



GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP

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Newsletter N° 40

As I am putting together this newsletter it is pouring rain, and has been for the last three days, giving our gardens much needed water. The drought certainly sorts out the hardy plants. We only had a few losses, but I must admit that the grafted Grevilleas we have on *G. robusta* rootstock were looking decidedly unhappy before the rain. I don't think *G. robusta* is the best rootstock for our dry sandy soil here in Sydney.

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I must congratulate Peter and Neil on the first volume of "The Grevillea Book". I expected to be able to flick through the book and then use it as a reference book later on. This was not the case! I began to read the book and was thoroughly enthralled in the history surrounding the genus and the amount and extent of the detail. I now intend to read the book from cover to cover!

* * * * *

I am looking forward to our Sydney meetings starting up again. I have fond memories of the meetings we used to have when I first joined the study group, when Peter was free to do things other than writing books! I hope these meetings will be well attended as I am sure they will be interesting, informative and a jolly good time as well.

The pattern for future newsletters will be
March, July and November,
as this is an even spread over the year.

Deadline for copy for the newsletter will be
mid February, mid June and mid October.

All articles are always welcome.
Even if the articles are not used straight away,
they will be used as space permits.

Material should preferably be typed or on
IBM compatible computer disk. If latter,
please supply hard copy, file name and format.

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ACTIVITY REPORT

S.E. Queensland Group

by Lorna Murray

27 November 1994.

There was another good attendance of members of the Grevillea Study Group of S.E. Qld at the property of Edgar and Pat Burt at Glasshouse Mountains, north of Brisbane.

We were all dismayed to hear of the frightening time that Edgar and Pat had at the beginning of November, when bushfires invaded part of their property from nearby Two Bob Creek, but were fortunately stopped without damage to the house. At least 10% of the Burt's native garden was destroyed, including the fernery and rainforest areas, much of the irrigation system and parts of the Grevillea garden. Although Edgar and Pat considered they were lucky that there was not more damage, they had a worrying time, and there was a lot of work ahead of them to restore the damaged areas and replace many valuable plants.

Meeting arrangements were finalised for the coming year, before the topic for this meeting, "New Introductions", was opened for discussion. Two forms of *Grevillea leptobotrys* were displayed, differing slightly in leaf form and with different coloured flowers. Both were very good tub specimens. *G. scapigera* has been found to be difficult to graft, but a good grafted specimen, produced by using *G. "Royal Mantle"* as an interstock was shown to the gathering. Other plants discussed included *G. bedgoodiana* which is surviving well as a grafted plant reaching 4m across, and the *G. rosmarinifolia* form from Barellan, a small one with glaucous foliage.

After the conclusion of the discussions, everyone enjoyed wandering around the Burt's extensive garden to look at their interesting and well-established Grevilleas.

29 January 1995

At the beginning of this meeting, at the home of one of our experienced grafters, Heather Knowles, there was discussion about the first volume of "The Grevillea Book" by Peter Olde and Neil Marriott, which we have just received. The members present wish to offer congratulations to Peter and Neil and also to the NSW Region of SGAP on the successful completion of this project. We are all looking forward to receiving copies of volumes 2 and 3 shortly.

This month we discussed "The Effect of Prolonged Drought on Grevilleas when a Reticulated Water Supply is not Present". Heather was able to contribute well to the subject, as Rosewood has had the driest year on record in 1994, and less than half the normal rainfall during each of the last 2 years. Many other members have also been experiencing extremely dry conditions, without adequate water.

There was a long discussion on the effect of frosts, as plants are much more sensitive to frost in dry conditions. *G. dryandri ssp dryandri* has been noticed to be less susceptible to frost than *G. dryandri ssp dasycarpa*. *G. heliosperma* and *G. aurea* have been affected, and *G. formosa* and *G. infundibularis* were burnt but not killed. In some cases prostrate plants seem more resistant to frost, because of warmth from the ground.

In dry conditions, plants can be saved by giving them a good pruning, i.e. trim stressed plants. If plants haven't developed

good root systems they may be more susceptible to harsh conditions. It was suggested that we may need to give more attention to rootstocks. Under stress, a rootstock may not be dead but may still throw off the graft, or a grafted, well-established plant may coppice around the base. Incompatibility shows up more when a grafted plant is under stress.

