

Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants



Ref No. ISSN 0725-8755

Newsletter No. 75 – October 2006

Newsletter No. 75

GSG Victoria Chapter

Leader: Neil Marriott
Ph: (03) 5356 2404, Mob: 0408 177 989
Email: neilm@netconnect.com.au

Convener: Max McDowall
Ph: (03) 9850 3411, Mob: 0414 319 048
Email: maxamcd@melbpc.org.au

GSG VIC Programme 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 2 for details.

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, 26 November

VENUE: 11am at The Oldes, "Silky Oaks",
140 Russell Lane Oakdale 2570

PHONE: (02) 4659 6598

SUBJECT: Christmas Party
Bring a plate for lunch and garden visit.

Saturday, 10 February 2007

VENUE: Home of Christine Guthrie & Bruce Moffatt
32 Blanche St., Oatley

PHONE: (02) 9579 4093

SUBJECT: The *Grevillea linearifolia* Group

Saturday, 21 April – Sunday, 22 April 2007

VENUE: The Oldes, "Silky Oaks",
140 Russell Lane Oakdale 2570

SUBJECT: Autumn Plant Sale

Inside this issue:

- Field trip reports
- New Grevillea species and more....

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, 22 October

(NOTE change of date due to SGAP Plant Sales on last w'end)

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 2006/2007

DENIS COX & JAN GLAZEBROOK

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 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

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 LH side (3 properties before Henderson St).
UBD Map 281 N8

BERNARD & RONA WILSON

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 Bee/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.

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.

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.

Victorian Chapter

Because of my commitment to the Organising Committee of the Fred Rogers Biennial Seminar on Acacia as well as the event itself, and to Neil's health problems earlier in the year and the aftermath of the bushfires, and also the unavailability of certain gardens we wanted to visit, we were unable to arrange any activities on either the May or August dates designated in previous newsletters. We had no enquiries from members either.

We hope to arrange one or two weekend and Sunday Field Trips next year when Victorian Chapter will also be hosting a Cup Weekend Field Trip to the South West Victoria and to Mt Gambier and Carpenters Rocks in South Australia.

Several Victorian GSG members (including Neil and I) and partners participated in the **Mt Annan Plant Sale** last April, and greatly appreciated the hospitality of the Oldes and Meiklejohns and several beautiful gardens we visited including the Grevillea Park at Bulli which in my opinion rivals the Australian National Botanic Gardens in Canberra.

Panrock Ridge: Several GSG members and their partners have visited the Marriotts's since the bushfires and helped in the restoration of the property after the fire damage. Regina and I spent 6 nights with them to assist with the Grampians Group Spring Flower Show at Pomonal, and stayed on to do some maintenance on four of the eight garden beds north and east of the nursery which were undamaged by the fire. Many of the large shrubs in the upper slopes of the main Grevillea garden were totally destroyed, and others were partly damaged. Two specimens of *Grevillea magnifica* survived, and several of the *G. flexuosa* which we had pruned extensively during the previous Working Bee were regenerating from some of the bare blackened branches.

Cup Weekend Working Bee and Workshop at 'Panrock Ridge'

So far we have 9-10 participants. Please register with Neil and Wendy Marriott as soon as possible and indicate approximate times and dates of your arrival and departure. If your plans are not yet certain, an expression of interest would be appreciated, and a follow up call/email to confirm or withdraw. We will need numbers for the restaurant dinner in Stawell on the Saturday night.

Victorian Chapter Email and Mailing List

I shall be compiling a new list of members in Victoria from a recent list sent to me by Christine Guthrie, and would like all new members and any who have not been receiving occasional email notices from me to send me a brief email including their address, email, phone and mobile phone numbers to facilitate communications especially on Field Trips. It is also helpful when you are registering for Field Trips to include the details of your vehicle – Make, Model (4WD?) Colour and Registration Number and list of passengers and their home contact details if different from yours.

Direct deposits can be made into the Grevillea Study Group account but the Treasurer needs to be notified of the date of transfer by email preferably
(bruce.moffatt@tpg.com.au)

or by post to
**Grevillea Study Group,
PO Box 275 Penshurst NSW 2222**
Account details for direct deposit
**BSB 112 879
Account Number 016526630**
(St George Bank).

GSG Field Trip to SE South Australia

Participants: 17 GSG members – 5 from NSW (Peter Olde, Gordon Meiklejohn, Gary Hurley, Ray & Andrew Brown), 8 from Victoria (Neil & Wendy Marriott, Max & Regina McDowall, Michael Williams, Ray Barnes, Ian Evans and David Shiells), and 4 from SA (John Edmonds-Wilson, John Barrie, Werner Kutsche and Jenny Mills).

Apologies were received from 17 other GSG members and we thank them for their interest and hope to see them on some future trips.

The NSW and Vic. Parties gathered on the Thursday afternoon at 'Panrock Ridge' the home near Stawell of Neil and Wendy Marriott whom we thank for their great hospitality. We were able to appreciate the results of our hard work during the two Easter campouts in 2004 and 2005, the regenerated pruned grevillea bushes providing an impressive vista, (sadly ravaged by fire on New Year's Eve). We thank Stephen Smart for once again taking us on a tour of his extensive arboretum and were gratified to see that, despite the dry weather, his losses were not as severe as he had feared and that many of his plantings had continued to thrive, especially the hakeas and eucalypts. We enjoyed an evening barbecue and retired to bed fairly early to enable a prompt start for Bordertown next morning. The house was crowded with bodies.

Friday morning, Ray Brown's party made a 5 am raid for cuttings on the Grevillea garden, having arrived too late the previous day and intending to return direct to NSW on the Monday. Leaving about 8.40am, we travelled from Horsham via Mt Arapiles, Goroke Road and the Little Desert (one flora stop to look at some pea sp.) arriving rather later than planned at Bordertown where we joined our S.A. tour leaders and hosts, John Edmonds-Wilson, John Barrie, Werner Kutsche & his partner Jenny Mills.

Our first visit was to the reserve at **Wirrega** beside the old North Wirrega railway station where we found many specimens (some in flower) of *Grevillea angustiloba* ssp *wirregaensis* recently segregated from *Grevillea ilicifolia* growing as dense ground-covering shrubs in association with Spreading Eutaxia *Eutaxia microphylla* var *diffusa*, Broombush *Melaleuca uncinata* and several species of mallee eucalypts. This new subspecies is only found in this area of South Australia between Bordertown and Keith, where it grows in poorly-drained sandy-clay soils.

