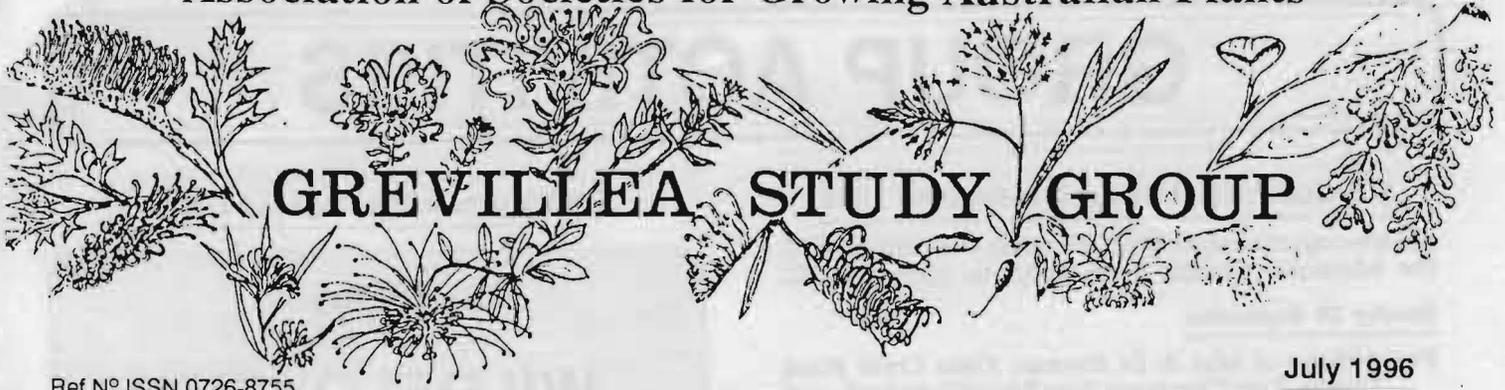


Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants

GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP



Ref N° ISSN 0726-8755

July 1996

Newsletter N° 44

The NSW Group would like to become as successful as the S.E. Queensland Group. Ideas are sought for activities for the NSW Group that members may be interested in. It is a great way of meeting other members and learning more about Grevilleas.

A venue is needed for the November 1996 meeting. If anyone would like to offer their home or garden for this meeting please contact Peter Olde.

Robert Brown's Diary

Publication languishes for want of sponsor

Flinders's expedition to Australia on the Investigator of 1801-1905 included the naturalist Robert Brown (1773-1858) who was responsible for the discovery and naming of many grevilleas collected between 1801-1803.

Brown recorded all his information in a diary, now held at the Natural History Museum, London (BM), which has never been published. It contains a wealth of detail on all aspects of natural history, as well as recording the locations and tentative names that Brown proposed for his collections and those accompanying him, including Peter Good and Ferdinand Bauer.

Peter Good's diary was published in 1981. Transliterating Brown's handwriting, arranging the entries in chronological order, identifying localities and correlating them with Flinders' navigational narrative (Flinders 1814) has taken a team of 3 editors over 12 years.

This team included the late Prof. Tom Vallance of the University of Sydney who died in 1993, as well as Eric Groves and David Moore, both formerly of the British Museum. The diary has now finally been edited and accepted for publication and is entitled *Nature's Investigator: The Diary of Robert Brown in Australia, 1801-1805*.

However, the Hakluyt Society, who agreed to publish the work after the British Museum pulled out due to financial cut-backs in the 1980's, have only a limited budget and the authors have called for sponsors to come forward and clear the log-jam.

The two remaining authors can be contacted at the Botany Library, Natural History Museum. LONDON SW7 5BD, U.K.

The importance of this diary to Australian botanical history cannot be underestimated and its publication is eagerly awaited.

**DON'T FORGET! – SGAP
WILDFLOWER EXHIBITION
ROUSE HILL
16 - 18 August**

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GROUP ACTIVITIES

S.E. Queensland Group Meetings for 1996

All meetings commence at 9.30am unless otherwise notified. For information contact Merv Hodge on (075) 546 3322.

