

Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants



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Newsletter No. 77 – June 2007

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GSG NSW Programme 2007

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

Saturday, 18 August

VENUE: Glenbrook Native Reserve

SUBJECT: Visit nursery and reserve, then convoy to Hyde Park Reserve NE of Hartley on River Lett – *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* subsp. *rosmarinifolia*.

On return we will visit *Grevillea gaudichaudii*, *G. laurifolia* and *G. acanthifolia* ssp. *acanthifolia*. *G. phyllicoides* at Hawkesbury Lookout is also a possibility. This is a very strange form of *G. phyllicoides*. We should also check out some unusual collections of *G. ?buxifolia* on the way back at Bilpin (Unassigned 2).

Saturday, 6 October – Sunday, 7 October

VENUE: “Silky Oaks
140 Russell Lane, Oakdale

SUBJECT: Australia’s Open Garden Scheme
Plants for Sale and Spring Garden Visit.
Any assistance members can render will be appreciated.

Friday, 2 November – Tuesday 6, November
(Some Sydney members will be departing on Thursday, 1 November)

VENUE: Melbourne Cup weekend combined field trip to south-western Victoria and far south SA.

Details in Victoria Chapter events later in the year.

Sunday, 2 December

VENUE: “Silky Oaks
140 Russell Lane, Oakdale

TIME: 11am

SUBJECT: Christmas Party lunch – jointly with Fern Study Group.

GSG VIC Programme 2007

For more details contact either **Neil Marriott** (Leader of GSG Vic), on (03) 5356 2404, 0408 177 989 or neilm@tfn.org.au (new email address), or

Max McDowall (convener) on (03) 9850 3411, 0414 319 048 or maxamcd@melbpc.org.au

Weekend field trip: Saturday, 1 September – Sunday, 2 September (optional Monday 3 Sept)

VENUE: Chiltern-Beechworth-Yackandandah

DETAILS: See page 3 for details and itinerary.

Friday, 2 November – Tuesday, 6 November

VENUE: Melbourne Cup weekend combined field trip to south-western Victoria and far south SA.

Details later in the year.

GSG S.E. QLD Programme 2007

Morning tea at 9.30am, meetings commence at 10.00am. For more information contact **Merv Hodge** on (07) 5546 3322 or mwhodge@bigpond.net.au

Sunday, 26 August

Sunday, 21st October

NOTE change of date due to SGAP Plant Sales, Mt. Gravatt on 28th.

All venues and subjects to be decided at February 25 meeting and will appear in next issue, contact Merv for details.

Inside this issue:

- Travels with Phil: The Great Sandy Desert: Part 1
- New *Grevillea victoriae* taxonomy
- Report of Phytophthora on *Grevillea* spp. in Italy
- The *Grevillea victoriae* complex – new species in the Flora
- In your garden and more....

This edition of the Grevillea Study Group Newsletter was to have been put together by Queensland members. At the close of deadline, no articles had been received. Merv Hodge was hospitalised at the same time with an illness that is still undiagnosed and its effects uncertain. As a result I had to compile the issue myself at short notice, meaning I had to drop other pressing business. I am hopeful that Queenslanders can provide some interesting horticultural items for the next newsletter. It is not for Merv Hodge to write but for all members to make contribution where they can. Lets all get behind the newsletter. Study Groups are co-operative groups that are directed from the people up not from the leadership down.

Autumn Plant Sale 2007

This year marked a strategic shift in the concept of the Autumn Plant Sale. Previously it had been located at Mount Annan Botanic Gardens, a well-known venue, but was increasingly at risk of being subsumed under their custody. Increasingly restrictive demands, falling attendances over recent years and liaison difficulties influenced our decision to try something different. We decided to move the event on-farm to our newly constructed native gardens at Oakdale where the growing plants would surround the attendees. The hope was that people would be inspired by the plants in the garden. The only worry was whether people would travel the distance and whether they would find us if they did. We re-took charge of the advertising and let it happen. Even as late as the morning of day 1 I was still doubtful though encouraged by the number of enquiries as to bus access. I was resigned to the thought that if people wanted a good plant sale they would come, and if they didn't then we would have no more.

By 10am the cause of any alarm was allayed. People by the thousand, in cars and buses, simply streamed in. It lifted my spirits. Even more, the volunteers who came from all over Sydney to help man the barriers was astonishing. People from Victoria, Canberra, Queensland arrived along with the locals. The atmosphere of excitement was palpable. So vigorous was the demand for plants that desirable species were gone within moments. All 48 plants of *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' which were showing off in the garden were gone within the first few hours. This story was repeated with countless

species and all the nurseries in attendance had proprietors with smiles on their faces.

This year we had far fewer rainforest plants because we found demand for them in Sydney to be very low. It seems a pity as they make fantastic garden plants and some can endure quite dry conditions. Their new growth and floral displays are breath-taking at times. We might make another attempt next year with the smaller-growing ones. It says a great deal for the people who came, visited the gardens, bought plants and came to assist that not a single paper was left in the garden precinct. Margaret and I were so impressed by the respect shown by all that we actually got to enjoy the event too.

While the event had some teething problems in gate takings, electrical inadequacies when all the food outlets cranked up the load and blew fuses, plant location etc (can you tell me where I will find *Grevillea xyz* – well no, you have to go through all the plants – you have to be joking, no I'm not.) we will hopefully address these satisfactorily the next time around.

Financially it was the most successful event ever staged by the Grevillea Study Group and funds for appropriate research are available as never before. An ongoing DNA study into the relationship between *Grevillea* and *Hakea* has meant the collection of nearly all the western hakeas for the purpose, which was undertaken by and funded by the Study Group. A report on this expedition will be included in the next newsletter. Other useful ideas are also in the pipeline.

Special thanks to the New South Wales Region of the Australian Plants Society for all the support they have given in both personnel and journal space and advertising was especially appreciated. Support from both Don Burke and Angus Stewart, high profile media personalities who gave support by their presence on both days at no charge also greatly lifted the tone of the event and public profile.

The gardens will be open for Australia's Open Garden Scheme on October 6-7 and all are welcome to visit the fantastic Spring display these gardens offer.

