPARTON camp

I am hoping that many Sydney members will join us and meet up with many Victorian members to make this a memorable event. We will be guest of David and Pam Shiells and other members of Shepparton Group this weekend. The weekend will consist of Garden Visits to the many beautiful Native Gardens in the area, including a visit to David Shiells' renowned "block of dirt". We will be staying in the Victoria Lake Caravan Park. Activities will begin 1 p.m. Saturday and conclude officially lunchtime Monday. At this stage we will meet at 7 Creeks Nursery, Raftery Road SHEPPARTON, the nursery of Freda and Laurie Baglin (058) 23 1540. A full programme will be handed out at that time. Members travelling from Sydney should let me know they are coming. I have brochures of the area, courtesy of David Shiells.

Next year I hope to arrange some activities around visits to plants in the wild. Any suggestions from members would be most welcome.

F E E S

A reminder that 1985 fees are due now. At the last meeting it was resolved to increase fees to \$3 per annum. Members who have paid in advance in good faith thinking the fee was \$2 shall be regarded as fully paid for 1985. Please send your subs to the Treasurer:

CHRISTINE GUTHRIE 32 Blanche Street OATLEY NSW 2223

1983 \$2 fees unpaid

1984 \$2 fees unpaid

1985 fees \$3

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EXHIBITION REPORTS

During August 1984, Maroonah Group sponsored my petrol expenses to their Show, and accompanied by labourers Peter Althofer and Tony Henderson, we put on a worthy exhibition. An excellent range of flowering Grevilleas was supplied by Austraflo Nursery, with extra plants coming from a few keen Victorian members, including Keith Alcock and John Knight. During the Show I met many members including Ian Evans, Ray Kerr, Ian Mitchell, Geoff Stringer and Max McDowall. Some of the interesting plants on display included G. leptobotrys forms, G. petrophiloides, G. brachystylis and many of the Queensland species which we brought down from Sydney.

The Sydney Wildflower Exhibition was held in early October and was unfortunately a little late for Grevilleas. Nonetheless we did manage a reasonably good display with plants of G. thyrsoides, G. brachystylis and G. teretifolia pink in good flower. The display suffered from being un-manned and we must not allow this to happen again. Tom and Pip Gibian supplied a good range of plants for this display as well as Ray Brown. Phil Congdon also mounted quite an interesting display of Grevillea seed.

My thanks to all who participated, provided plants or helped in the set up and pull down of displays.

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REPORT ON MEETING AT SID CADWELL'S
Saturday 9th September 1984

Edythe WILKIN

About forty people met at Sid Cadwell's Rylestone property. The short business session proved very interesting. Peter reported on some of the difficulties that are becoming apparent with our rapidly growing Study Group, but tackling them tactfully presents difficulties. The preparation of cutting material for exchange is a time consuming process and Hessel Saunders from Bulli volunteered to assist and will eventually assume this responsibility for the Bulli plants. This willingness was most appreciated, as was the positive response to requests in the newsletter for people to replicate the Bulli collection in their own State and for people to act as leaders of species studies.

Ray Brown spoke briefly on his recent trip to the Northern Territory and at lunch time displayed some pressed specimens of the attractive and unusual Grevilleas he collected. He reported that seed collected had been individually peeled prior to sowing which had achieved an exceptionally high germination rate. He felt that we would be able to grow many of these in coastal NSW, particularly in frost free areas.

A brief discussion on growth of plants raised from tissue culture methods indicated that there is still considerable refinement of technique needed before this will obtain satisfactory results.

Following the meeting we commenced a walking tour of the extensive property, touring the "low" areas before lunch, "hilly" areas after lunch. The local bush itself was most attractive. Golden wattle grew profusely, draped by heavy trails of Hardenbergia violacea, among many large Eucalypts. Birds kept us company in presence and song. The soil is dry in appearance, fine sand that seems to retain moisture. Sid relies on natural rainfall for ALL his watering. Some beds in the low area have been raised about 30 cms, but most planting areas have been ripped by tractor and then planted.

Peter, Sid and Ray were of great help in identifying and discussing specific features or techniques in the particular plants' cultivation. It was amazing the number of difficult species that have been successfully grown. To me, some memorable plants were G. drummondii with its vivid yellow claw flowers, G. mucronulata, grey leaves, green flowers, an abundance of G. alpina, thought to be from Bendigo with vivid apricot flowers, large clumps of G. endlicheriana with dainty pink flowers held aloft on tall spikes, In many areas, a prostrate G. brownii was vivid red against the sand and two plants of G. intricata had entwined to form an enormous thicket 2-3 metres high and wide and 6-7 metres long. Grow that and you don't need a fence.

A group of G. rosmarinifolia (Type form) was in flower and its grey foliage clearly showed the source of its name. G. paradoxa was in bud, so we missed seeing the paradox, but we were told it's the flowering all round like a Callistemon that is the source of the name. G. wilsoni flowered like red velvet and a very eye catching G. rosmarinifolia from Wee Jasper was admired.

However, Grevilleas, and there were many more, are not the only triumphs Sid Cadwell has on display. Isopogons of various species were in full flower, tall Hakeas including multilineata, francisiana, and bucculenta, Kunzeas baxteri and sericea with bright red pom poms and on the ground Kennedyia retrorsa, purple pink pea.

Kecgenaultias red, yellow, tangerine, flowered and suckered profusely; they're used to bind the edges of the raised beds. In the high area a haze of blue was investigated and found to be L. biloba densely covering an area 20m x 6m. These were dried brown and thought dead after the drought, now "a thing of beauty".

The Banksias were tremendous. B. baueri, the Possum Banksia, was stunning. Several prostrates were coming into flower and in full flower were B. speciosa, B. prionotes and B. coccinea.

Leaving the Waratah Banksia (B. coccinea) we tramped to see the real thing! A large plantation of Telopea speciosissima grown for the birds and their beauty densely cover several acres. Still in bud, what a sight they will be in a few weeks. Now we knew the source of the unusual mulch on the front flower bed, thousands of waratah seed cases.

Dryandras were well represented throughout the property but my favourite was one that resembled little grey mice hanging onto the branches. It's Dryandra speciosa. Turn the "mouse" up and you see the lovely red under flower.