There was considerable discussion about the value of various types of mulch in dry conditions. Heather Knowles mulches with pine flakes and tends to plant out in depressions, to collect water around the plants. It was generally decided that the type of soil makes a significant difference, and that each grower needs to decide the best type of mulch for the particular situation. Some members use sullage water on plants, but it was emphasised that care must be taken with the type of cleaners used in the kitchen and bathroom.

The question of the use of water-storing chemicals such as "Terrasorb" or "Aquasorb" was raised. It seems that the benefit of such chemicals is mainly in reducing the frequency of watering for plants in containers. If water-storing chemicals are used in the soil there may be a major problem with excessive water retention after heavy rain. It was also suggested that such substances may promote the formation of surface roots, to the detriment of the plant in a dry time.

There were differences of opinion as to the suitability of *G. robusta* as the rootstock for *G. paradoxa*. One member commented that the flowers of *G. paradoxa* aborted on stressed plants, which seemed to be fairly common. However, if the plant received some moisture new shoots appeared, then flowers developed some 3 months later.

Plants available for the usual raffle, mostly grafted ones, included some interesting unusual forms and we sincerely thank those members who donate some of their plants to the raffles at Study Group meetings.

Cuttings Needed

by Irene Story, 17 Trafalgar Street,
Toowoomba Qld 4350

I am hoping that some of my fellow Grevillea enthusiasts may be able to help me with some cutting material.

My husband and I are sponsoring a section of garden at Myall Park Botanic gardens at Glenmorgan, home of Grevillea "*Robyn Gordon*". I am interested in planting any Grevillea that has been named after Mr David Gordon or his family.

The Grevilleas that I am seeking are:
G. "Glen Sandra" and *G. "Dorothy"*

I am also interested in *G. "Brookvale Letitia"* syn. *G. "Toowoomba Beauty"*. I am more than willing to pay for cutting material and postage.

Please contact me at the above address if you can help.

GROUP INFORMATION

NSW Group Meetings for 1995

Meetings of the NSW group are commencing this year. It is hoped that they will be as well supported and as successful as our counterparts in S.E. Queensland.

All meetings will commence at 11 am unless otherwise specified. There will be a topic for the day, along with cutting exchange, plant stewarding, plant of the day, tips on keying, horticultural points, garden inspection, a raffle and seed and plant sales (members to bring plants, with 10% of sales going to the Study Group).

BBQ facilities will be available at most venues so please bring what you would like to eat and stay for lunch after the meetings.

Sunday 2 April

Venue: Home of Phil Keane's family and nursery, 51 Bunarba Road, Gympea
Phone: (02) 524 5532
Topic: Potted Grevilleas and growing media. There will be an inspection of Phil's plants, including 60-70 grafted Grevillea species, which are for sale at 1/3 off the normal retail price.

Sunday 21 May

Venue: Home of Christine Guthrie and Bruce Moffatt, 32 Blanche Street, Oatley
Phone: (02) 579 4093
Topic: Designing the home garden for Grevilleas.

Sunday 23 July

Venue: Mt Annan Botanic Garden, Camden
Phone: (02) 543 2242 (Peter Olde)
Topic: Grafting Grevilleas and inspection of collection

Sunday 17 September

Venue: Illawarra Grevillea Park
Phone: (042) 29 9032
Topic: The Grevillea collection.

Sunday 19 November

Venue: Home of Peter & Margaret Olde, 138 Fowler Road, Illawong
Phone: (02) 543 2242
Topic: To be announced

S.E. Queensland Group Meetings for 1995

All meetings commence at 9.30 am unless otherwise notified. For further information and confirmation of venues contact Merv Hodge on (075) 46 3322.

Sunday 26 March

Venue: Home of John & Irene Story, 17 Trafalgar St, Toowoomba
Phone: (076) 364 325
Subject: The vase life of cut native flowers with reference to Grevilleas.
Guest Speaker: Darryl Joyce of CSIRO who is currently carrying out research on this subject.

(Members are welcome to visit Norm McCarthy's garden at 68 Holberton St, Toowoomba after the meeting)

Sunday 28 May

Venue: Home of Graham Nosworthy, 609 Grandview Rd Pullenvale
Phone: (07) 374 2178
Subject: The effects of containers on Grevillea root systems (including potting methods, media, and container size and shape - seedlings and cuttings).

