

Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants



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Newsletter No. 78 – October 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.

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 NSW Programme 2008

Sunday, 10 February

VENUE: Illawarra Grevillea Park, Bulli

TIME: 4pm

SUBJECT: Considering the time of year, suggest we make this a late afternoon visit followed by BBQ, where we will discuss the programme for the remainder of the year.

Saturday, 3 May

VENUE: Gordon & Carol Meiklejohn
25 Wildoaks Rd., Oakdale

SUBJECT: Post-mortem and garden visit.

Autumn Plant Sale 2008 April 19–20, 2008

At Oakdale, details in next newsletter.

Inside this issue:

- New Species in Flora of Australia Vol 17a
- Searching for *Grevillea anethifolia*
- Travels with Phil: The Great Sandy Desert: Part 2 and more....

GSG VIC Programme 2007

For more details contact either **Neil Marriott** (Leader of GSG Vic), on (03) 5577 2592 (Mon–Fri), (03) 5356 2404 (Fri night–Sun 5pm), or email at neilm@vic.chariot.net.au (Dunkeld), neilm@netconnect.com.au (Stawell), or

Max McDowall (convener) on (03) 9850 3411 or email at maxamcd@melbpc.org.au. Please email me if I do not already have you on my email list.

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 VIC Programme 2008

Friday, 21 March – Tuesday, 25 March

VENUE: "Panrock Ridge" Panrock Reservoir Rd (aka Sisters Rocks, Black Range Road)

SUBJECT: Working Bee at Neil & Wendy Marriott's & Field Trip

Details later in the next newsletter.

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, 28 October

VENUE: Tim and Suzanne Powe
36 Burnett St, Sadlier's Crossing, 4305

PHONE: (07) 3812 9878

SUBJECT: To be decided.

Sunday, 25 November

VENUE: Nev and Shirley Deeth
19 Richards Road, Samford, 4520

PHONE: (07) 3289 2466

SUBJECT: To be decided.

GSG S.E. QLD Programme 2008

Sunday, 24 February

VENUE: Bernard and Rona Wilson
120 Avalon Road, Sheldon, 4157

PHONE: (07) 3206 3399

SUBJECT: To be decided.

In August I spent a couple of weeks in Queensland. I went there with a dual purpose, though mainly to help Merv conduct the *Grevillea* Study Group meeting. Merv has been diagnosed with a form of dementia after suffering a number of fits and subsequent hospital stays. These attacks have left him stunned and a little confused and disoriented. Illness is a stranger to Merv as ill-health did not often visit him during the previous years of his life. We wish him and his carer and wife Olwyn all the very sincerest of best wishes. At the Study Group meeting, Olwyn appealed to people to assist with the garden by making themselves available to help maintain them for a short period once a month. Their faithful and highly regarded gardener Joe Spaccatore recently passed away from cancer and they find themselves suddenly without the support so necessary to maintain such a big and important garden. The nursery has been closed for the present, and the main hot house closed. Production of limited lines continues with the assistance of Helen Howard, who volunteers her considerable propagation skills as often as possible.

The Study Group meeting was well-attended. Over 30 people. The discussion on pot culture was lively and very informative. A report is contained later in the newsletter. Leadership of the Queensland group was not finalised though the group indicated that for the moment they would continue to assist Merv for as long as possible. Following the meeting I drove up to visit the Open Garden of Tim & Suzanne Powe 'Yalyana' Sadleir's Crossing, Ipswich. This is only a small garden crammed with interesting plants of many genera. During conversation with Tim, he told me that he thought *Grevillea banksii* var. *forsteri* may have originated in Ipswich because there was a wild population nearby in bushland on the Bremer River. Subsequently, Tim followed up with some specimens but these are not conclusive as they do not have the dense foliar indumentum of var. *forsteri*. They do flower continuously however (both red and white flowered plants) unlike the tree form that flowers only seasonally.

The next day I travelled with Merv to the garden of Jan & Dennis Glazebrook whose enthusiasm continues to impress despite recently closing their nursery. They have a number of interesting hybrids in their garden which originated the fabulous *Grevillea* 'Peaches and Cream' and *Grevillea* 'Little Honey'. In the afternoon we went

along to Neilsens nursery where I saw three impressive grevilleas growing along their drive, *Grevillea* 'Callum's Gold' a large yellow-flowered tropical, *Grevillea* 'Lipstick' a large redflowered one and *Grevillea* 'Classic Claire' a magnificent plant that resembles *Grevillea* 'Sunset Bronze' in its bright orange-red blooms with gold-tipped styles. This plant is owned by Grevilles Study Group member, Bryson Easton and is named after another of his daughters (the other being Sarah, after whom *Grevillea* 'Simply Sarah' was named. At Neilsen's I also saw a fantastic standard in their garden of *Grevillea juniperina* 'Stripy'. They have extensive gardens outside their nursery and are worth a look in their own right.