Boronia serrulata was just coming into flower and NOT a rock in sight. A green B. megastigma perfumed the air and several varieties of Eriostemon are growing freely. Darwinias, represented by D. oxylepis and D. carnea both rare in their natural habitat, were red and white bells. Many proteas flowered magnificently. One hillside was entirely planted with Geraldton Wax White, Pink, Purple.

These are just a sample of what Sid Cadwell has growing. It is a tribute to his efforts and expertise. Interesting, too, to note the growth of some areas of plants supplied by our Study Group and one of recently plants Petrophiles. Doesn't matter how small the plants are they don't get watered.

Our thanks were sincere to Sid Cadwell for the opportunity to visit his property and gain a fresh vision of what CAN be grown.

CONSERVATION STATUS OF GREVILLEA CALEYI

Summary of an article by
Doug Benson (Senior Plant
Ecologist National Herbarium
of N.S.W.)

Grevillea caleyi is a slender but spreading shrub to 2 metres with hairy, deeply divided leaves related to G. aspleniifolia, and G. rivularis among others. It has an extremely limited natural distribution being confined to deep residual iron rich "lateritic soils" which have survived as cappings on the highest ridges. The two largest populations are at the top of TUMBLEDOWN DICK HILL at Terrey Hills and at the Ba'hai Temple, Mona Vale Road, Ingleside. Plants at these two sites are extremely common and probably exceed 1000 at each site. Beyond these cappings, no plants are found. There are about 40 plants inside Kuringgai Chase National Park on the Ryland Track. Sites at Turramurra (last collected 1917) and Elanora Heights (1950) have almost certainly been destroyed by residential development.

Although Leigh et al. give G. caleyi a coding of 2 RC (not currently endangered or vulnerable), considerable problems exist. Major proportions of the populations are likely to be destroyed by the Dept. of Main Roads during upgrading of Mona Vale Road. Apart from road construction the population at the Ba'hai Temple is vulnerable to change in current management practice either through increasing the garden areas or through clearing to reduce bushfire hazard. Fire frequency is probably fairly critical and the species could be locally eliminated by too frequent burning. Small seedlings can be found in ageing populations indicating seed germinates without the need for fire. Interestingly, a threat to the wild population arises from nearby residential developments and the planting of other grevillea species which could hybridize with the pure genetic populations of G. caleyi.

The report goes on to recommend the inclusion of some of the major populations inside expanded boundaries of Kuringgai National Park. It is also to be hoped that the Dept. of Main Roads will consider the impact of improvement to Mona Vale Road on this species. As G. caleyi is seriously at risk of disappearing within one or two decades, Messrs. Leigh et al. should reconsider recoding this species.

GREVILLEAS AT BURRENDONG ARBORETUM concluded

PETER ALTHOFER

G. drummondii Three forms of this species are doing well at Burrendong.. The upright form with yellow and red flowers blooms continuously. Two prostrate forms with white and yellow flowers are also interesting.

G. dryophylla Well established in display beds. 1984 planting under field conditions are doing well.

G. endlicherana A number of plants set out in 1970 have responded well. At the time of writing they have reached a height of 2 m producing masses of white or pink flowers in Spring.

G. eryngioides Reluctant to grow but is producing flowering stems. Suspect that this species would prefer deep sand conditions.

G. evansiana First grown in 1970. A long lived species that is doing well.

G. fasciculata Flowers well at an early age but tends to be short lived.

G. fistulosa An attractive plant that grows quickly and flowers well. Resents excessive water in Summer. Propagates readily from cuttings.

G. floribunda A number of forms of this quaint species are growing at Burrendong. Plants range from small mounds third of a metre high to 2 m.

G. gaudichaudi A vigorous species that flowers well and is a good ground cover.

G. glabella Has found the climate at Burrendong much to its liking. Grows vigorously. Seedling of this species appear regularly but tends to hybridize readily.

G. glabrata One of the most reliable plants in the genus; growing well in most situations. Inclined to grow quite leggy and collapse easily. Needs to be grown in tight groups to support one another.

G. glauca A frost tender species that is establishing slowly. Best plant is now one metre tall and appears to be overcoming frost damage.

G. glossadenia Another frost tender species that is gradually overcoming this problem.

G. halmaturina Plants in 1983 and 84 are growing well and are heavily budded.

G. hilliana A single plant in the shelter area at Burrendong is surviving cold conditions now 3 m high.

G. ilicifolia A number of forms are establishing well.

G. infundibularis This species is doing well in a number of locations. Some plants tend to be prostrate while others grow to 1 metre and are quite dense.

G. insignis Has developed quite well. Produces numerous clusters of deep pink to reddish flowers which contrast well with its wavy, red margined, glaucous leaves.

G. intricata A vigorous plant in display beds. Numbers have been planted in the field and are doing well.

G. jephcottii Planted in a number of situations. It is thriving in all. Flowers well in July. Tends to resent badly drained areas.

G. johnsonii Proving to be quite hardy although some small plants were lost in 1982 in the last year of full drought.

G. juniperina A number of recognised forms of this species are doing well.

G. lanigera This species is extremely variable and many forms are cultivated. Perhaps one of the hardiest forms was collected on the Brindabella Range. This form suckers readily and produces large flowers.

G. laurifolia Planted in 1970 and is well developed. Newer plants are progressing satisfactorily.

G. lavandulacea Forms of this species are doing extremely well; producing masses of flowers. A new form from Fairview Park, suburb of Adelaide, is establishing slowly.

G. leiophylla Developing slowly but well worth waiting for.

G. leucopteris A frost tender species. In a sheltered position it is growing quite well but may never achieve proportions expected of it here.

