

Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants



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GSG Victoria Chapter

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GSG VIC Programme 2006

Sunday, 13 August

Garden visits to be advised. Because of the Fred Rogers Seminar Acacia 2006 to be held in Melbourne from 26-28 August and subsequent Bus Tour, no weekend excursions are planned around this time in 2006.

Melbourne Cup weekend Friday, 3 November – Tuesday, 7 November

Grevillea Study Group Workshop and Grampians Field Trip based at Panrock Ridge, home of Neil and Wendy Marriott near Stawell. Survey the fire damage and regeneration of the Grevillea Garden and Grampians bushland (especially of grevilleas and other proteaceae). Werner Kutsche (Adelaide) has expressed interest in a workshop on the use of the Grevillea Key(s).

See page 4 for details.

GSG S.E. QLD Programme 2006

Please see page 3 for dates and details.

Inside this issue:

- Translocation of the Corrigin Grevillea back into the wild and it's present status
- Transplanting native plants
- Waterwise or waterless gardens
- A New Garden of Grevillea in Toowoomba
- Whitefly – an unaccustomed pest of Grevillea and more....

GSG NSW Programme 2005

For more details contact Peter Olde 02 4659 6598. Meet at 9.30am to commence at 10.00am for all meetings unless stated otherwise.

Sunday, 9 July

VENUE: Home of Peter & Margaret Olde
138 Fowler Rd, Illawong and
Home of John & Lorraine Theodoros
Letter Box Lane, Illawong

PHONE: The Oldes (02) 9543 2242,

SUBJECT: Grevilleas on the Sandstone

It is many years since we have been to the Olde's garden at Illawong as a group. We will visit some others also in the area, as well as the Firestation and check out a *Boronia megastigma* several years in cultivation in the garden of a local resident. What can we learn?

Saturday, 5 August

VENUE: Meet in carpark on track leading left off old Pacific Highway just south of the Mooney Mooney Creek crossing. This leads to a locked gate. Park near there.

SUBJECT: Walk along Mooney Mooney Creek & visit *Grevillea oldei*

Friday, 1 September – Monday, 4 September

VENUE: See page 2 for details

PHONE: (02) 4657 1912

SUBJECT: Field Trip to North Coast of New South Wales

Sunday, 26 November

VENUE: The Oldes, "Silky Oaks",
140 Russell Lane Oakdale 2570
Bring a plate for lunch and garden visit.

PHONE: (02) 4659 6598

SUBJECT: Christmas Party

Directions to NSW Grevillea Study Group meetings for 2006

Field Trip to North Coast of New South Wales

Friday, 1 September – Monday, 4 September

Meet at 9am outside Grafton Post Office on Friday 1 September.

The trip will examine the coastal areas between Angourie and Brunswick Heads, looking at *G. humilis*, *G. robusta* and *G. hilliana*. If time permits, we hope to look at the plantation of Russell and Sharon Costin at Limpinwood Gardens Nursery near Chillingham. A conducted tour of Sarah & David Caldwell's Mole Station nursery and interesting nearby wild areas has been arranged and here will be seen *Grevillea beadleana*. The Caldwells also operate a small B&B where people can stay in comfort but you would need to book. We will travel into southern Queensland, looking at *G. viridiflava*, *G. scortechinii* ssp. *scortechinii*. Further south we will travel into Copeton Dam where we will see *G. floribunda*, *G. juniperina* and other interesting species. At Torrington, we will see more of the same as well as *G. scortechinii* ssp. *sarmentosa*.

We then plan to proceed east through Gibraltar Range NP, where we will see several *Grevillea* species, including *G. acanthifolia* ssp. *stenomera*, *G. mollis*, *G. rhizomatosa*, *G. acerata* as well as *Telopea aspera* and other interesting species. Travelling back to Grafton we would hope to look at *G. masonii*, *G. quadricauda* and possibly *G. banyabba*. Lastly we aim to travel to view *G. beadleana* further to the south at the type locality. Please contact Peter Olde or Gordon Meiklejohn (02 4657 1912) if you are interested in this outing. You will not need a 4 wheel drive for this trip.

Members travelling north may wish to see some interesting species on the way.

At 5-6 km south of Bulahdelah take a look at *G. virgata*, quite common beside the highway.

A side trip 3 km east of Booral, just north of Raymond Terrace, you can find *G. guthrieana*.

At Karuah, in Hobart Forest Rd, 0.5 km from Booral Rd you will find *G. humilis* ssp. *humilis*.

Near Port Macquarie, you may find *G. linsmithii*. Some of the members will search for this at some stage on the journey. Location details can be obtained from Peter or Gordon.

Autumn Plant Sale

The Autumn Plant Sale has become a much valued event on the calendar of many members and non-members of the Australian Plant Society. The range of plants offered, this last by popular acclaim surpassed all our previous efforts, was without parallel. However, it is very difficult to get the balance between plants sold and plants ordered in the correct balance so that the sale returns a profit to the organisers to distribute to research. We also have great difficulty in getting the word around that the sale is on, as we rely on free and targeted advertising. Then there are competing events, holidays and weather considerations and the economy generally plus the ongoing drought which affects attitudes. Having said that, this year produced the second largest turn-over in the history of the event. However, the event failed to make a clear profit because we have large numbers of plants left over. I am at present compiling a catalogue which will be posted on the internet. People interested in purchasing some of the remainder can do so by ordering by email. The Left-over Catalogue and available quantities will be posted on 1st June 2006 and will be regularly updated as plants are sold.

I would especially like to thank all the people who have supported the event and assisted by way of manning sales booths, organising plants, providing assistance to people. A special thanks to the members of Macarthur, Menai, and Sutherland Groups who have been great supporters in both this and previous years. Special thanks too to all the buyers who have come from near and far, many from west of the Divide and from the north and south coasts. Also thanks are due to the nurserymen who have provided or brought plants. Many have travelled great distances, one from near Canberra and one from Cobargo on the south coast. The support of Don Burke and Angus Stewart who gave support without financial remuneration and always have done was greatly appreciated and provided good publicity for the event.

I have decided that the Autumn Plant Sale will need to be reviewed for the future. I am finding that it creates too much pressure on myself for too long a period of time. Is there anyone willing to take over the job of organising a sale? If not we may have to re-consider how we go about raising our funds for the future.

GSG S.E. Programme 2006

Morning tea at 9.30 am, meetings commence at 10.00am. For more information contact Merv Hodge on (07) 5546 3322.