Autumn Plant Sale 2008 April 19-20, 2008

At Oakdale, details closer to the date

Details and itinerary for Chiltern-Beechworth-Yackandandah weekend field trip

Saturday, 1 September – Sunday,
2 September (optional – Monday, 3 Sept)

Maps

VicRoads Country Directory, NatMap Topographic Series – 1:100,000 Albury or corresponding 1:50,000 Chiltern, Beechworth and Yackandandah maps.

To register

Register with Max McDowall (details on page 1) by August **XX** to enable bookings for Saturday night dinner in Beechworth. Book early for Saturday night accommodation in Beechworth (not Yackandandah). Refer to www.beechworth.com or phone the Beechworth Visitor Info Centre on 1300 366 321.

Include details of vehicle, passengers and mobile phone numbers.

Be prepared for wet and cold weather on tour (up to 1100 metres). Please bring some goodies to share and a dry-tolerant plant for a presentation to our hosts.

Leaders and Hosts

Martin Rigg and Diana Leggat
42 Haring Lane, Yackandandah
phone 02 6027 0636
mobile 0419 922 389

Itinerary (subject to change depending on prevailing weather & road conditions)

Saturday, 1 September

10.15–10.30AM

Glenrowan VicRoads Maps 34 and 308
– meet outside Kelly's Cookhouse.

10.45AM

Depart for Chiltern Box-Ironbark Forest via Freeway. (VicRoads Maps 35 & 315)

11.15AM

Take Chiltern-Beechworth Exit, turn right toward Beechworth and meet Martin & Diana and others at junction with Chiltern-Yackandandah Road just south of the freeway (Vic Roads Map 315 P6). Proceed to view suckering form of *Grevillea alpina*, then continue to Mt Barambogie area to view *G. alpina* and *G. lanigera* and possible hybrids growing together.

12.15PM

Possible garden visit and lunch stop to June and Peter Gotham nearby.

2.30PM

Visit Mt Pilot National Park to see regeneration after 2003 bushfires.

4.00PM

Visit locations around Beechworth – Martin and Diana will lead us to local flora areas.

5.30PM

Back at Beechworth for accommodation.

6.30PM for 6.45pm

Restaurant meal in Beechworth.

Sunday, 2 September

8.30am

Depart with Martin for Yackandandah via Reids Way, Wooragee.

10.30am

Visit the home and garden of Martin and Diana. This will be the real highlight of the weekend.

1.30pm

Depart for Flagstaff Hill via Yackandandah-Myrtleford Rd – then to nearby Whorouly (*G. alpina*), off Great Alpine Rd, towards Wangaratta and Hume Freeway.

3.30pm

Weekenders depart for home. Others staying on by arrangement with Martin – continue tour to Mt Stanley and return to Yackandandah for accommodation and dinner.

Monday, 3 September

Tour some nearby more remote localities (possible 4WD required) including –

Mt. Big Ben (1100m – springsoak complexes, stringbark woodland, snowgum woodland, *G. lanigera* *Hakea microcarpa*, *Baeckea*, *Epacris* sp.).

Mt Jack lower slopes unexplored understorey vegetation – *Banksia*, *hakea*, grass trees

Accommodation in Beechworth or Yackandandah (camping available at 42 Haring Lane).

Travels with Phil

In Late June 2004 I joined Philip Moore in a trip to the Great Sandy Desert. The purpose was to join a group of outback enthusiasts, the Desert Discoverers, who every second year, set up a camp in the remotest location they can find and ask people interested in the various natural sciences to join them to see what is there.

The journey had another purpose; it served as a trial, a sort of shakedown cruise of a draft of Phil's new plant guide 'Plants of Inland Australia' recently released by Reed New Holland.

From Sydney we took the most direct route across the centre then came back via the Gulf Country. It took almost 7 weeks and covered 12,000kms. These are the collected bulletins I started writing for the Menai Wildflower Group while on the trip. The Mary referred to is my wife who was sensible enough to stay at home. Alan Fairley and wife joined us for the trip to Alice Springs.

Part 1

We departed Sydney 3 weeks ago – departure time was 5 am on a Sunday morning.

A bitterly cold southerly was blowing when we set up our first camp 60km north of Bourke. I awoke after an "ordinary" night in a swag rigid with ice.

The next day we arrived at Bunginderry a property west of Quilpie and spent 3 comfortable nights with Mary's brother John and wife Wendy while we awaited the Fairley's arrival. Much botanising was carried out in the meantime. Like most of the arid regions acacias dominate, here Mulga (*Acacia aneura*) dominate the higher sandy and rocky areas, Gidgee (*Acacia cambagei*) and Boree (*Acacia tephрина*) the lower areas with finer more mineralized soils.

We departed on Thursday and were having morning tea on the Quilpie-Windorah road near the Tenham turn-off when Mary's sister-in-law Gay drove past followed by a retinue of cars containing other relatives. I waved and those in the first 2 cars waved cheerfully back and kept driving, but Tim in the 3rd car recognized "Uncle Lloyd" and we joined them for a picnic on the banks of the Cooper. Then it was off towards Bedourie and the Plenty Highway

– a misnomer as botanically there was little of interest and the highway was a dirt track. Some high points – a band of camels, and a rocky knoll near Alice produced a good display, including *Eremophila helmsii* and *latrobei*, an orange-flowered *hybanthus*, and numerous *Ptilotus sp.*

The stay in Alice was prolonged by a faulty fridge and gas stove, a cracked windscreen and, most important, a leaky fuel tank.

The Tanami track had had rain in the autumn and produced a lot of interest. Our first camp was among the oddest-looking pea flowers I've ever seen. *Leptosema chambersii* has red tubular flowers that erupt from the ground at its base – or seem to. Plenty of other stuff was flowering – *Grevillea wickhamii*, Solanums, Vellias. The 2nd day produced more camels – this time they had decided that the track was theirs and they weren't going to leave it. A night at Fitzroy Crossing and another at the soulless tourist trap of Broome, and we were ready for the Great Sandy.