After lunch we turned left (south) off the Dukes Hwy near Bordertown along Black Jones/Joes Road continuing as Swedes Flat Road to its T-junction with the north-south Riddoch Highway, arriving at **Desert Camp Conservation Park**. There we found a low, suckering form of *Grevillea lavandulacea* as well as *Boronia coerulescens*, *Billardiera cymosa* (mauve-pink), *Brachyscome ciliata*, *Hibbertia stricta*, *Goodenia robusta* and *Pultenaea tenuifolia* to name but a few of the wonderful range of wildflowers in this area. Elsewhere in the park we drove up a steep track in limestone country dominated by *Eucalyptus diversifolia*, with an understory of *Olearia* sp., *Correa pulchella* with unusual orange-tan flowers, *Stackhousia asperococca*, *Lasiopetalum baueri*, *Pomaderris obcordata* and an unusual dwarf form of a hakea intermediate between *H. tephrosperma* and *H. leucoptera*. Topping the steep limestone hill we immediately entered a more open grassy woodland community in which we found several populations of a beautiful low form of *Grevillea ilicifolia* ssp *lobata* with its distinctive oak-leaf-shaped leaves. Returning back to the Riddoch Highway and heading north we found beautiful flowering specimens of *Prostanthera behriana* and *Scaevola aemula*. We then stopped briefly at **Christmas Rocks Nature Reserve** where the *Grevillea lavandulacea* were shrubby and non-suckering and full of beautiful showy red flowers. Up on the ridge amongst the large granite boulders we found a beautiful bright green *Spyridium* and plants of the rare *Prostanthera eurybioides*.

Due to the amazing diversity of the areas we visited and our late departure from Bordertown, we ran out of time to visit Mt Monster Conservation Park and drove on directly to Coonalpyn where we set up camp at the home of John and Jo Edmonds-Wilson. Following a heavy downpour of rain, we had a wonderful dinner with our hosts Jo Edmonds-Wilson and Julie Barrie who provided a fine barbecue, before we all assembled in John's cottage for an engrossing talk by John Barrie on the research he carried out on the four rare *Phebalium/Leionema* species that occur in southern South Australia.

continued >

Saturday morning was spent leisurely inspecting the amazing garden of John & Julie Barrie's **Daisy Patch Nursery** in Coonalpyn. Here we were enthralled by the range of rare and unusual grevilleas (including several spectacular new hybrids) mostly grafted, beautiful eremophilas, large drifts of everlasting daisies, handsome mallee eucalypts and at the back of the house an interesting range of hybrids of *Ricinocarpos* include a 3 m tall narrow upright form which has great promise as a screen shrub for smaller gardens. One garden bed featured many plants of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* of various colours, some lovely forms of *Pimelea ferruginea* as well as a magnificent new hybrid of John's between *Grevillea treueriana* and *G. 'Long John'*. Nursery plant sales were feverish and most members left with lots of rarities as well as numerous extra 'freebies' generously given by John. We then headed back to **John Edmonds-Wilson's** for a tour of his quite unique and beautiful garden.

John's garden is constructed on an informal series of large rolling sand mounds without pathways, built over the past 4 years, and sparsely planted with an extraordinary range of species of dryandra, grevillea, hakea, lechenaultia, melaleuca, verticordia and other small myrtaceae, acacia etc. Here again we admired another beautiful specimen of John Barrie's new *G. treueriana* x *G. 'Long John'*.

Following lunch we headed off for a tour of John's farm. Areas of natural heathy woodland and mallee scrub with several distinctive habitats/soil types were inspected with John showing us many species of interest including a lovely silver leaf form of *G. ilicifolia* ssp *lobata*, *Dampiera rosmarinifolia*, *D. marifolia*, *Cheiranthra linearis* and *Calytrix tetragona* to name but a few.

Leaving the property we explored the roadside flora along several of the local roads to the north of John's farm. At the corner of Tarragut and Jabuk South Rd we found a beautiful population of root-suckering *Grevillea angustiloba* ssp *angustiloba* – grey- and green-leaved forms with bronze new growth. Also growing in this sandy alkaline loam soil we found both blue and a rare white-flowered form of *Halgania cyanea* as well as the lovely *Philothea pungens* covered in massed starry white flowers.

After an excellent dinner at the local Coonalpyn pub we headed back to John's for an evening of socialising and discussion on a wide range of topics.

Sunday morning we left Coonalpyn via a number of beautiful backroads to reach Meningie on the eastern shores of Lake Albert. Here we stopped at the corner of Crosby Rd. where John took us in to a patch of Cypress-pine scrub where we found several lovely metre high shrubs of *Grevillea lavandulacea* with attractive grey foliage and pink to red flowers. However we were soon driven out of the area by great swarms of mosquitoes that seemed to thrive on the taste of Aerogard! We then hurried north to the wonderful **Pangarinda Native Plant Arboretum** at Wellington where we were welcomed by Kay Bartlett and her fantastic band of helpers. After a delicious morning tea provided by the committee we were given a grand tour of the arboretum with its great displays of banksias, hakeas, large grevilleas, callistemon, calothamnus, beaufortia, acacias, and a very large number of eucalypts. After lunch we continued on to Brenton Tucker's '**Carawatha**' nursery and gardens. Brenton showed us around his extensive plant collections including many of the less common grevillea cultivars.

After brisk sales in Brenton's nursery Andrew & Ray Brown and Gary Hurley headed home to Sydney while the rest of us made our way to Ponde where we were given a tour of **Werner Kutsche's and Jenny Mills's** property and arboretum near Mannum. Here Werner has established an extensive collection of native plants on a roughly south sloping block of what appeared to be almost solid limestone soil. Most of the large range of eucalypts and acacias are growing very successfully, however many of the Proteaceae were struggling in the harsh alkaline conditions. The careful use of dilute sulphuric acid drenches was enhancing the appearance of many of the grevillea however it is unsure how often this will need to be repeated. This will be valuable research into the use of grevillea in high pH soils. Considerable challenges face Werner and Jenny because of the soil, dryness, aspect and major weed problems needing frequent eradication programmes. Despite these challenges they are developing a wonderful collection of plants including an extensive range of inland Australian species. We then booked in to the Mannum camping ground before we crossed the Murray River for dinner at the Mannum pub.

continued >

Monday morning we proceeded directly to **Ray Isaacson's eremophila nursery** at Geranium on the highway to Pinnaroo. Ray is a wonderful grower of rare and unusual eremophila and we rapidly relieved him of many of his unusual grafted plants before enjoying lunch on a hot day under the spacious avenue of trees along the local main road. We then continued on, turning south-east off the highway into Duckhole Road, Lameroo. At approximately 9.4 km south-east of the Mallee highway we stopped to inspect the rich flora. Here we found two subspecies of *Grevillea ilicifolia* (ssp *ilicifolia* and ssp *lobata*) growing together. This must put into question these rankings. Also growing here were massed *Prostanthera aspalathoides*, *Billardiera cymosa* (mid-pale blue), *Phebalium bullatum*, *Goodenia affinis*, *Spyridium* sp (prostrate) and a calytrix species with tiny flowers. At 10 km: we found magnificent prostrate specimens of *Grevillea ilicifolia* ssp *lobata* growing on a deep sandy rise.

