

GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP

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JULY 1993

Newsletter N° 35

Apologies for the lateness of this newsletter, but work and study commitments got the better of me (again!). Exam time comes around unbelievably quickly. I must also apologise to those people whose letters I am slow to take action on, and for those cheques that I am slow to process. I only have another six months of my science degree to go, so then I should not have to make any more apologies.

I have recently been dragged kicking and screaming into the computer age. After resisting for a long time, I finally faced the inevitable and got a second-hand computer. I now fully appreciate how much time it has taken for Alison to type the newsletters. I still prefer, however, to be outside rather than stuck in front of a computer!

I would like to thank those people who send in articles, it is very much appreciated. Any articles are always welcome. A special thank you also to those members who give donations to the Study Group. This has helped to make the bank balance much healthier.

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Activities

NSW

Illawarra Grevillea Park Society

A general meeting of members to be held on **Saturday 31st July**, 11am at the park.

Official opening will take place on **Saturday 25th September, 1993**, 2pm at the park. All S.G.A.P. members and friends are most welcome.

S.E. Qld Group

Sunday 29th August

Venue: Home of Graham Nosworthy,
609 Grandview Road, Pullenvale

Phone: 07 374 2178

Sunday 31st October

Venue: Home of Ron Jell,
3 Fryar Court, Clear Mountain, Samford

Phone: 07 298 5396

Sunday 28th November

Venue: Home of Merv Hodge,
81-89 Loganview Road, Logan Reserve

Phone: 075 46 3322



IN YOUR GARDEN



Grevilleas in Hunter Region Botanic Gardens

by Heather Clarke

Grevillea saccata

Common Name: Pouched Grevillea.

Origin: W.A., about halfway between Perth and Geraldton.

Conservation Status: 3V

Habitat: grows in deep sandy soils in association with *Eucalyptus tottiana*.

Growth Habit: a dwarf spreading shrub 0.2-0.5m H x 1-2m W. Branches many, arching silky and densely hairy. Flowers June-August. (May onwards in Hunter area).

Leaves: are crowded, ascending to spreading, sessile, grey-green in colour becoming glabrous with maturity. The apex of the leaf ends in a short hard point, it is broadly linear to lanceolate and up to 5cm long and the margins are turned down.

Racemes: are in terminal or axillary umbels and have 3-6 flowers. The flowers are bright red, scattered to profuse, very conspicuous against the greyish leaves. The perianth is unusual, being only 5mm wide and 8mm long. It is hairy on the outside and has two distinct rows of hairs on the inside. The segments spread open at the tip to release the very short, hairy style which has a very large, bright yellow or green tip.

General Information:

This attractive little rockery-type plant has adapted well to cultivation in many soil types in warm to cool temperate zones.

It requires excellent drainage and lots of sunshine.

As old plants resent hard pruning, it must be tip-pruned when young in order to produce lateral growth.

Hardy to moderate frosts and extended dry periods.

There are several of these growing in our Grevillea Garden but the best of these is in the full-sun aspect at the centre of the Western Australian Section. Now in full flower and rather spectacular.

Frost Hardiness in California

by Bill Grant

The record freeze two years ago in California immediately killed many annuals and perennials, both natives and outsiders. At the University of California at Santa Cruz, there was great damage to plants that lived in the wrong places. Identical plants that lived in full shade survived the 12-14°F temperatures, but others that were exposed to full sunshine during the daytime hours expired. These included banksias and grevilleas, as well as South African plants of a wide variety.

The UCSC Arboretum has the largest collection of Australian natives outside their native land. While we do not consciously test the frost-hardiness of most plants, the freeze gave us this grim opportunity to do so. We can surmise that the sudden rise in temperature during the day literally "baked" the frozen plants and caused their deaths. Most of the blank places have been filled with replacements from our own stock or from Australia, mostly through the auspices of Gwen and Rodger Elliot.

In my own garden (with about sixty different grevilleas), I lost three newly planted ones (a month before the freeze there had been a plant sale at the University), and strangely enough *G. gaudichaudii* died, though no one else, or the Arboretum, lost that one. And it grew in the shade!

Throughout the long freeze my Poorinda hybrid 'Constance' bloomed, saving the many humming birds from starvation. All the fuchsias and other nectar plants had perished. 'Constance' was filled with the birds. Of course, it blooms longer and better than any of its kin in my garden.