Sunday 29 September

Venue: Home of Max & Di Stormer, Coles Creek Road, Cooran. Take Cooroy exit from Bruce Highway through Pomona to Wolvi/Cooran Junction, turn left. At Cooran turn left just before railway crossing, go under the bridge and veer left past the school. Entrance is 3km from school.

Phone: (047) 852 742

Subject: Fertilisers.

Sunday 27 October

Venue: Home of Rex & Dawn James, 1 Nichols Road, Highfields, 4352. At Toowoomba follow the Crows Nest signs. 12km out 500m past fruit shop on RHS is Hilltop Realty on LHS, home is opposite. Look out for sign.

Phone: (076) 308 619

Subject: Hybridising and Plant Breeders' Rights.

Speaker: Peter Beal, Principal Horticulturalist, Redlands DPI

Sunday 24 November

Venue: Home of Fred & Joy McKew, 50 Culgoa Crescent, Logan Village. UBD - Map 86, K8. Approximately 2km past Logan Village turn left into Pioneer Drive, right into Benjamin Road, right into Railway Parade, left into Georgina Drive and right into Culgoa Crescent. No. 50 is on LHS - look for sign.

Phone: (075) 546 8171

Subject: Grevillea Species Most Suitable for South East Queensland.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Publication dates for "The Grevillea Book" have revealed some surprises, as A.S. George revealed in the newsletter of the Systematic Botany Society (Newsletter 86: 28, March 1996).

Volume 1 was released in the United States on 2 December 1994 (through Timber Press) and in Australia on 13 December 1994. Since Volume 1 contains numerous taxonomic and nomenclatural changes, the place of publication must be listed as the United States, not Australia as the authors intended. Volumes 2 & 3 were also published in the U.S.A. before Australia.

NSW Group Meetings for 1996

16 - 18 August

WILDFLOWER EXHIBITION ROUSE HILL

Sunday 15 September

Venue: Mt Annan Botanic Garden

10 am Grafting Workshop; demonstration by Peter Cuneo & Glenn Fensom. Please book with Peter Olde 543 2242.

1 pm lunch, BBQ available

2 pm Spring garden visit to Grevilleas at the Botanic Garden

30 September - 2nd October

PROTEACEAE SYMPOSIUM, MELBOURNE

Friday 25 to Tuesday 30 October

FIELD TRIP TO GIBRALTAR RANGE

Day 1

Morning: Travel north via Putty Road to Newcastle. We hope to visit populations of *G. buxifolia* ssp. *ecomiculata*, several populations in the *G. linearifolia* complex at Heddon Greta, Rathmines, Weston, *G. montana*, *G. mucronulata*.

Afternoon: Visit to Hunter Region Botanic Garden

Day 2

Travel north: visit populations of *G. linearifolia* complex at Karuah, Booral, Saltash, Bulahdelah, Angourie, Shelley Beach, Torrington, Double Duke State Forest, Tabulam, Girraween N.P. We hope also to visit populations of the following on the trip: *G. acerata*, *G. acanthifolia* ssp. *stenomera*, *G. banyabba*, *G. granulifera*, *G. guthrieana*, *G. linsmithii*, *G. masonii*, *G. mollis*, *G. quadricauda*, *G. rhizomatosa*, *G. steiglitziana*.

Day 3

Morning: Visit the garden & nursery of Dave & Eva Mason at Coraki.

Afternoon: Girraween National Park

Day 4: Visit Gibraltar Range National Park.

Day 5: Return

Sunday 17 November Meeting to be decided.

SYMPOSIUM – Biology of Proteaceae

Mon 30 September to Wed 2 October 1996 University of Melbourne.

Interested parties should contact:

Dr Peter Weston, Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney or

Andrew Douglas, Royal Botanic Gardens, Birdwood Ave, South Yarra VIC 3141, phone (03) 9252 2361, fax (03) 9252 2350 or email - a.douglas@botany.unimelb.edu.au for further information.