- G. linearifolia Grows very vigorously and is quite hardy. A pink flowered form from Jamberoo Mountain is a slower growing form.
- G. longifolia Has performed well, growing quickly and flowering profusely. Needs supplementary water over dry periods.
- G. macrostylis Small numbers of this species are planted. Appear to be doing well.
- G. manglesoides A vigorous species that performs well, producing lots of flower and seed. Has flowers most of the year.
- G. microstegia A single specimen planted in a very exposed situation is flourishing. Younger plants are also doing well.
- G. miquelliana Growing slowly. Resents hot conditions.
- G. montana An extremely hardy species that is seldom without flowers.
- G. mucronulata A number of forms of this species are cultivated. All are doing well.
- G. muelleri Performs well, produces masses of flowers but tends to be shortlived.
- G. nudiflora A vigorous species in display beds but tends to slower growth in open situations.
- G. obtusifolia Two forms planted. Both doing well.
- G. occidentalis Establishing slowly but well worth the effort.
- G. oleoides A short lived plant here. New plantings in more sheltered areas may do better.
- G. paniculata Grows quickly, flowers prolifically but tends to be shortlived.
- G. parviflora Performs well and is a hardy plant. Scented flowers give added interest.
- G. patentiloba An interesting densely growing species that is able to stand all variation of climate. Supplies complete protection to small members of the bird fraternity.
- G. pectinata A temperamental species that is difficult to establish. New area plantings are satisfactory.
- G. petrophiloides Have grown this beautiful species and flowered it a number of times. It is frost tender when young.
- G. phanerophlebia First planted in 1982 and performing well. A most interesting leaf form.
- G. pilosa The original plant lasted for a number of years but made very little growth. Newer plantings appear to be doing much better.
- G. pilulifera Progressing slowly but I feel it will establish quite well.
- G. platypoda Successful planting in 1980 flowering well.
- G. polybractea Well established in two areas but tends to suffer under dry conditions. Needs extra water when under stress.
- G. pteridifolia A very tender plant in winter conditions. Has flowered on a number of occasions but has succumbed to extreme cold.
- G. pulchella A very unstable species at Burrendong. Grows well, produces flowers and seed but is unfortunately shortlived.
- G. refracta Represented by a single plant that has flowered well. It is not very frost tolerant.

G. ramosissima Has established well but is shortlived. Regenerates from seed readily.

G. repens Growing well but resents excessive weed growth.

G. ripicola Has settled in extremely well; making satisfactory growth and producing much flower.

G. rivularis Performs well but needs supplementary watering in dry hot periods. New area plantings may be more stable.

G. robusta Subject to frost damage in early life but overcomes this problem gradually. Finally becoming a large attractive tree.

G. saccata Have a small number of plants of this species which flower well and appear to be progressing satisfactorily.

G. scortichinii A black flowered prostrate plant that is doing well.

G. sericea Two forms of this species are growing well. Very hardy species.

G. shiressii One of the most successful species. Attractive for its form and leaf structure alone, as an added bonus it produces masses of delicately shaded green and blue flowers.

G. singuliflora A slow growing species that flowers and seeds readily.

G. speciosa Original planting of 1974 still growing and flowering well. A very adaptable plant.

G. sphacelata New plantings satisfactory to date but suspect it will need extra watering throughout its life.

G. steiglitziana An attractive species that is proving to be quite hardy.

G. stenomera Two mature plants flower well. Numbers of new plants set out in 1983 and 84.

G. striata Has been slow to establish but is now a metre high and looks healthy. Early plantings in frost areas were unsatisfactory.

G. synaphaea A beautiful plant that produces masses of flowers. Tends to be shortlived but reproduces readily from cutting material.

G. thelemanniana Many forms of this attractive species are cultivated. All are doing well.

G. thyrsoides A difficult plant to establish. Plantings in 1984 appear to be settling in nicely at present.

G. trifida A hardy species that is doing well. Massive plants that display masses of sweetly scented flowers in July each year.

G. tripartita First planted in 1970 the original plant has reached a height of 2! m. Newer plantings are progressing nicely.

G. triternata A short lived species in the Arboretum but reproduces readily from fallen seed.

G. venusta Establishing well. 1982 plantings have reached up to 1 metre and will flower this year.

G. vestita A form of this species planted in 1970 has developed into robust plants 2 metres high. Flowers profusely and produces masses of seed. It is a great colonising plant in large areas where it spreads from sucker growth. Many seedlings have appeared; some of which show obvious hybridization, possibly with G. glabrata.

G. victoriae A number of forms have been cultivated. All have performed well. All forms have been planted this year in larger numbers.

G. willisii Planting of 1969 have responded well. Many more plants set out 1984

G. yorkrakinensis A number of plants have been planted. Appear to be doing well producing massessof flowers.

Many more species and forms have been planted out in 1982/3 and 84. It is too early to comment on the performance of most of these. Some species have been lost entirely and will have to be replaced.

There is a great need for more material of these plants to be grown and tried at Burrendong as it appears that most species can be successfully cultivated in the Arboretum.

To all those people who have contributed to the expansion of the Grevillea collection at Burrendong I extend my personal thanks and the appreciation of the members of the Burrendong Arboretum Association.

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GREVILLEAS IN SYDNEY
(Some Difficult ONes)

Tom Gibian

The following list of Grevilleas have repeatedly failed to grow well in Sydney even in gardens of experienced growers. The cause of death in these plants is nearly always collar rot and/or root rot. The problems are much less noticeable in potted specimens. The corollary to this list is that the species listed should benefit most from grafting. Plants Marked (*) have been grafted by us and clearly demonstrate superior longevity in the garden.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| * G. acrobotrya | * G. leptobotrys |
| G. annulifera | G. nudiflora |
| * G. aspera | * G. paradoxa |
| G. crithmifolia x thelemanniana | G. pilulifera |
| G. fasciculata | G. polybotrya |
| * G. fistulosa | * G. pterosperma |
| * G. infundibularis | * G. pulchella |
| * G. insignis | * G. "sp aff brachystachya" |
| | (? commutata x pinaster) |

I am certain there are others. Perhaps others would like to comment for future newsletters. I have not included species vulnerable to leaf fungus in February-April such as G. alpina, G. lavandulacea etc.

Plants such as G. dryandri and G. wickhamii which suffer cold injury in winter may benefit from grafting if grown in warmer areas of Sydney.

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GREVILLEA NEWS IN BRIEF

Specimens of rainforest species G. helmsiae, have been found in the wild near Beenleigh, Queensland in BAHR'S SCRUB. Some unnamed local propagator is currently trying to strike it. Is anyone growing this?