The Desert Discovery Roberts Butte Project was 295km out along a dirt track in pretty good condition. We camped halfway along at Edgars Range – really a badly eroded drop off a plateau. But it is quite spectacular. The next afternoon we were warmly welcomed in the Discovery camp. They had drinkable bore water, a pit toilet and a hot shower (wood-fired) set up as well as a large meeting tent. Quite luxurious.

We botanised our way round the sand hills. Peter Olde would have thought he was in a Grevillean heaven. I have never before seen an area where *Grevillea* was the dominant genus. In some areas, *Grevillea refracta*, and others, *G. wickhamii* – all in full flower. The flanks of the sandhills had *G. eriostachys* waving their green/gold flowers in the wind. Interestingly there were many yellow *G. wickhamiis* – a significant proportion of the population.

This part of the Great Sandy is described as Tree Steppe. Mainly an *Owenia*-*Triodia* association. It is a former sea bed with the dunes orientated east-west.

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The difference between this and the southern deserts caused much conjecture. The absence of eremophilas was striking. Latitude is probably the main factor although we did notice some eremophilas further north near Derby. The dominance of grevilleas and spinifex suggest regular fires and acid non mineralized soils, both these factors may tell against eremophilas. The lack of what we think of as arid adaptations in southern plants was also cause for comment. For instance the local wattles such as the Pindan Wattle *Acacia tumida* had broad green smooth phyllodes when compared to the reduced, grey, hairy phyllodes of Mulga. The consensus of opinion was that perhaps that this area receives low, but more reliable rainfall from the monsoons than the lower latitude deserts where it is unpredictability rather than averages that plants must deal with.

This conjecture is perhaps supported by the presence of the Desert Walnut (*Owenia reticulata*) and a Gardenia of all things – *Gardenia pyricarpa*. These may well be the remnants of a monsoonal rainforest that grew in wetter times.

Each night "Birdos" and fauna guys would relate their day's adventures around a campfire. Phil and I did a talk on desert adaptation of plants. The daytime temperature was in the high 20's, the nights pleasantly cool, and I could doze off counting falling stars. The swag was a good place to be.

When we left the desert we camped for a couple of days at Quandong Point north of Broome to rinse the red dust from our toes in the warm waters of the Arafura Sea. We then returned to Broome to re-provision before setting off for Derby.

Derby is the heart of Boab (*Adansonia gregorii*) country – those remarkable rotund and often grotesque trees whose only relatives are in Madagascar and Africa. How they came to Australia is a matter of conjecture – accident of nature or man assisted – it is a debate unlikely to ever be settled. The weird shapes, at times human-like, coupled with the habit they have of growing in small groups, tempts many, me included, to give the groups names or stories. Hence the group lining the sides of a rocky pass became 'The Boab Boys prepare to hold up the stage coach'. A group of three, two big ones standing apart from one another, one with a small one cuddled beneath became 'Family tiff and dad's stormed off in a huff'. But my favourite was alone on a hill, silhouetted against the blue

sky with arms raised and fingers extended heavenwards like a messianic preacher, it became 'Sermon on the Mount'.

Alas, as I had not wound the film on my SLR properly and Mary's little camera had ground to a gritty halt in the desert, I have neither slides nor photos of any boabs.

Derby has the 'Prison Tree' and a good, well-run caravan park. Apart from that it is a flat, steamy, single story town sitting on the edge of mud flats. The mud flats in turn mark the edge of the unappetizing beige coloured waters of Kings Sound. Even if the water colour was not enough to deter you from cooling off with a dip the areas reputation for crocodiles probably would.

If you're not interested in plants one other place makes the area well worth a visit. Thirty or so kms down a bumpy road lies Windjana Gorge. The approach is through low open eucalypt scrub, these northern bloodwoods unlike those in the south have very large opposite leaves. The scrub extends nearly to the foot of the limestone hills. The path from the carpark leads past lime-loving brachychitons to a split in the rock face only one person wide. Its an Ali Baba like transition when you emerge from the split a few metres later, you find yourself in a river valley lined with large trees including figs and Leichardt Trees (*Nauclea orientalis*). The valley is full of bird life and freshwater crocodiles sunbake on the banks.

From near Windjana there's a choice of roads to Kununurra. The Gibb River road's 700 rough and rutted km's or Highway One which is sealed. We chose the latter. There was not much in the way of proteaceae until the limestone had been left behind. Then *Grevillea pyramidalis* along with *Hakea macrocarpa* inhabited the ridges between the flood plains.

Kununurra is a comfortable town unlikely to suffer water restrictions resting as it does on the shores of Lake Argyle. It is prospering from successes in the Ord River irrigation project. Hidden Valley is worth a visit for plantophiles as it has sign-boarded nature walks. Plants there include *Grevilleas agrifolia*, *heliosperma* and *refracta*. The last two are ubiquitous in the north they pop up just about everywhere, occasional populations of *refracta* have quite yellow flowers. There was also Wild Mango (*Buchanania obovata*).

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On the road to Katherine, Keep River NP offers *Grevillea byrnseii* which is perhaps best described as a tree-like version of *G. wickhamii*. The flowers of *G. byrnseii* seem to glow when caught by the early morning sun but my attempts to catch it on film were not entirely successful. *Acacia dunnii* is another common local, its leaves are enormous and the few that are not chewed do justify its common name of Elephants Ear Wattle.

Joe's Creek featured a hillside of *Livistonia murrayii* which formed a brilliant backdrop for *G. prasina* in full flower.

Grevillea mimosoides which had eluded me so far cropped up in full flower about 60km from Katherine.

North of Katherine lies Edith Falls, one of my favourite campgrounds. It has a delightful swimming hole in pristine waters plus a remarkable range of ecosystems including riverine,

rain forest and dry tropical types in close proximity. The expected grevillean suspects were in flower *G. pteridifolia*, *G. heliosperma* and *refracta*. Alongside the stream was a Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*) that is also found along The Hacking in Sydney. It was a good spot to rest up for a couple of days in comparative luxury.

