

GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP

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SEPTEMBER 1985

Newsletter No. 12

Greetings once more. Hopefully this newsletter will find you in good spirits. Now is the time to get out your cameras and secateurs. Most grevilleas are in full flower now and propagation can begin any time from now on. I hope that many of you can attend the activities we have got lined up this year and next year too. Your presence would be most welcome. If you cannot attend active members are urged to get busy with their projects so that something can be finalised on them. Please mark your calendar.

SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 15 1 p.m.

Venue: Brian and Margaret Walters
Lot 32 Wilchard Road West (off Castlereagh Rd.)
CASTLEREAGH 2750 Phone No. 047.76 1360

- Activity: 1. Discussion of Plant Studies. I will have locations for all species being studied.
2. Plans for the Wildflower Exhibition
3. Cutting Exchange. Plants for Sale.

FRIDAY/SATURDAY/SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 27/28/29

Venue: Sydney Wildflower Exhibition
Castle Hill Showground

My wife Margaret has agreed to set this display up; she has all the flair required but she needs your assistance particularly to set up on Friday September 27. Please bring pots in flower along, plus specimens for a cut flower display. During the weekend the display will be manned and I would greatly appreciate any volunteers for this task. At the present I have no names. We will be having a raffle to raise funds during the weekend as well as brochures to hand out and spare newsletters to sell.

GREVILLEA LONG WEEKEND SPECTACULAR October 5/6/7

Join us on this weekend for a look at some spectacular Native Gardens and some local "bush" in the Shepparton area.

SATURDAY 11 a.m. Meet at Laurie and Freda Baglins Nursery
(Seven Creeks Nursery) Raftery Road (near
aerodrome) Shepparton 058.231540

This is a four acre plantation and nursery so be early.

2 p.m. Next we plan a trip further down Raftery Road to Mal Erskine's Anembo Nursery

4 p.m. We then visit the garden of Gloria Thomlinson 662 Wyndham Street Shepparton where afternoon tea will be served. (Could be late afternoon too by the look of this).

SATURDAY NIGHT

Counter tea at venue to be finalised (Pay our own expenses here. You could eat in your own accommodation if you want. We won't be offended). After tea, to the home of our trip organisers and hosts Pam and David Shiells, Mason Court, Shepparton

DISCUSSION: Grevillea alpina David Shiells

SLIDES: Neil Marriott, Peter Olde

Supper will be served.

SUNDAY MORNING: Trip to Murphy's Hill to view Grevillea alpina (Warby Range Form). Then on to David and Pam Shiell's block at Kotupna for a barbeque lunch (\$5 a head). Afternoon ramble through the plantation.
Please bring cuttings, plants to swap and specimens to discuss.

MONDAY For those able to stay on, a day trip to Rushworth Forest. Leader: Bill King.
Take your own lunch.

ACCOMODATION: There is a very good Caravan Park on Victoria Lake with good shower/toilet facilities (which is all you'll want considering you won't spend much time there) and located reasonably near the shops.

NOVEMBER 17

Venue: Clarence Swamp, Blue Mtns. NSW Leader: Peter Hind
Activity: Search and view G. gaudi chaudi, We also hope to find G. phyllicoides, G. acanthifolia, ssp acanthifolia G. sericea Blue Mtns form and G. laurifolia. Other genera may also be present.
We hope to work our way down to the lower Blue Mountains with interesting stop offs on the way.

85/86

Members are invited to call in to the "collection" over the summer period to assist with weeding the pots and labelling on a voluntary basis. Location: 29 Gwythir Avenue Bulli. Ring Ray Brown 042.849216 before calling. You could spend half a day here and half a day at any of a number of nearby beaches (Thirroul, Stanwell Park or Bulli).

OR

Rodger Elliott 34 Cambridge Street Montrose Vic. Our Victorian connection is off the ground with quite a good range of plants now located here and more to come; especially after Shepparton. Perhaps members might call in and offer their services to work (don't just drop in for a chat - busy people may not welcome it unless you are willing to save them some time elsewhere).

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REPORTS

The "potting on" day at Ray Brown's nursery on April 13 was well attended and some 400 8" buckets were potted up of various species including many grafted plants. Thanks to all those who attended. You will be interested to know they're all still alive (well, most of them) and they love the mix.