#

New species of Grevillea has been found in Western Australia in the Kimberley. It is a shrub to 1 metre, much branched with green buds and cream flowers. It is found in rock crevices in Picaninny Creek Gorge 15 kms SE of Bungle Bungle outcamp. Lat 17°27'S Long 128°25'E. The new species was found by Kevin Kenneally

#

On a recent visit to Tom Gibian's collection, I was shown a recent successful graft of G. dryandroides onto G. Royal Mantle. Still small but alive and growing, we live in hope.

#

On the same visit, I saw a plant of the inland form of G. petrophiloides characterised by long narrow rarely divided leaves and very brilliant flowers. Another first in cultivation. There are three distinct forms of G. petrophiloides all of which are worthy of cultivation.

###

Ray Brown has struck a plant of G. hilliana. Has anyone else been able to achieve this?

###

Neil Marriott reports finding a natural hybrid at the foot of Mt. William in the Grampians. This low spreading plant was hybrid of G. aquifolium and G. montis cole. He also reports a natural hybrid of G. dryophylla and G. alpina from in the Bendigo area. No doubt some cuttings were taken and will find their way into cultivation eventually. We're all wondering what sort of hybrid he and Jane produced recently and what it is called.

###

Don McGillivray reports that the manuscript for the revision of Grevillea will be in the hands of a publisher at the end of 1985 without fail.

###

While at the Botanic Gardens recently, I noticed G. sp nova MT. BROCKMAN in good flower. This species from N.T. has succeeded there for three years now. It has the largest flowers in the genus.

A TRIED AND TRUE PROTEACEAE MIX

Ray Kerr

The following fertiliser rates were developed by Knoxfield Horticultural Institute for a Standard and a Proteaceae Potting Mix consisting of Pine Bark (PB) Coarse Sand (CS) and Brown Coal (BC). Pine Bark must be aged and peat grade i.e. 1/4 inch. The best way to tell if it is sufficiently aged is to sow some radish in pure pine bark in a small container. If it germinates well in a few days it is ready. If it is too fresh or toxic, the seed will either not germinate at all or germination rate will be very low. The Brown Coal tailings used are merely a buffer and can be replaced by either peat or soil at the same rate.

STANDARD MIX: 4 PB : 1 BC : 1 CS

OR 6 PB : 1 BC : 2 CS

	m ³	1 bucket	24 buckets
3-4 months OSMOCOTE	1 KG	9 gms	216 gms
7-9 months OSMOCOTE 18:4 :8:8 :3	2 kg	18 gms	432 gms
Dolomite	2 kg	18 gms	432 gms
Micromax	1 kg	9 gms	216 gms

OR

7-9 months OSMOCOTE 18:4 :8:8 :3	4 kg	36 gms	864 gms
Dolomite	2 kg	18 gms	432 gms
Micromax	1 kg	9 gms	216 gms

PROTEACEAE MIX: 4 PB : 1 BC : 1 CS

I.B.D.U.	2 kg	18 gms	432 gms
7-9 months OSMOCOTE 18 :4 :8 :8 :3	1/2 kg	4.5 gms	108 gms
Dolomite	2 kg	18 gms	432 gms
K ₂ SO ₄	1/2 kg	4.5 gms	108 gms
Micromax	1 kg	9 gms	216 gms

	OR	m ³	1 bucket	24 buckets
I.B.D.U.		1 kg	9 gms	216 gms
7-9 months OSMOCOTE 18:1.6:8.7		3 kg	27 gms	648 gms
Dolomite		2 kg	18 gms	432 gms
Micromax		1 kg	9 gms	216 gms
Use FeSO ₄ if no Micromax		½ kg		

	OR			
Panifix		4 kg	36 gms	864 gms
Dolomite		2 kg	18 gms	432 gms

The following equivalents may assist if you do not wish to make up a full cubic metre of mix. Fertiliser rates should be reduced pro rata.

- 1 m³ = 111 buckets = 234 shovels = 11.7 barrow loads
- 1 bucket = 90 litres = 2 ⅓ gals
- 1 barrow = 855 litres = 95 buckets = 19 gals = 20 shovels
- Mixer Capacity = 24 buckets

CUTTING MIXES - STANDARD

	Fertiliser per Bucket of Mix
1 part Sieved Peat Moss	
1 part Coarse Sand	9 gms 7-9 mth Osmocote 18:4:8:8:3
1 part Perlite	

- PROTEACEAE

1 Peat Moss and 2 Sand	OR	9 gms 7-9 mth Osmocote 18:1.6:8.7
1 Bark and 2 Sand	OR	
2 Bark, 1 Perlite, 1 Sand	OR	4.5 gms I.B.D.U.
4 Bark, 2 Perlite, 1 Coarse sand		

When Potting On from Community Pots into Tubes
Add additional I.B.D.U. at rate of 1 kg / m³

<u>LIQUID FEEDING</u>	NH ₄ NO ₃ 40 gms	} 40 litres water
	Sequestrene 4 gms	
	Aquasol 1 gm/1 litre	

FERTILISER		% of Element Present		
		N	P	K
Blood & Bone		6	5	-
Hoof & Horn		13	1	-
Dried Blood		12		
Osmocote 3-4 months		15	5.2	12.5
Osmocote 7-9 months		18	4.8	8.3
Osmocote 7-9 months		18	1.6	8.3
Osmocote 7-9 months		18	2.6	8.3
Osmocote 12-14 months		17	4.3	8.2
Nutricote 4-5 months		16	4.4	8.3
Nutricote 4-5 months		13	5.7	9.1
Nutricote 70 days		16	4.4	8.3
Nutricote 70 days		13	5.7	9.1
Nutricote 8-9 months		16	4.4	8.3
Magamp		7	17.5	5

	% of Element Present		
	N	P	K
Feather Meal	15	1	-
I.B.D.U.	32	-	-
Sulphur Coated Urea	32	-	-
UF 38 Chip	78	-	-
Nitrophoska	15	9	15
Agriform + iron	16	3	10
Sulphurkote	13	13	13
Sulphurkote	21	6	12
Sulphurkote	24	4	16

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KEY TO GREVILLEA BUXIFOLIA AND RELATED SPP.