The desert vegetation eventually took over from farmland with numerous high sand dunes topped with beautiful *Grevillea pterosperma* and other desert-loving plants. At around 19 km from the Mallee Highway we came upon spectacular low suckering colonies of *Grevillea lavandulacea* in shades of pink to red, growing with *Philothea pungens*, brilliant pink *Calytrix tetragona*, orange-yellow *Phebalium bullatum* and a multitude of other lovely flowering shrubs. We all commented that this was almost as beautiful as the massed wildflower displays of Western Australia.

Travelling east on Duckhole Road continuing into Parilla South Rd we reached the Pinnaroo-Bordertown highway. Here we drove slowly north scouring the roadside for the colony of the very rare suckering cream-flowered *Grevillea lavandulacea* which Michael Williams and Max McDowall had discovered 25-26 km south of Pinnaroo (about 9 km north of the Ngarkat Park boundary) returning from Alice Springs in 2002. After several false calls Ray Barnes rediscovered the colony 3 km north of the T-junction down the west side road embankment. This is a most beautiful grevillea growing amongst mallees and callitris with *Dillwynia hispida* (yellow), *Goodenia* sp., *Halgania cyanea* light blue, *Glischrocaryon behrii* and numerous other shrubs. We camped that night amongst beautiful large mallees in **Ngarkat Conservation Park** sharing our food, wine music and merriment including numerous bad jokes and bush yarns.

7.50am Tuesday morning we drove south through Ngarkat, exploring the roadside flora and high sand-dune country where we admired deep pink forms of *Calytrix tetragona*, *Boronia coerulescens* (including a white-flowered form), *Dillwynia sericea* and many others. At a T-junction further south we farewelled Werner and Jenny then drove to Bordertown for lunch where Ian Evans and David Shiells left the party. We then proceeded to **Maree and Graeme Goods** property near Horsham, where we admired their lovely garden and bought more grafted eremophilas before returning to Panrock Ridge whence we went our several ways home.

Everyone had a fantastic trip and most returned with loads of plants and cuttings. Our esteemed leader 'Olde Peter' even brought his trailer for plants much to the amusement of the rest of us – however by the end of the trip he went home with it almost full!! Big thanks must go to all who helped with what turned out to be one of our very best Grevillea Crawls. In particular we thank the two Johns – John Barrie was a wealth of knowledge and wisdom while John Edmonds-Wilson worked tirelessly, hosted us for two nights and showed us all the grevillea locations on the backroads around Coonalpyn. Werner Kutsche also put much work into making our trip so successful, particularly the Mannum end of the crawl.



Grevillea pterosperma
The Grevillea Book, Vol. 3 (F. & N. Johnston)

Annual Grevillea Crawl

The annual Grevillea crawl began one day prior to the official start time on the way up. We, (Ray Brown, Gordon Meiklejohn and myself), stopped south of Bulahdelah to collect *Grevillea virgata*. This species is restricted to a small area but is very common. The road verge had been mown under power lines but the plants were regenerating from epicormic shoots on the stumps as well as from seed. We called into Kippara SF north-west of Telegraph Point to search once again for *Grevillea linsmithii* which we had failed to find on a previous expedition. The district had received heavy rain and the Wilson River which we expected to have to cross, was swollen and fast-flowing. However, we chanced upon the plant unexpectedly near an abandoned picnic area just 2.5km from the entrance off Rollands Plains Road. The plants were quite small, about 20 in number and regenerating after fire that had passed through some few years previously.

We arrived a little later than anticipated at Graeme and Elaine Reid's near Urunga where we were hospitably welcomed, fed and accommodated for the night. This garden has perhaps the largest Grevillea 'Golden Lyre' that I have ever seen. Actually there are two of them, at least 8m across and c. 1.5m high. They make magnificent specimen plants. The garden is large and beautifully laid out among lawns. It features many grevilleas and a flowering specimen at least 3 years old of *Banksia coccinea*, the only successful planting I know on the east coast. David Shiells from Victoria joined the party here.

The expedition began officially next morning at Grafton where two vehicles met us. Hess & Dot Saunders in one and Jonathon Steeds and Olga Blacha in the other. We set off on time to see *Grevillea masonii*. The plants were found easily and were still in good health. Some in full flower were up to 1m high. This lignotuberous species would make an excellent plant for the garden with its light green leaves and bird-attracting green and red flowers. We moved on after morning tea to Angourie, looking for *G. humilis* subsp. *maritima* on Shelley Beach headland in Yuraygir NP. The species proliferates here at Angourie. There are some lovely forms, ranging from the common white-flowered form, to pink and even lemon-yellow, a colour more usually associated with *Grevillea viridiflava*. The broad-leaved plant we had collected previously on a private block

had disappeared under a mountain of weeds. After a 3.5km walk (7km round trip) we arrived at the beach where the plants we sought were growing right down to the high tide mark, fully prostrate and extremely healthy. Many other low-growing plants were seen on the walk, banksias, tea-trees, boronias, pea flowers were the most common. *Hibbertia vestita* was everywhere. *Acmena smithii* plants were also found only 1.5m high, Tuckeroo *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* as well as *Melastoma malabathricum* were also seen occasionally. These plants are more usually associated with rainforest. The flannel flowers were also a picture in full flower. One of the most spectacular sights was a large patch of *Boronia saffrolifera* in heath at the coastal end of the walk above Shelly Beach. A field of deep pink, pale pink, white greeted us in full floral display.

It was mid-afternoon before we left and headed north to Bundjalung NP where we found another pink-flowered form of *G. humilis*. On the way up we tried to locate *G. humilis* subsp. *lucens* but were unsuccessful after road works had altered the previous markings.

Next morning behind schedule already we started at Brunswick Heads and moved quickly to find *Grevillea hilliana*. There are very few specimens of this species at the Herbarium of New South Wales but most come from this area. Now the area is being developed not only for housing but also major roadworks. We were unable to locate the species on this trip even though we searched the much degraded rainforests on the alluvium surrounding Brunswick Heads. We decided to cut our losses and headed for Lismore. Travelling via the road to Bangalow we soon happened upon Boat Harbour Nature Reserve, situated on Wilson's Creeks 7kms ENE of Lismore. Once a degraded rainforest the reserve is now being restored to pristine condition. Here we found scattered trees of *Grevillea robusta* in its natural habitat, also in alluvial soils beside the river. It was the first of many sightings between here and an area south-west of Casino always in the same riparian rainforest habitat. The trees were narrow poles with little vegetation; tall and straight to c. 30m with a base diameter of c. 30-45cm. Like *G. hilliana*, there are few specimens of *G. robusta* collected in its natural habitat in the herbarium of New South Wales.

continued >

We then headed for *Grevillea quadricauda* which we found along Brewer Rd., south of Wyan. A new location was recorded for this species on the track which runs beside Cabbage Creek. Some of the plants seen were recorded at 4m in height. The lovely bird-attracting flowers were green and red. We then turned north-west to Tabulam to a location where we found a root-suckering population of *Grevillea viridiflava*. Unfortunately it was not in flower but there was abundant material. Mole River Nursery west of Tenterfield then beckoned. Here we were fed, watered and accommodated on the 2340 hectare cattle and sheep station by Sarah and David Caldwell. Overwhelming hospitality was received by all 14 of us.