The meeting at my place on July 20 was well received by those who attended (including five from Newcastle). A short discussion on G. capitellata and its various forms was followed by a close-up look at a range of cut flowers from Merv Hodge's garden and Paddy Lightfoot's. The grevilleas were discussed informally and it was resolved to make this a part of all future "meetings". Ray Brown presented a bill for \$290 for excess watering, bark fines and fertilisers for maintenance of the Grevillea Collection which immediately sent the bank broke. It was resolved that all future meetings would have a levy on all plant sales for the study group. It was also agreed to raise fees to a sum of \$5 next year. Sorry folks! You might like to discuss this at Shepparton.

A letterhead was also presented for use in newsletters drawn up by Ross Spencer. It was agreed that we should print some for future use. (5000 = \$180) This will add about \$15 to each newsletter run of 400 (approximately 20¢ per year per member) - an acceptable expense. My and our thanks to Ross for the time and trouble taken over this letterhead, which incidentally cost us nothing,

Following this meeting, Ken Arnold 19 Shortland Avenue Jannali 2226 volunteered his services as Newsletter Editor for which I am eternally grateful. Any items you want published could be sent direct to Ken or through me as before.

A short business meeting was also held on August 15 at my place to discuss the Grevillea Collection. A list of species contained in it has been drawn up and it will be published as an appendix to the next newsletter. Many of the species contained in it have no scientific status being of unknown origin. It was suggested that members collect and propagate plants of known wild source particularly Study Leaders. We will be supplying plants for the Native Botanic Gardens in Mt. Annan near Sydney. Only plants of known wild source are useful for this purpose. I have included on P. 6 a way to collect plants and the information required with it. Best try to be systematic.

Thanks to Hessell Saunders who has assiduously undertaken his task of cutting despatch from the Bulli collection. The collections in Tasmania have been enhanced with large cutting despatches being sent to David Jones and Mary McEvoy jointly. As well, cuttings have recently been sent to England and Adelaide.

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THE GREVILLEA BOOK

As many of you will know, Neil Marriott and I are writing a book on Grevillea to be known as THE GREVILLEA BOOK. It is proposed to use the same format as THE BANKSIA BOOK with perhaps more notes on cultivation based on experiences of Study Group members. We urgently need slides of all species. If you wish to submit any slides please send them to me; we will pay for all slides used. Don McGillivray is currently working towards the completion of his comprehensive revision and our book will be based on his revision. It would be pointless to do otherwise.

In our opinion The Banksia Book is the best publication ever produced by S.G.A.P. (In conjunction with Kangaroo Press) for a book of this type. If we can come up to this standard we would be well satisfied. Indeed, with your help, I am confident that we can. Colour slides of good quality of all species are required, both close-up and habitat shots.

Members who have undertaken specific plant studies will have their work acknowledged.

We hope this book will fill a big gap in knowledge of this horticulturally significant and much loved genus.

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GREVILLEAS OF AUSTRALIA

Bill Molyneax also writes of his intention to publish a book on the Genus. A lifelong interest in the genus will equip Bill to write a most interesting treatment of the subject. It is intended that his book will be a Field Guide Format. Bill has likewise requested assistance for slides from members. Interested persons should write direct to AustraFlora Nursery, Belfast Road, Montrose Vic. 3765

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GREVILLEA CALEYI

Prompted by an article in our last newsletter, G.S.G. member Jim Steenson, retired National Parks Ranger, went to see the owners of the Ba'hai Temple and, as well, Dr. J. Giles, Assistant Director

Wildlife, National Parks & Wildlife Service. Letters were also sent by me to both persons in support of Jim's direct action. Many thanks, Jim. I hope we get a win. N.P.W.S. may be encouraged to purchase land for purposes of reserving this endangered species. Jim has invited us on a trip which he will lead perhaps next year to look at Grevilleas on the Northside. Below is the reply from N.P.W.S.

"Thank you for your letter of 8 May 1985 addressed to Dr. Giles regarding the conservation status of G. caleyi. The Service appreciates your concern for this endangered species.