The following day, Tuesday, I travelled to Toowoomba where I was conducted on a tour of Australis nursery, Greg O'Sullivan proprietor, who operates out of Withcott's seedling nursery at Highfields. It was an impressive array of grafted standards that greeted me and the enthusiastic staff and owner were very hospitable. Helen Howard then showed me her young garden at Helendale, near Helidon, where lunch was prepared and shared. Helen is an excellent and enthusiastic grafter and will one day make a mark in the industry. In the afternoon, I was shown the garden of Laylee Purchase in Toowoomba where many important hybrids and species are grown. One of the interesting things about hybrid grevilleas is that many cultivars once common in the nursery trade have fallen from favour and are now almost extinct, except in old gardens where very often they are not recorded.

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 Penhurst NSW 2222**

Account details for direct deposit

BSB 112-879

Account Number 016526630

(St George Bank).

Details and itinerary for GSG Field trip to S.W. Victoria & South Australia

Friday, 2 November – Tuesday, 6 Nov 2007

Please Note: Early Registration is essential, by Friday 12 October, limited cabin accommodation is available, and will need to be booked in advance by tour organizers (email preferably both maxamcd@melbpc.org.au and Cc to neilm@netconnect.com.au or phone (after September 30) Max McDowall (03 9850 3411). Neil is only at Panrock Ridge on the weekends. If your current details and/or passengers are not as listed on the attached participants list for the 2005 S.A. Field Trip please include them in your email and state your preferred accommodation options – cabin/bunkhouse, camping or your own van. First come, first served. We expect about 26 participants from expressions of interest so far received.

Friday, 2 November

9.30–11.00am: Meet Royal Mail Hotel Glenelg Highway Dunkeld – RACV VicRoads Map 229 and inspect Australian Plants Display Garden. Dunkeld is about 3 hr drive from Melbourne. 11.00am Depart via Hamilton for Points Reserve Arboretum Coleraine – VicRoads Map 228. Turn left (south) at Coleraine onto Coleraine-Merino Road then right along Top Hilgay Road. BYO Lunch. 1.30 p.m. Continue with Brian and Betty Lacy to localities west of Casterton to see populations of *Grevillea lavandulacea*, orchids and other flora. Detailed itinerary provided on the day. 5.00 p.m. Proceed to Kywong Caravan Park (phone 08 8738 4174), North Nelson Road, Nelson for two nights accommodation in cabins, camping or BYO-caravan sites. Cabin and Bunkhouse accommodation have cooking facilities. Bring your own bedding.

Saturday, 3 November

8.00am: Depart from Mount Clay VicMap 88C5 – near Narrawong N.E. of Portland with Cheree Densley (phone 5568 7226) and Andrew Pritchard – *G. micrantha*, good forms of *Boronia pilosa* and *Epacris impressa*. Mt Richmond and Kentbruck Heath – *G. aquifolium*, *Correa reflexa*, Glenelg River Gorge – *G. sp affinis rogersii/lavandulacea*.

Sunday, 4 November

8.00am: Leave for Mt Gambier South Australia – S.A. itinerary organised by John Edmonds Wilson (08 8571 1075) and John Barrie. Reference RAA Touring Services Map Lower South East obtainable from RACV, and NRMA.

9.00am: Arrive Benara Road Native Plant Nursery Moorak SW of Mt Gambier (Philip Dowling phone 08 8726 6210). Continue to Carpenters Rocks and CapeBank Lighthouse with Ken Jones (08 87 382 131). *G. aquifolium*, *Correa reflexa* – Southern End of Lake Bonney with Neville Bonney 08 8738 0012, mob. 0419 803 189.

Stay at Barbara and Martin Cameron's shack cnr. Foster St. and Lagoon St. in Beachport. Has 6–8 beds in Bunkhouse and 6 beds in shack. Large grass area for camping if required. Camerons home Ph 08 8735 2035.