ACTIVITY REPORT

NEW SOUTH WALES

Peter Olde

19 May 1996

The meeting was held at the relatively new home and garden of Ian & Tamara Cox at Kenthurst and was attended by 9 members.

The garden has an expanding collection of *Grevillea* species (mostly grafted) including a beautiful specimen of *G. fililoba* and *G. stenomera*, attractively landscaped in a beautiful sandstone location. This garden had many similarities to my own with a large grevillea and fern collection interspersed with plants of other genera such as *Anigozanthus*, *Chamaelaucium* and *Banksia*, too many to enumerate here.

A short talk on the cultivation of *Grevillea* in Sydney was followed by an examination of some of the species recently separated from *G. arenaria*. The important characters involved in the separation were demonstrated and the taxa were followed through the key in Olde & Marriott.

A long discussion was held concerning the elements required to mount the major display at the next Sydney Wildflower Exhibition. It was considered that if Study Group members could supply cut flowers and potted plants we could give it a go and it is hoped the members of the Group will come forward to assist.

Ian and Tamara Cox have offered the resources of their home for visitors needing a place to doss down and Tamara has offered to cover tables and display boards with felt suitable for velcro attachment of pictures.

Betty Rymer has managed to secure more test tubes and wire and the organisers have volunteered to obtain display plants in bulk from nurseries. Members attending the show will be interested to know that a large collection of grafted grevilleas will be on sale through members, including Ausplants, Gibians, and Victorian nurserymen Philip Vaughan and David Shiells.

Members are also asked to offer their own gardens or others for future visits, so that an advance program can be assembled for next year and beyond.

21 July 1996

Grevillea Park, Bulli

The meeting was attended by 9 members who were treated to a discussion on the history and cultivation of grevilleas at Grevillea Park by Ray Brown.

This fascinating talk was followed by a tour of the Park which was ablaze with colour and a real credit to Ray and his small team of helpers. During the afternoon we spent some time identifying and labelling some sixty new species in the Park which greatly delighted Ray. The need for more

updated labels became apparent and investigations into a labelling machine are to be undertaken.

Ian Cox addressed the meeting on the Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995 with its draconian penalties for even possessing plants on the Endangered List. He indicated that the legislation is being reviewed and that no penalties are at present being given for breaches until the revision is complete.

An appeal for cut flowers from Jeanette was made to the meeting and Ray Brown agreed to supply. Their Flower Show will be held from 18-21 October. Jeanette writes that last summer was the wettest on record in Tasmania and many plants died. Still optimism prevails and many plants await planting.

A request from Dr Ian McFarlane, University of New South Wales was made known to those attending. The Study Group Leader has replied that we would like to assist. (see box for more details)

A letter from Bob Makinson, Australian Botanical Liaison Officer at Kew was received indicating ms for *Grevillea* in the Flora of Australia is nearly complete with a few new taxa and some changes in ranking.

Members are reminded that the next meeting will be held at Mt. Annan on 15 September and will be a grafting workshop. You will need to advise if you are coming in order that adequate arrangements for your participation can be made. Final arrangements for the field trip will be made at this meeting.

LOOKING FOR HYBRIDS OF UNKNOWN PARENTAGE! — CAN YOU HELP?

Dr McFarlane from the University of New South Wales writes that he and his colleagues have successfully completed research on genetic relationships among some commercial couch grass cultivars which involved newly-developed molecular techniques based on the genetic differences between cultivars, rather than the classical methods using physical characteristics.

This powerful technique enables them to distinguish between very closely related cultivars and may have some value in helping to establish uniqueness in PVR applications.

Dr McFarlane wonders whether the Study Group would be interested in collaborating on the usefulness of these molecular techniques in determining genetic relatedness in *Grevillea* species, hybrids and cultivars.

If any Study Group Member has a hybrid of unknown parentage, we would like to hear from you.