The Service is fully aware of the plight of this species and is taking steps to ensure a better degree of protection. The main threat is a proposal by the Department of Main Roads for the widening of Mona Vale Road, which if implemented would effectively destroy about 2,000 plants, that is some two-thirds of the total population of G. caleyi. The Service has requested that the DMR prepare an environmental impact statement before any such road works begin.

In addition to Doug Benson's investigation which you so kindly forwarded, the Service has carried out its own survey. Ms Judith Scott, an honours student at Sydney University's School of Botany, is also currently engaged on a thesis on the population dynamics of the species. In Ku ring gai Chase National park the Service has initiated a programme of selective propagation and replanting at disturbed sites near Terrey Hills.

Should you require any further information you may wish to contact the Service's Resources Officer (Botanist) Mr. John Benson on 237 6935 or Mr. Bob Conroy, the Fire Management Officer at Ku ring gai Chase National Park."

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GREVILLEA OBTECTA W.M. Molyneux, sp. nov.

The Grevillea previously known as the Fryerstown Grevillea, (or the Elphinstone Grevillea from the Taradale Daylesford area of Central Victoria has recently been given a proper name. G. obtecta is a prostrate shrub, spreading to two metres with extremely variable leaves, which at times are almost entire with small irregular lobes and at other times pinnatifid, the lobes being cut to the mid rib. These lobes usually number 7-13 and taper to a sharp brittle point. Occasional leaves have secondary lobing which also tapers to a point. Leaf size varies in length from 6 cm to 18 cm. The floral bracts are oft a persistent, hairy with a prominent central rib and longitudinal striations. The terminal flowers have a hairy green perianth with a purple throat and are found on the plant Oct.- Dec. As older flowers wither, new buds develop on other parts of the plant. Many of these wither without completing development, enveloped by unyielding bracts. Flowers which develop in late summer/autumn are held dormant till the following year. Flowers are full of nectar and have a powerful honey like perfume which is attractive to ants.

The species is confined to the Fryers Range State Forest and Upper Loddon State Forest. Reports have been noted of a population in the Metcalf State Forest. Occurrence is sporadic in auriferous areas. Plants appear to set very little seed but sucker from their roots.

Closely related to G. aquifolium and G. repens this species differs in the shorter length of its pistil (12-16 mms), the variable leaves, and the relatively large hairy floral bracts which cover and protect immature flowers and often partly shield mature flowers (c.f. the specific epithet obtecta)

Members growing this species are invited to comment on this species in cultivation. * * * * *

GREVILLEA NEWS IN BRIEF

THE GIBIANS (NSW) report striking three cuttings of G. hilliana

CHRISTINE GUTHRIE (NSW), our Treasurer reports a trip to Guy Fawkes National Park in 1978 where she located G. sp. nova, struck it and has it in a pot at home. She was so new to plants she didn't know what it was. Nor did yours truly when he tried to identify it (I think we called it a hybrid or an Idunno). So close to having a plant named after your Chris and yet so far!!

DON MCGILLIVRAY (NSW) reports a new joke along the good news/ bad news theme. The good news? He has found amongst the various specimens on loan from Western Australia, a new species based on one collection. The bad news? Its probably extinct.

PETER OLLERENSHAW (ACT) writes (July 84) that the research efforts of the National Botanic Gardens are to be directed at propagating and cultivating Endangered species especially those under threat of extinction. There are seven grevilleas in this category. Best of luck Peter.

GORDON COUSINS (Newcastle) writes that he was puzzled by longitudinal "splits" in young wood of many Grevilleas. He has discovered that this is due to the egg laying habits of cicadas. Who would have thought?

IAN MITCHELL (Vic) wishes to correct a comment in the last newsletter. He can't feel viable seed. Rather, he peels it. (It makes sense if you re-read Newsletter 11. You haven't thrown it out have you?) He continues, Germination is a test of germinability. (is that a real word?). Viability is not the same thing. Seed of G. candicans from our seed list would not germinate but was 100% viable (and did germinate after more than 12 months). Age is also not necessarily a trouble. I germinated seed of G. longistyla collected in 1979 (18/20) probably as good as when it was quite fresh. No special storage - just kept dry in paper bags in the house. Perhaps maturity or ripeness is important. Grevillea seed should be collected off the ground, not the bush (but you are allowed to shake the bush).