NOTE: Morning departure times subject to confirmation with organisers.

Monday, 5 November

8.30am: Departure for 'Woakwine' property with Margaret Ferguson (08 8739 3285) just east of Beachport. Margaret is the Managing Director of the Company. Her brother Michael McCourts has offered to show us around. (Woakwine form of *Grevillea lavandulacea*). Garden at Furner of Barbara Cameron's (phone as above). Garden at Avenue Range of Max Ewer's. Hakea guru and other goodies. Ph 08 8768 9034. Stay at 'Wirreanda' Bunkhouse and Kitchen at Naracoorte Caves CP. These facilities have a good area for Guest Speakers, Power Point displays etc at night. Cost \$15/person. Other option is \$21/vehicle at Caves CP Camp Ground. Ph. 08 8762 3412.

Tuesday, 6 November

8.30am: Naracoorte Conservation Park has offered us discounted tours (\$10) of Victoria Fossil Cave or Bat Cave or Alexandra & Wet Caves. A self guided tour of Wonambi Fossil Centre is \$6. Private Scrub east of Padthaway. Very variable soil types and plant communities. Bangham CP – to get there we would be driving through bottle brush country, Bangham CP has extremely variable forms of *G. ilicifolium*. Depart for Edenhope in Victoria and home.

New Species in Flora of Australia Vol 17a

The *Manglesia* alliance

A small number of changes were seen in the *Manglesia* alliance in Flora of Australia 17A, where this group is called the Triloba Group. There are two new species, *Grevillea metamorpha* Makinson and *Grevillea stenogyne* (Benth.) Makinson and two new subspecies, *Grevillea amplexans* subsp. *semivestita* Makinson, and *G. amplexans* subsp. *adpressa* (Olde & Mariott) Makinson.

***Grevillea stenogyne*.** The most intriguing of these is the recognition of *Grevillea stenogyne* at specific rank. In the McGillivray revision it was treated as a synonym of *Grevillea acrobotrya* and, sight unseen, we accepted this in the *Grevillea* Books. The taxon is represented by very few specimens of what appears to be a single collection of James Drummond, date and place unknown. It has never subsequently been recollected and placed in an herbarium. The taxon was first described by George Bentham as a variety of *Grevillea vestita*, *Grevillea vestita* var. *stenogyne*, a species with which it seems to share little commonality however.

'*Grevillea stenogyne* is closely related to *G. acrobotrya* but does not share the reduction in leaf size and increased depth of leaf dissection from vegetative to flowering branches of that species; *G. acrobotrya* also has the flower-bearing branchlets usually \pm glabrous (rarely densely hairy), whereas in *G. stenogyne* the branchlets are consistently tomentose throughout. In the context of the group the differences are likely to be stable and it is therefore here treated as a distinct taxon.' Makinson 2000:506.

The phrase '(rarely densely hairy)' reflects the poor specimen base and uninformative label data used to study *G. acrobotrya*. There is a large population of *Grevillea acrobotrya* under study by us, all plants of which have tomentose floral branches and will be formally described in the revision of the whole group currently being undertaken by us. However their floral branches are also accompanied by a reduction in leaf size, unlike those of *Grevillea stenogyne*.

Features of the species are its leaves triangular to narrowly so in gross outline 1.5–2cm long. 1.3–2cm wide; tripartite with three broad primary lobes, the two lateral lobes ascending, each lobe secondarily divided at the apex into three triangular teeth; a dense tomentose to villous indumentum on the undersurface; style above the ovary scarcely swollen; pollen-presenter cylindrical to truncate-conical. (The tern 'truncate-conical' means to be in the overall shape of a cone with angled sides but the apex cut off below the peak such that it does not end in a point).

At the present time *Grevillea stenogyne* remains lost. It was most likely collected by Drummond in the north, possibly around 1850-51. Its recognition in the Flora can only assist in that re-location. During his treatment of the species Makinson suggests that a population near Eneabba be examined for material matching the type exactly. Our investigations show this population to be a hybrid swarm, largely created after roadworks, between *Grevillea vestita* and *Grevillea biternata*. Should a specimen exactly matching the type be found in this population, it may mean that *G. stenogyne* is actually a sample from a hybrid swarm and hence have no validity as a species. We are happy to announce however that we could not find such a matching specimen in the swarm.