Finally, the eucalyptus grove at the Arboretum has about forty different species. While the tips were frosted, no other damage was done. Strangely, when one walked under the trees at this time one could hear the buzzing of hundreds of hummers! The blossoms we are sure saved their lives as well.

For a few Australian natives it has taken two years for some to die. The six-year drought and the freeze together have probably accounted for their passage.

We can now speak with little bit more authority about Australian plant hardiness, at least on these Pacific shores.

IN YOUR GARDEN

Growing Grevilleas in Kilcoy, Q.

Ralph and Margaret Hickling are new members of the Study Group who live in Brisbane and have owned a 4 acre country block near Kilcoy for 12 months. Their first Grevillea plantings, in November 1991, were *Grevillea robusta* (indigenous to the area) and *G. glauca*. These are now flourishing.

To date they have 32 different species and hybrids growing, including 4 grafted plants, some of which have produced flowers. *G. miniata*, *G. speciosa*, *G. johnsonii* x *longistyla* and *G. johnsonii* (from Burrendong) are all grafted onto *G. robusta* rootstock. Though the grafting is not their own work, Ralph and Margaret hope to experiment with grafting and expand their range of grafted plants.

The plants are mulched with gravel for 15 cm, then pine flakes over newspaper is put down beyond that. The site is well drained, with soil to a depth of 20 cm over granite. Overall, plant loss has been minimal, except for attacks from creature or creatures unknown - this mystery still needs to be solved!

GREVILLEA PARK

Illawarra Grevillea Park

by Col Tyndall

Progress has been the order of the day with President Ray Brown, helpers and L.E.A.P. staff having transformed the site into what we have all been looking forward to over the past years.

The old church building has been renovated, water system has been laid (cost of materials donated by SGAP (N.S.W.) with thanks), landscaping is taking place together with large areas of paving being placed in selected areas (donated by Wollongong City Council).

Mulch is available for the garden beds and so planting out is at hand.

The official opening is planned for Saturday 25 September at 2 p.m., so come along and be part of this milestone in the life of the park.

For further details please contact President Ray Brown on (042) 849216 (try early morning or evening otherwise Ray will be where? - you guessed!

GREVILLEA BOOK

Flowering Specimens required for The Grevillea Book

by Neil Marriott

At long last, Peter and I have just about finished "*The Grevillea Book*". However, we have not been able to get fresh flowering specimens of the species listed below. Specimens are needed to complete the line drawings that will accompany every species. If you are travelling interstate over the next few months we would be grateful if you could send me a few flowering specimens, wrapped in damp (not wet) newspaper, sealed in a plastic bag, and then preferably posted by Express Post to Box 107, Stawell, Victoria 3380. Postage costs will happily be refunded. If you are unsure of locations, Peter or myself can supply them.

Specimens needed:

- G. calcicola* (WA)
- G. diversifolia* ssp. *subtersericata* (WA)
- G. erinacea* (WA)
- G. eriobotrya* (WA)
- G. extorris* (WA)
- G. myosodes* (Kimberley)
- G. obtusiflora* ssp. *kedumbensis* (NSW)
- G. pauciflora* ssp. *saxatilis* (WA)
- G. pyramidalis* (Kimberley, NT)
- G. sarissa* (all ssp., WA)
- G. stenostachya* (WA)
- G. striata* (inland Australia)
- G. subterlineata* (WA, Gascoyne)
- G. tenuiflora* (WA)
- G. variifolia* (WA)
- G. velutinella* (Kimberley)

NURSERY NETWORKING

Myall Park Botanic Gardens (home of *G. 'Robyn Gordon'* and *G. 'Sandra Gordon'*) are on David Gordon's property at Glenmorgan (100km S.E. of Roma, Qld). They are the result of over 50 years collecting and grafting.

An active 'Friends' association is working hard to ensure that the garden will continue to bring into cultivation rare and endangered species that cannot be successfully grown in coastal and southern botanical gardens.

Unfortunately Plant Varietal Rights came to Australian legislation too late to enable the Gordons to derive any income from the millions of retail nursery sales of Myall Park's hybrid grevilleas.

If you know of a nursery that sells these grevilleas, send their name and address to Kate Piner, 48 Lagoon Rd, Fingal Head, NSW 2487. She will forward a kit encouraging them to join and support the Friends Association.



IN THE WILD



New Hope for a Rare Plant at Sturt

by Paul Jennings

(Reprinted from the *National Parks Journal*, February 1993 p. 12)

Until recently little was known of the extremely rare *Grevillea kennedyana*. Now, thanks to the work of a volunteer and the NPWS, a project to protect it for the future is underway.