G. arenaria



G. montana
formerly known
as *G. arenaria*
subsp. *montana*



IN THE WILD



Range of *Grevillea sulcata*, *G. punctata* and *G. fastigata* extended in Western Australia.

In the *Grevillea Book*, Vol 1:182-183, 2 closely related species, *G. sulcata* and *G. punctata* were separated from *G. acuaria* by Olde & Marriott.

They differ in having a larger perianth limb and larger fruits, more prominent nectary, leaves with smooth upper surface and rounded leaf margins. Both new species have similar fruits and flowers but differ markedly in their foliage, the former having flat, linear leaves with acute apex, angular margins and two raised parallel ribs on the upper surface enclosed by the margins; the latter having convex leaves with a blunt apex terminated by a callous point, the upper surface noticeably punctate (pitted with holes) with raised veins not parallel and the undersurface exposed.

Grevillea sulcata was described from a single living plant, although there are several specimens at PERTH collected by C.A. Gardner, possibly from the same plant, though noticeably different from the plant seen by Olde in 1992. Another recent collection was made by C. Woolcock in 1985.

A recent letter dated 26 April 1996 from Merle Bennett, Ravensthorpe reports:

"since *G. acuaria* starts flowering here in April, I have been out to look at the sites of *G. sulcata* and *G. punctata*. I am not too confident of my identification of *G. sulcata* (it was spot on though Ed.) but eventually found one plant

more or less where you had indicated.... After a while I found a group of perhaps 20 more, but I need to go out again to satisfy myself and extend my search. This group was some 100m NW of the first plant.

"On a second trip I found six plants around your original site and a further 29 at the adjacent area. I followed the old track for approx. 1 km to where the vegetation changes from mallee to heath but found none past this point.

"Plants of *G. punctata* were easier to find. I parked 20 km east of Ravensthorpe and walked both west and east along the road verge to find 26 plants in flower. Then I followed a grid line N of the road for approx. 1 km before running west and later south to rejoin the road. On the western and southern parts of these lines were 8 more plants. I also wandered along another grid line a further 2.5 km towards Esperance and found one plant.

"On another occasion I saw three plants of *G. punctata* on the firebreak between the Ravensthorpe Range and farming land to the north of the range, 2.3 km east of Elverdton Rd, measured from a gate east of a gravel pit.

"*G. fastigata* grows quite commonly along the Range, along the same firebreak commencing some 2 km from the gate and continuing at least to the Jerdacuttup River and into some valleys in Kundip (SE of where the firebreak crosses the Jerdacuttup). I didn't go any further so cannot give a cut-off point."

Grevillea rara surfaces again.

G. rara was first discovered and collected by Peter and Margaret Olde during a trip to WA in 1986. Cutting material was sent back and propagated and flowering specimens collected. These were ultimately studied and a new species recognised and named in 1993 by Olde & Marriott (*Nuytsia* 9:244).

A further trip in 1991 by Peter Olde to collect fruiting material caused considerable consternation when it was realised that the site had been flooded by the Harris River Dam and was now under water.

The tentative new name for this species, subsequently abandoned, was then proposed as "*Grevillea submarina*"!

At about this time Peter had begun correspondence with Mrs Val Crowley of Darkan, WA after she sent specimens of what turned out ultimately to be a new species, *G. crowleyae* P. Olde & N. Marriott.

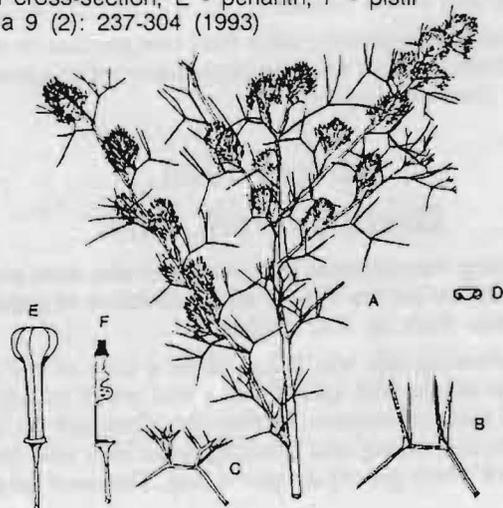
Peter asked her to look for *G. rara* and after numerous expeditions by her into the area surrounding the dam, finally received a letter in August 1994, the contents of which are revealed here:

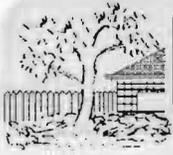
"A very quick note. Enclosing some specimens of what I hope is *Grevillea rara* which I found growing above the wall at the Harris River Dam yesterday. Not very good specimens I'm afraid - we just went for a drive with friends

in their car - so nothing to cut with and no time for making notes etc. The plants - 12 to 20 odd - were about 1.5 m high and all in bud. The only flower open was the small scungy bit enclosed*."

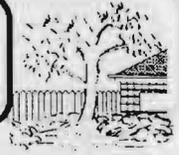
(*Identified as *G. rara* by P, Olde).

Grevillea rara A - habit, B, C, - leaves, D - leaf lobe in cross-section, E - perianth, F - pistil (*Nuytsia* 9 (2): 237-304 (1993))





IN THE GARDEN



Happenings at the Hunter

by Heather Clarke

The throb of a chain saw is being heard clearly in the Grevillea Garden, followed by chopping and the imminent mulching of the many felled Grevilleas. Great open areas appear in the garden where former large shrubs were dominant.

At last the Hunter Region Botanic Gardens has been shown recognition for its potential as a venue for the cultivation and preservation of indigenous and rare and endangered plants. A moderately large grant has been received from the State Government, thus giving much encouragement and impetus to long term plans for the Grevillea Garden.

Old cultivars and hybrids can now be culled. While they are worthy of a place in any garden, I believe a Botanic Garden has a duty to become involved with the conservation and display of the many Grevillea species not usually available to, or seen by, the general public. With this in mind, plans for the future can include a complete assessment of the approximately 270 species of Grevillea in the collection with regard to their water, soil, sun/shade requirements etc.

Thanks to the Olde/Marriott volumes with their horticultural notes and informative data, I believe the Grevillea Garden can reach its potential as a show place for visitors to enhance the knowledge of this important genus.

Already work is underway to reorganise the site. Rockeries are being built, soils altered, plants cleared. The nursery plants are thriving despite a few tragic losses to hail storms.

This is the tenth year of tenancy of the site – quite an achievement for a non-profit voluntary organisation, but 10 more years will prove it.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jeff Irons from England reports that after a dry summer in 1995 Britain had a warm autumn which kept plants growing and prevented them from laying down a thick cuticle. When cold weather arrived suddenly many plants died including *Grevillea victoriae* which had been growing since 1982.

G. australis and *G. juniperina* were unaffected. Winter was cold with a consequence that *G. alpina* and *G. 'Bonnie Prince Charlie'* bloomed well.

Grevillea victoriae

from
Australian Native Plants
John W. Wrigley
& Murray Fagg



G. australis

(from Flora of NSW
edited by Gwen Harden)



G. juniperina

Grevillea refracta var. *refracta*

(Latin *refractus* - bent or curved back abruptly)

by H. Clarke (Hon. Curator Hunter Regions Botanic Garden Grevillea Collection)

COMMON NAME: nil

ORIGIN: Northern Territory (top end), Western Australia (top) & perhaps a small section of The Gulf area of Northern Queensland.

HABITAT: grows on sandy or gravelly plains.

GROWTH HABIT: a tall open shrub up to 5m H x 4m across.

LEAVES: are light green and are usually pinnately lobed although occasional simple oblanceolate leaves may be seen. The number of lobes varies greatly but 3-7 are the most common. The overall length is up to 15cm.