The next stop was going to be Mataranka but it was sad to see what has happened to this oasis. Flying foxes have taken over in the thousands. The odour was so daunting we decided not to stop and pushed on towards Roper Bar. This is part of the route being promoted as The Savannah Way so that gives an idea of the scenery. We again crossed Elsey Creek. In this hot, dry part of Australia the mirrored waters lined by paper barks, palms and pandanus has an 'ice cold beer to a parched man' impact on the soul.

See next newsletter for Part 2.

AUSTRALIA'S OPEN GARDEN SCHEME NATIVE PLANT GARDENS OPEN IN 2007/08

SEPTEMBER 2007

Amber's Patch, 9/10 Playfair Rd, Mt Colah **15–16 September**

Howes garden, 41 Gum Blossom Dr, Westleigh **15–16 September**

Chorizanna, 47 Eucalyptus Dr, Westleigh **15–16 September**

Elouera, 38 Elouera Rd, Westleigh **15–16 September**

OCTOBER 2007

Peter Olde at Silky Oaks, 140 Russell Lane, Oakdale **6–7 October**

Kim Rudder's Native Garden, 1 Bridges St, Maroubra **6–7 October**

Malcolm & Jenny Johnston at Boongala, 70 Pitt Town Rd, Kenthurst **20–21 October**

MARCH 2008

Malcolm & Jenny Johnston at Boongala, 70 Pitt Town Rd, Kenthurst **8–9 March**

Wombarra Sculpture Garden, 57 Morrison Ave, Wombarra **15–16 March**

APRIL 2008

Sextons at Blackstump Natives, 26 Crana Rd., Brownlow Hill, Camden **12–13 April**

New *Grevillea victoriae* taxonomy

Taxonomic Studies in the *Grevillea victoriae* F. Muell. species complex (Proteaceae: Grevilleoideae) 1. Descriptions of nine previously segregated, and three new taxa.

The most recent botanical treatise on the genus *Grevillea* was published recently in the Victorian botanical journal *Muelleria* in 2005 (*Muelleria* 22:19–76). Its authors were Val Stajsic and Bill Molyneux. The paper sets new standards in the detail and quality of plant descriptions and can only be admired for the attention to detail, thoroughness and excellence of the work. Taxonomy is about detail, sometimes about minute organs, and to some can seem trifling and boring. The paper is divided into two sections. Nine species previously published in but rather cryptically due to the constraints of Flora of Australia monograph have been fully and expansively detailed here. These include *Grevillea brevifolia* subsp. *polychroma*, *Grevillea epicroca*, *Grevillea miqueliana* subsp. *moroka*, *Grevillea monslacana*, *Grevillea parvula* and *Grevillea victoriae* subsp. *nivalis*. In the process of this work they authors have decided to raise *Grevillea brevifolia* subsp. *polychroma* to specific rank as *Grevillea polychroma*. These six taxa had previously been formally treated. The remaining three segregates are *Grevillea bemboka* Stajsic & Molyneux sp. nov., *Grevillea callichlaena* Molyneux & Stajsic sp. nov., *Grevillea miqueliana* subsp. *cincta* Molyneux & Stajsic subsp. nov.

Probably the most interesting of the new species is *Grevillea callichlaena* because it brings under notice the existence of a species that was not represented by a single collection in Australia's oldest herbarium (MEL) by even a single specimen prior to November 2000. This was submitted by Heather Merkel from Tallangatta, Victoria and good on her! In recent times there has been a considerable reduction in the number of specimens submitted to herbaria by amateur collectors and it makes one wonder how many species await recognition through lack of a collection base. With the power of hindsight, it seems that Martin & Diana Rigg of Yackandandah had been cultivating the species since 1991 but had not realised its significance. The species is confined to Mount Benambra in Victoria's high country in the Alpine National Park and has an affinity with *Grevillea miqueliana* through the spreading indumentum of the leaf undersurface. The flowers have a beautiful

rusty-red indumentum of spreading hairs on the outer perianth which inspired the name of the species. A suggested common name might be the 'Caterpillar Grevillea'.

Another taxon centring around *Grevillea miqueliana* is a new subspecies, subsp. *cincta*, found over a small area (2 sq km) in the central Gippsland highlands of Victoria around Mt Selma. It is threatened by road works and logging operations and does not have the protection of a conservation zone. It differs from the other two subspecies of *G. miqueliana* in having a more appressed indumentum on the leaf undersurface and in having a subtomentose branchlet indumentum (villous in subsp. *miqueliana* and subsp. *moroka*). It also possesses a smooth upper leaf surface (granulose in both other subspecies.)

Grevillea bemboka is a new species from New South Wales, confined to the South East Forests National Park where it occurs in around six locations. Its closest relative appears to be *Grevillea parvula*, though the authors also recognise an affinity with *G. polychroma*. The taxon was first recognised by Bob Makinson in the Flora of Australia where he categorised it either as a distinct taxon allied to *Grevillea parvula* or an intergrade between it and *G. oxyantha*, the most distinctive feature of which is the pyramidal perianth limb. In *Grevillea bemboka* the shape of the limb varies between subacute and obtuse. A summary of characteristics that will aid in the recognition of *G. bemboka* are: apricot-coloured branchlets; ferruginous new growth, glossy leaf upper surface; evident to prominent lateral venation; floral buds apricot-coloured; segments of the perianth limb with a faint mid-line keel, a feature differentiating it from both *G. parvula* and *G. polychroma*.



Grevillea victoriae 'Murray Queen' (N. Marriott)

The *Grevillea victoriae* complex – new species in the Flora.

Prior to publication of Don McGillivray's revision in 1993, the *Grevillea victoriae* complex consisted of five accepted species; *Grevillea cyranostigma*, *G. diminuta*, *G. linsmithii*, *G. miqueliana*, and *G. victoriae*, the latter two named by Ferdinand Mueller in the 19th century. In 1870, George Bentham introduced one additional varietal name *Grevillea victoriae* var. *leptoneura* Benth. which was later frequently latinised illegitimately to var. *tenuinervis*. He also recognised one new species, *Grevillea brevifolia* F. Muell. ex Benth. However, this species was reduced to a variety of *G. victoriae* in 1916 by Maiden & Betche. Subsequently *Grevillea diminuta* was described by Dr. L.A.S. Johnson in 1962, *Grevillea cyranostigma* by Don McGillivray in 1975 and *Grevillea linsmithii* by the same author in 1986.