Grevillea kennedyana is a rare plant found only in the north-west of N.S.W. It was originally named after Edmund Kennedy who explored north-western N.S.W. and south-western Queensland in 1829 under Thomas Mitchell. Its current status is listed as vulnerable 2VCI, i.e. vulnerable with a range less than 10 kilometres and inadequately reserved.

Until the late 1980's there were few recordings of the plant. Records prior to 1988 indicated fewer than 1000 plants from four recordings in N.S.W. It was collected in 1886 by W. Baeuerlen at Olive Downs in the Grey Range, then at Yandama in 1910 and 1960, and on Mount Wood in 1969. The species was also collected on Onepah by W.E. Mulham in 1977.

The creation of Sturt National Park in 1972 and the subsequent removal of stock offered the plants some protection. A study site of 49 plants at Olive Downs was established to look for seedlings or the death of plants. In 1988 Rangers discovered another 1000 plants on Mount Wood and volunteers from ANZSES discovered another 250 in the Mount Wood gorge. One plant was discovered on McDonalds Peak in 1988.

In 1991 a group calling themselves Chase Alive, volunteers from Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, visited Sturt National Park. Amongst them was a quiet, retired lady by the name of Ann Duncan. She enquired about the possibility of doing volunteer work at Sturt. After some very quick negotiations, Ann was back with her Kombi van and walking boots. Ann walked everywhere. By the end of her stay she had recorded in excess of 7000 plants.

In 1992 Ann won a grant from the ANPWS to study *Grevillea kennedyana*. During this trip she attempted to locate the plants described as being on Yandama Station but without success. She was however successful in locating the plants on Onepah and while following the Grey Range across the border into Queensland located nine plants on Naryilco Station, the first recording in Queensland.

The results of her research have been presented in three papers (likely to be published soon). The first describes the genetic distinctiveness of the plant, which plants it grows with, where it is most likely to be found, and its population and size dynamics.

The second paper is a research phase which identifies appropriate monitoring for the plants, how it can be propagated and the need to establish a colony in a botanic garden. Preliminary work on propagation has revealed that plants can be successfully grown from cuttings but little is known of the natural reproduction of the plant. Ann also noted that there was no evidence of any seedling regeneration of the plants so it was recommended that further research was needed into the effect of grazing on young plants.

The third paper describes the recovery action, the part responsible for management and the need for further monitoring of wild populations.

In summary, of the 7000 plus plants discovered and recorded, none were young plants. We have found that they can be successfully propagated from cuttings and grown successfully in nurseries but we can find no evidence of seedling growth, even though seed has been found on plants.

The effect of stock is evident on plants outside the Park, but even when stock is reduced (as are sheep and cattle within the Park) there is no natural regeneration.

It is difficult to determine the age of the plants. All appear to be mature but we don't know how long they live.

Actions recommended for the future are:

- studies of the fertility of the seeds;
- studies of techniques for germinating seedlings;
- the erection of selective exclosures to determine if young seedlings are being grazed, and if so, by what, i.e. rabbits, euros, kangaroos etc.

If we cannot demonstrate any grazing pressure we may have to experiment with fire regimes on selected sites.

While the status of *Grevillea kennedyana* is currently fairly stable, unless we can encourage seedling regeneration, its future in the wild is not good. Ann's work will go a long way towards securing the future of *Grevillea kennedyana*.

* Paul Jennings is the Superintendent for Tibooburra district of the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

Grevillea juniperina

by Christine Guthrie

I recently took a Bush Regeneration class to a small area of bushland at Plumpton Park in the Western Suburbs of Sydney. To my delight, I found that there was quite a large stand of *Grevillea juniperina* growing in the reserve.

It was a particularly foggy morning, with the fog not lifting until about 11 a.m. The form of *G. juniperina* that grows in this area is about 1.5m x 1.5m and is quite dense. The foggy morning revealed that these plants are home to many spiders. Water droplets outlined the hundreds of intricate webs suspended in the bushes, and produced one of those images that makes you marvel at how wonderful nature is!

In recent times, the importance of the vegetation of the Western suburbs of Sydney has come to be recognised. Much of Western Sydney is on soils derived from shale and the landscape is fairly flat. It is predominantly woodland, i.e. trees, with few shrubs, but a very diverse ground layer of grasses and herbs.