JUDITH THAMM (SA) writes (March 83) the best plant I know for release of auxins is the humble coleus. I used to place a cutting of a coleus in beside a cutting of something difficult which I wanted to strike. The theory has yet to be tested with grevilleas. (I have reservations about these theories. Ed.) Judith also writes of grevilleas surviving in pots after being submerged 3-4 days, even longer in the ground, during floods in her area.

G. SHIRESSII This rare and endangered species has been found recently growing in Mooney Mooney Creek near Woy Woy. The only previous location for this was Mullett Creek near Wondabyne (not far away).

G. BARKLYANA This species from NSW normally restricted to Jervis Bay has been located much further South in Deua National Park, considerably furthering its range.

G. SP. AFF FLORIBUNDA (Qld) Undescribed species has been located by John Williams (an intrepid Grevillea hunter it seems) on the Upper Hastings River 30 km NNW of Yarras (near Wauchope NSW) Previously its only location was from the area around Mt. Greville Qld.

G. polybractea Granya Gap near Tallangatta, Corryong and Biggora on upper Murray R., Murray Valley H'way near Thologolong and Flaggy Ck., Mt. Biggaro Murray Valley H'way in quarry between Burrowye and Mt. Alfred on RHS

G. ramosissima Hume R., Pine Mtn.

G. rosmarinifolia Mt. Granya, Euroa, Fryerstown, Loddon R., Hume R., Pine Mt., near Pyalong, Myrtleford

G. obtecta "Elphinstone Grevillea", Elphinstone State Forest between Fryerstown and Drummond, Taradale, Glenluce, Daylesford, Porcupine Ridge.

G. sp. nova Enfield, south of Ballarat

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GREVILLEA ALPINA REPORT

D. Shiells

Apart from seeing a very lovely dwarf form in the Black Range (Grampians) and the hybridization at McDonnell Park (not in flower) also different forms in South West Rushworth Forest have very little to report as to new forms, etc.

Cultivation of G. Alpina

By Seed. My results from seed have been reasonable to good with sowing in Spring, although early Autumn sowing would probably be the optimum time (but am usually too busy to try)

By cuttings. To date all G. alpina we have tried have given good results at all times of the year. We do not have an automatic mister but spray at specific times. Very hot weather 3-4 times per day for 1 minute.

Potting on. This is where problems can eventuate especially if cuttings are potted on straight from the hot house in hot weather. It appears cuttings would preferably be hardened up first. Cuttings potted on at other times of the year do not give this trouble.

Nursery Care of plants can once again give problems in hot weather. It appears better to under water plants to prevent quick collapse.

Planting out. It is interesting to note that usually the better drained spots on my block are reserved for these difficult W.A. plants What do they require? Usually good drainage and sun and left to their own devices. These are the conditions that G. alpina grow well in but also likes dappled shade. (a contradiction to this is one case where a Shepparton S.G.A.P. member has a G. alpina growing in his lawn - but the drainage is good).

Losses on our block (and we have had quite a lot) usually occur in spring or early summer especially after a wet year, but our soil is a clay loam and drainage could be better, should we start growing them with the W.A. plants?

Some advantages of G. alpina as well as being a most attractive small to large shrub (have seen them to ten feet and have been told that some plants of the Warby Range form have got to 30 feet) are:

1. They are frost hardy to -10⁰C and maybe more
2. They are drought resistant.
3. Most forms grow quickly initially.

The life span is difficult to calculate as this may vary depending on the form grown and optimum conditions would be required. At present we have plants of the Goldfields and Reef Hills form that would be 9-10 years since planting.

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OBSERVATIONS ON G. ALPINA

J. Knight

As regards growing conditions, most G. alpinas seem to prefer dappled light rather than full sun, and in this situation grow and flower well without extra water. I am pleased to say that not one G. alpina died through our long dry. Those that grow naturally closer to Melbourne, i.e. Beaconsfield, Mt. Dandenong, Mt. Evelyn, Mt. Slide, all grow under tree cover, and quite often only on the north and east of the slopes. Plants given similar situations in the garden grow well.