Sunday, 25 June

VENUE: Home of Tim & Suzanne Powe, 36 Burnett Street, Sadlier's Crossing, 4305

PHONE: (07) 3812 9878

SUBJECT: Pruning grevilleas

Sunday, 10 September

(NOTE change of date due to other commitments in August)

VENUE: Home of Fay & Peter Fox, 2 Delonix Place, Wights Mountain, 4520

PHONE: (07) 3289 1751

SUBJECT: Large grevilleas for amenity plantings

Sunday, 22 October

(NOTE change of date due to SGAP Plant Sales on last weekend)

VENUE: Home of Denis Cox & Jan Glazebrook, 87 Daintree Dr, Logan Village, 4207

PHONE: (07) 5546 8590

SUBJECT: Grevillea species in S.E. Qld

Sunday, 26 November

VENUE: Home of Merv & Olwyn Hodge, 81-89 Loganview Rd, Logan Reserve, 4133

PHONE: (07) 5546 3322

SUBJECT: Growing grevilleas in pots

Sunday, 25 February 2007

VENUE: Home of Bernard & Rona Wilson, 120 Avalon Rd, Sheldon, 4257

PHONE: (07) 3206 3399

SUBJECT: Tropical grevilleas

Directions to Grevillea Study Group (S.E. QLD) meetings for 2006**Tim & Suzanne Powe**

36 Burnett Street, Sadlier's Crossing, 4305.
Phone: (07) 3812 9878

From Brisbane follow through to Ipswich, following Brisbane Rd right through Ipswich to lights at its junction with Burnett St (which veers to the right at the lights).

Tim's home is on the corner of Burnett & Ferrett Sts. Park in Ferrett St, home is on LHS.

UBD Map 212 R14

Fay & Peter Fox

2 Delonix Place, Wights Mountain, Qld. 4520.
Phone: (07) 3289 1751

Take Mt. Glorious Rd, to Samford Village – go 1.1km, left into Wights Mountain Rd – go 2.5km, turn right into Westbourne Dr, first street on LHS is Delonix PI (a small cul-de-sac),

No. 2 is on the right-hand side.

Park in the street.

UBD Map 106 E18

Denis Cox & Jan Glazebrook

87 Daintree Dr. Logan Village, 4207.
Phone: (07) 5546 8590

At northern side of Logan Village, turn over railway crossing in Quinze Creek Rd. Continue straight ahead (becomes Miller Rd) right into Latimer Rd, right into Diamantina Dr, pass the first sign to Daintree Dr follow Diamantina Dr to second sign Daintree Dr.

Jan & Denis are on the corner of Diamantina Drive and the southern end of Daintree Drive.

UBD Map 303 M7

Merv & Olwyn Hodge

81-89 Loganview Rd, Logan Reserve, 4133.
Phone: (07) 5546 3322

Follow Kingston/Beenleigh Rd towards Beenleigh, turn right into Logan Reserve Rd – go approx. 5km. Turn left into Loganview Rd, go 1km.

81-89 is on left-hand side
(3 properties before Henderson St).

UBD Map 281 N8

Bernard & Rona Wilson

120 Avalon Rd, Sheldon, 4157.
Phone: (07) 3206 3399

Exit Gateway Arterial Rd At Mt. Gravatt/
Capalaba Rd (go left from Nth, right from Sth).

At 4th roundabout take the second exit –
Mt. Cotton Rd, go approx. 7km.

Right into Avalon Rd – go 1.5km (to just past
Pioneer Rd on the right).

No. 120 is on the left. It has a white five-rail fence
across the front and a cattle grid at front gate.

Ubd Map 204 C19

Directions to Vic Grevillea Study Group 2006 Melbourne Cup Long Weekend Working B/Workshop

Field Trip to "Panrock Ridge" Black Range, Stawell

Friday, 3 November – Tuesday, 7 November

After the devastating New Years Eve bushfires that wiped out much of the Grevillea Study Group's official Grevillea Collection on Neil and Wendy Marriott's property, it was decided to leave the burnt out gardens until November to allow for any recovery and seedling germination. This campout will be an opportunity to witness just what happens to the majority of Grevillea species when they are burnt out by a bushfire.

After a full inspection and record taking, there will be several working days, removing all dead plants, digging up and potting on seedlings and generally tidying up in preparation for new plantings. Feedback from previous Study Group meetings indicated a desire for future workshops on propagation and using the Grevillea key. These will be a feature of this campout. At previous workshops we have had short talks/slide shows from members and this will also be on again this year –come along and tell us about what you are growing, what you have succeeded with, or trips you have been on etc.

Please contact Neil and Wendy on (03) 5356 2404 or neilm@tfn.org.au to confirm your attendance. There will be a number of spare beds for those who book in early, otherwise bring your campervan, tent or swag.

Friday, 3 November

Arrive at Panrock and set up camp. Lots of sites, power, water, toilets, showers available.

Saturday, 4 November

AM Full tour of gardens, recording deaths, recoveries, seedling recruitment.

PM Work on removal of dead grevilleas.

BBQ tea – BYO everything including a plate to share.

Workshop on 'keying out Grevilleas'.

Sunday, 5 November

AM Continuing work in gardens, digging up and potting seedlings.

PM Inspection of Wayne Farey's extensive native gardens at Pomonal.

Dinner at Hall's Gap pub.

Slides, members talks, discussions etc.

Monday, 6 November

AM Continue work in Grevillea Collection gardens.

PM Propagation workshop in nursery.

Tuesday, 7 November

AM Continue work in Grevillea Collection gardens.

PM Visit to Grampians NP to inspect grevillea recovery after fires.

BBQ tea at Panrock Ridge – BYO everything including a plate to share.

Translocation of the Corrigin *Grevillea* (*Grevillea scapigera*) back into the wild and it's present status

Bob Dixon
 Manager Biodiversity and Extensions
 Kings Park and Botanic Garden
 Perth, Western Australia

Introduction

The Wheatbelt region of Western Australia has been extensively cleared for agricultural purposes and Corrigin Shire is one of the worst effected areas with about 95 percent of land cleared and further native vegetation lost through salination, weed encroachment, and grazing. *Grevillea scapigera* is only known from 13 small scattered populations restricted to a 50 km radius area around the town of Corrigin. Due to its rarity the only way of saving this species for future generations was to translocate it back into the wild.

Translocation has been ongoing since the first trial planting began in 1993. Dr Maurizio Rossetto studied the biology of the plant for his PhD, which included an assessment of genetic diversity and propagation methods. For translocation, 10 clones were identified which represented 87% of the known genetic diversity of the species. Initial plants were grown vegetatively, mostly by tissue culture, to produce an exact replica of the parent plants. This process was very expensive and plants were difficult to get out of culture, better horticultural practices (giving the jars/cultures, more light and drying them out until the agar starts cracking) have improved survival rates. As new germinants have appeared in wild populations they are propagated and planted out to add more genetic diversity, hence the number of clones on site is increasing. This new genetic resource, as well as the other clones, has been preserved in cryostorage (minus 196 degrees centigrade) for future use, and as an insurance against any disaster such as disease. As seed became available many pre-treatments have been tried to increase germination rates, the best to date is a special scarification technique (previously successfully used on another rare species *G. bracteosa*). Seed are laid on their back (rounded side down) and the straight edge of the seed is broken off, not cut, with the blade of a scalpel or knife, this increased the germination rates to over 50% (some batches up to 100%). Seed are smoke responsive but this treatment is often unreliable.