1. Style end with a dorsal, horn like appendage c 0.5 - 4 mm long
 2. Pollen presenter round or almost so G. buxifolia
 - 2⁺ Pollen presenter elliptical to narrowly elliptical G. phyllicoides
- 1* Style end lacking an appendage
 3. Branchlets with appressed hairs G. sphacelata
 - 3⁺ Branchlets with ascending to spreading hairs G. buxifolia

The above key will enable correct identification of all species within this complex most of the time. There is some intergradation of the species between G. buxifolia and G. phyllicoides and between G. phyllicoides and G. sphacelata. This intergradation can be seen clearly in plants growing in the Wiseman's Ferry area. At the northern part of its range around Gosper's Mountain, Wollombi - Mt. Yango, 25 kms NW of Putty, G. buxifolia has no horn like appendage on the style end. In this case use the hairs on the style for identification. G. sphacelata varies in its leaf shape. Plants with obovate leaves may be salt influenced. Plants with linear leaves are common in the Menai area. Grevillea phyllicoides also has two forms.

* * * * *

GRAFTING

Experiences from RAY KERR

Using G. shiressii as rootstock, I have successfully grafted:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| G. johnsonii | G. leucoptervis |
| G. pectinata | G. heugelii |
| G. singuliflora | G. pterosperma |
| G. petrophiloides | G. banksii |

All the above were done as either wedge grafts, side grafts or whip and tongue grafts. One thing I have found using G. shiressii as rootstock with cleft grafting is if a good bud is not left at the top where it is cut off, the vascular bundle will close off down to the next bud before callousing can become established, resulting in the loss of the graft. I have come across this same problem before while grafting Eucalyptus and Hakea so it is not new to me. I have also grafted G. petrophiloides onto G. Poorinda Anticipation and G. arenaria I have tried three times to graft it onto G. asplenifolia as cutting grafts but each time the cutting strikes, the graft appears to take, the plant is potted, then the graft dies about eight weeks later whether the stock is cut back or not.

cont'd

Results compiled December 1984

<u>STOCK</u>	<u>SCION</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>TYPE OF GRAFT</u>	
G. robusta	G. candelabroides	60	Growing Tip	(DEC)
	G. glauca	80	Wedge	
G. banksii	G. johnsonii	80	Growing Tip	(FEB)
	G. petrophiloides	80	Wedge	(JAN)
	G. wickhamii	70	Growing Tip	(DEC)
	G. wilsonii	80	Cotyledon	(NOV)
G. shiressii	G. petrophiloides	80	Cotyledon	(NOV)
	G. wickhamii	70	Wedge	(DEC)
G. arenaria	G. petrophiloides	100	Saddle	(JUN)
	G. singuliflora	80	Cutting graft	(AUG)
	G. longistyla	90	Cutting Graft	(APR)
	G. longistyla	75	Cutting Graft	(JUN)
	G. petrophiloides	50	Cutting Graft	(JUN)
G. victoriae	G. petrophiloides	90	Cutting Graft	(DEC)
Brindabella Ras	G. longistyla	80	Cutting Graft	(SEP)
G. Anticipation	G. tetragonoloba	40	Cutting Graft	(NOV)
	G. leptobotrys	70	Cutting Graft	(AUG)
	G. brachystylis	70	Cutting Graft	(AUG)
G. audreyae	G. longistyla	40	Cutting Graft	(SEP)

The type of grafts that I have found most suitable are:

Wedge or Top Cleft Graft	Most Successful in Jan/ Feb.
Saddle Graft	Most Successful in Jan/ Feb.
Cutting Graft done as a Side Graft	Most Successful November to May depending on varieties
Cotyledon Graft	Most Successful November to March
Growing Tip	Most Successful December/January

I have also compiled a list of plants in September 1984 of all successful grafts done by myself and friends over the last ten years.

LIST COMPILED SEPTEMBER + 1984

Ray Kerr

<u>SCION</u>	<u>ROOTSTOCK</u>	<u>TYPE OF GRAFT</u>	<u>AGE OF PLANT</u>	<u>GRAFTER</u>
G. bipinnatifida	robusta	approach	6 yrs	D. Munro
	Anticipation	cutting	8 mths	R. Kerr
G. candelabroides	robusta	approach	8 yrs	I. Mitchell
G. caleyi	robusta	approach	3 yrs	D. Munro
G. confertifolia	robusta	approach	2 yrs	D. Munro
G. sp Coochin Hills	bipinnatifida	cutting	8 mths	R. Kerr
G. dielsiana	rosmarinifolia	top wedge	4 mths	R. Kerr
G. glossadenia	Anticipation	cutting	6 mths	R. Kerr
G. glauca	robusta	top wedge	8 yrs	R. Kerr
	banksii	cotyledon	4 mths	R. Kerr
G. x gaudichaudi	robusta	approach	4 yrs	D. Munro
G. intricata	robusta	approach	6 yrs	D. Munro
G. johnsonii	robusta	top wedge	8 yrs	I. Mitchell
				R. Kerr
G. longistyla	robusta	approach	6 yrs	D. Munro
	victoriae	cutting	1 hr	R. Kerr
G. leucopteris	robusta	approach	10 yrs.	I. Mitchell
	banksii	cotyledon	4 mths	R. Kerr
	shiressii	cutting	6 mths	R. Kerr
G. macrostylis	robusta	approach	3 yrs	D. Munro
G. pectinata	rosmarinifolia	top wedge	8 yrs	R. Kerr
G. x Pink Surprise	aspleniifolia	cutting	8 mths	R. Kerr
G. petrophiloides	robusta	approach	4 yrs	I. Mitchell
	banksii	cotyledon	3 mths	R. Kerr
	arenaria	cutting	6 mths	R. Kerr
	shiressii	top cleft	10 mths	R. Kerr