Western Sydney bushland has generally been overlooked because it lacks the spectacular landscapes and diversity of colourful shrubs that are characteristic of the more familiar sandstone vegetation of eastern Sydney.

Since European settlement, many areas of Western Sydney have been logged, cleared and grazed, and now are being developed for housing. Native Western Sydney plants now survive only in small patches of remnant bush, along creek lines or in a few inadequate reserves. About 20 species of plants have already become extinct in the area and others are endangered.

G. juniperina is one of the shrubs that is vulnerable in this area. Although there are a number of forms of *G. juniperina*, the form growing in the western suburbs is restricted to that area, and is listed as being a regionally significant species in Benson and McDougall's book "*Rare Bushland Plants of Western Sydney*".

This form of *G. juniperina* has light yellow to pale apricot flowers. It is a very prickly, much branched, compact shrub which would make an excellent nesting site for small birds and a good food source for nectar-feeding birds.

I think it is important to be aware of these plants that tend to be overlooked because they are not as showy as many of the WA Grevilleas. Many of us don't have to travel very far to see species threatened in the wild, and we should do all we can to conserve them.

Northern Grevilleas

by M. Stutchbury, Bundaberg, Q.

We recently visited Atherton Tableland in north Queensland and on the way home detoured to visit Undara Lava Tubes.

From Atherton we travelled south west to Ravenshoe and proceeded along the Kennedy Highway through Mt. Garnet and turned right just past the Forty Mile Scrub National Park. Not far from here a left turn and a corrugated dirt road took us to Undara.

A former cattle station, it is now a National Park with the former owners managing the resort area. Converted railway carriages provide accommodation and tents are also provided.

Meals are had in dining cars or out in the open among the gum trees (*Eucalyptus miniata*) and breakfast around the camp fire.

Visiting the laval tubes was a very interesting and awe-inspiring experience. The country was dry and very interesting. To get to the point, I would like to report on the grevilleas I saw growing in their natural environment.

Grevillia pteridifolia was the only one I saw in flower. I was particularly interested to see (for the first time) *G. mimosoides*, and at first thought it was an acacia. I also saw *G. glauca* with its unusual peg-like fruits which were apparently used as pegs in the old days. Other grevilleas in the areas were *G. parallela*, *G. dryandri* and *G. umbellata*.

Eucalyptus miniata were everywhere (unfortunately not in flower) and the whole area had many interesting plants including the "bootlace" hakea, *Hakea lorea*.

Other eucalypts included *E. platypoda*, *E. camaldulensis*, *E. confertiflora*, *E. crebra*, *E. erythrophloia* and *E. dilichocarpa*; while *Ficus opposita* and *F. parcor* were seen with a magnificent specimen of *F. platypoda* atop the entry to one of the laval tubes.

There were also quite a few acacias and melaleucas, *Austromyrtus bidwillii*, *Xylomellum pyriforme*, and *Per-soonia falcata* to mention just a few.

On the whole a very interesting place. We spent only a day and night there, but could have easily spent about three days taking it all in. To me it was just a thrill to see plants that I knew the names of growing in their natural environment.

Plants in Pots

by Norm McCarthy

A learned gentleman once told me: "Too many plants die in pots". He is so right and for so many reasons.

We forget to water, we over water, forget all about them, use inappropriate mixes, fail to protect from elements of weather and delay repotting or planting out procedures.

Many plants purchased nowadays are existing in low nutrient mixes so rapid transplanting is advisable. In the meantime, failure to water consistently means another dead plant.

Plants benefit from repotting when a superior medium is used and the plant fed accordingly. There are a host of plant foods available. Try to use the best for the plant.

Periodic repotting is necessary as nutrients are readily leached with ongoing watering. Careful monitoring of pots is needed to ensure root elongation and coiling is minimised. Root elongation and coiling eventually contributes to constricted growth and plant losses.

However, help is at hand.

A method of retaining plants in pots for longer periods was recently brought to my attention. Researched in the USA and now used at the University of Queensland, Gatton College nursery, it is certainly an advantage.

The procedure is to paint the interior of pots using copper hydroxide mixed with white exterior acrylic house paint. Root tips stop growing when they contact the paint. In response they branch back from the tips, thus ensuring a healthier root system. The absorption of the copper is also beneficial to the plant.

Normal root growth resumes after transplanting is carried out.

"Kocide" fungicide contains 50% copper hydroxide. Use 400 grams of powder to one litre of paint. Mix well, then brush on and allow to dry before use.