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GREVILLEAS IN THE SHEPPARTON REGION

D. Shiells

Shepparton is situated in the centre of the Goulburn Valley. A flat alluvial plain, criss-crossed with irrigation channels, used for intensified farming - mainly orchards and dairying with cropping more on the non-irrigated areas. Annual rainfall approximately 400-500 mm. with most rain falling in the winter months and hot dry summers.

Not many of our endemic plants have survived man's inroads and those that have are confined to road verges, areas fronting rivers and creeks and forested areas such as the Barmah and Rushworth Forests.

The Grevillea community nearest Shepparton is growing on a small hill which rises approximately 15-25 m above the flat plain, situated approximately 25 km east of Shepparton.

On a disused track and extending into private property, facing north in rocky, hungry soil are G. alpina - the same form as that which grows in the Warby Range in Wangaratta. This form also extends to Benalla and the Strathbogie Ranges.

G. alpina's are my favourite grevillea with many lovely forms but this is my best. Growing to 2 m. here, we have seen them in the Warby Ranges to 4 m. and have been told of plants 6-7 m. Plants tend to be tall and straggly but under cultivation with tip pruning can be quite bushy. The flowers hang in pendulous clusters "large and juicy" in a bright combination of red and yellow. Leaves are a rich green, soft and villous but not as hairy as some forms. Also in this area are many other plants such as Casuarina, Goodenia, Acacia, Brunonia, etc.

Further east is Bennalla. Here too is the Warby Range form of G. alpina which is also found further south in the Strathbogie Range. In the reef hills near Benalla is a different form of G. alpina straggly to 2m. with dull green foliage and smaller flowers of an overall orange colour.

To the north of Benalla is Wangaratta and the Warby Range, the home of G. alpina (Warby Range) previously mentioned. It was interesting last year to come across an attractive clear yellow/green flowered form as previously had never noticed any variation in colour in this form of G. alpina.

Further north is the Chiltern Forest with a grevillea sp previously thought to be a form of G. alpina. Growing to 1 m. with orange pendant flowers and fine leaves this grevillea extends over a large area to the east.

Also in the Chiltern Forest are a small form of Grevillea lanigera and some stunted hybrids between the two were noticed.

When we travel this far we usually go those extra few miles to Albury and the Tin Can Range. Once again we come to another form of G. alpina to 1m high with a range in flower colour from yellow,

gold, pink, orange and red with some very bright colours. To the east of Albury around Mt. Granya is a low scrubby form of G. rosmarinifolia, also a nice, low suckering form of G. lanigera also hybrids of G. lanigera/polybractea.

Back to Shepparton. Fifty kilometers to the southwest of Shepparton is the Rushworth Forest. This is a dry Sclerophyll forest of stony undulating hills. Here grows G. alpina similar to those that grow near Bendigo in the Whipstick Forest, also an attractive distinct form which grow in the "Whroo" area of the forest, a bushy form, attractive hairy leaves giving the plants a grey/green look, flowers a green/yellow colour looking their best on a dull day.

Also in Rushworth but not common is a green flowered form of Grevillea rosmarinifolia. With pungent tapered leaves growing to 2+ m. and very straggly (under cultivation these make a fine specimen) there is also some hybridization between this and G. alpina.

To the western extremity of the Rushworth Forest is Mt. Ida near Heathcote here is an excellent form of G. alpina to 2½ m bushy, flowers a dull yellow/red large, attractive.

100-120 km to the southwest of Shepparton is Bendigo and the Whipstick Forest. Here also is the Goldfields form of G. alpina also G. rosmarinifolia and on the western outskirts of Bendigo G. dryophylla the closest holly leafed grevillea to Shepparton.

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GREVILLEAS AS CUT FLOWERS

Greg Lamont

Research Horticulturist (Ornamentals)
NSW Department of Agriculture Gosford

There is an increasing interest in growing Australian native plants as cut flowers both in Australia and overseas. In Israel and California for example there are extensive plants of Geraldton wax, kangaroo paws and banksias. In Hawaii Professor Phil Parvin has been researching the floricultural potential of members of the Proteaceae including Australian species such as Banksia, Dryandra, Waratah and Grevillea.