<u>SCION</u>	<u>ROOTSTOCK</u>	<u>TYPE OF GRAFT</u>	<u>AGE OF PLANT</u>	<u>GRAFTER</u>
G. pterosperma	Anticipation	cutting	10 mths	R. Kerr
	Poorinda Constance	approach	5 mths	R. Kerr
G. pteridifolia	banksii	cotyledon	3 mths	R. Kerr
G. platypoda	robusta	approach	4 yrs	D. Munro
G. polybractea	rosmarinifolia	top wedge	8 yrs	R. Kerr
G. x Robyn Gordon	robusta	approach	5 yrs	D. Munro
G. rivularis	robusta	approach	6 yrs	D. Munro
G. x Royal Mantle	robusta	approach	6 yrs	D. Munro
G. x Sid Cadwell	robusta	approach	2 yrs	D. Munro
G. singuliflora	shiressii	cutting	1 yr	R. Kerr
G. sessilis	robusta	approach	8 yrs	I. Mitchell
G. tetragonoloba	Anticipation	cutting	6 mths	R. Kerr
G. wickhamii	banksii	cotyledon	4 mths	R. Kerr
G. wilsonii	banksii	cotyledon	4 mths	R. Kerr
G. leptobotrys	Anticipation	cutting	2 mths	R. Kerr
G. brachystylis	Anticipation	cutting	2 mths	R. Kerr
G. drummondii dwarf	shiressii	cutting	2 mths	R. Kerr
G. asparagoides	robusta	approach	6 yrs	I. Mitchell
	rosmarinifolia	cutting	1 yr	R. Kerr

* * * * *

FURTHER EXPERIENCES WITH GRAFTING

Peter Olde

After many losses, some features of grafting need to be strongly emphasised. My main technique is to use the tope wedge method onto G. Royal Mantle rootstock and while I have been successful initially, I have lost a number of plants which has surprised me. It seems that grafted plants are more sensitive than others as they do not achieve proper vascular connections for up to two years. Therefore to plant them out under 6" pot size is really testing your luck. Rootstocks tend to reject the scion first if they are under any stress such as dry soils, strong winds or poor garden conditions. This can happen very suddenly without you being aware of it.

It is important to use healthy rootstock plants, free from stem and root diseases or problems with root curling which could affect the grafted plant. Rootstocks newly potted into their mix and used for grafting can give problems when reintroduced to the excessive watering conditions applying in many hothouses. Too much watering at this point can drown the rootstock.

The scion material itself should also be healthy. Firm semi-hardened wood should be used with an unburst bud in the leaf axils. You can then cut off the leaves almost down to the leaf stalk, leaving just a little green and the emerging bud. As soon as the graft takes, the bud shoots. There is very little stress on the graft union as there is almost no respiration from the scion until the graft takes. Do not use scion wood longer than a few cms.

Remember, if at first you don't succeed, try again. Poor initial success does not mean incompatibility necessarily. Some of my most successful grafts have been difficult to establish. When they finally take, the plant may not show any signs of incompatibility. Likewise, in reverse, a quick, successful take does not always mean a good compatible graft. Early rejection may follow. Early grafting tended to show that G. petrophiloides was incompatible with G. robusta. However, down the track a little, we have many plants growing successfully on this rootstock mainly in pots at this stage.

Keep working at it. Remember you can graft seedlings onto any rootstock. It does not have to be another seedling. You can top wedge it onto a rooted cutting if you like. Keep reporting your results. Do not waste your time trying to graft easy to grow species onto each other. From a technical view point, the most difficult to grow plant should be tried first onto the hardest rootstock. You have the same chance of success.

* * * * *

SEED VIABILITY

Tom Gibian

The following results were obtained in March/April 1984, seeds being sown on propagation bench. Germination was easily visualised and therefore should represent viability fairly accurately. For comparison, I will include some seed germination results of known very fresh seed from Merv Hodge's garden in Brisbane. Note that germination is only the first step and quite a large proportion of seedlings are lost from other causes.

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>NUMBER OF SEED</u>	<u>NUMBER GERMINATED</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
G. armigera	13	3	23
G. asteriscosa	6	2	33
G. candicans	4	-	-
G. eriostachya	20	-	-
G. excelsior	16	-	-
G. heugelii	7	-	-
G. integrigolia	30	-	-
G. triternata	14	3	21
G. sp. aff. angulata Hodge	11	5	45
G. heliosperma Hodge	15	12	80

The message seems clear. Old seed is not worth keeping. Dating of seed collection time is essential.

IAN MITCHELL also writes . . . I also confirm that some seed is not viable. You can feel viable seed. Perhaps donors only give seed after they have had it for five years and realise they are never going to grow it themselves. I have also seen seed kept in sweaty bags - all dead in the shell.

JOHN WRIGLEY writes . . . I have germinated the following within two weeks. Some in 7-8 days. (Fresh seed obviously. Ed.)

G. mimosoides	11 plants	G. refracta	2 plants
G. sp aff angulata	5	G. decurrens	9
G. sp Ferguson River	2	G. dryandri	5
G. sp aff pyramidalis	9	G. wickhamii	2
G. parallela	2		

SEED BANK

All requests for seed and donations should be sent direct to Mr. Phil CONGDON 79 The Crescent HELENSBURGH NSW 2508

SEED FOR SALE: This selection costs 50¢ per packet PLUS \$1 postage/packing fee OR supply your own stamped self addressed envelope. Remember improperly packed seed is often damaged in the mail.

G. annulifera	G. hookeriana	Gpterosperma
aquifolium	insignis	pyramidalis
bipinnatifida	leucopteris	refracta
biternata	mimosoides	robusta
crithmifolia	monticola	sp nova MT BROCKMAN
crithmifolia prostrate	obliquistigma	sp nova FERGUSON RIVER
decora	paniculata	stenobotrya
decurrens	parallela	synaphaea
diversifolia	pilulifera	tridentifera
endlicheriana	pinaster	vestita
eriostachya	pteridifolia	wilsonii
excelsior	pinnatifida	

###

FREE SEED (to active members) 50¢ packet to Passive members plus \$1 postage/packaging fee or supply your own stamped addressed envelope.

Do not order seed unless you intend to use it immediately.