The 1993 McGillivray revision reduced the number of recognised species to four, *Grevillea cyranostigma*, *Grevillea diminuta*, *Grevillea victoriae* under which even *G. miqueliana* was placed in synonymy, and *Grevillea linsmithii*. However, the McGillivray revision laid out such an extraordinary diversity of unassigned specimens, populations and forms in 11 races, some of which were well known, that he inspired botanists to take a serious and longer look at the complex. The first species from this group to be formally separated was *Grevillea hockingsii* which was published along with a new species not included in the McGillivray synopsis, *Grevillea mollis*, by Bill Molyneux and myself in 1994. Subsequently an agreement was reached at the request of Bob Makinson and concluded verbally in the presence of Dr Barbara Briggs then in charge of the scientific arm of the herbarium of New South Wales, for myself to stand aside and allow all future taxonomy of the group to be completed by others, including Bill Molyneux and Bob Makinson, for the reason that research of the group had already begun by these parties. For this reason, no new formal taxonomy of the group was published in the *Grevillea* Books. We did maintain recognition of *G. cyranostigma*, *G. diminuta*, *G. hockingsii*, *G. linsmithii*, *G. miqueliana*, *G. mollis* and *G. victoriae* and we treated a number of taxa informally or using previously published names where appropriate.

In 1997, Bob Makinson formally recognised the following taxa: *Grevillea oxyantha* with two subspecies, subsp. *oxyantha* and subsp. *ecarinata*; and *G. rhyolitica* with two subspecies,

subsp. *rhyolitica* and subsp. *semivestita*. In the *Grevillea* Books we had treated the first species as *Grevillea* sp. aff. *victoriae* A, and the second as *Grevillea* sp. aff. *victoriae* B. (Volume 3:225). These have already been discussed in a previous *Grevillea* Study Group Newsletter.

The *Flora of Australia* treatment of the complex was published in 2000. All the above species were retained with some variation to the subtaxa listed below. One new species was recognised and described by Bob: *Grevillea irrasa* Makinson with two subspecies, subsp. *irrasa* and subsp. *didymochiton*. *Grevillea brevifolia* was also reinstated at specific rank and a new subspecies recognised, subsp. *polychroma* Molyneux & Stajsic. The contributions of Bill Molyneux and Val Stajsic, a young botanist with the Herbarium of Victoria (MEL) were also published in the *Flora*: *Grevillea monslacana* Molyneux & Stajsic, *Grevillea parvula* Molyneux & Stajsic and *Grevillea epicroca* Stajsic & Molyneux. Recognition of *Grevillea miqueliana* was maintained with a new subspecies, *Grevillea miqueliana* subsp. *moroka* Molyneux & Stajsic. An additional subspecies was also recognised in *Grevillea victoriae*, subsp. *nivalis* Molyneux & Stajsic.

Most of the above taxa were recognised in the *Grevillea* Books in the following way:

Grevillea irrasa subsp. *irrasa* as *Grevillea* sp. aff. *miqueliana* (Vol 3: 32)

Grevillea irrasa subsp. *didymochiton* as the Yowaka form of *Grevillea* sp. aff. *miqueliana*.

Grevillea monslacana as *Grevillea victoriae* Lake Mountain form (Vol 3: 225 *Grevillea parvula* as *Grevillea victoriae* var. *leptoneura* (Vol. 3:224-225)

Grevillea epicroca not treated.

Grevillea brevifolia subsp. *brevifolia* as *Grevillea victoriae* var. *brevifolia* (Vol 3:224

Grevillea brevifolia subsp. *polychroma* as a new taxon related to var. *leptoneura* (3:225).

Regrettably, the photo 185F (Vol 3:225) illustrating this taxon is incorrectly captioned. It is *Grevillea oxyantha* subsp. *oxyantha*.

Grevillea victoriae subsp. *nivalis* – not treated but see Photo 184A for a pictorial representation, *Grevillea* 'Murray Queen'.

Grevillea miqueliana subsp. *moroka* as *Grevillea miqueliana* 'Mt Wellington' form Vol 3:31--32.

continued >

It will repay us here to examine the reason for suddenly recognising new taxa. There is no doubt that Don McGillivray knew he was dealing with an unresolved super-species but was prevented by time from completing a thorough study, though the scrutiny he brought to the races he delimited was an important foundation to subsequent taxonomic work. The principal reason for the rapid expansion is the acknowledgement of new characters and their importance to the taxonomy of the group. Leaf and branchlet indumentum were already widely recognised as important. McGillivray himself invited inspection of leaf venation and its prominence and shape of perianth limb. However, ongoing taxonomy has shown the importance of new growth colour, leaf size and shape; flower colour and number; pistil length; pollen-presenter shape, perianth indumentum and inner beard hairs and other important features. Some of the characters may seem trivial but they define whole populations and therefore deserve recognition.

Grevillea irrasa is a beautiful horticultural species with two subspecies. Both have lovely red flowers, those of subsp. *irrasa* borne on long fine peduncles up to 40cm long. *G. irrasa* has + narrowly oblong leaves that have a spreading indumentum, suggestive of a close relationship with *G. miqueliana*. However that species has broader leaves and longer pistils. Subsp. *irrasa* has proved somewhat difficult to propagate at times. It grows in Nullica State Forest. The type specimen was collected on Mines Road near the abandoned pyrophyllite mine (volcanic origin). The Study Group visited the population NW of Lochiel and another population at Back Creek on separate field trips in 1994, 1997 and 2003.

Subsp. *didymochiton* was seen by the Study Group on the track above the Wadbilliga river 12km NW of Yowrie. A magnificent flowering specimen was collected in the creek line at Brown's crossing, further along the same track and is in cultivation at the Illawarra Grevillea Park. We also collected it at Reedy Creek Rd., near the Tuross River in 2003. This subspecies has short stout peduncles.