***Grevillea metamorpha*.** Another new species, and one of only two in the whole group with hairs on the outer perianth surface and pedicels. It was discovered by Mike Hislop from the Perth Herbarium Like *Grevillea acrobotrya*, this species has floral branches above the basal vegetative branches and exhibits a similar reduction in leaf size along the floral branch. In *Grevillea acrobotrya* there seems to be only two stages with all the leaves on the floral branches tiny and tripartite. In *Grevillea metamorpha* there is a staged transition and pattern of reduction along the length of the floral branch. Like *G. acrobotrya*, this species also has a scarcely swollen style. The pollen-presenter is cylindrical or almost so.

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***Grevillea amplexans* Meisner.** Apart from subsp. *amplexans*, two additional new subspecies are recognised in the Flora of Australia treatment. One subspecies has hairs on the undersurface (subsp. *adpressa*) and one has glabrous leaves (subsp. *semivestita*).

Subsp. *semivestita* has hairs on the branchlets whereas subsp. *amplexans* has glabrous branchlets and slightly larger leaves. Makinson sees the unusual leaf shape as being the unifying feature of this species. This is entirely reasonable. All subspecies in this concept have unique amplexicaul or stem-clasping leaves. However this concept of the species brings surprising problems on the ground. We found that while subsp. *semivestita* exists in a geographically disjunct population extending over many kilometres to the south of subsp. *amplexans*, subsp. *adpressa* grows virtually alongside subsp. *amplexans* in a continuous, interleaving pattern of populations separated literally by metres at

some stages over a vast distance. Whereas in *Acacia* taxonomy sympatric occurrences are presently recognised as subspecies, in *Grevillea* (and all *Proteaceae* as far as I am aware), sympatric occurrence without interbreeding means that the taxa are reproductively isolated and unless the populations are sharing genes, which in this case they do not, then they should be recognised as species. For instance if they were to be recognised as the same species, you might expect a few plants of the glabrous *Grevillea amplexans* subsp. *amplexans* somewhere to have a few hairs on the leaf undersurface. We could find no evidence for this. Hence we recognised *Grevillea adpressa* as a distinct species in 1993. In our view this means that there are two species with amplexicaul leaves, one of them with hairy leaves and one with glabrous leaves. I am not sure who is correct, but I rest my case, your honour.

Matt Hurst

Searching for *Grevillea anethifolia*

Last July 2006 Peter Olde requested that I search for populations of *Grevillea anethifolia* in central western NSW on his behalf. The reason for this being to establish if all known NSW populations root sucker and have at least some thrice divided leaves on each plant. If all plants display these characteristics then the NSW populations may be raised to subspecies status.

With no substantial rain for some years the trip had been delayed until recently when some good falls were reported in the areas of interest about mid march.

I and my daughter Mackenzie left Wagga just after 9 am and headed to the locality of Kamarah near Ardlethan approx 100kms NW of Wagga. The recent rain had given a green tinge to the country between Coolamon and Ardlethan and many trees were putting on new growth.

In what would be a sadly typical sight through the entire day, which started at Coolamon was the massive grading out of every main road we traveled on.

Our arrival at Kamarah showed that recent rainfall had not come to this locality. As we turned onto Gunter's lane it was clear that the beautiful lane we saw on the 2001 field trip was but a distant memory. Most of the lane was now almost devoid of the amazing range of plants that were seen in 2001. *Grevillea anethifolia* or *floribunda* could not be found. The unusual white flowered hybrid between *G. floribunda* and *G. rosmarinifolia* "green leaf form" had died. The only bright note was the discovery of some small *G. rosmarinifolia* "grey leaf form" at the far end of the lane.

This area was searched as *G. anethifolia* was found in this area of the lane in 2001 but with no luck. Instead of turning left onto Spencer's lane and heading back to the Barrellen-Griffith road as we did in 2001 we turned right and came across more some nice *G. floribunda*. This form had a single stem with branches starting about sixty cms up.

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This form could make an odd looking topiary without much trouble. Coming to the intersection of Spencer's and Manglesdorf 's lanes I could see that this area would need a return visit as Manglesdorf's lane had quite good vegetation reminiscent of Gunter's lane in 2001 and appears to run for some kms.

Turning onto the Ardlethan to Tallimba road again we found the grading that was two or three blades wide that ran its full thirty to forty km length destroying much vegetation in the process. I wonder why councils expend so much money on such a counterproductive excise. The reason we headed for Tallimba, which is forty kms west of West Wylong, was due to a tip only two days before of areas of mallee vegetation with good under story.