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| G. anethifolia | G. glauca | G. refracta |
| arenaria | glossadenia | robusta |
| banksii var. fosteri | integrifolia | sessilis |
| banksii tree form | johnsonii | scortechinii |
| banksii alba | juncifolia | sp nova aff angulata |
| banksii prostrate | leucopteris | sp nova Burra Range |
| aspleniifolia | longistyla | sp nova Coochin Hills |
| candelabroides | phanerophlebia | sp Tanami |
| crithmifolia | platypoda | stenomera |
| dryandri | polybotrya | trifida low cascading |
| dryandri dark pink | pteridifolia | form ?tridentifera |
| eriodachya | pteridifolia upright | triloba |
| floribunda | pulchella | tripartita |
| glabrata | pterosperma | venusta |
| | | wickhamii |

* * * * *

FINANCIAL REPORT

Account Number 5399 65172 ANZ Access Account \$338.84

INCOME

EXPENDITURE

Membership Subs	140.00	Stationery	52.48
Donations	25.50	Postage	40.20
Seed Sales	25.00	Seeds	69.35
Interest	2.62	Bank charges	.37
	<u>\$193.12</u>		<u>\$162.40</u>

Bank Balance C. Guthrie Account \$133.32

\$472.16

* * * * *

CUTTING EXCHANGE

NO CUTTINGS WILL BE SENT BETWEEN NOVEMBER TO FEBRUARY
ACTIVE FINANCIAL MEMBERS ONLY

Send all requests to me. You must include a stamp and a blank envelope. SELECT ONLY FIVE SPECIES FROM ANY ONE LIST AT A TIME. Do not mix plants from separate lists. On receipt of cuttings send a cheque for cost of postage plus 50¢ for packaging to the grower/supplier (address on parcel) BY RETURN MAIL.

OLDE/BROWN

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| G. asteriscosa | G. capitellata 4 forms | G. sphacelata |
| acuaria fine | dielsiana yellow | sericea |
| bipinnatifida | fistulosa | teretifolia pink |
| brachystylis upright | glossadenia | thyrsoides |
| buxifolia | infundibularis | nana |
| crithmifolia prostrate | lanigera prostrate | bracteosa |
| banksii red prostrate 2 forms | manglesoides 3 forms | anethifolia pink |
| banksii white prostrate | nudiflora | erinacea |
| berryana | olivacea | concinna prostrate |
| | | crithmifolia pink |

GIBIAN

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| G. acanthifolia | G. montana | G. phyllicoides |
| acrobotrya | mucronulata | pilulifera |
| anethifolia | occidentalis | pinaster 5 forms |
| aspera | oleoides | pinnatisecta |

cont'd

Gibian cont'd

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| G. brachystylis prostrate | G. oligantha | G. pulchella |
| brevicuspis | parallelinervis | quinquenervis |
| caleyi | patentiloba | rosmarinifolia 10 forms |
| candolleana | pauciflora | scortechinii |
| costata | pectinata | speciosa 3 forms |
| diversifolia | phanerophlebia | synaphaea |
| | | thelemanniana 6 forms |

SHELLES

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| G. alpina many forms | G. armigera difficult | G. sp aff baxteri |
| sp nova aff patentiloba | commutata | thyrsoides |

MARRIOTT

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| G. aquifolium many forms | G. monticola | G. prostrata |
| integrifolia | oligantha | polybotrya |
| ilicifolia many forms | saccata | vestita Murchison River |
| involucrata | tetragonaloba | wilsonii |

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PLANT STUDIES

Please forward any information, cutting material, etc. direct to the leader of the Plant Study below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <u>G. alpina</u> | Mr. D. Shiells Mason Court R.S.D. SHEPPARTON 3631 |
| | Mr. J. Knight 23 Hodsdon Road WARRANDYTE 3113 |
| <u>G. aquifolium</u> | Mr. N. Marriott P.O. Box 107 STAWELL Vic. |
| <u>G. australis</u> | Mrs. J. Closs 7 Vyella Court AUSTENS FERRY 7011 |
| <u>G. arenaria</u> | Mr. H. Infield Demesne Farm Coomba Rd COOMBA PARK 2428 |
| <u>G. buxifolia/phylicoides/sphacelata</u> | P. Vaughan Lot 5 Anderson Rd BERKELEY VALE 2259 |
| | Marion Kearns 22 Tarrants Ave. EASTWOOD |
| <u>G. baueri</u> | Dr. W. Marsh 21 Faraday St. MITTAGONG 2575 |
| <u>G. capitellata</u> | P. Olde 138 Fowler Rd. ILLAWONG 2234 |
| <u>G. cinerea/mucronulata</u> | Ken Godfrey 92 Ollier Cres. PROSPECT 2148 |
| <u>G. sp FRYERSTOWN</u> | Ian Evans P.O.Box 60 EAGLEHAWK 3556 |
| <u>G. glabella</u> | Alan Foster 40 Fairfax Rd WARNERS BAY 2282 |
| <u>G. hookeriana</u> | John Joyce 227 Sunvalley Rd. VALLEY HEIGHTS 2777 |
| <u>G. ilicifolia</u> | Neil Marriott |
| <u>G. lanigera</u> | Tony Cavanagh 16 Woodlands Dr. OCEAN GROVE 3226 |
| <u>G. lavandulacea</u> | Phyllis Dadswell 10 Duffield St. GAWLER 5118 |
| <u>G. leptobotrys</u> | Brian Walters Lot 32 Wilchard Rd CASTLEREAGH 2750 |
| <u>G. parviflora</u> | Christine Guthrie 32 Blanche St. OATLEY 2223 |
| <u>G. polybractea</u> | Norm Bone 21 Vickers St KIALLA 3631 |
| <u>G. pauciflora</u> | Phyllis Dadswell |
| <u>G. rosmarinifolia</u> | Alan Foster |
| <u>G. sericea</u> | Phil Congdon 79 The Crescent HELENSBURGH 2508 |
| <u>G. speciosa/oleoides</u> | Tom & Pip Gibian 37 Carters Rd DURAL 2158 |
| <u>G. thelemanniana</u> | Brian Walters |
| <u>G. victoriae</u> | Andy Russell Buronga COOTAMUNDRA 2590 |
| | Peter Vaughan |
| Herbarium | Peter Vaughan |

Anyone interested in making a particular study of variation in a select species, please contact me. I am looking for leaders especially in Queensland and W.A.