Cuttings Required

Jeanette Closs, who is leader of the Dodonaea Study Group, is growing a lot of *Grevillea* species in her garden and is always on the lookout for more species to trial in Tasmania. She is keen to get cuttings of all or some of the plants listed below. If any members are willing to supply these cuttings, Jeanette would be happy to send the cost of package and postage on receipt of the cuttings. Jeanette's address is 176 Summerleas Road, Kingston, Tasmania 7050.

Cuttings Required by Jeanette Closs

<i>G. beardiana</i>	<i>G. bedgoodiana</i>
<i>G. candolleana</i>	<i>G. cirsiifolia</i>
<i>G. fistulosa</i>	<i>G. dryandroides</i>
<i>G. flexuosa</i>	<i>G. kennedyana</i>
<i>G. molyneuxii</i>	<i>G. oldei</i>
<i>G. pilosa ssp. pilosa</i>	<i>G. pilulifera</i>
<i>G. quercifolia</i>	<i>G. scapigera</i>
<i>G. tenuifolia</i>	<i>G. 'Australflora Fanfare'</i>
<i>G. 'Poorinda Emblem'</i>	<i>G. 'Ruby Clusters'</i>
<i>G. 'Tyalge Glow'</i>	<i>G. 'Wakiti Gem'</i>

Grevillea barklyana

by Judy Smith

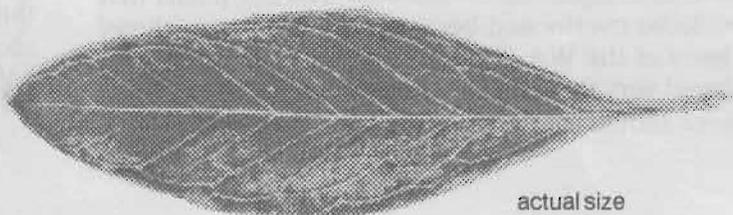
I have a beautiful shrub in my garden called *Grevillea barklyana ssp. macleayana*. It is found near Jervis Bay, N.S.W. and in other areas of the Australian Capital Territory.

According to the reference books it is a "straggly shrub up to 2m x 1.5m". The leaves are dull green when mature, with the new leaves being pinkish bronze in colour. The underside of the leaf is grey and has a velvety feel, and the flowers are pink toothbrush type and appear all year. It grows well in semi-shade. The seed is a yellow colour when first dropped, and has a pungent smell, and it ages to a dark brown colour.

The seeds of this lovely *Grevillea* are available from me, at the seed bank — just send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to 15 Cromdale Street, Mortdale 2223.

Grevillea victoriae

Ruth Overton of Glenbrook, N.S.W. is keen to propagate *Grevillea victoriae* which was given to her by Mr Brian Hoare (a nurseman) years ago. It is a very large leaf form with cylindrical inflorescences 6-7 cm long, rusty red in colour. Ruth has forgotten where it comes from. Do any other members know of this form of *G. victoriae*?



actual size

Marking Labels and Photographs

by Dick Dietsch

In Newsletter N^o. 34 Mr Jim Thomson wrote concerning the lasting, marking qualities of the Artline 750 pen. I have two pens, Artline 700 blue and Artline 750 black, and I find that the blue pens fade easily.

However, I am submitting this article for another reason. Quite often people wish to write details on the back of photographs, often with disastrous results.

A photographer writing in the June 1992 issue (Vol. 22, N^o. 2) of *Descent* (the Journal of the Society of Australian Genealogists) gave this useful advice.

"Special pens should be used when writing on the back of modern day photographs so that identification will still be possible in years to come.

Pens made for marking plastic sheets used on Overhead Projectors are the most suitable. These come in a variety of felt-tip widths, colours and permanent and non-permanent ink. Those with permanent ink (usually marked with the words 'permanent' or 'wasserfest') are the best to use.

Care must be taken when using the pens as they dry out very quickly if the top is left off. It is best not to stack photographs on top of each other before ensuring that the ink is dry.

These pens can be obtained from most large news agencies or stationery suppliers. Staedtler LUMOCOLOR 313 AV permanent pen with an 'S' tip width is recommended."

Marking Pens

Peter Lang of Mildura uses Pilot Supercolor Marker Ultra Fine to mark labels in his nursery and has found that it will mark on any surface and is permanent. It is a black pen but does produce fairly thin or narrow printing unfortunately.

Growing Grevillea from Seed

by Laurie Baglin, Kialla, Vic.