What potential do Grevilleas have as cut flowers? Grevilleas from the northern parts of Australia would appear to be the most suitable. They generally have the largest inflorescence borne on a stem of reasonable length and the colours are vivid. e.g. G. banksii, G. sp. 'Coochin Hills', G. petrophiloides, G. sessilis, G. pteridifolia. Furthermore, stunning new hybrids between some of these species are being released each year e.g. G. 'Pink Surprise', G. 'Sandra Gordon' G. 'Honey Gem'. All of these flowers are suitable for short-term flower arrangements when picked from your garden. However, as a commercial cut flower they have some major shortcomings. In some species it is difficult to cut long stems e.g. G. 'Misty Pink', G. banksii, G. sp. 'Coochin Hills'. The inflorescence is fragile and can be easily crushed out of shape when packed in a conventional box. Almost all of the spectacular tropical types drop individual florets as they age. The vase-life of most of these grevilleas is disappointingly low. A vase-life of 7-10 days is considered essential for a commercial cut flower (Lamont 1984).

There has been little published on the vase-life of the tropical grevilleas. Lacey (1983) from the Queensland Department of Primary Industry studied the vase-life of G. 'Sandra Gordon'. Flowers picked at Stage 1 (up to half of the florets had a split perianth but styles had not extended) failed to develop. Flowers picked at Stage 2 (a quarter of florets had their styles formed in a large hook) or Stage 3 (half of florets had style fully reflexed and rest were in a large hook) were of acceptable appearance (Table I). In summary, to obtain an acceptable vase-life, G. 'Sandra Gordon' must be placed in a solution containing at least 2% sugar, citric acid and a germicide (Stabilized pool chlorine 8 g/100 litre may be suitable).

TABLE I. The effect of stage of development and preservative on the vase-life of Grevillea 'Sandra Gordon' flowers held at 18-24°C.

Stage of development	Deionized water	Mean Vase-Life (days)		
		P.CA.0% s ⁺	P.CA.2% S	P.CA.4% S
1	3.6	8.0	9.5	10.3
2	4.0	7.5	9.0	10.0
3	3.4	6.4	6.5	8.1

After Lacey (1983)

P - 200 ppm Physan-20 (bactericide), CA - 320 ppm Citric Acid
S - sugar

Work at the Horticultural Research Station, Gosford has shown that at 20°C in a well-lit room G. 'Misty Pink' will last only 5 to 6 days. Individual florets which had not opened at picking time (i.e. styles reflexed) failed to open in the vase. The flower appearance and vase-life was marginally improved by the addition of sugar (5%) and citric acid (320 ppm) to the water. By contrast there was little beneficial effect of sucrose and a germicide (2% sucrose, 200 ppm hydroxy-quinolene sulphate) on the vase-life of G. sp. 'Cochin Hills'. Vase-life was about seven days but there was some browning of the calyx and floret drop. It was also difficult to obtain an acceptable stem length without including old seasons wood.

Some of the toothbrush grevilleas have attractive foliage which is very suitable as a floral filler and florists have indicated their satisfaction using such material. Some are cultivated overseas and I have seen G. 'Poorinda Peter' used in floral arrangements in Italy. It is essential that this foliage be free of blemishes. Commercially these grevilleas are grown as a row crop and sprayed regularly for insect and disease control. Suitable species include G. aspleniifolia, G. caleyi, G. hookerana, G. 'Ivanhoe', G. 'Poorinda Peter', G. 'Poorinda Blondie', G. 'Royal Mantle', G. shiresii, G. longifolia and G. 'Coastal Glow'.

BEGINNERS JOY

N.Bone August '83

One of my ambitions has been to be able to grow Grevilleas from seed and although I have tried many times I have never ever had any luck no doubt due to incorrect methods, infertile seed, wrong time of year or just plain bad luck. I have however finally had some good fortune with G. drummondii seed that I obtained from the Study Group seed bank some time last year and thought that you might be interested.

On May 11th I planted 20 seeds in a mixture of coarse river sand and peat moss with a ratio of 3 to 1. I sieved the sand and only used the larger material so that drainage and aeration would be good and I placed the seeds in a wooden fruit case together with some other Grevillea seed and covered the whole lot with a wooden and clear plastic cover.