The translocation was to occur on 3 three secure sites (0.2ha in size and protected with rabbit proof fencing) with similar soil and vegetation types. This was a challenge in itself as few similar vegetation pockets still occur, and it was not until the year 2000 planting began on the third site.

Present status

The numbers of this critically endangered species in the wild are currently down to 5 mature plants. Though a disturbance opportunist populations in the wild are unlikely to increase significantly as most occur as single plants on badly degraded road verges (this species needs cross pollination from another plant to produce good seed).

The situation on the 3 translocation sites, however, is encouraging. The two earlier irrigated sites contain large numbers of plants and have experienced large seed rains to the soil seed bank. The third site currently contains a few mature plants that had not flowered or seeded for two years because of drought conditions. This site has been improved by enlarging it to 0.2 ha, fencing with rabbit proof wire, fitting a reticulated irrigation system, and adding over 1000 new plants to the site in 2003, with further planting in 2004 to fill in gaps. New plants were also added to the other sites to increase genetic diversity and fill in gaps. Many of these poorly represented clones were recovered from ex situ cryogenically or tissue culture stored germplasm. Resulting seed, harvested in Dec 2003, from this previously cryostored material was sown and the seedlings were planted last winter (now flowering Nov 2005) to evaluate their progress. Total mature plants, excluding last winters plantings is well over 1600 in the three translocation sites. The three sites are very different in their species composition, the best site, now on a low maintenance programme eg reticulation system removed, is well vegetated with indigenous species therefore few weeds are present. This illustrates how important it is to use good sites for translocation purposes as our goal is to produce self sustaining populations that require minimal ongoing management.

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The winter of 2004 saw the first natural recruits, 10 seedlings, on one site. Germination occurred under dead *Grevillea scapigera* plants where there should be a large soil seedbank, and between rows of plants amongst Cape weed *Arctotheca calendula*. This illustrates there is a dispersal agent on site eg ants, and some seedlings are capable of germination and survival amongst severe competition from weeds. These seedlings are not being watered as we wish to look at natural survival rates and establish if the translocations can be self sustaining in the long term. Further recruits have been recorded this year on the same site and on another site for the first time.

Herbicide trials for the control of Cape weed have been conducted to test the efficacy and crop tolerance. To date one herbicide has shown no deleterious effects, at high rates, when applied to mature plants. The same herbicide has been trialed over seed and seedlings in glasshouses as a pre and post emergent herbicide. At high rates some damage has resulted when applied directly to seedlings. No deaths have occurred and the plants are being grown on to monitor the long term effects.

The translocation project is a team effort managed by Kings Park and Botanic Garden and the department of Conservation and Land Management, Narrogin District with assistance from Corrigin LCDC, local volunteers including the Bullaring community and Kings Park Master Gardeners.

The newsletter can be sent electronically to save paper and postage.

If you'd prefer to receive the newsletter this way please send your current email address and phone number to grevilleanews@optusnet.com.au

Don't forget to also update your details when you send in your subscriptions.

This project, over the years, has been funded mainly by the Department of the Environment and Heritage, and also by smaller grants through World Wildlife fund. The recent site enlargement and improvement was funded by the Western Australian Government, Environment Ministers Community Conservation Grant.



Grevillea scapigera

Illawarra Grevillea Park OPEN DAYS 2006

July, Sat 22 & Sun 23

July, Sat 29 & Sun 30

September, Sat 23 & Sun 24

September, Sat 30 & October, Sun 1

Each year the Park is open on the last full weekend in April, first weekend of May, last two full weekends in July, last weekend in September and first weekend in October.

Location

The Park is located at the rear of Bulli Showground, Princess Highway, Bulli. (Turn at the Woonona-Bulli Sports Club).

Admission

\$4 adults, children accompanied by adults are free.

Barbeque and picnic facilities available

Bring your lunch and make it a family day!

Special openings for groups

Special openings for tour groups (such as bus tours by Garden Clubs) can be arranged

The park is open from 10am to 4pm.
For more information email

grevil2@grevilleapark.org

Guthrie's Grevillea

Grevillea guthrieana



I note with interest that members going on the NSW field trip to the north coast can see *Grevillea guthrieana* growing in the wild at Booral, north of Raymond Terrace. Peter graciously named this "interesting" Grevillea after me but I understand that the flowers are rather dull and inconspicuous. Was Peter trying to tell me something? I've never heard Peter say anything bad about a Grevillea. He usually says "one for the collector" and that's just how Guthrie's Grevillea is described in the Grevillea Book. I haven't been able to buy a specimen of *G. guthrieana*, perhaps because it is so horticulturally undesirable, but I feel should try to find a plant to put in a small corner in our garden. I may have to be content with paying it a visit in the wild.

Despite being a horticultural outcast, *G. guthrieana* is scientifically very significant as it is listed as endangered on Schedule 1 of the NSW Threatened Species Conservation (TSC) Act 1995. It is also listed as vulnerable on the Rare or Threatened Australian Plants (ROTAP) database which identifies plants that are at risk nationally, the result of research by botanical experts, who started developing the list in 1979. *G. guthrieana* is known from two main populations on the NSW north coast – at Booral near Bulahdelah and on the western edge of the Carrai Plateau south west of Kempsey, and from Banda Banda. Road works has caused considerable damage to the populations in the past.

Priority actions are the specific, practical things that must be done to recover a threatened species listed on schedules of the TSC Act. The Department of Environment and Conservation has identified 9 priority actions to help recover the Guthrie's Grevillea in New South Wales including:

- Collect seed from each population and maintain an ex situ seed collection
- Monitor, survey and research the populations at Booral, Banda Banda and Carrai.
- Prepare and disseminate community awareness information.

G. guthrieana is a spreading shrub with a weeping habit to 2 m high or occasionally to 4 m high. The branchlets are covered with long hairs when young and the leaf undersurface is also hairy. The narrow leaves are 2 to 6 cm long and less than 1 cm wide. The flowers are green and maroon and form at the end of the branchlets. It tends to hide its flowers within the foliage where the green colour of the flower blends with the foliage. The natural habitat is sandstone derived loam on creek lines in moist eucalypt forest. In the garden it would be assumed that it requires a sandy, well-drained yet moist soil in either open or semi-shaded positions.