Upon arrival at Tallimba we were to head for Wethalle and intersect the reported sandhills. I unfortunately took a wrong turn and only noticed when quite close to West Wylong. However I came across Charcoal Tank Nature Reserve near West Wylong. An obvious place to search for *G. floribunda* and possibly *G. wiradjuri* in the future.

After a quick lunch at West Wylong we headed for Wethalle and again the verges had been graded and the surrounding paddocks quite bare of vegetation. At Wethalle we turned north the locality of Gabbata. Here we found two derelict houses and a run down pub with a fair resemblance to Ettamogah pub.

A small reserve just behind the pub was full of a mallee eucalypt sp and not much else. Some halganias and what I would call spinifex? growing along the road edge hinted that *G. anethifolia* had for me grown there at some stage. I have only ever seen this grevillea growing with these sp but admittedly I have only seen a few populations. Neil Marriot reported in a recent study group newsletter that *G. anethifolia* is always found with spinifex? in the west, perhaps the same applies here.

A rise to the north some kms away shows some promise as it appears heavily vegetated. Time did not allow us to check but a record from the herbarium supplied by Peter show *G. anethifolia* occurred some 9 kms north of Gabbata.

From Gabbata we turned east to Naradhan some 35 kms away. This area is heavily cleared with only the road verges containing any trees or shrubs, mostly wattles and mallee eucs in surprisingly good condition with few weeds and none of the heavy grading encountered earlier.



Grevillea anethifolia

Turning south to Rankin springs the country began to become hilly with some nice wooded areas closer to Rankin Springs. In this area we came across some *Teucrium* and *Solanum* sp flowering after the good rains in area some weeks ago. They had benefited from the grading which ran the entire thirty kms to Rankin springs from the Naradhan turnoff.

From Rankin springs we drove back towards Wethalle hoping that the wonderful verge encountered along that road in 2001 would supply some specimens. Sadly it was not to be as drought has affected it badly. Some tired wattles and some very sad *G. rosmarinifolia* grey leaf form were the few highlights. Again halganias and spinifex? were present as well.

Turning for home now with nothing to show for our trouble there was one last disappointment in store. The Wethalle-Barellan road the study group saw in 2001 no longer exists, as nearly all the roadside vegetation is gone. A very manic grader driver has cut into the road verge at least two and sometimes three blades wide. This destruction runs for about forty kms and so the tiny forms of *G. rosmarinifolia* and all the other wonderful plants seen in 2001 are lost for good.

I have therefore been unable to help Peter with his efforts in establishing the distinctiveness of *G. anethifolia* in NSW.

Obviously another field trip is needed and many populations to the north of the area searched need to be inspected if the morphology of *G. anethifolia* is to be resolved.

Day trip to Hyde Park Reserve

It really was a lovely day, nothing too complicated, but we still managed to lose a couple of attendees. It all started well enough. Blue Mountains Group arranged for the Glenbrook Nature Reserve to be open at 9.30am and we all met up here before 10am. A cup of tea and biscuits was provided. Very thoughtful I thought. We spent some time wandering around the nursery and examining the considerable range of plants on sale, many of them difficult to purchase nowadays. A short walk around the plants near the nursery, discussion about the identity of *Grevillea aspleniifolia*, growing there so well, and an unusual dark form of *Grevillea sericea*. Hurrying along at the urging of Ray Brown, we headed to Winmalee and the Hawkesbury Lookout. The purpose was to investigate the *Grevillea phyllicoides* growing here. On the last occasion I was here (October 2003), I noticed that the stilar appendage recurved from about half-way along the pollen-presenter, instead of from its distal end. Examination of the plants in flower this time showed that the appendage recurved from the distal end. The curious feature evident in the previous collections remains unexplained. We also found here a beautiful form of *Grevillea mucronulata* with its purple styled green flowers hanging on fine peduncles.