Sunday morning saw us away at 8am, led by David and Sarah Caldwell to some of their favourite localities. Our group was joined by members of the Tenterfield Field Naturalists Group. First port of call was a small gorge near Torrington. Along the roadside we passed stands of a small wattle, *Acacia torringtonensis*, growing to c. 60cm high with bright gold pedunculate flowers in balls. This would make an excellent garden plant and its wider use should be encouraged. On the walk in to the gorge were numerous interesting plants including *Leucopogon melaleucoides*, shrubs to 1m massed in white flowers, purple-flowered *Mirbelia speciosa*, and a lovely form of *Phebalium squamulosum*. *Grevillea viridiflava* was also common here suckering away here and there. Some plants formed into narrow erect shrubs up to 1.6m high. Flowers were beginning to appear but none were seen in full bloom. The plants around the gorge differed from those seen during the walk and included. The convoy then proceeded into the Binghi wilderness via a 4WD track on private property. The magnificent drive terminated at lunch on Oakey Creek, among huge granite boulders and the object of our search, *Grevillea beadleana*. Plants around the creek were scattered with numerous seedlings. However thousands of plants were observed on a walk up to 100m from the creek, where they flourished on the granite rocks and its crevices. After lunch we proceeded to Catarrh Creek, where *G. beadleana* again was scattered along the creek. Some prostrate forms and a large coarse-leaved plant were collected here by that doyen of plant collectors, Ray Brown. Anthony O'Halloran climbed to the top of the granite hill overlooking the creek and the species was confirmed to extend right to the top. Unfortunately

the plants were not in flower but their fat buds were swelling ominously. What a show they portend. We returned in the late afternoon to a barbecue of freshly killed lamb provided by our generous hosts who also provided accommodation in their shearer's quarters. A great night was enjoyed by all participants, especially those who enjoy red wine.

Monday morning we formed up at 8am after collecting our plant purchases. Can you believe those wholesale prices?! Our first stop was south of Inverell, along the road to Howell towards Lake Copeton. At the first stop we found three *Grevillea* species growing together, *G. triternata*, *G. juniperina* and a low mounding form of *G. floribunda*. Only the last was in flower. Further along we stopped for a look at the rare *Homoranthus prolixus*, massed on the granite outcrop. From here we headed to Glen Innes and then east along the Gwydir Highway to Mulligan's Hut in Gibraltar Range National Park. About 20km east of Glen Innes we stopped beside the highway to examine prostrate plants of *Grevillea juniperina* which here has a comparatively broad leaf. Amazingly a number of shrubby hybrids were observed here which resembled some Poorinda hybrids. There was no obvious sign of a second parent and these plants had obviously arisen from pollen transferred from distant farm gardens. This represents a dangerous dilution of the genetic pool at this location and the hybrids should be removed, a task rather too involved for us travellers. Beside the track to Mulligan's Hut the waratah growers were excited to see *Telopea aspera* growing with its rusty obovate leaves and the *Grevillea* lovers found a suckering swarm of *Grevillea rhizomatosa*. No flowers on either unfortunately. An amazing form of *Dampiera stricta* up to 2m high was found here too. By now darkness was beginning to descend. The trip ended with a look at *Grevillea acerata* and *Grevillea acanthifolia* ssp. *stenomera* beside the highway just west of the track towards Glen Innes.

Next morning we headed south from Glen Innes. A brief stop to look at *Grevillea scortechinii* subsp. *sarmentosa* and yet another form of *Grevillea juniperina*. Then we took off down the New England. The end of the day saw us at the beginning of the Putty Road where we collected *Grevillea montana* and visited *Grevillea buxifolia* subsp. *ecorniculata* at the Putty turn-off. A nice form of *Grevillea mucronulata* also occurs here as does *Persoonia hirsuta*, very similar in leaf to *Grevillea mucronulata*.

Walk along Mooney Mooney Creek

Twelve members met outside the fire-trail gate for our walk along Mooney Mooney Creek even though the weather was somewhat foreboding and stormy. The walk proceeded easily through wet sclerophyll forest with many interesting plants. Soon a number of members of the Proteaceae appeared including *Stenocarpus salignus*, *Grevillea linearifolia* and *Lomatia myricoides*. Before long the slender trunks of *Grevillea shiressii* appeared in the vegetation. Plants were quite numerous but confined to the riparian zone a few metres above the tidal marks. Although it was early August, the plants were in good flower. One plant exhibited cauliflory – the conflorescences coming directly from the slender bare trunk less than a metre above the ground. Apparently the National Park had employed some people to slash the track within the previous week. In the process they had managed to slash off whole plants of this rare species, the evidence of which lay dying across the track. It was an easy walk back to the cars, even though the storms decided to give us some rain at this point. We then drove off with Jonathon Steeds and Angus Stewart leading the way to the highlight of the day – what!?

Growing quite near to Angus' new block at Somersby on which he is erecting his new home is a little spot with Aboriginal rock carvings on large sandstone pavements. Surrounding this were plants of *Grevillea oldei* in full flower. As well as this the Central Coast form of *Grevillea sericea* was growing and *Grevillea speciosa*. The group spent some time here trying to work out the aboriginal carvings, eating lunch and generally oohing at the grevilleas. It was all good fun.



Grevillea sericea by Sue Harris



Grevillea speciosa by Sue Harris

Jonathon then took us for a look at his *Grevillea shiressii* hybrid, growing on his property. There were four virtually identical plants in all growing together in a natural stand of *Grevillea speciosa*. It is known that *G. shiressii* grows naturally in the creek line out of sight some distance away but there was no doubting her influence in the hybrid plants. In outward appearance the plants had the habit and foliage of *G. shiressii* but the flower colour was deep maroon, quite different from the normal colour of *G. shiressii*. The most likely pod parent of this swarm is *G. speciosa*, the paternal parent too far away and the progeny too numerous to imagine them to have been transported as individual seeds by ants to that one place. It was a great day out in the wild.