G. guthrieana flowers in spring, producing plentiful seed in the wild. It strikes well from cuttings of firm, new growth at most times of the year and has been grafted successfully onto *G. robusta* using the mummy and whip techniques.

I think we should all do our bit and help save this endangered species by growing a plant in our gardens. The birds will love you for it and you can think of me when you are on your hands and knees trying to see the greenish flowers hidden within the foliage.



Grevillea Response to Bushfire at Panrock Ridge as at May 2006

The New Year's Eve bushfire that went through the Grevillea Collection was in most areas hot and quite intense, burning most plants bare of foliage. However some plants were simply scorched by the intense heat of the fire burning in adjoining beds. There has never been a comprehensive survey of the response of grevilleas to wildfire, so despite the tragedy of the fire, it provides an opportunity to record the response of a very large number of species to this natural phenomenon. The following list is of species that have re-sprouted as at May 15th 2006, although it is hoped that more may do so following good winter rains. It is interesting to note that many plants listed re-shooting from lignotubers only did so if growing on their own roots – grafted plants did not re-shoot for nearly all species!

Species re-shooting from lignotuber

Grevillea alpina – type form (Grampians, Black Range etc) – all other races of *G. alpina* apart from the suckering population from Myrree in NE Vic have died.

G. aspera ssp *nov* – Gawler Range. Type form from Flinders Ras dead.

G. bipinnatifida – both ssp and all forms. Fastest of all grevillea to recover, with some plants now almost as large as the original plants.

G. calliantha

G. dielsiana

G. longistyla – even grafted plants.

G. maxwellii

G. preissii ssp *preissii* – all forms

G. preissii ssp *glabrilimba* – all forms.

G. pteridifolia – prostrate form. All other forms dead.

G. ramosissima ssp *hypargyrea*. Ssp *ramosissima* all dead.

G. stenomera – even grafted plants.

G. synapheae ssp *synapheae*

Species Re-shooting From Epicormic buds along the Main Branches

Grevillea albiflora

G. arenaria ssp *canescens*. All forms of ssp *arenaria* are dead.

G. argyrophylla

G. banksii – all forms.

G. cagiana

G. exul

G. fililoba

G. georgiana – only burnt lightly.

G. helliosperma

G. helmsiae – only burnt lightly.

G. hodgei

G. insignis ssp *insignis* – ssp *elliotii* all dead.

G. juncifolia ssp *juncifolia* – ssp *temulenta* all dead.

G. leucodendron

G. nudiflora – Curly leaf form (Pt Anne)

G. pectinata ssp *nov* – Nindibillup Rd. All other populations dead.

G. pilosa ssp *pilosa* – large leaf form (red fls). All other populations dead.

G. polybractea – upright form (may have avoided intense heat due to height above ground).

G. robusta

G. striata

G. treuriana

G. variifolia ssp *variifolia*

G. whiteana

Species re-shooting from epicormic buds on roots

G. aquifolium – Little Desert suckering form. All other populations are dead.

G. asparagoides

G. ilicifolia – kite-leaf form from Big Desert. All other forms dead.

G. nudiflora – fine leaf form

Species retarding fire and not igniting (some plants burnt due to intense adjoining fires)

G. lanigera – all forms.

G. rosmarinifolia ssp *rosmarinifolia* – several larger forms incl var *lutea*. Ssp *glabella* all dead.

G. nudiflora ssp *nov* – Mid Mt Barron.

Transplanting native plants

(Reprinted from an Article in the SGAP Qld. Region 'Bulletin' December, 2004)

Normally if someone suggests transplanting a native plant my reaction is "not a good idea". Many years ago we attempted to transplant plants from private land with the owner's or developer's permission and more often than not we were unsuccessful. It involved taking a large root ball. Unfortunately it is a pity that we could not have had better results because most of those areas are now covered with bricks and mortar, lawns, bitumen or concrete and none of the original native flora can be seen.

Some time ago an old friend suggested that I should bare root plants and treat them like cuttings. He sent me bare rooted seedlings and I potted them into potting mix and placed them under mist and most survived.

When I first tried this for myself, I was very careful to avoid damaging the roots. I carried a bucket of water, placed the uprooted seedlings into it straight away, then potted them up and placed them under mist within minutes. This was mostly successful.

Currently if I notice interesting seedlings I am a little more casual about it. I usually pluck them out of the ground and carry them without water (only for a couple of minutes) to the potting bin, pot them up, saturate the mix then straight down to the tunnel house and place them into fog (we no longer use mist).

This is usually successful and I have transplanted numerous grevillea seedlings (a few up to 25cm high), Flannel Flower seedlings, *Acacia macradenia* seedlings and a few *Eugenia reinwardtiana* seedlings (about 45cm high), *Philothea difformis* seedlings and so on. All of these are self sown in our garden.

I have sent a few grafted plants interstate bare rooted quite successfully. These were wrapped in damp (not wet) newspaper, placed in a suitable plastic bag, sealed it and then forwarded it by the fastest postal service. If they are received within a few days they survive OK. Of course it is then up to the person at the other end to successfully complete the operation.

Using the same method, I recently received a small number of waratah seedlings from a friend in N.S.W. who has a small waratah plantation. These were 15-20cm high and all survived the whole operation without losing a leaf.

Most members do not have fog or mist facilities so I tried a simple alternative which is quite successful. Cut the bottom 25mm off a 2 litre plastic milk or soft drink bottle and remove the lid. After potting up the plant, place the bottomless bottle over the plant so that it rests on the potting mix then press it slightly into the mix, (it will fit inside a 140mm pot). Select a small stake longer than the bottle and depth of the pot combined. This should be inserted through the open top of the bottle right down to the bottom of the pot, leaving a small amount protruding through the open top. This should prevent the bottle from falling off or blowing off.

Place it in a well lit spot out of direct sunlight. Water through the open top and around the sides every couple of days. It should be possible to remove this after a couple of weeks. Leave it in the shade for another week or two, depending on the weather.

The bottle will make a humid environment to prevent the plant from drying out and the open top will allow sufficient air exchange for the plant.

The same method can be used for striking cuttings or for grafting plants, but leave the bottle on for about 4 weeks for grafted plants and as long as necessary for cuttings to strike.

If sending bare rooted cuttings interstate a fire ant (RIFA) certificate is not necessary but be aware of current quarantine regulations that are required for state of destination for other pests and diseases. You should also observe current requirements for protected plants, even those obtained from private land.

When trying to transplant a large established native plant, I repeat my first statement "not a good idea", unless it is a fig tree, umbrella tree or cycad or you employ a professional with the necessary equipment.