Sunday 30 July

Venue: Home of Richard and Lana Tomkin, Changers Green Nursery, Gin Gin
Phone: (071) 574 283
Subject: Richard will demonstrate the method of grafting he uses and talk on that subject. Members may wish to inspect the nursery after the talk.

Sunday 10 September

*Please note change from normal date to avoid clashing with other SGAP activities.
Venue: Home of Pat & Edgar Burt, Pikes Rd, Glasshouse Mountains
Phone: (074) 969 450
Subject: New and pending introductions to Queensland growers.

Sunday 29 October

Venue: Home of Ian & Carolyn Waldron, 183 Clydesdale Rd, Jimboomba
Phone: (075) 469 494
Subject: Controlling pests and diseases on Grevilleas.

Sunday 26 November

Venue: Home of Ray & Gwen Norris, 3 Timbertop Court, Capalaba
Phone: (07) 206 4226
Subject: Propagating Grevilleas, using seed and cuttings (including methods, and seed and cutting media).



IN THE WILD



Ray Brown Honoured in New Grevillea Paper

by Neil R. Marriott

In the NSW Herbarium publication *Telopea* Vol.5(4):1994, our Study Group curator of our living collection, Ray Brown, has been honoured in *Grevillea raybrownii*, a species that he collected in the mid 1980's while wild-sourcing all Grevilleas in the Sydney region.

The paper, "Taxonomic studies in *Grevillea triternata* and *Grevillea ramosissima* (Proteaceae:Grevilleoideae)" by Peter M. Olde & Neil R. Marriott, is the result of the authors' studies into these two species following McGillivray's treatment in "Grevillea" (1993).

Grevillea raybrownii P. Olde & N. Marriott

Because the name *G. brownii* has been used previously (a synonym of *G. depauperata*), it could not be used again. As a result the name *G. raybrownii* was chosen for this new taxon collected by Ray near Welby.

Ray took Peter and I to see it in the wild many years ago. McGillivray curiously chose to treat the taxon as a form of *G. triternata*, however *G. raybrownii* can be readily separated from that species by its dense, ovoid confluences with a conspicuous, brown indumentum, and leaves which are narrower, shorter, and with less noticeably divaricate lobes.

There are also numerous other floral features that readily separate the two species.

G. raybrownii is confined to several small areas in the vicinity of Dapto, Robertson and Berrima where it grows in dry Eucalypt woodland in sandy, gravelly loam.

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Grevillea ramosissima ssp hypargyrea (F. Muell.) P. Olde & N. Marriott

Described originally as *G. ramosissima var. hypargyrea* by Mueller, this taxon was inadvertently overlooked by McGillivray. It is readily separated from *ssp. ramosissima* by its generally thinner leaves with an appressed silky indumentum on the lower surface, and its usually longer and looser confluences. This geographically disjunct population is confined to hills in the Upper Murray River region of N.E. Victoria. It is a most attractive foliage plant, with large, deeply triangular lobed leaves and a low compact habit. Despite the flowers (which appear merely as long cream threads), this new taxon is worth growing for its foliage alone. It sets numerous seed, and will also root-sucker occasionally.

Grevillea buxifolia

(Proteaceae:Grevilleoideae) Revisited.

Peter M. Olde & Neil R. Marriott, "Telopea" Vol 5(4) 1994.

Summary by Neil R. Marriott

In "Grevillea" (1993) Don McGillivray recognised *G. phylloides* and *G. sphacelata* as subspecies of *G. buxifolia*. He drew attention to three further populations of *G. buxifolia* unassignable to subspecies.

However our studies showed that *G. buxifolia* and *G. sphacelata* grow side by side (sympatrically) over a wide area, yet are reproductively isolated. This, coupled with morphological distinctions between the two, shows that *G. sphacelata* clearly is a species in its own right.

Further studies of McGillivray's Race "a" have resulted in the following subspecies:

G. buxifolia ssp. ecorniculata P. Olde & N. Marriott.

This taxon, which is confined to a small area between Putty, Gaspers Mountain and Wollombi inland from Newcastle, can be readily identified by its more or less absent "horn" from the tip of the style. It also has a slightly shorter pistil than *ssp. buxifolia*. At present, this new subspecies is unknown in cultivation, but should have similar requirements to the widespread *ssp. buxifolia*. Sydney members of the Study Group should introduce it to cultivation ASAP.