RACEMES: These are short, branches & one sided borne either terminally or in the upper leaf axils, the flowering stems being erect at first & then bending downwards. The flowers are red & yellow and relatively large. The perianth tube being somewhat swollen at the base & yellow at the tip, which turns back markedly under the short yellow style. The perianth is hairy on the outside, smooth within & about 12mm long. The yellow style is oblique, smooth & 20mm long. The fruit is two seeded, erect, has a 'bony' pericarp & is more or less globular.

GENERAL INFORMATION: This species is uncommon and there is some variation in the features, i.e. flower colour & leaf texture etc. all according to its origin. I believe our specimen is from Kakadu, N.T. which has the larger red/yellow flower combination.

Detail from painting by Ferdinand Bauer of
Grevillea refracta subsp *refracta* collected
by Robert Brown on Carpentaria Is,
Northern Territory, Dec 1802
The Grevillea Book Vol 1: Peter Olde & Neil Marriott



IN THE GARDEN (cont)

Grevillea dryandroides.

(oides meaning 'like' - i.e. a dryandra)

by H. Clarke (Hon. Curator Hunter Regions Botanic Garden Grevillea Collection)

COMMON NAME: Phalanx Grevillea

CONSERVATION STATUS: 3VC

ORIGIN: South-East of Moora, WA

HABITAT: grows in yellow sandy loam overlaying lateritic gravel, in heath country, usually under tall shrubs.

GROWTH HABIT: a dwarf to prostrate, rounded shrub up to 1m high and 1m or more across. Flowering time Sept. to March.

LEAVES: are grey-green, pinnate, usually held erect. They are up to 12mm long with many rigid linear segments also up to 12mm long, forming a V-shape with the mid rib. The margins are turned under.

RACEMES: are toothbrush like, dull red, but with numerous flowers to 9mm long, terminal on long leafless, radiating stems often extending beyond the foliage. The perianth is hairy on the outside, slightly swollen and light fawn in colour. The tip is greenish grey. The segments split along one side to release the long red style, which is tipped with a green stigmatic cone. Fruit to 1.6cm x 0.9cm, hairy & striped.

GENERAL INFORMATION: This species is highly ornamental, with

many bird-attracting flowers. Flowers and foliage a lovely contrast against low-growing shrubs, or cascading on a rockery. Grown successfully on the East Coast but requires very good drainage and full sun to part shade. It was gazetted as rare because of its limited habitat. It is hardy to moderate frosts and will stand extended dry periods.

LOCATION: The location of this grafted plant is to the (R) of Cunninghams Track in the U-path of the WA section. It is sign-posted.



Grevillea dryandroides
(photo Neil Marriott)
Australian Plants
Vol 13, No 108

Grevillea treueriana.

by H. Clarke (Hon. Curator Hunter Regions Botanic Garden Grevillea Collection)

COMMON NAME: nil.

CONSERVATION STATUS: 2V.

ORIGIN: Mt. Finke, East of Lake Gairdner. South Australia.

HABITAT: grows in rock crevices, in arid areas.

GROWTH HABIT: a dwarf to small spreading shrub up to about 1.5mH.

LEAVES: are linear-terete and pinnately divided into about 5 pointed segments, each double grooved on the underside and sometimes divided a second time. The overall leaf length is up to 60mm. The apices are pungently pointed.

RACEMES: These are toothbrush type, terminal and slightly pendant and are about 5cms x 2.5cms. The flowers are red, profuse and most conspicuous. The perianth length is 0.7cm, red with a hairy exterior, segments

reflexed; torus slightly oblique. The style is 2cms long, red and glabrous. Pollen presenter is oblique and fruit unknown.

GENERAL INFORMATION: This species is rather uncommon. It was named after A. de Treuer, 19th Century German consul to Tas. Although allegedly of pinkish red floral parts, the specimen in our garden has distinctly yellow limbs before anthesis. It thrives in a dappled shade section and has flowered almost continuously since its introduction June '93. It is now showing masses of budding racemes. I consider it an outstanding specimen plant - unfortunately hard to propagate, and grafted in our case. It is a bird and insect attracting plant regularly visited by large black ants.