Waterwise or waterless gardens

I regard a waterwise garden as the effective minimal use of supplementary watering and a waterless garden as one that relies wholly or mainly on natural rainfall, except for initial watering to get the plant started. My garden falls into the latter category.

Whether you believe in climate change or not, you must admit that much of Australia is currently subjected to a long, hot, dry period and most of the capital cities are experiencing a water shortage. Brisbane, at least, has severe water restrictions and residents are shortly to only be allowed to water their gardens by bucket. This is exacerbated by a reported migration into Queensland from southern states in the order of more than a thousand persons per week. Most of these appear to be settling in S.E. Qld, particularly in and near Brisbane and they are causing an extra drain on our meagre water supply.

The best strategy is to use plants that are drought-tolerant and adaptable to the local environment. Native plants are a good suggestion for this purpose, but being mindful of the fact that some natives like plenty of water, we should be cautious about which natives we promote. I remember some bad advice given some years ago, "Grow natives for a no-maintenance garden".

Grevilleas could be considered for the waterwise garden, but each person should select the best suited to their particular conditions. There is the added bonus of attracting birds to the garden.

There are a number of strategies that members might consider to help make the most of their water supply or their natural rainfall. Considering that we have the double whammy of water restrictions and hotter climate in our part of the world we should concentrate on northern grevilleas. Generally in S.E. Qld. it is easier to bring plants from north to south than from south to north.

I find that the best time to plant in our part of the world is mid-autumn to mid-winter. There is less stress on the plant and it has a better chance of establishing its root system before summer. August/September are normally the driest months and dry westerly winds further exacerbate the situation, especially during August.

In sandy or very well-drained soils I would prefer to plant in a slight depression to collect water around the plant. Conventional wisdom is to normally plant on a slight mound so that water doesn't collect around the trunk and cause collar rot. A rule of thumb to check drainage is to dig a hole big enough to accommodate the root-ball of the new plant and pour in a bucket of water. It should disappear fully within five minutes.

When planting, give the plant a thorough watering after backfilling so as to ensure good contact between the backfill and the rootball. Follow-up watering, decreasing the frequency over 6 to 8 weeks, depending on rainfall and soil type. The most any grevillea should need after establishment is no more than once per week.

After establishment connect drippers if these are allowed by the local authority. The drippers are best controlled by a timer so that over-watering is prevented. Two or three drippers are best for each plant to give even watering around the plant.

Planting on a slope

If planting on a slope, dig a shallow channel on the top side of the plant to catch water and assist it to penetrate the soil near the plant. It can be shaped like a boomerang so that water is directed towards the plant.

Mulches

Use organic mulches to no more than 5-10cm (2-4 inches) deep. It can be a wasted expense if too deep and it will probably prevent light rain from being effective. Mulches tend to maintain even temperature and even moisture as well as suppressing weed growth. Do not pack mulch up against the trunk of the plant because this could cause collar rot. Keep a gap of about 20mm between the trunk and the mulch. Organic mulches will burn so you may wish to weigh up the risks and benefits if bush fires are a possible problem. Organic mulches include shredded sugarcane, tea tree mulch, lucerne, forest litter (shredded trees). Gravel is sometimes used but weed seeds readily fall into it and germinate. A blower may be needed to keep it clean but it is fireproof.

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Weedmat, Plastic and Newspaper

Do not use weedmat or plastic under mulch – they both assist compaction, cut off air exchange to the soil and exist there forever. Generally water will be shed off them rather than get through to the plants. They are also a nuisance when trying to dig holes for plants. Newspapers should also be avoided under mulch. Water does not penetrate easily and the thicker they are the worse the problem. Newspaper may take years to break down under mulch.

Water Crystals and Hydrocell

Water crystals may be OK but once they absorb water they do not readily release it. The roots of the plant need to penetrate the crystals for the best benefit. These should be placed under the plant when planting. They will eventually break down. When the crystals absorb water they swell up to hundreds of times their own volume. One teaspoon under a plant is generally sufficient. It is a good idea to soak them and allow them to swell before placing them in the hole. Follow the directions on the container or you may be surprised to see plants popping up out of the ground.

Hydrocell is another product that stores water. It looks like chunks of polystyrene, but when wet it feels like wet cottonwool. This does not significantly swell when wet. It readily releases water into the soil around it when the soil becomes drier. Both of these products only store water they do not make it, so eventually even they can dry out.

I stored a similar amount of each in identical open Chinese food containers and noted that after about one week the Hydrocell had dried out but the water crystals looked as if they had not lost any water. This tends to agree with their ability to release water into the soil. I intend to repeat this, weighing each before and after to check water loss.

Soil Wetting Agents

Soil wetting products are useful in allowing dry soil to more readily absorb water rather than repel it. This can particularly happen with sandy soils with little organic matter incorporated. Three products are 'Wettasoil', 'Moistur Aid' and 'Penetrade'. They need to be re-applied every six months.

Antitranspirants

Antitranspirants can be useful to cut down the moisture loss of the plants. They will need to be reapplied periodically, depending on rainfall. They are also useful for frost and heat protection. Three product names are 'Envy', 'Stressguard' and 'Floraguard'.

Grow Tubes

Grow-tubes are cylindrical objects open top and bottom, standing vertically surrounding the plant to create a microclimate and give protection against wind, frosts and small animals. The tube should be at least as tall or taller than the plant it is to protect. Three or four small stakes should be placed around the plant to support the grow tube. These can be fashioned from recycled shopping bags (or other plastic bags) cutting open the bottom and care taken to anchor the bag down to stop it blowing away. I have also seen cardboard milk containers used. They were cut down one side and the bottom removed and two or three stapled together to form cylinders, depending on the size of the plant to be protected. There are also manufactured grow-tubes in a long roll so that a length required to protect the plant can be cut off the roll.

A combination of all or most of the above will give your plant the greatest chance of survival but any one on its own will help.

It is essential that you read all directions and precautions on the containers when using any of the products in this article.

Why can't I grow all Grevilleas?

I consider it wrong just to talk about plants suitable for Queensland (or for that matter any other State) because of the different climatic extremes and rainfall throughout the State.

Consider that Cairns and the Atherton Tableland are about as far from Brisbane as Melbourne is from Brisbane. Brisbane is relatively close to Toowoomba, Stanthorpe and Warwick, but they are well elevated on the Great Dividing Range. If you add to that the districts west of the Dividing Range, there are a wide range of conditions. Even in S.E. Queensland my home has greater extremes of temperature and generally less rainfall than coastal districts and our home is about 27km in a direct line to the coast (Moreton Bay). Our temperature extremes are about 40°C to -4°C, although neither of those temperatures occur frequently. During winter the temperature can vary up to 25°C in one day.