G. buxifolia ssp buxifolia

Growing Plants from Seed

by Robert Larnach

I am a nurseryman who has been growing orchids and bromeliads for over 20 years, with comparatively little knowledge about growing Australian natives. Having joined a company which grows native plants from seed, I have a genuine desire to succeed.

I have done much reading on seed raising and have observed that through many techniques, many people have varying results of germination over a very long germination period.

Looking at many packets of seed, my first observation is that many of the seeds have contrasting colours eg *Leschenaultia macrantha* with no, or little chaff or rubbish, shows brown and gold seed. Is this because mature and immature seed is collected, or seed of the same species is collected from different locations? Is there another reason?

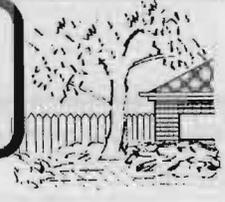
Being an ex-farmer, I know that there is an ideal time to cut and bale hay to retain protein and keeping levels, so I therefore wonder if this would be one of the most important governing factors in collecting and germinating seed and why some people are more successful with seed raising than others regardless of techniques.

The seed I am referring to is commercially packaged seed, so maybe some of the "old hands" who collect their own seed know and look for something more uniform.

Perhaps some Study Group members could comment on my observations and indicate how to tell when Grevillea seed is ready for collection.



IN THE GARDEN



Short History of the Cultivation of Grevillea in England

by Tony Cavanagh, Ocean Grove, Victoria

I wrote my original article under this title in 1984 and it was published in Grevillea Study Group Newsletter N° 10 of that year. Now that Peter and Neil have published *The Grevillea Book*, I took the opportunity to update my list and modify the names where necessary in line with their revision. The final list is given in Table 1 but I would be the first to admit that it is almost certainly not complete.

There are sure to have been other species introduced which were not recorded or ones which never flowered and hence could not be identified with certainty. It is also quite probable that some were misidentified eg. *G. ?vestita* which one source gave as having purple flowers! Other species such as *G. ilicifolia* and *G. acanthifolia* were often confused. Then again, plants were introduced under pseudo-scientific or horticultural names and unless a type specimen survived (highly unlikely for garden plants) or it was illustrated and the illustration has sufficient diagnostic detail, it is nearly impossible to identify such plants. Finally, and Peter and Neil discuss the name changes that have occurred in Grevillea very well in their first chapter, there were many other names used for Grevillea so it is highly likely that I have missed plants through not checking all possible sources. I found

some of my old notes the other day and had all these generic names listed for Grevillea - Anadenia, Embothrium, Fitchia, Lysanthe, Lyssanthe, Manglesia, Molloya, Plagiopoda, Ptychocarpa, Strangea and Stylurus!

In summary, there were at least 53 species that can be identified with reasonable certainty as having been grown in England up to around 1920. Several were also grown in continental Europe and, particularly with a number of species introduced by Hugel, it is likely that they were transmitted to England from the Continent. In addition there were a further 10 introductions which we have been unable to identify; some are possibly just horticultural names and may well refer to species in the list of 53. There are also a further half dozen for which there is only patchy information but if their claims are accepted, the list could be as high as 57 or 58. This is certainly the largest number of any Australian Proteaceous genera and it says something for the versatility and attractiveness of Grevilleas as pot plants that there was so much interest in them, especially when it is remembered that nearly all were raised from seed.