The two subspecies are separated by the leaf indumentum and leaf shape

1 Leaves narrowly oblong or narrowly obovate with a l:w ratio 5:1 to 10:1; indumentum on the leaf undersurface consisting of spreading hairs only
subsp. *irrasa*

1* Leaves narrowly obovate or elliptic or oblong l:w ratio 5:1 to 7:1; indumentum on the leaf undersurface 2-state, consisting of spreading hairs emergent from underlying appressed hairs
subsp. *didymochiton*

Grevillea monslacana is a robust shrub that grows on the outskirts of Melbourne on Lake Mountain. It is another lovely red-flowering plant and like most of the species in the group tolerates very low temperatures as the Study Group well remembers when we visited the species during a snow storm one field trip. There is a record of a plant with white flowers or almost so. This species is very similar to *Grevillea epicroca*. Both species have an open appressed indumentum on the leaf undersurface but *G. monslacana* has thicker, more leathery leaves. Leaves of the same length as *G. epicroca* also tend to be wider. For a table of differences see below. *G. monslacana* has a convex pollen-presenter whereas that of *G. epicroca* is concave – this character may only be visible on live specimens. *G. monslacana* has terete young branchlets with a dense, tomentose (spreading) or occasionally appressed indumentum and green new growth that is briefly tan or coppery.

Grevillea epicroca is a New South Wales species, restricted to a small area west of Moruya on the Merricumbene Fire Trail, Bendethera Mountain and on the Gollaribee Fire trail. There is also a collection from above the junction of the Deua River and Curmullee Creek. It grows to a similar height to *G. monslacana* and both species have an appressed perianth indumentum (outer surface) which distinguish them from *G. rhyolitica* which bears a spreading perianth indumentum. *Grevillea epicroca* has sharply angular young branchlets near the tips that soon become terete with age, these usually with a sparse appressed indumentum. New growth is green but may be briefly pink, similar to *G. parvula*. *Grevillea epicroca* and *G. monslacana* share a distinctive subcubic perianth limb but the corners tend to be rounded in *G. monslacana*.

continued >

	<i>G. epicroca</i>	<i>G. monslacana</i>
Distribution	NSW	Victoria
Branchlet apices indumentum	angular appressed (silky) sparse to dense	terete spreading (tomentose) dense
Leaf length/width ratio	4:1-6:1	3:1-4:1
Very young buds	ferruginous	cream to fawn
Perianth indumentum	with glandular hairs	lacking glandular hairs
Perianth limb face view	rusty square	brown-grey to apricot square with rounded corners
Pollen-presenter	concave lateral base concurrent	convex very oblique base not concurrent with style

Grevillea parvula is a new name for a long cultivated species, known previously as *Grevillea victoriae* var. *leptoneura*. It has branchlets with long spreading hairs, distinctive purplish-pink new growth and leaves with a dense appressed indumentum on the undersurface and dull upper surface. Floral buds are also red-purple. It occurs in New South Wales around Eden on Imlay Forest Rd and at Newton's Picnic area, in both locations growing on or near the river bank. It also occurs in Victoria on the Genoa and Wallagarough rivers.

Grevillea victoriae F. Muell., from which many of the new taxa have been separated, is now seen as a species bearing the following characteristics: new growth green or rusty, never pink; branchlets with an appressed indumentum (rarely tomentose); leaves with a dense appressed indumentum on the undersurface (lamina not visible); floral buds rusty; floral rachis snow-white, the longest to 60(-90)mm long; pistils 17-26mm long; pollenpresenter flat to convex.

Two subspecies are recognised, one of them new.

- 1 Leaves narrow-elliptic to lanceolate (rarely oblanceolate), 6–12cm long, 10–45mm wide, with length:width ratio usually 4:1-5:1; reticulum on leaf undersurface obscure; upper surface dull; leaf margins shortly recurved; floral rachis 4-9cm long subsp. *victoriae*
- 1* Leaves elliptic to narrowly so or rarely ovate, usually 3.5–10cm long, 10–37mm wide, with length:width ratio usually 2.5-4:1; reticulum on leaf undersurface conspicuous; upper surface glossy; leaf margin flat or shortly recurved; floral rachis 1–5cm long subsp. *nivalis*

Subsp. *victoriae* is confined to the Victorian high country in such places as Mount Buffalo, Mt. Buller, Mt Bogong, Mt Torbreck, Mt. St. Bernard, Mt. Hotham and Mt Howitt.

The new taxon, subsp. *nivalis* Stajsic & Molyneux, is mainly confined to Kosciuszko National Park, New South Wales with a few localities into Victoria (Mount Sassafras, Mount Gibbo). This taxon is sold commercially as *G. victoriae* 'Murray Valley Queen'. In subsp. *nivalis* the indumentum of the leaf undersurface is somewhat 'messy' rather than all the hairs being straight and mutually aligned as in subsp. *victoriae*.

Recognition of the small-leaved Mt. Tambo and Mt Tingaringy populations in Victoria as a distinct reinstated species *Grevillea brevifolia* F. Muell. ex Benth. requires clarification. The species differs from *Grevillea victoriae* not only in the smaller leaf size (as the name implies) but also in the obscure upper surface venation and shorter floral rachises that have a pale tomentose indumentum (not the bright white appressed indumentum of *G. victoriae*). Assessing these characters showed that a population on the Pilot, South of Mt. Kosciuszko in New South Wales also shared these features thus extending the range across the border. *Grevillea victoriae* (subsp. *nivalis*) also grows at this location. Two subspecies are recognised though the second (subsp. *polychroma*, which has a glossy upper surface of the leaves) would later be recognised at specific rank (see article More New Species in *G. victoriae* Complex in this newsletter).

continued >

1 Leaves 1.5–3cm long, usually 7–15mm wide; venation of upper leaf surface obscure; flowers red
subsp. *brevifolia*

1* Leaves 3.5cm long, usually 10–20mm wide; venation of upper leaf surface obscure to evident; flowers red, pink, orange, yellow or cream
subsp. *polychroma*

Subsp. *brevifolia* is essentially distributed according to the localities mentioned above.