STATE CO-ORDINATORS The following members have offered to act as State Co-ordinators for our living Collection. I intend to circulate the plants we have growing at Bulli and elsewhere in Sydney to all leaders so that rare material of worthwhile horticultural specimens can be grown on as a first priority. Plants can be grown for display and cuttings.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| MELBOURNE: | Rodger Elliott 377 Cambridge Road MONTROSE Vic. 3765 |
| BRISBANE: | Merv Hodge Lot 36 Loganview Road LOGAN RESERVE 4114 |
| ADELAIDE: | Judith Thamm P.O. Box 269 TWO WELLS 5501 |
| | Phyllis Dadswell 10 Duffield Street GAWLER 5118 |
| DARWIN: | Dennis Hearne P.O. Box 505 DARWIN NT 5794 |
| TASMANIA: | Mary McEvoy RMB 428 Murdunna SORELL Tas 7172 |
| | David Jones 22 Brinsmead Rd. MT. NELSON 7007 |
| PERTH: | Vacant. |

* * * * *

AND FINALLY:

I would like to share with you all some interesting moments during the last nine months and the plants and the people growing them. On our trip down to Melbourne we called into Laurie and Freda Baglin's Nursery, Shepparton, for a quick look round the garden. It took at least three hours. I was fascinated by a strange plant of G. thyrsoides with enormous leaves, like an Isopogon in many ways, which he had growing. I had never seen it in cultivation before. What a magnificent plant. I was most appreciative to be allowed to take cuttings which I spread around to as many propagators as I could. Another plant which took my eye was a form of G. rosmarinifolia from Rushworth Forest more from its unusual habit of growth than anything else. I am looking forward to revisiting their nursery in October, if only to see the magnificent Eucalyptus caesia in the front garden. The garden is dominated by Banksias and Melaleucas but has its share of many interesting species other than Grevilleas.

After the Maroondah Show, we went on a week long Grevillea Crawl. Our first stop was the Cranbourne Annex of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Alf Salkin led the way. This magnificent collection of plants has few Grevilleas in an otherwise large Proteaceous collection. We shall be trying to restore the balance in the years to come especially with sand loving Grevilleas.

In the afternoon we called on Tony Cavanagh in Geelong. Tony is growing many unusual Grevilleas (and other things too, especially Dryandras). Here we saw three large plants of G. petrophiloides in flower on their own roots. As well, a large leaf form of G. synaphaea from Mt. Lesueur was doing well. One of Tony's prides is his plant of G. longistyla which grows well for him. Around the corner lives Doug McKenzie, grafter extraordinaire, and keen grower of everything especially Darwinias. His plants of D. macrostegia confirm my view of this as one of the outstanding Native Plants in Australia. He was growing, albeit in a pot, a plant of G. dryandri from N.T. which would surely be the most southern cultivation of this tropical species. His garden was full of interesting plants including G. petrophiloides and G. gordoniana.

Wednesday saw us at the Points Reserve Coleraine where Peter Francis and his helpers have a huge collection of Eucalypts and Banksias but only a few Grevilleas. However this collection is growing and will undoubtedly be a showplace for all Grevilleas one day. Alby Lindner has provided a lot of plants in this Reserve. Next morning we visited Ross and Helen Dart's garden and saw their magnificent Correas Banksias and low Grevilleas. A beautiful pink flowering form of G. anethifolia was most impressive.

From there we travelled to the magnificent flower farm of Dulcie Rowley, Mt. Gambier, who appears to grow so many difficult plants with such consummate ease. Her Banksia collection alone was worth the trip and is alleged to contain every named Banksia before the Revision. The Grevilleas were still hanging on despite the little attention in recent years. She has a good specimen of G. petrophiloides here.

A quick trip to Neville Bonney's Flower Farm and Nursery and a trip to Ken Stuckey's burnt out farm which housed the best Native Garden in Australia before the devastating Ash Wednesday fires. So many plants of interest were regenerating including the extinct (in the wild) Isopogon uncinatus and ten plants of Banksia goodii. Plants were regenerating in their millions. Banksias, Dryandras, Isopogons, Conostylis, Anigosanthos. Even a plant of Nuytsia floribunda was shooting ahead. Plants that had not been seen for ten years suddenly reappeared.

Next day we visited Fred Rogers' garden. Fred has the only plant of G. candicans in cultivation that I know. Fred germinated

the seed (a feat in itself) and the plant is quite healthy although still small. In Fred's words " . . . I collected a few seeds in 1973. I sowed it in March 1979. It germinated in January 1982". Probably not a commercial proposition, Fred. His garden boasts many other unusual grevilleas including G. juncifolia, G. stenobotrya and G. asparagoides and has a large collection of G. ilicifolia forms. The trip ended at Neil Marriott's superb collection which has literally thousands of grevilleas of different forms and shapes. I could spend the whole newsletter describing it. I hope to arrange a Group Meeting there one day - 1987 maybe.

In September last year, I did a trip to Anice Falls, Royal National Park, with other members of the Study Group led by Pat Akkersdyk, a very knowledgeable member of Sutherland S.G.A.P. We spent a pleasant afternoon looking at plants of G. sericea, G. buxifolia, G. sphacelata, G. oleoides and G. mucronulata. At the end of the track near Anice Falls, we came upon G. sericea which was growing near to G. capitellata down on the creek banks. Intermediate hybrid swarms had sprung up in a spectacular range of colours from pale pink to deep purple. These hybrids are known to occur elsewhere in the park. Cuttings were taken and the results were successful. Plants should be available soon.

In August this year my family and I hope to travel to Queensland where we hope to meet as many of you as possible and see as many grevilleas as possible too. For the rest, I hope as many of you can make it to Shepparton in the first weekend in October. Or perhaps to some of the other activities arranged.

See you at the potting on on April 13 maybe.

PETER OLDE

STOP PRESS: Jane and Neil Marriott have produced a boy called GORDON. Best wishes to all of you.

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