If you throw in another major variable, i.e. soil type, then it is not possible to say what is and what is not Queensland conditions in one sentence. Another factor that can influence performance of plants (i.e. flowering) is daylight length, which varies from north to south of the State, particularly in winter.

Add to this pests and diseases, and we certainly have our share of both. The problems associated with these will vary from district to district but it is likely that some of them will be common to most of us. Some pests are obvious, e.g. damage caused by birds, wallabies, hares, rabbits, caterpillars, grasshoppers and borers. However some are not so obvious, such as psyllids, aphids, thrips, mites and fungal diseases. Sometimes the symptom is recognised rather than seeing the cause, for example plants dying from root rot (usually *Phytophthora cinnamomi*). Root rot can be overcome by grafting but this is not the answer to everything. In some cases what appear to be root rots are in fact white curl grubs which eat the roots of plants. They are the larvae of various beetles.

I generally let the birds control caterpillars, but assistance is sometimes required. 'Dipel', a bacterium to control caterpillars is a quite effective biological product. 'White Oil' is useful for scale and other small insects. If this is not effective I try 'Antiscale'. This is a mixture of White Oil and Maldison and it is effective on a wide range of insects. Avoid spraying on plants in flower as it may affect the birds or bees. 'Maverik' is another insecticide useful for a range of chewing and sucking insects. It is claimed to be a low hazard product to bees.

'Antirot' is a product useful to prevent root rot and has been used for this purpose on avocados and macadamias for some time in commercial production. However, if plants show advanced signs of root rot it may not be effective. The best prevention is to raise garden beds by 30cm or more when growing plants in clay or poorly drained soils, but it will not save everything.

Success with any species or hybrid varies from place to place. For instance Toowoomba growers generally grow many southern and western grevilleas very well whereas those of us at lower altitudes near the coast may have problems just keeping them alive. The opposite happens when northern tropical grevilleas are attempted. There are, of course, grevilleas that can be grown equally well in either locality.

One last thing I will say is that if you are unable to grow them all, don't worry you are not alone, but with human nature what it is we will all keep trying the impossible.

It is essential that you read all directions and precautions on the containers when using any of the products in this article.

A New Garden of Grevillea in Toowoomba

As a long-term member of S.G.A.P. and likewise Grevillea study with Merv Hodge in its earliest days, I have grown and grafted plants of note. My previous garden of one acre in Toowoomba boasted approximately 100 grevilleas. Some were grafted latterly. However most were cuttings of many species as well as some repetitions.

Some four years ago we moved to a smaller property thus leaving our thriving garden with regret. However in a lesser garden we have engendered quite a new approach, which includes of course, many grevilleas, 30 in fact. Not bad for a small block with many other native plans and some exotics.

A relatively recent addition has been *Grevillea* 'Peaches 'n' Cream'. What a wonderful non-stop flowering shrub 2m x 2m. This evolved as a seedling self-sown, a white *Grevillea banksii* while the other parent, a low growing pink flowering *G. bipinnatifida*, was growing alongside. This incredible cultivar occurred in the garden of Dennis Cox and Jan Glazebrook of Logan Village in S.E. Queensland.

The leaf is similar to *G. 'Robyn Gordon'* in general terms and for that matter also *G. bipinnatifida* naturally enough. Plant is compact and dense and approximately 2m x 2m and fast growing. Flowering is constant year round but stems are somewhat short for cutting presentation.

The floral appendages are terminal and greatly resemble *G. bipinnatifida* in shape, perhaps slightly shorter but occur in multiples terminally as to provide constant blooms producing copious nectar. Colour is peach pink at base, tapering to cream tips of equal lengths at the apex. Usually there are three brushes together and they are larger in spring. Length of brush 10 to 15cm wide at base with form of *G. bipinnatifida*. Stamens are 5cm long and pollen presenter pink. I have counted 8 species of honeyeaters and 5 species of parrots and is the best bird attracter I have ever seen.

The 28 Grevillea plants described in this article have been established in less than 2 years in a garden of introduced lantana soil for good drainage. Rock retaining walls were utilised to prevent soil loss. All garden beds are mulched with lucerne and sugar cane waste. All plants

grow and flower well aided by good rainfall and pH of 6. The lantana soil is eminently suitable as it retains sufficient residual moisture with a high worm population.

Grevillea 'Bon Accord'

Hybrid of *Grevillea johnsonii* x *wilsonii* – needle foliage 1.5m x 1.5m x 1.5m. Bright red flowers in spring.

Grevillea 'Billy Bonkers'

Hybrid of *Grevillea nana* ssp *abbreviata* x *G. 'Syd Cadwell'*. 1m x 2m. Pink brushes, spreading habit. Ever Flowering.

Grevillea baueri

Prostrate habit, mounding plant 1m x 2m. Leaves oblong-elliptical 20mm long. Flowers red and cream in terminal umbels. Winter and spring flowering. Best of three subspecies.

Grevillea beadleana

Most attractive soft pinnately lobed foliage. Fresh new growth, which is fast growing and of dense habit. 2.5m x 2.5m. Dark red terminal toothbrush-like flowering racemes, which are not over abundant, in mostly winter and spring. Occurs in elevated areas of New England. A somewhat rare but most adaptable shrub.

Grevillea 'Bonfire'

Hybrid of *G. 'Bon Accord'* 2m x 2m and similar to same. Bright red flowers in spring of great attraction.

Grevillea 'Cooroora Cascade'

F2 hybrid, good groundcover, 50cm x 2-3m, dense fine light green foliage. Bright gold 10-30cm brushes in summer and autumn.

Grevillea depauperata (formerly *G. brownii*)

An outstanding spreading, prostrate habit. Dense foliage smothered in multitudes of bright orange/red flowers. Small green elliptical leaves.

Grevillea 'Ember Glow'

A dense growing plant 1m x 2m with dainty multiple orange flowers. Fast growing, small foliage and ever flowering.

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***Grevillea* 'Flamingo'**

Grevillea 'Geisha' hybrid. Fast growing 3m x 2m. Most floriferous all year. Large magnificent deep pink brushes in quantity.

***Grevillea* 'Honeyeater Heaven'**

Pleasing shrub with small grey/green foliage and red and cream flowers, reminiscent of *Grevillea lanigera*. Reliable and long flowering. 1m x 1m.

***Grevillea lanigera* 'Honeyeater Heaven'**

Good, dense, small foliated groundcover. Red and Cream flowers long term. Can spread extensively if desired.

Grevillea leiophylla

Sprawling coastal fine foliated ground cover. 50cm x 1m. Flowers pink to lilac to white. Leaves linear, profuse 2mm x 30mm. Flowers can be fragrant.