Grevillea shiressii by Sue Harris

New Grevillea species in the Flora of Australia (continued from NL 72)

Grevillea linearifolia Group

Species with regular conflorescences

3. *Grevillea neurophylla* Gandoger

Key to subspecies

1. Leaves spreading to ascending, not or only moderately crowded; longest leaves < 4cm long; new branches not columnar; fruits 8-10mm long **subsp. *neurophylla***

- 1* Leaves strongly ascending, crowded; longest leaves usually > 4cm long; new branches subcolumnar; fruits 6.5-8mm long

subsp. *fluviatilis*

3a. subsp. *neurophylla*.

This species was described from a collection in Victoria in 1902 by an unknown collector and from an imprecise locality. Gandoger received many specimens courtesy of Joseph Maiden, then at the Herbarium of New South Wales and was a renowned and extreme 'splitter'. Species concepts that are employed in taxonomy nowadays were unknown at that time and this is not therefore a criticism. I have seen the type specimen at Lyons, France and I agree that the species is correctly characterised. This is a very difficult group and possibly needs more field study and perhaps consideration of other characters. I am not in total agreement with the split as it has been made here. So who cares what I think? *G. neurophylla*, as its name implies, is a narrow-leaved shrub that grows 1-2.5m tall. The leaves have vertically refracted margins and the undersurface is enclosed. Leaves are mostly < 2mm wide and have a subdued granular or punctate surface. Most specimens have bright white flowers. It occurs mainly in Victoria at Bundarra Bridge, Mt Buffalo, Nunniong Plateau and in Kosciuszko National Park. Other localities are cited in the flora.

3b. subsp. *fluviatilis* Makinson.

This remarkable taxon differs markedly from the above in its pale pinkish-white flowers and crowded leaves. It is always found in rapids, usually on little islands in the middle of the river course or around the edge and even growing in water.

If the plants from Newton Crossing near Imlay Creek which have pinkish-white flowers and grow in the rapids had been included in this taxon and not in susp. *neurophylla*, I would have been less inclined to argue.

4. *Grevillea wiradjuri* Makinson.

This interesting species closely resembles *Grevillea neurophylla* but is distinguished by its patent to widely spreading leaves which are very straight and stiff and the raised granules on the leaf veins of the upper surface. Flowers are dull white with rusty perianth limb. It grows in two localities in New South Wales. The main population is at Temora where the plants grow to 1-1.8m high. At Bumberry, near Parkes, they rarely exceed 0.5m in height. In the *Grevillea* Books, this species is treated in Volume 3: 51 as *Grevillea* sp. aff. *neurophylla*.

6. *Grevillea imberbis* Makinson.

This is a small root-suckering species that grows in New South Wales at Kanangra Walls. It has small pink flowers that are quite glabrous inside. It has elliptic leaves with the undersurface exposed. It is distinguished by its long floral bracts. Once thought to be a form of *Grevillea australis*, it differs in having the midvein on the leaf undersurface evident over its entire length. In *G. australis* the midvein disappears into the lamina from c. halfway. In the *Grevillea* books this species was treated as *Grevillea* sp. aff. *patulifolia* (Volume 3: 83-84).

7. *Grevillea halmaturina* Tate.

Key to subspecies

1. Upper surface of leaves with (3-)5-7 longitudinal ridges; leaf margins refracted, rarely smoothly revolute; pedicels glabrous at base after anthesis. **subsp. *halmaturina***

- 1* Upper surface of leaves smooth or with only midvein evident; leaf margins smoothly revolute; pedicels subsericeous at base after anthesis. **subsp. *laevis***

continued >

Grevillea halmaturina is confined to South Australia; it was placed in synonymy as Form 'I' under *Grevillea linearifolia* (Cav.) Druce in Don McGillivray's revision. We continued recognition of it as having two forms in the *Grevillea* books. Bob Makinson has formally named our Eyre Peninsula form as subsp. *laevis*. The species is defined by its rigid pungent leaves with a broad petiole. It has a notable aggregation of subterminal conflorescences.

7a. Subsp. *halmaturina*

This is confined to Kangaroo Island. On the eastern side some specimens have smoothly revolute leaf margins like the plants on the mainland. It has pale pink to white flowers and grows usually to c. 1m with records to 1.5m. It grows along creeks and in moist situations. Observations are required on its mode of regeneration.

7b. Subsp. *laevis* Makinson.

Similar to subsp. *halmaturina* except in the features contained in the key. This taxon is confined to the Eyre Peninsula in the area bounded by Cummins, Lake Wangary and Port Lincoln. Like subsp. *halmaturina*, its mode of regeneration is unknown. The species is known to set seed as fruits (relatively large for the group) have been seen. However, it may also be root-suckering.

Species with irregular conflorescences

10. *Grevillea linearifolia* (Cav.) Druce

This is not a new species but some comment is required. As currently conceptualised, *Grevillea linearifolia* has a number of unresolved elements. The typical form occurs north of the Parramatta River and Sydney Harbour with one historical record (1901) from eastern Sydney (Watsons Bay). According to the Flora, the species is defined by being non-rhizomatous; ie. it regenerates only from seed. With the exception of a few plants collected at Mt. Elliot, near Narara, this remains true for the northern element. The problem is that plants from south of Nowra extending to Ulladulla and the forests to the west of this area are all root-suckering. The riparian population from Falls Creeks is not root-suckering but is also very different in its foliage. There is also a claim that the species occurs in the upper Blue Mountains but this is almost certainly incorrect.

The specimen for which it was claimed was in fruit and is almost certainly part of what is a very variable *Grevillea sericea* from this area. A flowering specimen would need to be produced to convince me. For what it is worth, it is my view that the Falls Creek population could represent a subspecies, and the root-suckering populations are probably an undescribed species.

11. *Grevillea virgata* Makinson.

This is an interesting rare species from the Bulahdelah area that has epicormic buds. It reproduces prolifically from seed but I have not been able to confirm the claim for its ability to reproduce from root-suckers. It has an erect, slender habit with reddish branchlets and a rather graceful, loose habit. Flowers are white and it occurs in wet heath in Melaleuca swamp. Plants growing beside the highway have been severely slashed recently but were resprouting even from quite old wood. Leaves are elliptic the undersurface exposed. Terminal conflorescences are markedly pedunculate. *Grevillea virgata* was not treated in the *Grevillea* books.

12. *Grevillea viridiflava* Makinson.