Table 1 Grevilleas Cultivated in England - 1792-1920

Olde & Marriott Name	Year First introduced	Name Used (if different to Col. 1)	Collector
<i>acanthifolia</i> subsp. <i>acanthifolia</i>	1822		A. Cunningham
<i>agrifolia</i>	1821	<i>aquifolia</i>	A. Cunningham
<i>alpina</i>	1856	<i>alpestris</i>	
<i>annulifera</i>	1880		F. von Mueller
<i>arenaria</i> subsp. <i>arenaria</i>	1803		G. Caley
<i>arenaria</i> subsp. <i>canescens</i>	1822	<i>cineria</i>	A. Cunningham
<i>aspera</i>	1824		?W. Baxter
<i>asplenifolia</i>	1806		G. Caley
<i>banksii</i>	1856	<i>fosteri</i>	C. Moore
<i>baueri</i> subsp. <i>baueri</i>	1822	<i>pubescens</i>	C. Fraser
<i>bipinnatifida</i>	1837		?ex Hugel
<i>buxifolia</i> subsp. <i>buxifolia</i>	1792	<i>Embothrium buxifolium</i>	W. Paterson
<i>buxifolia</i> subsp. <i>phyllicoides</i>	1802	<i>Stylurus collina</i>	
<i>caleyi</i>	1829	<i>blechnifolia</i>	A. Cunningham
<i>concinna</i> subsp. <i>concinna</i>	1824		W. Baxter
<i>crithmifolia</i>	1840		?ex Hugel
<i>curviloba</i> subsp. <i>curviloba</i>	1839	<i>lawrenceana</i>	
<i>drummondii</i>	1858		?J. Drummond
<i>x ericifolia</i>	1878		F. von Mueller
<i>eristachya</i>	1839		
<i>fasiculata</i>	1872	,	
<i>flexuosa</i>	1836	<i>Anadenia flexuosa</i>	
<i>floribunda</i>	1835	<i>ferruginea</i>	R. Cunningham
<i>x gaudichaudi</i>	1823		

IN THE GARDEN (continued)

Olde & Marriott Name	Year First introduced	Name Used (if different to Col. 1)	Collector
<i>gillivrayi</i>	1854		
<i>glauca</i>	1821	<i>gibbosa</i>	A. Cunningham
<i>hilliana</i>	1862		
<i>intricata</i>	1870		Burges
<i>juniperina</i>	1822		A. Cunningham
<i>juniperina</i> form " <i>sulphurea</i> "	1823		
<i>lavandulaceae</i>	1850	<i>rosea</i>	
<i>linearifolia</i>	1792	<i>Embothrium lineare</i>	W. Paterson
<i>macrostylis</i>	1868		F. von Mueller
<i>manglesii</i> subsp. <i>manglesii</i>	1836	<i>Manglesii glabrata</i> & <i>Anadenia manglesii</i>	
<i>manglesii</i> subsp. <i>ornithopoda</i>	1850		
<i>montana</i>	1803		P. Good
<i>mucronulata</i>	1805	<i>acuminata</i>	G. Calcy
<i>oleoides</i>	1917		J. Staer & Co
<i>parallela</i>	?1821	<i>ceratophylla</i>	A. Cunningham
<i>parviflora</i>	1824		
<i>preissii</i>	1838		
<i>pulchella</i> subsp. <i>pulchella</i> 1824			W. Baxter
<i>quercifolia</i>	1838	<i>brachyantha</i>	
<i>refracta</i>	?1821	<i>heterophylla</i>	A. Cunningham
<i>robusta</i>	1829/30		A. Cunningham
<i>rosmarinifolia</i>	1824		A. Cunningham
<i>sericea</i>	1792	<i>Embothrium sericeum</i>	
<i>speciosa</i>	1809		
<i>sphacelata</i>	1825		
<i>synapheae</i> subsp. <i>synapheae</i>	1836	<i>Anadenia gracilis</i>	
<i>tenuiflora</i>	1836	<i>Manglesia tenuiflora</i>	
<i>tetragonoloba</i>	1886	<i>hookeriana</i>	W.R. Guilfoyle
<i>thelemanniana</i>	1837/38		?ex Hugel

The following plants are also listed but neither Peter, Neil nor myself can identify them with any certainty. Their names and the year of introduction are:

"berberifolia" (1821/23); *"elegans"* (1859); *"flindersii"* (1824); *"mucronifolia"* (1824); *"pinnatifida"* (1823); *"planifolia"* (1830); *"podalyriaefolia"* (1821); *"selandersia"* (1820); *"triner-vis"* (1845).

In addition, some plants were introduced under names which are or were recognised as "true" species. However, because no herbarium specimens have survived or because illustrations which exist do not show diagnostic characteristics, their true identity is unclear. They include the following:

- *G. sericea* subsp. *riparia*, claimed to have been introduced before 1809 as "*Lysanthe riparia*".
- Possible earlier introduction of *G. arenaria* than the 1803 usually quoted.

- Under the name "*Lysanthe cana*" which Robert Brown believed to be *G. arenaria*, a plant flowered in 1804.
- *G. longifolia* (1830) but no further information is available.
- *G. ?vestita*, possibly introduced by Hugel around the late 1830's. Olde and Marriott discuss the problems with identification of this species (p. 113).
- In another reference I have used, the flower colour for the plant referred to as "*G. vestita*" is purple - almost certainly a misidentification.
- *G. ilicifolia* has been grown under this name in a number of European gardens. However, at least one other author has listed the plant as a synonym of *G. acanthifolia*.