The other Grevillea seeds haven't done a thing which is usual for me but would you believe that today I pricked out and planted out into 2" pots 17 of the best G. drummondii seedlings that you have ever seen.

I can just hear the experts saying "big deal" but to me it is one hell of an achievement and I am as proud as a peacock and all I want is for just one seedling to grow on as G. drummondii is one plant that I just have to have in my garden.

SEED FOR SALE

50 cents

- G. aquifolium
- annulifera (Kalflora)
- bipinnatifida
- biternata
- brownii
- crithmifolia
- crithmifolia prostrate
- decora
- decurrens
- didymobotrya
- endlicherana
- eriostachya
- eryngioides
- excelsior
- glabrata
- hakeoides
- hookeriana
- juncifolia
- leucopteris
- longistyla
- mimosoides

- G. monticola
- obliquistigma
- paniculata
- parallela
- petrophiloides
- pilulifera
- pinaster
- pteridifolia
- pterosperma
- refracta
- robusta
- stenobotrya
- stenostachya
- synapheae
- sp. aff pteridifolia "Mt. Brockman"
- thelemaniana prostrate
- trifida
- vestita
- vestita 'york Form'
- wilsonii

FREE SEED FOR ACTIVE MEMBERS

50¢ FOR PASSIVE

- G. anethifolia
- asplenifolia
- banksii
- banksii 'alba'
- banksii ' alba prostrate'
- banksii ' Tree Form'
- candelabroides
- crithmifolia
- eriostachya
- floribunda
- glabrata
- glauc
- glossadenia
- integrifolia
- johnsoni
- juncifolia
- leucopteris
- longistyla
- petrophiloides

- G. phanerophlebia
- platypoda
- polybotrya
- pteridifolia
- pteridifolia 'Upright'
- pterosperma
- pulchella
- ramosissima
- refracta
- robusta
- sessilis
- sp. aff angulata
- sp. nova Burra Range
- sp. nova 'Coochin Hills'
- stenomera
- tridentifera
- triloba
- venusta
- wickhamii

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

Please include with all orders \$1 postage/packing fee OR supply your own stamped self addressed envelope.

Remember improperly packed seed is often damaged in the mail.

CUTTING EXCHANGE

Please see list in previous newsletter. 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.

ANY REQUESTS SHOULD BE SENT IMMEDIATELY TO ALLOW FOR DELAYS IN THE SYSTEM.

AND FINALLY,

We have received a request from Geoff Butler for photos of HYBRID or other cultivars (not necessarily Grevillea) for a book to be published soon by A.C.R.A. (Australian Cultivar Registration Authority). The book is intended to provide comprehensive information as well as good photographs of each cultivar. Due acknowledgement will be made of the photographer and of course copyright will be retained by the photographer. However all slides (or duplicates) will be retained by the National Botanic Gardens for the National Slide Collection. They will make duplicates of any original you want returned.

If you can assist please write to The Registrar A.C.R.A. Australian National Botanic Gardens, Black Mountain ACT 2601.

A word of special thanks to several members

To RODGER ELLIOTT for striking a large batch of cutting material recently and distributing it widely to interested members. This is what gets plants into cultivation, surely what we're about.

To JANICE HUGHES, unsung and hard working typist who has typed all these newsletters without any comment. The amount of work involved is not inconsiderable and I certainly hope she keeps up the good work.

Till next time,

PETER OLDE

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FINANCIAL REPORT

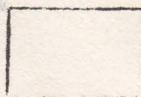
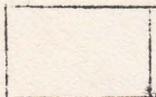
Income	Seeds	59.00	
Expenditure	Postage	113.25	
	Stationery	36.90	
	Ray Brown	150.00 (for tubes)	
BALANCE IN ACCOUNT AS AT 9.8.85			\$280.51

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Fees for 1985 are \$3 and were due in January. If you have not paid, a tick appears in your box.

UNPAID 1984

UNPAID 1985



CUTTING EXCHANGE

Please see list in previous newsletter. 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.

ANY REQUESTS SHOULD BE SENT IMMEDIATELY TO ALLOW FOR DELAYS IN THE SYSTEM