This lovely species is confined to granite sands and occurs in both Queensland and northern New South Wales. It typically has creamy-yellow flowers and is capable of regenerating by root-sucker. The leaves are relatively thin, elliptic with a distinctive sericeous indumentum on the undersurface except on the midvein. The disjunct population at Tabulam has slightly larger flowers resulting from a combination of longer pedicels and longer pistils. Yellow flowers are not confined to this species. On our last field trip (2006 – see report elsewhere) we discovered some yellow-flowered plants of *G. humilis* at Angourie, growing with the usual form of subsp. *maritima*. the typical form of *G. viridiflava* occurs at Torrington where the species is plentiful. Some older plants were observed to almost 2m in height. It is always an open plant and does not occur in moist sites like its close relatives. Separations from *G. linearifolia*, apart from flower colour, are not clear-cut. In the *Grevillea* books this species was included in *Grevillea linearifolia* as having two forms, 'Darling Downs Form' and 'Torrington' form, the former having shorter pistils.

continued >

13. *Grevillea humilis* Makinson.

Key to subspecies.

- 1 Hairs of branchlets and lower leaf surfaces matt (not sparkling under strong light)
- 2 Adult leaves narrowly oblong-elliptic, 1.8-2.5mm wide, with upper surfaces usually glabrous; pedicels 4-6 mm long; leaves usually solitary or irregularly arranged, sometimes a weak tendency to clusters of 3 **subsp. *humilis***
- 2* Adult leaves narrowly elliptic, 1.5-6mm wide, with upper surfaces usually with some persistent appressed hairs; pedicels 5-10mm long; leaves often in distinct clusters of 3 **subsp. *maritima***
- 1* Hairs of branchlets and lower leaf surfaces strongly sparkling under strong light
- 3 Erect shrub to 1m tall with gracile ascending branches and usually loose foliage; lower leaf surface densely to sparsely sericeous; leaves narrowly oblong-elliptic to sublinear, 1.5-4cm long, 1.7-3.5mm wide; pedicels 6-10mm long; pistils 9-16mm long; perianth and style pink **subsp. *lucens***
- 3* Erect shrub to 1m tall with gracile ascending branches and usually loose foliage; lower leaf surface densely to sparsely sericeous; leaves narrowly oblong-elliptic to sublinear, 1.5-4cm long, 1.7-3.5mm wide; pedicels 6-10 mm long; pistils 9-16mm long; perianth and style pink **subsp. *maritima***

13a. Subsp. *humilis* Makinson.

Separations in this species are quite difficult and encompass a degree of natural variation. This is a root-suckering subspecies with oblong-elliptic leaves 3-4(-5)cm long bearing a matt indumentum on the undersurface. It is an extremely variable taxon, extending in distribution from near Scone to the lower Hunter Region (Booral, Karuah, Morisset). Plants from Salt-ash are probably part of this taxon. This species was included by us in *Grevillea linearifolia* and appears to share many characteristics with the plants of that species growing in the Ulladulla region, from which I regret to say I am still unable to separate it convincingly.

13b. Subsp. *lucens* Makinson.

This subspecies has sparkling hairs on the leaf undersurface and occurs both in Queensland and New South Wales. The type was collected in the Glass House Mountains State Forest at the foot of main peak of Mt. Tunbubudla. Frankly I think this taxon would have been better placed in *Grevillea leiophylla* or treated as a separate taxon. Its leaves are 1.5-4cm long.

13c. Subsp. *maritima* Makinson.

This subspecies is confined to the north coast of New South Wales between Bundjalung and Angourie/Brooms Head. It is a low-growing shrub that occurs right to the sea edge. Hairs on the leaf undersurface are sparkling. It has longer pedicels than subsp. *humilis*. It is a distinctively multi-branched shrub unlike other subspecies and closely related species. Observations on the mode of regeneration are needed. Claims for it being rhizomatous need confirmation.

15. *Grevillea reptans* Makinson.

This is a low-growing species that has been separated from *Grevillea leiophylla*. It was treated in the *Grevillea* books as *G. sp. aff. leiophylla* (Vol 2: 232). It is a distinctive species with a prostrate to scandent habit and a subvillous floral indumentum. Its conflorescences are prominently pedunculate (10-40mm long) and secund. The leaf undersurface is often enclosed but varies when exposed from sericeous to glabrous. Its leaves are generally much longer than those of *G. leiophylla* (6-12(-17)cm long cf. 2-6(-8)cm long in *G. leiophylla*). The species is confined to the Tin Can Bay from Burrum Heads to Tewantin and Cooloola Natl Park. Flowers are deep pink.

What do botanists mean by the term secund?

Botanical terminology can often confuse and frighten beginners and experienced botanists alike. One of the problems is that some terms are only found to describe aspects of a plant in a particular group or family. So it is difficult to get your head around terms that are unfamiliar. Why do botanists do this, or even invent new words we cannot understand. The main reason is that a botanical term is precise and alludes to some feature that can only be otherwise described using a long phrase. Imagine how long a botanical description would be if botanists had to use phrases to describe botanical features. You would need several pages in some cases and it could get very repetitive as well. One of the botanical terms used in *Grevillea* is the word secund.

I was surprised recently when a very senior botanist at the herbarium did not know the meaning of this word. I realised then that it is rarely used in the description of other genera because it does not occur there. Only in a few genera of the Proteaceae does the term become relevant. What does it mean then?

A floral or foliar organ is termed secund when all of its parts are turned to one side. A branchlet is secund when all its leaves are found on one side and not on both. You might describe a leaf as secund when the lamina on either side of the rachis is oriented above or below the axis (V-shaped). A conflorescence is secund when all the flowers are on one side of the axis, toothbrush inflorescences for example. So now you know.

New Dryandra book available

A new book *The Dryandras* has just been published. Written by Dryandra Study Group Newsletter Editor Tony Cavanagh and Study Group Leader Margaret Pieroni, it is the culmination of many years of work by members of the Group to publicise this fascinating genus of Western Australian plants and hopefully it will bring them to the notice of a much wider audience. The publication results from a unique collaboration between the Australian Plants Society Victoria and the Western Australian Wildflower Society who are the publishers, and Bloomings Books who specialise in horticultural and natural history books and will undertake commercial distribution. Their principal, Warwick Forge acted as publishing consultant and put a lot of time and effort into ensuring that the book is a quality publication.

Members of the Proteacea family have been a source of fascination to Australian plant growers for years; and *The Dryandras* is the fourth book in recent times to provide updated scientific and horticultural information on another genus in this family. The book is in large hardback format, 244 pages in length, with over 320 superb full colour photographs. It is in two parts. Four introductory chapters discuss the discovery and naming of dryandras and the history of their cultivation; their biology and ecology; practical cultivation and propagation; and their scientific classification, including a key to all species. The

bulk of the book provides full information on all 135 taxa (94 species and 41 subspecies and varieties) as well as several unnamed species. For each, there is a botanical description, distribution map, conservation status, habitat including climate information, flowering period as well as propagation and cultivation information. To assist with identification, each taxon has colour photographs of the flower head and the plant, and line drawings of a leaf, fruit, seed and seedling. All line drawings and maps are the work of Margaret Pieroni, one of Australia's most talented botanical artists. There is also an illustrated glossary of botanical terms and tables to assist in choosing dryandras for different garden situations.