Over a period of time, we have found that in order to get best results with propagation of *Grevillea* from seed, we have made use of various tips mentioned from time to time in "*Australian Plant*" issues.

- a. It is best to try and use fresh seed, as it seems that the older the seed, the less germination occurs, and seedlings are less robust from older seed.
- b. Where possible we endeavour to peel testa from seed (the less damage to seed, the less chance of fungal problems and poor germination).
- c. Individual seeds are placed between layers of sterilised "Cotton Wool", with cotton wool being kept moist (initially anyway) with water that has been sterilised by boiling. If germination is slow, we use "Previcure" to drench if signs of mould or fungus begin to show.
- d. As soon as radicle begins to show movement, we individually transfer each seed to a separate tube containing very free draining sterilised sand/soil mix, and cover germinating seed with layer of sterilised coarse sand, one to two times thickness of germinating seed.
- e. We endeavour to grow on seedlings in well lit areas, but out of direct sun to limit heating of soil in tubes, and try not to overwater.
- f. In our area, early Spring, or late Summer, seems to be preferred times to propagate *Grevillea* seed.

In the main, the above method works out pretty well for us. We also use the same system (with exception of peeling the testa) for germination of other members of the Proteaceae family.

It is possibly a little tedious, but at least by waiting until germination begins before actually planting seed in individual tubes, much better control can be given to hopefully getting a better final result.

Some Help With Propagating Material

by Heather Knowles

If Ian Mitchell of Ringwood would care to write to me, I am happy to send him some cuttings if I have the species he is seeking. I certainly have *G. insignis*, but not *G. asparagoides*. At the present time I have around 170 species/forms — I think this is about right as I haven't bothered to count up for a while.

I would be happy to donate a few grafted plants to either the Hunter or Illawarra *Grevillea* Gardens. There does not appear to be anything of a similar

nature here in Queensland, and as I have derived a great deal of knowledge (and plants) from the Study Group, I would like to give something back. Perhaps if someone could contact me and advise which species in particular you would be looking for, I can graft some plants for you if I have the species here.

My address is Lot 2 Ebenezer Road,
MS 540, Rosewood 4340.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Gordon Potts of Wentworth Falls in the Blue Mountains of N.S.W., reports that he has found the best time for planting is autumn to early winter, so the plants have a chance to settle in before the cold weather sets in. He had more losses with plants put in during spring. Presumably the plants planted in autumn had time to settle in and get a good start before the heat hit them in summer.

* * * * *

Graham Forster, one of our Queensland members, is selling McGillivray's "*Grevillea Book*" through the SGAP Queensland Region for \$155.00. He is willing to sell it to Study Group members for this price, so if you wish to purchase a copy, please send a cheque to D.G. Forster, 28 McGhie St, Zillmere 4034.

* * * * *

Peter Harradence is keen to make contact with any other Study Group members in the Gippsland area. He can be contacted at 1 Williams Ave, Churchill 3842.

* * * * *

Grevillea johnsonii is difficult to grow for any length of time on its own roots. Anyone who doubts that it is hardy when it is grafted, should pay a visit to Joseph Banks Native Plant Garden in Kareela, Sydney. There is a grafted specimen growing there which has a trunk which is about 15 cm in diameter. It is a bushy tree approximately 8m x 8m and is flowering well.

* * * * *



Slightly damaged specimen of *G. juniperina* (actual size) collected 'from the wild' in Plumpton Park (Western Suburbs of Sydney).

FINANCIAL REPORT

JULY 1993

Income		Expenditure	
Subscriptions	\$470.55	Newsletter Expenses	200.00
Donations	25.00	Postage	109.65
Interest	7.43	Bank Charges	.34
	\$502.98		\$309.99
		Balance on Hand 15. 7. 93	\$946.73

OFFICE BEARERS

Leader: Peter Olde, 138 Fowler Road, Illawong 2234. (02) 543 2242

Treasurer and Newsletter Editor: Christine Guthrie, 32 Blanche Street, Oatley 2223. (02) 579 4093

Curator of Living Collection & Herbarium: Ray Brown, 29 Gwythir Avenue, Bulli 2516. (042) 84 9216

Seed Bank: Judy Smith, 15 Cromdale Street, Mortdale 2223 (02) 579 1455

Cuttings Exchange:

* * * * *

If a cross appears in the box, your subscription of \$5.00 is due. Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, 32 Blanche Street, Oatley 2223. Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

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