***Grevillea* 'Lollypops'**

A grafted plant. Fine dense foliage. 1.5m x 1.5m short raspberry red brushes. Most floriferous and ever flowering.

***Grevillea* 'Lime Spider'**

Has fine variegated foliage, a contrast to other plants. It is a sport of *G. 'Honey Gem'*. Long flowering, gold brushes.

***Grevillea* 'Orange Marmalade'**

Grevillea venusta x *Grevillea glossadenia*. Has entire foliage of *G. Glossadenia*. Flowers orange with burgundy styles in similar arrangement to *Grevillea venusta*. Long flowering as are both parents. A most desirable hybrid. Fast growing and long flowering.

***Grevillea* 'Peaches 'n' Cream'**

A fast growing interesting shrub. It has bright green, much divided, evergreen foliage. Its ultimate dimensions are 1.2m x 1.5m. Apparently ever flowering, it produces brush like flowers opening cream and darkening to peach colour. A great addition which is so aptly named. Highly recommended.

***Grevillea* 'Pink Midget'**

A reasonably new cultivar with probable affinities to *Grevillea leiophylla* now known as *Grevillea*

linearifolia. It's refurbishment as 'Pink Midget' has most certainly improved the image whatever parent or parents are involved. This remarkable ground cover as such may reach 30cm x 60cm or more. It is quick to establish and has long flowering potential. Leaves are linear and growth compact. The small pink flowers are claw like, numerous and attractive.

Grevillea rhyolitica

A comparatively new species with orange/red pendulous flowers. This plant growing 1m x 1m is ever flowering and has proved to last 10 days in a vase. Foliage is compact and mid green. Leaves are entire and elliptical and may measure 6cm x 2.5cm. A heavy flower and most acceptable.

Grevillea repens

A fast growing dense ground cover, with 3m spread. Leaves ovate and 50mm long. Prickly margins and pink new growth. Terminal racemes of toothbrush flowers, maroon through to red and pink, spring and summer.

Grevillea rosmarinifolia

May be original Cox's River form discovered 1822. Dense, terete soft grey/green foliage with arching branches. 1.5m x 1.5m. Flowers red, pink and green.

***Grevillea* 'Softly Softly'**

Grevillea alpina x *Grevillea lanigera*. 40cm x 50cm. Compact, upright small shrub with soft grey/green crowded short, linear foliage. Pink and cream cluster flowers terminal or mainly as such.

***Grevillea* 'Superb'**

A proven manipulated hybrid involving *Grevillea bipinnatifida* red and *Grevillea banksii* white. It achieves 1m x 1m with pink/red brushes with gold tipped stamens. Dense, divided, bright green foliage and ever flowering. Can be well pruned to retain shape, vigour and flowering ability. A no problems plant which is highly ornamental.

***Grevillea* 'Sylvia'**

F2 hybrid of *G. 'Pink Surprise'*, 2m x 2m. Attractive grey/green, pinnate foliage. Bright rose pink multiple terminal flowers. Pink red styles.

Whitefly – an unaccustomed pest of *Grevillea*

In the spring of 2005 many of the gardens in the area where I live failed to flower to any extent. One neighbour even came knocking on the door to seek an answer to why his *Grevillea* 'Superb' and 'Robyn Gordon' were sulking. There was plenty of moisture in the soil and other weather conditions were favourable. Why then were the plants not flowering? Not only this but foliage on many different species was becoming contorted and leaves yellowing or rusting. A close examination under the lens did not reveal the presence of thrips or other pests. It was decided however to test spray a small area with Lebaycid, during the process of which clouds of white flies were observed flying off. After the plants had been sprayed they were pruned and watered. Soon after they began to re-shoot vigorously and soon afterwards flowers appeared in abundance.

What then are white flies, normally a pest of vegetable and exotic flower crops or hot houses? There are at least four species – Banded Winged Whitefly, Greenhouse Whitefly, Silverleaf Whitefly, and Sweet Potato Whitefly. They are all closely related and the means of removal is similar.

The following information is available at <http://whiteflies.ifas.ufl.edu/wfly000d.htm>.

Eggs are laid and immature stages of whitefly develop on the undersides of leaves on most crops. Adults congregate on younger leaves in most crops and oviposition is heaviest on these leaves. The location on the plant of the various stages of the whitefly follows the development of the plant. Eggs and early instar nymphs are found on the young leaves and larger nymphs are usually more numerous on older leaves.



Silverleaf Whitefly

Adult Infestation

Adults congregate, feed, and mate on the undersurfaces of the leaves of the host plant. This can occur in such numbers as to create "clouds" when disturbed. They appear to be more active during the sunny daylight periods, and do not fly as readily during early morning, late evening, or night hours.

Nymphal Infestation

The nymphal stages are sedentary, with the exception of the crawler, which after hatching moves a very short distance. Once a feeding site is selected the nymphs do not move. They suck juices from the plant with their piercing-sucking mouthparts. The nymphs are located on the undersides of the leaves and can become so numerous that they almost cover the entire undersurface area.

Direct crop damage occurs when whiteflies feed in plant phloem, remove plant sap and reduce plant vigor. With high populations plants may die. Whiteflies also excrete honeydew, which promotes sooty mold that interferes with photosynthesis and may lower harvest quality. In cotton, the sugars excreted during whitefly feeding make the cotton fibers sticky and can promote growth of sooty mold, both of which reduce quality. In some hosts, damage can result from whitefly feeding toxins that cause plant disorders such as silver leaf of squash and irregular ripening of tomato. Plant viruses also can be transmitted by whiteflies, such as the geminiviruses in tomatoes, peppers and cabbage, and certain clostroviruses like lettuce infectious yellows in lettuce and melons. Plant disorders and virus transmission are of particular concern because they can occur even when a whitefly population is small. In general, the older the plant when infected with virus or the later the onset of plant disorders, the less damage to the crop, so preventative action is critical. Prevention is also crucial in managing whiteflies in highly cosmetic crops such as ornamental plants, where even low numbers of whiteflies can affect marketability.

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Host plants

The Sweetpotato Whitefly currently is known to attack over 500 species of plants representing 74 plant families. They have been a particular problem on members of the squash family (squash, melons, cucumbers, pumpkins), tomato family (tomato, eggplant, potato), cotton family (cotton, okra, hibiscus), bean family (beans, soybean, peanuts), Gerber daisies, salvia, poinsettia, and many other ornamental plants. The poinsettia is a favored host and suffers color loss as well as leaf damage.