Subsp. *polychroma* is confined to Victoria from Mt. Elizabeth to N of Buchan around W-Tree Falls, to Tulloch Ard and Butchers Ridge, At W-Tree Leo Hodge (1904-) bred his Poorinda hybrids, often using this taxon. Subsp. *polychroma* occurs at much lower altitudes than subsp. *brevifolia*.



Grevillea miquelliana (A. Gibb)

	<i>G. victoriae</i>	<i>G. brevifolia</i>	<i>G. parvula</i>
Branchlets	silky-tomentose	silky-tomentose	tomentose-villous
New growth	coppery/green	green	pink
Floral rachis	10-60(-90)mm long	10-15 (-32)mm long	5-16(-25)mm long
Perianth limb	round	round	ound
Pistil	17-26	17-22	17-20
Pollen-presenter	flat to slightly concave	flat to slightly concave	concave

Continued recognition of *Grevillea miquelliana* F. Muell. is accorded in the Flora. *G. miquelliana* has traditionally been separated from *G. victoriae* by its spreading branchlet, leaf and floral indumentum. However, because other populations and specimens (notably *G. irrasa* – then unnamed) had similar characteristics that clouded the taxonomy, Don McGillivray placed it in synonymy pending further studies. The most notable point of separation between *G. irrasa* and *G. miquelliana* is the shape of the leaves; oblong in the former, elliptic in the latter. In addition the leaves of *G. irrasa* have obscure lateral veins (evident to prominent in *G. miquelliana*).

The known variant of *Grevillea miquelliana* from Mt Wellington is formally named. Two subspecies are recognised.

1 Largest leaves 3–8.5cm long, 15–30mm wide, soft with shortly recurved margins; leaf upper surface finely granulose to almost smooth; peduncles slender, 0.6–0.9mm thick subsp. *miquelliana*

1* Largest leaves 1–2.5cm long, 8–20mm wide, leathery with shortly revolute margins; leaf upper surface coarsely granulose; peduncles stout, c. 1mm thick subsp. *moroka*

Subsp. *moroka* Molyneux & Stajsic occurs in the Mt. Wellington – Moroka River area NE of Licola, in Victoria. Only a few localities are listed in the Flora.

Below is a contribution on the Yahoo Groups Grevillea site from a bloke in the U.S.A. A very interesting read.

Following a rather extreme winter here in the Pacific Northwest of the USA (Seattle area) I can report some more findings of Grevillea hardiness in a cool maritime climate. We consistently experience very dry summers and wet winters. Last winter was exceptional, with over 70cm of rain falling in November and December in Seattle... and quite a bit more than that in my garden. Also, we had two significant freeze events, one in late November (still autumn!) when the mercury dropped to -10C or lower in some places, with lots of snow, and another one in mid January. Both times we had several days with daily high temperatures below freezing, and many plants died. So here are some of the results.

Exposed to -10.5C in the ground:

G. miqueliana – no damage
G. 'Poorinda Golden Lyre' – dead
G. 'Bronze Rambler' – dead
G. lavandulacea 'Penola' – no damage
G. victoriae 'Murray Valley Queen' – a little damage
Banksia serrata – dead of course

Exposed to -10.5C in pots:

G. juniperina 'Pink Pearl' – a little damage
G. victoriae 'Murray Valley Queen' – a little damage
G. 'Poorinda Elegance' – heavy damage, dead?
G. 'Poorinda Queen' – no damage
G. 'Poorinda Constance' – a little damage
G. rosmarinifolia 'Scarlet Sprite' – a little damage
G. rosmarinifolia – some forms dead
G. 'Penola Pearl' – heavy damage, dead?

Exposed to -9.5C in small pots in an unheated greenhouse where the temperature rose above freezing during the day:

G. victoriae, several forms – no damage
G. 'Clearview David' – a little damage
G. 'Canberra Gem' – no damage
G. 'Austraflora Canterbury Gold' – no damage
G. lavandulacea 'Penola' – no damage

Exposed to no colder than about -7C in the ground (at my old garden), but on heavy clay soil:

G. victoriae, many forms – no damage
G. 'Poorinda Constance' – no damage
G. 'Poorinda Queen' – no damage
G. 'Noelii' – no damage
G. 'Clearview David' – no damage
G. 'Ruby Clusters' – no damage
G. shiresii – might be dead, not sure yet
G. alpina 'East Grampians' – no damage
G. 'Austraflora Fanfare' – heavy damage, might be dead
G. aquifolium red form – a little damage, not serious
G. 'Poorinda Royal Mantle' – dead
G. Isopogon formosus – dead

This report excludes varieties that I am keeping in a heated greenhouse, or that I have eliminated in previous cold winters.

I am really pleased with *G. aquifolium* and *miqueliana*... time to propagate more of those.

Still looking to swap cold hardy or potentially cold hardy Grevilleas with Grevillea enthusiasts in the US!

Bob O'Neill

Drought at Wandin (March 2007)

It has been quite hot and dry in Wandin and we are now losing plants due to dry conditions. I guess you are hearing this all the time, it is only a matter of how hot and dry and how many plants are being lost. At the present we are bucketing twice per week if necessary as per water restrictions on mains water, plus bucketing

from what lies at the base of our dam. Fortunately the dam should see us until some autumn rain. In the mean time we have stopped planting, we pull out the scattered failed plants and mow some areas of lawn that still require a shave or haircut every 7 – 10 days. We will survive and some plants are booming along beautifully.

Vale Evan Thomas Weatherhead (16 January 1931 – 8 August 2005)

It is with great sadness that we report that on 8 August Evan Weatherhead, life member of Blue Mountains Group, died after battling illness for some years. The family's notice in the Sydney Morning Herald included the wonderful phrase 'now tending grevilleas in God's garden'.

Evan was a tireless worker for, and ultimately life member of the Blue Mountains Group and the Glenbrook Reserve Trust from 1968 until illness sapped his energy. For many years he regularly attended Grevillea Study Group meetings where his wry sense of humour was greatly appreciated. We had not seen him for some time and he apparently had to let go of some of his passions quietly and with regret.