Copies will be available from mid September to ASGAP members at the special price of \$64.00 plus postage of approximately \$8.00 to \$10.00. They will be available initially from APS (Vic.) and WSWA Book Sales and later from other State book sales sections. Addresses:-

APS Vic. Book Sales

13 Conos Court, Donvale, Vic, 3111
Phone: (03) 9872 3583

WSWA Book Sales

8/38 Ednah St, Como, WA, 6152
Phone: (08) 9367 8414

Barbara Backhouse & Sybil Speak

167 Perry Lakes Drive, Floreat, WA, 6014
Phone: (08) 9383 7979

Post Script on Bob Dixon's article on *Grevillea scapigera* in Newsletter No 74

Something I didn't mention in my article on *Grevillea scapigera* in the last newsletter is that the first two rows from the fence on the photograph in the article were bare rooted seedlings, ie seedlings taken directly from seed punnets, just washed out in a bucket of water and planted. Not a method I would normally recommend, we just had some spare seedlings and did a trial out of interest using two seedlings at each station often both of the seedlings survived. Just out of interest we have a no water garden in Kings Park. It is managed by volunteers Kings Park Master Gardeners. It was a very degraded bushland remnant but the survival and growth rates are incredible.



Grevillea scapigera

Austin Abstract

Austin Mast is making a presentation at US Botany meetings about his work sequencing the DNA of Grevillea. The following is the abstract for the presentation.

“Resolving relationships in *Grevillea* (Proteaceae), the third largest Australian plant genus”

Grevillea (363 spp.) is the third largest plant genus in Australia, behind *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus*. This ecologically diverse genus encompasses both 40m tall rainforest trees and erect and prostrate shrubs of the central deserts. The closely related genera *Hakea* (149 spp. restricted to Australia) and *Finschia* (4 spp. from western Pacific Islands) differ from *Grevillea* in fruit characteristics. We infer a phylogeny for

the group with sequences of the rpl16 intron and the matK and atpB genes from a sixth of the species in *Grevillea* and representatives of *Hakea* and *Finschia*. This sampling represents 33 of 36 informal groups currently recognized in *Grevillea*, and it represents the most complete taxonomic sampling for phylogenetic inference in *Grevillea* to date. In the inferred phylogeny, there is a basal polytomy made up of at least five clades. One of these clades includes all sampled members of *Hakea*; another includes *Finschia* and some of the sampled members of *Grevillea*. We will examine the strength of the evidence for and against a monophyletic *Grevillea* and discuss the evidence for a rapid radiation in the group. We will also examine the inferred evolution of fruit traits on the phylogeny.

An update on the distribution of certain western *Grevillea* species

Compiled from an email dialogue

Hi Peter,

Grevillea bracteosa

We have been able to markedly increase the known population of *G. bracteosa*. New populations have been found by us in conservation lands eg Julimar Conservation Park and Bindoon Training Area. Bindoon Training area (BTA), Commonwealth Dept of Defence facility, is a huge open forested area adjoining the north boundary of Julimar CP and extends north for c. 25 km from Bindoon-Dewars Pool Rd to Bindoon-Calingiri Rd. BTA is classified as a conservation land with its own flora officer who ensures that rare plants are not destroyed. You need permission to get into the property. Since Oct 05 we have been able to explore much of the SE portion of BTA and also adjoining blocks of Julimar CP which are in the Shire of Toodyay. We have been amazed at what grows here. Mike Hislop, WA Herbarium, thinks we hit a botanical hotspot with a couple of new plant species and also new populations of a number of poorly known plants. Since October 2005 new species include:

1. *Leucopogon* sp. Bindoon (F. Hort 2766). This is a woody shrub to 1.8m tall that grows on steep slopes and breakaways. Known only from conservation lands, West Toodyay, it is relatively common but in a restricted area of occupancy.
2. *Commersonia* sp. Bindoon (C Wilkins & F. & J. Hort CW2155). A prostrate shrub currently known from 2 populations in conservation lands, West Toodyay.
3. *Tetralochea* sp. from the same general area is being looked at but may be synonymous with *T. nuda*.

Rare, priority and other plants of interest from here include:

Grevillea bracteosa R: 5 new pops with 2066 plants in the largest pop. I first hit on these 12 Oct 05 when the plants were in early flower stage. Last weekend 11 March 06 some plants still had a few fls on the go. These pops are the furthest south of all recorded pops. Plants to c. 2m high and fl colour similar to Plate 53B p70 *Grevillea* Book - Olde & Marriott. The plants grow in granitic heath on yellow sand/clay and laterite.

Grevillea scabra: stunning plants to 1.4m high with dense flower spikes - in granitic heath. Grows in some dense pops along the southern bdy of BTA. I couldn't resist putting a collection into WAHERB - 2641

***Grevillea* sp. Gunapin** P3: 3 new pops of the glabrous ones. Probably does not need to be on the priority list.

Grevillea drummondii P4: generally is common over a wide area from N-S of BTA and into the northern parts of Julimar. Probably could come off the priority list.

***Grevillea vestita* ssp** with narrow lvs - 2 days ago - just east of Julimar CP along Black Wattle Rd, Toodyay, 2.7 km S of Toodyay-Dewars Pool Rd c. 300m N of Poison Gully NRE. (Note these plants have subsequently been confirmed as hybrids between *G. vestita* and *G. sp. aff. corrugata*).

Other plants found in the area incl: *Lasiosyris exiguum* ms P1 - 4 new pops - previously down to only one known pop in the state, *Conostylis caricina* ssp, elachys P1, *Stenanthemum coronatum* P3?, *Synaphea panhesya* P1 and *Stylidium cymiferum* P3?

In other parts of the state of WA:

Grevillea pimeleoides P4: extended the most southerly pop in Millars Log Rd, Wandering to include Sullivan Rd with a total of 380 plants.

Grevillea leptobotrys: a stunning new pop of the grassy jarrah forest form - c. 50 plants in a heath patch on Dan Rd, Clare State Forest, Wandering.

WAHERB 2753.

G. aff. occidentalis Last year found an extensive new pop of *G. aff. occidentalis* - WAHERB 2608. The plants grew in profusion along Ridley Road 2.5-3.7 km west of Yarra Rd in the Helena National Park on the south side of Helena River.

Also did a fruiting collection from the original population on Yarra Rd just north of the Helena River crossing. WAHERB 2752.