LOCATION: Because information is sketchy on this plant it was planted in a 'background' position and is therefore found to the rear of the first small R hand garden, if approaching from the Visitors Centre along Cunninghams Track.

PROPAGATION

To Graft or Not to Graft

by Norm McCarthy, Toowoomba, Q

The winter of 1995 in Toowoomba was our coldest for 20 years, occurring in our driest five and a half years on record. In mid June I was offered grafting material of plants that were under stress from one of the driest gardens on the Darling Downs.

I really could be labelled a "mug grafter" at the best of times but as I have learnt a few tricks of the trade over the years and had little to lose, I decided to give it a go. I performed 19 "mummy grafts" on three *Grevillea* species and one *Hakea* species, all grafted onto *Grevillea robusta*.

All grafts were placed in a propagation box measuring 1700mm x 900mm x 700mm. The frame was made of PVC pipe and the cover made from white high impact fibreglass (clip on) soft material. The front lifted up like a piano lid to allow easy accessibility. The frame stood mostly in full sun, providing protection and uniformity of temperature.

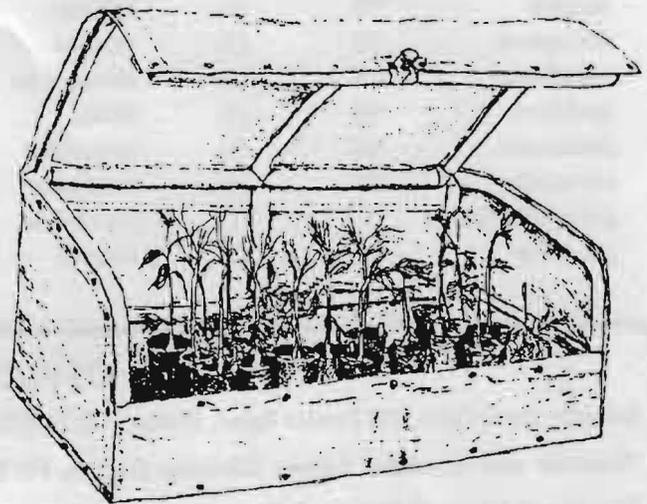
The new grafts were saturated daily and were initially surface fed with 4 month Osmocote and coated iron, plus a weak three weekly application of soluble fertiliser.

The first graft to break the tape took 47 days while the last graft broke at 67 days.

I had a success rate of 84.2%, with 3 out of 4 *G. juncifolia*, 4 out of 5 *G. albiflora*, 4 out of 4 *G. oligomera* and 5 out of 6 *Hakea rhombalis*.

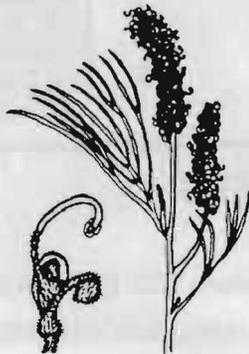
Given the extremely cold weather conditions and the seemingly miserable quality of the specimen material, I must have done something right. Perhaps it pays to apply yourself assiduously to the task in hand, do your best and hope like mad!

Propagation Box



Grevillea albiflora

Flora of New South Wales
edited by Gwen Harden



NEWS IN BRIEF

Neil Swinton from Noosa Heads, Queensland, reports some recent additions to his garden have been plants from Richard Tomkin, including 2 forms of *G. leptobotrys*, *G. quercifolia*, *G. bronwenae*, *G. lavandulacea* 'Billy Wing' and *G. dryandri* 'Julia Creek'.

Richard's method of grafting certainly works and his plants grow on well. By using intergrafts he has been very successful with some previously difficult species that would not take on *G. robusta*.

Anne Dealtry from One Tree Hill, SA is keen to meet other members of the Study Group in South Australia. She can be contacted by phone or fax on (08) 280 7079.