Whitefly management in a given crop will depend greatly on the severity of damage caused in that crop and the number of whiteflies required to inflict this damage. Very few whiteflies are required to transmit viruses, so where this is the major concern, the grower will want to avoid even small numbers of whiteflies. A combination of selected cultural practices, intensive chemical treatments or physical controls, and/or the development of host plant resistance, may be most effective. Where low levels of whiteflies are tolerable, other methods such as biological control can be more effective.

Parts of this material may be reproduced for educational use. Please credit "United States Department of Agriculture, Whitefly Knowledgebase".

You may like to try these miticides on your *Grevilleas*:

Vertimec, Procide or Kelthane (Kelthane may no longer be available). Try Elders at Camden.

The website continues with the following management recommendations.

Chemical control of whiteflies

Chemical control of whiteflies is both expensive and increasingly difficult. If the rate of whitefly re-infestation is great enough, the cost of effective insecticide treatments may be prohibitive. Besides the cost of treatment, other factors involved in chemical control decisions are the need for thorough coverage, the risk of secondary pest outbreaks, the risk of whiteflies developing insecticide resistance, and the regulatory restrictions on the use of insecticides. These factors have to be weighed against the expected returns for a given crop at a given planting date.

Many systemic and contact insecticides have been tested for control of whiteflies, but few give effective control. Currently registered systemic insecticides, such as oxamyl, have been only partially effective. Certain contact insecticide combinations, especially pyrethroids such as fenpropathrin or bifenthrin plus organophosphates such as acephate or metamidophos, have provided excellent control in greenhouse and field studies as long as there was thorough coverage of the foliage. However, by exposing pest populations to two types of chemicals at once, combinations may accelerate selection for resistance to both materials. Therefore, tank mixes should be resorted to only when single applications are not effective. Other products with contact activity, such as oils, soaps and K-salts of fatty acids, can be very effective with thorough coverage, but in field tests they are often less effective because of poor coverage.

Good coverage of the foliage with contact insecticides is essential for best results. Most whiteflies are located on the undersides of leaves where they are protected from overtop applications, and the immature stages (except for the crawler) are immobile and do not increase their exposure to insecticides by moving around the plant. Use drop nozzles where appropriate, adequate pressure, and calibrate and maintain equipment carefully.

Specific insecticides should be selected according to the stage(s) of whitefly to be controlled. For example, growth regulators often control immature stages by affecting nymphal development, but do not provide good adult control. On the other hand, short residual contact insecticides may control adults, but not affect egg hatch.

Whiteflies have become resistant to insecticides throughout the U.S., threatening the success of traditional chemical control techniques in other areas. The effectiveness of the few currently registered insecticides could be lost if they are excessively and repeatedly applied. There are techniques for monitoring resistance to determine which insecticides are still active against whiteflies. Generally, if an insecticide treatment is properly made with sufficient coverage and yet is ineffective, then that whitefly population should be tested for resistance to the product.

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There is a possibility that treating a resistant whitefly population with certain insecticides could actually accelerate population growth. This could be because more eggs are laid when the insect is under biochemical stress, or because beneficial arthropods are eliminated. To minimize this potential problem, insecticide applications should be used judiciously and combined with non-chemical control tactics. Furthermore, distinct classes of chemical compounds should be rotated at least every other spray. Distinct classes of insecticide include the pyrethroids (Ambush, Asana, Danitol, Karate, etc.), organo-phosphates (Orthene, Monitor, Lorsban), carbamates (Vydate), chlorinated hydrocarbons (Thiodan), insect growth regulators (Applaud, fenoxicarb), oils, and soaps and detergents. Resistance to soaps and oils is unlikely to ever develop, so these materials should be used as much as possible.

The insecticides mentioned in this section may not be recommended on labels for use in your area or for your crop. Check with your State Cooperative Extension office and read the insecticide label before applying any insecticide.



Sweetpotato Whitefly

Seed Bank

Matt Hurst

13 Urana Street, Wagga Wagga 2650 NSW
Phone (02) 6925 1273

Please include a stamped self addressed envelope.

\$1.50 + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea armigera</i>	<i>Grevillea monticola</i>
<i>Grevillea aurea</i>	<i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>
<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
<i>Grevillea drummondii</i>	<i>Grevillea polybotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea excelsior</i>	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea pulchella</i>
<i>Grevillea floribunda</i>	<i>Grevillea refracta</i>
<i>Grevillea glauca</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea goodii</i>	<i>Grevillea teretifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i>	<i>Grevillea tetragonoloba</i>
<i>Grevillea juncifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea triloba</i>
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea wickamii</i> ssp
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>aprica</i>
<i>Grevillea magnifica</i> ssp	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>
<i>magnifica</i>	

Free + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea</i> 'Allyn Daybreak'	<i>Grevillea magnifica</i> ssp
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>remota</i>
– grey leaf shrub	<i>Grevillea monticola</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight'
– grey leaf	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight x
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	Ivanhoe'?
– red tree form	<i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
– hybrid pink fls	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>
<i>Grevillea barklyana</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i> x
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>magnifica</i>
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i>	<i>Grevillea pterosperma</i> SA WA
<i>Grevillea</i> 'Caloundra Gem'	<i>Grevillea pyramidalis</i>
<i>Grevillea candelabroides</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea saccata</i>
<i>Grevillea dryandri</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Sandra Gordon'
<i>Grevillea endlicheriana</i>	<i>Grevillea scortechinii</i>
<i>Grevillea eriobotrya</i>	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea juncifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea victoriae</i>
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea wickhamii</i>
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea wilkinsonii</i>

Please note: seed from hybrid plants does not necessarily come true to type.

Financial Report – June 2006**Income**

Subscriptions	\$625.00
Plant Sale	454.00
Donations	55.00
Seeds	22.52
Newsletter back copies	10.00
Interest	211.09
	<hr/>
	\$1,377.61

Expenditure

Newsletter Publishing	\$240.00
Postage	145.80
Printing	107.95
Stationery	5.65
PO Box	60.00
	<hr/>
	\$559.40

Amount in Interest Bearing Deposit till 14/07/06
\$10,441.89

Balance in Current Account 19/5/06
\$11,873.02

Balance in Business Cheque Account 26/4/06
\$35,319.04

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Email Group

This email group was begun by John and Ruth Sparrow from Queensland. Free membership.

To subscribe, go to groups.yahoo.com and register, using the cyber-form provided. You must provide a user name and password as well as your email address to enable continuing access to the site which houses all emails and discussions to date.

You will receive a confirming email back and then you are able to access the site wherein you can select the groups to which you would like to subscribe. In this case search for 'grevilleas' and then subscribe.

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If a cross appears in the box, your subscription of \$5.00 is due.

Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, PO Box 275, Penhurst 2222.

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

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If a cross appears in both boxes this will be your last newsletter.