Copies of the collection forms are attached.

continued >

G. corrugata. Congratulations on your original discovery of *G. corrugata*. I keep an eye on the pop from time to time. Attached is a copy of the recent survey of *G. corrugata*. The population was totally burnt in a wildfire 2 summers ago. Pleased to record many seedlings and a few plants reaching maturity since then. Have not been able to find any more of these despite numerous trips on plant surveys from Chittering, Bindoon and Toodyay in places such as Avon Valley NP, Julimar CP and Bindoon Training Area - Dept of Defence. Even went out yesterday with Jean and checked a number of areas in Julimar Con Park - along tracks that we had not previously travelled.

I asked CALM to catoregize *G. corrugata* from P1 to DRF for this year. I think it missed the cut because no one wrote it up.

I will check this out and if necessary write up the nomination myself.

Today we found what may be *the closest thing we get to a new pop of G. corrugata*. The plants were erect-spreading to 1.8m high and to 3m wide. They were growing on the upper slopes and on the top of a lateritic breakaway in Anvil Block - a NE sector of Julimar Con Park, Toodyay. The fruit appeared similar to the Julimar Road pop. We counted c. 50 plants from seedlings to mature shrubs. The fruit was up to 11mm long. A seed was included in the scan.

Are you able to confirm that this is *G. corrugata*?

Yesterday Friday 15 Sept I mailed some pressed samples which should arrive next week. Included in the parcel was:

1. *Grevillea* sp. aff. *corrugata* - from the lateritic breakaway on Anvil Block, Julimar CON, West Toodyay. There are two collections from here. No 1 from the plant you requested and No 2 from another plant in the population.
2. *Grevillea* sp. aff. *corrugata* - from Poison Gully NRE, West Toodyay. There are two collections from here, each from separate shrubs.
3. *Grevillea* sp. aff. *corrugata* - one collection from the road verge along Black Wattle Road, West Toodyay.

4. *Grevillea manglesii* - from the eastern edge of Wandoo NPK, York. This is about as far east as we have seen it growing. The fruit seemed a little more robust than usual.

5. *Grevillea centristigma* - Kinsella Road, Armadale. This is from an extensive population north of Gleneagle between Brookton Hwy and Albany Hwy. This location is probably at the northern extremity for this species. Plants are open branching with a few plants to 3m tall. We are unfamiliar with this one having previously collected it further south on Millars Log Road, Wandering. We submitted that collection to WAHERB as *G. pimeleoides*. ID confirmation on this would be helpful.

Following a summer wildfire east of Mt Cooke, Wandering, there are now flowering masses of *G. monticola* and to a lesser extent *G. tenuiflora* and *G. synapheae* subsp. *synapheae*.

PS. Monday 18 Sept 06: Checked out the eastern pop of *G. aff. occidentalis* in Wandoo NPK, east of Dobaderry Road, Beverley.

The north side of the pop was probably burnt out about 3-4 years ago. There are many healthy mature plants now in early-mid flowering stage. The leaves generally are quite long compared with those on other pops near the Helena River. I collected some for WAHERB and will send you a piece when dried.

Regards, Fred

Mark it in Your Diary!

**2007
Autumn Plant Sale**

"Silky Oaks"

140 Russell Lane Oakdale

Saturday 21 April 10am to 4pm

Sunday 22 April 10am to 4pm

Details next newsletter

Gardening in Pyramul, NSW

As a new member of the Grevillea Study Group I am unable to go on field trips due to age and its travelling companions but I do document my results with both seeds and cuttings and I am keen to learn from the experiences of others.

Do Grevilleas become accustomed to frost or is there something in the claims of the manufacturers of "Seasol", namely that it improves drought and frost tolerance? My reason for asking is that during the summer of 2004/05 I planted out some young Grevilleas (approx. 30 cm high), mostly the more common types which included *Grevillea chrysophaea* from Burrendong Arboretum. All plants went through the 2005 winter with 57 frosts in all, 32 of which were below -4°C and two below -7°C . All went through the winter with no more than tip burn and/or leaf discolouration, except *G. chrysophaea* which was to all appearances, killed.

Cutting it almost to ground level, it was fed several times during summer with "Seasol + Powerfeed" to the root system with not much on the leaves. It survived, growing to around 60cm x 60cm.

To the end of June 2006 we've had 44 frosts, 43 of which were below -4°C . Of these 43, 21 were below -7°C and nine were below -10°C . The absolute minimum was -14°C . *G. chrysophaea* to date has suffered no apparent damage apart from tip burn. Maybe they're all in suspended animation and will up and die come November. I take this opportunity to state my pleasure in owning the three volumes of "The Grevillea Book" by Peter and Neil, finding it to be comprehensive but more importantly to me, readily understood.

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 banksii</i>	<i>Grevillea monticola</i>
– grey leaf shrub	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight'
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight x
– grey leaf	Ivanhoe'?
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>
– red tree form	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
<i>Grevillea barklyana</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiliodes</i>
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea pterosperma</i> SA WA
<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 stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea eriobotrya</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.

Stocks of garden seed are running low and some more donations would be greatly appreciated. Please make cheques for seed payable to Grevillea Study Group.

Financial Report – September 2007

Income

Subscriptions	\$434.50
Plant Sale	6,129.00
Donations	0
Seeds	30.00
Newsletter back copies	10.00
Interest	0.29
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,603.79

Expenditure

Newsletter Publishing	\$270.00
Postage	143.70
Printing	173.40
Stationery	5.75
Bank fees	14.50
	<hr/>
	\$607.35

Amount in Interest Bearing Deposit till 10/1/2007
\$30,000.00

Balance in Current Account 26/9/2006
\$1,555.16

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

Office Bearers

Leader

Peter Olde
 138 Fowler Rd, Illawong NSW 2234
 Phone (02) 9543 2242
 Email petero@bb.com.au

Treasurer and Newsletter Editor

Christine Guthrie
 PO Box 275, Penhurst NSW 2222
 Phone / Fax (02) 9579 4093

Curator of Living Collection

Neil Marriott
 PO Box 107, Stawell Vic 3380

Curator of Grevillea Park Bulli

Ray Brown
 29 Gwythir Avenue, Bulli NSW 2516
 Phone (02) 4284 9216

Curator of Seed Bank

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

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.

Following this you will receive the latest emails regularly in your email to which you can respond. This is a good way to encourage new growers and those interested in the genus.

Postmessage: grevilleas@yahogroups.com

Subscribe: grevilleas-subscribe@yahoo.com

Unsubscribe: grevilleas-unsubscribe@yahoo.com

List owner: grevilleas-owner@yahoo.com

URL to this page: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/grevilleas>

Online Contact

1. President's email address
petero@exemail.com.au
2. The email group
grevilleas@yahogroups.com
3. URL for Grevillea Study Group website
<http://users.bigpond.net.au/macarthuraps/grevillea%20study%20group.html>

Deadline for articles for the next newsletter is 31 January 2007, please send your articles to petero@exemail.com.au before this date.

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.

2005

2006

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