Anne has a large collection of *Grevilleas* planted and their garden is part of the Open Gardens Scheme on 5, 6 and 7 October.

Russell Wait from Piangil, Victoria, hasn't had much luck with seed or cuttings of *Grevillea* but has been giving grafting a go with some success.

He puts a graft into the side by cutting down the bark on *Grevillea robusta* and on the material to be grafted cutting only on one side a wedge and putting in after removing all the leaves and wrapping it up with Parafilm.

Russell had bad frosts last winter and lost *G. parallelinervis* for the 4th time and *G. kennedyana* was cut back to ground level.

Merv Holland from New Zealand reports a good season, with a number of *Grevillea* seedlings germinating beneath existing plants including *Grevillea* 'Telopea Valley Frond' and *G. drummondii*

PROPAGATION

Seed Bank

The seed bank has received a whole lot of new seed. The new list includes (date of purchase & N° of seed packets available):

SEED FOR SALE: (\$1.50 per packet)

<i>G. candelabroides</i>	'95	(6)	<i>plurijuga</i> upright	'95	(5)
<i>crithmifolia</i>	'95	(5)	<i>polybotrya</i>	'95	(10)
<i>decora</i>	'91	(13)	<i>pterosperma</i> (SA)	'95	(5)
<i>didymobotrya</i>	'95	(5)	<i>pterosperma</i> (WA)	'95	(5)
<i>drummondii</i>	'95	(4)	<i>pteridifolia</i>	'95	(2)
<i>dryandri</i>	'91	(11)	<i>pulchella</i>	'95	(5)
<i>endlicherana</i>	'95	(3)	<i>pyramidalis</i>	'95	(5)
<i>eribotrya</i>	'95	(10)	<i>pyramidalis</i>	'91	(1)
<i>glauca</i>	'95	(5)	<i>quercifolia</i>	'95	(5)
<i>goodii</i> ssp <i>goodii</i>	'95	(3)	<i>refracta</i>	'95	(5)
<i>huegelii</i>	'95	(5)	<i>refracta</i>	'91	(3)
<i>leucopteris</i>	'95	(5)	<i>robusta</i>	'95	25g
<i>monticola</i>	'95	(5)	<i>stenobotrya</i>	'95	(5)
<i>nudiflora</i>	'95	(5)	<i>striata</i>	'95	(3)
<i>paniculata</i>	'95	(3)	<i>synaphaea</i>	'95	(5)
<i>paradoxa</i>	'95	(3)	<i>teretifolia</i>	'95	(5)
<i>petrophiloides</i>	'95	(5)	<i>wickhamii</i>	'95	(5)
<i>pilulifera</i>	'95	(8)	<i>wilsonii</i>	'95	(5)

FREE SEED:

At any time the seed bank would really appreciate any donations of seed as the free seed has diminished radically.

To obtain seed, please send a self-addressed envelope with a 70cent stamp to: Judy Smith, 15 Cromdale Street, Mortdale 2223.

CUTTING EXCHANGE

Cutting material is available to financial members only from Dave Mason, Box 94 Coraki 2471.

Hundreds of species available!

Please contact me, I may have the plant you require. The cost is \$6.50, payable with order, which covers the cost of packing and return via Express Post.

OFFICE BEARERS

Leader: Peter Olde, 138 Fowler Road, Illawong 2234. (02) 9543 2242

Treasurer and Newsletter Editor: Christine Guthrie, PO Box 275, Penshurst 2222. (02) 9579 3175

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) 9579 1455

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

FINANCIAL REPORT

JULY 1996

Income		Expenditure	
Subscriptions	\$440.00	Postage	129.80
Seeds	21.40	Publishing	80.00
Interest	3.68	Printing	120.00
		Bank Charges	0.41
	<u>\$465.08</u>		<u>\$330.21</u>
		Balance on Hand 16.7.96	\$1,021.53

If a cross appears in the box, your subscription of \$5.00 is due. Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, PO Box 275, PENSHURST NSW 2222.

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

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