IN THE GARDEN (continued)

Growing Grevilleas at One Tree Hill

by Anne and Colin Dealtry

One Tree Hill is in the northern foothills of Adelaide. We have about 15 acres of land next to Para Wirra Recreation Park. The section of park on our boundary is solid natural bush, not the tourist end. We run a wholesale native plant nursery on the property as well as living here. A large population of kangaroos live on the land as well, so we have fenced a "front" garden (about 1/2 acre) and a "back" garden (about 1 acre).

Grevilleas have always been a favourite with us – the ground is stony, but they thrive. For the last 2 years we have been part of the Open Gardens Scheme, but we are not involved in 1995 – it is time to remove a lot of old plants and start again.

We have an all Australian garden and all paddock trees are Australian only species. The soil is very compacted (never been farmed) and slightly on the acid side of neutral. We have no mains water and rely on rainwater tanks, a dam and a local low pressure, salty bore (which often runs dry). The average rainfall is about 26 inches but this year is a drought.

Kangaroos love to eat Grevilleas so all of our plants have to be in the fenced areas.

We intend to do a stocktake one day and make a list of all Grevillea species we have growing here. Many of our plants we use as stock plants for cutting material for the plant nursery, but a few are for a challenge, such as *Grevillea candelabroides* (in flower now – January) and *G. pterosperma* (growing and still alive!).

As we grow most of our Grevilleas in pots for sale to nurseries, it has been many years of trial and error to find the right balance of ingredients in the potting mix to suit them. We have tried many Grevillea by seed, but with little success. We have the first volume of "The Grevillea Book" (P. Olde and N. Marriott) to add to our library of Australia plant books.

As new members of the Grevillea Study Group we look forward to sharing our successes and failures with the Group.

New Plans and Developments for the Grevillea Garden (Hunter Region Botanic Gardens)

by Heather Clarke, Hon. Curator

Regular visitors to our ever-expanding Gardens may have noted a rather unsightly prominence of rock and gravel in the Grevillea Garden. This new development represents, to the Curator, a very exciting experiment, affectionately known as "The Gravel Garden" - a totally new concept to enable us to extend the range of Grevilleas we are able to grow.

Many Grevilleas, especially those from North Queensland, the Northern Territory and the top end of Western Australia, can be found, as their normal habitat, in rock crevices, stone scarps etc. Hot sun and a cool root run are the other requirements for many such plants, even from other latitudes.

As the Grevillea Garden is designed around each plants' habitat requirements rather than by specific States or sections, the main habitat type lacking was our recent addition, the Gravel Garden. When listing those plants which prefer this type of situation, some 100 plants were recorded. Throughout the life of the Grevillea Garden, many plants of this nature have been tried unsuccessfully in the ground. These plants were relegated to the nursery until the right conditions became available. At last - many of these species, now planted amid rocks that will soon be clothed in wonderful new Grevilleas, are showing promise in their new habitat.

The plantings include a diverse range (all impossible until now), from *Grevillea australis* var. *erecta* (from Tasmania) to the most stunning *G. dryandri* ssp. *dryandri* (from northern Australia) which resides in pride of place, along with *G. treueriana* (from South Australia) at the top of the rock pile. Another plant showing promise is *G. leptobotrys* which will become evident as time elapses and these plants grow.

One of the problems incurred by the introduction of the Gravel Garden is the propensity of the weeds to grow some-

what quicker than the Grevilleas, necessitating a regular weeding program which is an added burden on our sparse volunteer labour force. The hope is that eventually the Gravel Garden's worth will outweigh the labour intensity required.

Aftermath of Meeting at Hunter Region Botanic Gardens

Although gratifying to receive "thanks" from many sources about the August 1994 Grevillea Study Group Meeting, let me here acknowledge the most positive and valuable assistance (not to mention friendship) received from members of the Grevillea Study Group, without which the H.R.B.G. Grevillea Collection would be sadly lacking.

Sources of information previously unknown to me have relieved some of the frustration encountered when trying to study a subject on which so little was written and of which there was no peer with whom to have discussion. In that context it is I who wish to thank the many and various kind people who gave so much in information, cuttings (wild sourced) and help to myself as the representative of the Grevillea Collection. It is because of these people that we are able to gain access to many of the rare, unknown (to the public) and unusual forms of this beautiful genus.