From here the convoy moved to Little Hartley where we met Hessel & Dot Saunders guarding the approach to the road leading to Hyde Park Reserve. We waited some time here for the Higgs' but they did not arrive. We decided that they had gone on alone so we headed off. Wrong! Alas they were not there. We dined on sandwiches for our lunch, surrounded by the trickling sound of the River Lett and the endless beauty of *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*, residing here at its most northerly distribution. There was considerable variation in flower colour (pink to red) and foliage characteristics (grey and green leaf forms). We spent considerable time here, stepping over mats of *Grevillea laurifolia*. One was measured at 14m across. None were in flower. We also counted the plants of *G. rosmarinifolia* which exceeded 200. The plants were c. 1.2m high 1.5m wide and mostly growing on the lower slopes above the creek line. Associated species included *Hakea dactyloides*, *H. saligna*, *Lomatia myricoides*, *L. fraxinifolia*, *Calytrix tetragona*, *Leptospermum polygalifolium*, and a very rare *Asterolasia* with emarginate leaves.

Sated by the beauty of this scene we decided to examine the post-drought health of the first plants of *G. rosmarinifolia* that we had discovered in November 1999. We were disappointed that road-works had killed the largest plant, but two younger plants were still alive and in good health.

We next travelled to Clarence to view *Grevillea x gaudichaudii*. The drought and frost had afflicted the health of most of these plants. Did you know that this is one of the oldest recorded grevillea hybrids? Actually it is a hybrid swarm with considerable leaf variation in the prostrate hybrids. There are also more upright hybrids growing among the plants of *Grevillea acanthifolia*. Both *Grevillea laurifolia* and *G. acanthifolia* ssp. *acanthifolia* are abundant at this site which surrounds the entrance to the sand quarry. Some collections were made. As dark was quickly approaching we decided we had had enough for one day and headed east down the mountain and home.

Thanks to all the participants, one of whom travelled from Harden.

AUSTRALIA's OPEN GARDEN SCHEME

Native plant gardens open in 2007/08

OCTOBER 2007

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**

Travels with Phil

See last newsletter for Part 1.

Part 2

Camp Donkey Serenade

We camped at one of the roadside stops the Top End is dotted with – wood and water provided by the government. This stop bore testimony to the very unbeautiful habits of too many travelers. But there were compensations.

The green flowered *Melaleuca nervosa*'s surrounding the site were alive with honey eaters. Darwin Woollybutt (*Eucalyptus miniata*) with their unusual orange flowers and the red-flowered *Brachychitons* added to the interest.

As the sun set a donkey brayed in the nearby hills. Donkeys are a major feral pest of the north and there is something weird about their noise emerging from the Australian bush. As the evening wore on the brays became more numerous and closer. The decibel level and the harshness of the sound is something else. I was asleep in my swag at 2am when one decided to wander up to the camp and let loose; now I know what its like to be in one of those 'boom boxes' playing rap music with the volume turned right up.

The next morning at our tea stop a wander in the bush revealed a green form of *Grevillea refracta* – *refracta* is known as the Silver Grevillea which reflects its usual appearance. A little further on the orange flowers of *Eucalyptus phoenicia* caught the eye. It is a difficult species to photograph because, like its close relative *E. miniata*, the tree is umbrella shaped with the flowers on top of the umbrella.

Roper Bar is a crossing point of the Roper River the northern shore of which is Arnhem Land. Arnhem Land is a no alcohol area so it is perhaps not surprising that the river banks are littered with empty cans and bottles, the contents consumed before the owners entered the restricted zone. What is surprising is the staggering quantity of them when you consider the river floods each summer and washes the banks clean.

Of interest from a native plant enthusiast's point of view this was where Ludwig Leichardt crossed the river after trying unsuccessfully further downstream losing several horses in the process. The loss of the pack animals forced him to abandon a large botanical collection.

Typically at this time of the year smoke smudges the horizon as the burning off of spinifex continues through the dry season. This burning is controversial for several reasons the most ironic of which is that spinifex is the most fire-resilient of species so the more it is burnt the more of it there is. But it is hard to see a viable alternative because stock can't eat old spinifex and it is a major hindrance to the movement of man and stock alike.

The road south around the gulf from Roper Bar is known as the Nathan River Rd. It crosses various rivers dotted by fishing camps, most of them rough and ready, where anglers pursue the mighty barramundi. Not far from Roper Bar we came across some fine lagoons covered in flowering water lilies and soon after a *Grevillea parrallela* in flower that justified some photography. Perhaps more interesting still was *Grevillea mimosoides* outside its published range. Eye-catching stands of the orange-flowered *Grevillea pteridifolia* were a feature of the low lands, unfortunately film does not seem to catch the vibrancy of the colour. What is it about the north and orange flowers? It is not a colour you see much of in the south.