Evan and his wife Dorothy were converted to native plants while living in Bexley where his road to Damascus involved replacing his roses with natives. In 1968 they purchased a block of land in East Blaxland that was still smouldering from bushfires to which they shortly after relocated with a supply of home-grown natives in fruit tins. Grevilleas, and later, rainforest plants were a special interest. On a private visit to his garden his love for grevilleas and native plants of all kinds soon became obvious.

On Friday 12 August a memorial service was held at the Uniting Church in East Blaxland following a short service at the Leura crematorium.

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).

The table on which were displayed items to reflect Evan's life included a lovely photo of Evan and Dorothy and a copy of a book on the Rugby World Cup. Most of the remaining items reflected Evan's love of plants and of our Society: the life membership certificate, framed and proudly displayed, his copy of Volume 1 of Australian Plants (now a collector's item) and a binder of more recent editions, a copy of a Native Plants for NSW, two volumes of The Grevillea Book and his hand lens.

How will we remember Evan? His extensive knowledge of Australian plants, his generosity in sharing this and in showing people his garden; his skill and enjoyment in propagation; his humour; the reflection of his humour in his advice about gardening, especially his advice to stand over plants with an axe when they fail to thrive or to flower. Most of all – his reputation for carrying small secateurs in his pocket wherever he went. Members of Blue Mountains Group joked for years about his secateurs in the Australian National Botanic Garden when they had a weekend trip to Canberra many years ago. They were sure he would be seen taking snippets and be thrown out. He said later that we need not have worried because a ranger came up to him and asked 'have you got a bit of this one?'



Vale Evan Thomas Weatherhead
(16 January 1931 – 8 August 2005)

Report of Phytophthora on Grevillea spp. in Italy

S.O. Cacciola, A.M. Pennisi, G.E. Agosteo, and G. Magnano

Published 2003 by The American Phytopathological Society

In the last 3 years, numerous potted grevilleas with symptoms of decline associated with a rot of feeder roots were found in ornamental nurseries in Sicily. Aboveground symptoms were reduced growth, yellowing of foliage, wilt, dieback, and death of the entire plant. The disease was observed on many commercial cultivars and was especially severe on *Grevillea alpina* (mountain grevillea), *Grevillea juniperina* (juniper-leaf grevillea), *Grevillea lavandulacea* (lavender grevillea), and *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* (rosemary grevillea) as well as the hybrid cultivars Clearview David (*Grevillea lavandulacea* ? *rosmarinifolia*) and Poorinda Rondeau (*Grevillea baueri* ? *lavandulacea*), while *Grevillea lanigera* (woolly grevillea) cv. Mount Tamboritha and *Grevillea thelemanniana* subsp. *obtusifolia* appeared resistant. A species of *Phytophthora* was consistently isolated from rotted roots of symptomatic plants using a selective medium (4), and pure cultures were obtained by single-hypha transfers. The species was identified as *Phytophthora palmivora* (E.I. Butler) E.I. Butler on the basis of morphological and cultural characters.

Control plants grown in pots containing noninfested soil remained healthy. *Phytophthora palmivora* was reisolated from roots of symptomatic plants. It appears that *Phytophthora palmivora* has become a widespread root pathogen in commercial ornamental nurseries in Italy (2).

Illawarra Grevillea Park OPEN DAYS 2007

July, Sat 21 & July, Sun 22

July, Sat 28 & July, Sun 29

September, Sat 29 & September, Sun 30

October, Sat 6 & October, Sun 7

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. Opening hrs are 10am - 4pm.

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

Peter Olde

Note on Grevillea 'Red Hooks'

In the previous newsletter it was asserted that seedlings of *Grevillea* 'Red Hooks' were regenerating after wildfire in the garden of Rod Tonkin. As far as I am aware, this cultivar is always infertile. It is most unlikely therefore that the seedlings belong with this cultivar as the pod parent. I would suggest that another look be taken at this situation and careful checking be undertaken to establish the truth. The

seedlings could be regenerating from long dead plants of another species, possibly *Grevillea tetragonoloba*. Alternatively the seedlings are emergent from a nearby ant colony and have been transported there during the course of their activities. It cannot be assumed that because a plant dies in a situation that the emergent seedlings belong to this parent.

Propagating Grevilleas

We are part of the Rozelle Bay Community Native Nursery being situated in the renovated Historic Balmain Glasshouse and we are hoping to propagate native plants from seeds and stem cuttings. Although being beginners in this field, the facilities at the Glasshouse are good with a rainwater tank providing an automatic misting system of watering morning and evening.

Our seed and cutting mix is professionally mixed by the Community Native Nursery for our use. We are joining the Grevillea Study Group as we are very interested in gaining as much knowledge as possible in relation to the cultivation of Grevilleas particularly the ground covering and smaller shrub varieties.

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.

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 magnifica</i> ssp
<i>Grevillea aurea</i>	<i>magnifica</i>
<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	<i>Grevillea monticola</i>
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>
<i>Grevillea candelabroides</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 wilsonii</i>

Free + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight x
– red tree form	Ivanhoe'?
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
<i>Grevillea candelabroides</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiliodes</i>
<i>Grevillea dryandri</i>	<i>Grevillea pterosperma</i> SA
<i>Grevillea endlicheriana</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Sandra Gordon'
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight'	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</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 – June 2007**Income**

Subscriptions	\$420.00
Plant Sale	457.00
Seeds	27.00
Interest	98.98
Newsletter backcopies	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,1012.98

Expenditure

Newsletter publishing	\$240.00
Postage	149.65
Printing	175.40
Post office box	70.00
Bank fees	2.50
	<hr/>
	\$637.55

Amount in Interest Bearing Deposit till 9/12/07
\$21,347.19

Balance in Current Account 31/5/07
\$2,402.72

Balance in Business Cheque Account 26/5/07
\$27,619.57

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Curator of Seed Bank

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 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@yahoogroups.com

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List owner: grevilleas-owner@yahoo.com

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

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2. The email group
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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 May 2007, please send your articles to peter.olde@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, Peshurst 2222.

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

2006

2007

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