Because of the "newness" of much of my knowledge, many of the most interesting Grevilleas have only recently been introduced to our Garden. I look forward to a further meeting of the Grevillea Study Group at the Hunter Region Botanic Gardens in the future, when many as yet "unflowered" species will be in bloom. A most sincere thanks to the fraternity from a true, but shy, Grevillea addict.

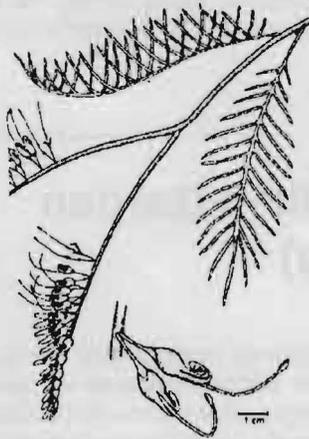
PROPAGATION

The Seed Bank

by Judy Smith

In their book "Banksias, Waratahs and Grevilleas", Wrigley and Fagg describe *Grevillea goodii ssp. decora* as a tall shrub that may grow up to 5m with smooth, greyish-green leaves. Young growth bears some rusty hairs. The dull flowers are borne in winter and are dull red in colour. It has been successfully grown as far south Brisbane, but is frost sensitive. *G. goodii ssp. decora* is an ornamental shrub which, with regular pruning, is an attractive shrub for tropical areas. It should be grown in full sun in a well-drained soil.

Grevillea dryandri is a low spreading shrub usually less than 1m high and up to 2m across. The leaves are grey-green and covered with silvery hairs. It flowers in autumn and winter and the colour varies from the rarer white and ivory to many shades of pink and red. It needs good drainage and full sun. Both flowers and foliage make this plant attractive all year.



These Grevilleas are beautiful and at the moment are available for sale through the seed bank.

Free seed is available from the seed bank by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Judy Smith, 15 Cromdale Street, Mortdale 2223.

Grevillea dryandri

Seed for sale is \$1.50 per packet plus a self-addressed envelope with a 70 cent stamp sent to the above address.

FREE SEED LIST

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <i>G. banksii alba</i> | <i>G. banksii red</i> |
| <i>G. banksii (tree form)</i> | <i>G. barklyana</i> |
| <i>G. brachystachya</i> | <i>G. endlicherana</i> |
| <i>G. juniperana var. trinervata</i> | <i>G. juniperina (upright)</i> |
| <i>G. longifolia</i> | <i>G. longistyla</i> |
| <i>G. pteridifolia</i> | <i>G. rivularis</i> |
| <i>G. scortechinii ssp. sarmentosa</i> | |
| <i>G. speciosa</i> | <i>G. venusta</i> |

Hybrid Seed

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>G. "Caloundra Gem"</i> | <i>G. "Majestic"</i> |
| <i>G. "Orange Marmalade"</i> | |
| <i>G. "Sid Reynolds"</i> | <i>G. "Splendour"</i> |

SEED FOR SALE

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>G. agrifolia</i> | <i>G. candelabroides</i> |
| <i>G. decora</i> | <i>G. didymobotrya</i> |
| <i>G. drummondii</i> | <i>G. dryandri</i> |
| <i>G. eriostachya</i> | <i>G. formosa (Mt Brockman)</i> |
| <i>G. glauca</i> | <i>G. integrifolia</i> |
| <i>G. juncifolia</i> | <i>G. leucopterys</i> |
| <i>G. monticola</i> | <i>G. paradoxa</i> |
| <i>G. polybotrya</i> | <i>G. pyramidalis</i> |
| <i>G. refracta</i> | <i>G. stenobotrya</i> |
| <i>G. stricta</i> | <i>G. teretifolia</i> |

FINANCIAL REPORT

NOVEMBER 1994

Income		Expenditure	
Subscriptions	\$220.00	Newsletter Expenses	220.00
Seeds	15.00	Postage	115.10
Donations	25.00	Bank Costs	0.34
Interest	2.35		
	\$262.35		\$335.44
		Balance on Hand 28.295	\$755.38

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: Dave Mason, Box 94, Coraki, 2471. (066) 83 2583

* * * * *

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.

1994	1995
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>