Melaleuca viridiflora on the flats was ubiquitous. *Eucalyptus tetradonta* with an understorey of *Bossaeia bossaeoides* was the dominant hillside vegetation.

We found a secluded camp spot beside Towns River, it was one of the better ones partly because there were few signs that anyone else had been there. The water looked cool clear and inviting – but the crocodile signs didn't. A bath would have to wait another day.

The following morning we drove past a little hand written sign to Butterfly Springs. I thought it was probably tourist accommodation but Phil turned to investigate. It proved to be one of the most idyllic spots on the trip. A small waterfall trickled over a ledge into a waist deep, waterlily decorated pool complete with small fish.

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The camping area was neat and tidy and best of all on a rock face sheltered by a couple of rainforest remnants – a large fig and a Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*) – were thousands of butterflies. It was a pity we were there too early in the day to camp but it was an opportunity for a swim and a wash. Typically I had only just stripped and got in when another vehicle turned up and I had to rapidly exit and unstrip.

The arrivees recommended a Lost City further down the road. Lost Cities tend to be a bit ho-hum, any pile of rocks taller than it is wide tend to get christened such by locals on the look out for the tourist dollar. But this one was worth the kilometre or two trip down a side track. Canyon-like passageways had been eroded into the red, conglomerate rock and the rock columns leant at interesting angles. These formed a protected area for plants to grow, There was an interesting *Templetonia* and a very large *Grevillea heliosperma* in full flower.

Two days later we passed through Borroloola and decided to camp in the luxury of a camp ground on a cattle station which shall remain nameless because it was Australia's answer to Fawltly Towers. I bought a can of beer (\$4) but as it was the first for several days it was worth it. While I was drinking it another traveler asked if there was a plug for the wash tubs, he was dismissed as if he had asked for breakfast in bed. An inadvertent water feature had formed in the center of the toilet block floor where it had sagged and cracked, it was a pool of stagnant water complete with cane toad. The women camping nearby were not impressed. A fellow camper had a wander around the homestead/bar/office admiring the outback architecture only to be challenged 'What do you think you're doing. You've been told campers are not allowed past the banana trees.' The camper had not been told any such thing and neither had we. Luckily I had a shower early because later the water ran cold. After an early dinner I wandered over to the bar to see if there were any locals interested in a chat. There was no one there and as I looked in a belligerent voice emerged from the darkness nearby. "What are you looking at?" It is not a place I would recommend. I can just hear the owner stating Basil like that she could run a perfect camp ground if it wasn't for all those guests getting in the road. Not far way at Hells Gate is a camping ground run by very friendly people. We didn't stay there but it will be my first choice if I'm back in the region.

The next place we stopped was the KFC (The Kingfisher Camp) on the Nicholson River. A well run camp on a delightful waterhole several km long and far enough inland to be safe from Salties. Several long swims were in order.

From the KFC we headed south through Bonython to Adels Grove, booked a camp site then drove the few km's to Lawn Hill NP. Lawn Hill was split off from a cattle station that takes its name from some almost treeless, grassed hills. This is real savannah country. One of the theories put forward why some country grows grass rather than trees is because of the highly calcareous soils. This area was under the sea back in I think the Devonian period and the hills are limestone formed from coral reefs. The soils derived from these hills are therefore high in calcium. The river that cut the gorges at Lawn Hill and Adels Grove is chock full of minerals. There is an opacity about it. You can see crusts forming around objects, even tree roots, at the stream's edge. And here the calcium causing grasslands theory falls down somewhat as the edges of the stream are hemmed in by a good stand of trees. Lawn Hill and Adels Grove both have good camping facilities, you can also hire canoes and there are marked walking tracks.

On the road south is Riverslea famous for its fossils. These fossils formed in the Miocene about 22 million years ago as Australia was drying out. Animals seeking water in ever decreasing pools broke through the crust and became entombed in the mineralized mud. There is a fascinating display in a man made cave and a walking track with explanatory signs marking each fossil.

The road from here to Mt Isa is corrugated and traveling it in a landcruiser with beefed up suspension leaves the impression there must have been a mad jackhammer operator hiding in the car somewhere. We re-provisioned and headed out of a town replete with visitors for the annual rodeo. Camp that night was on a dry river bed. The texture of the ground was ideal for camping, too fine to be called gravel but too coarse to be called sand it moulded to the body without getting into areas where it was not wanted.

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We now had our tails up and were heading for home. At Boulia we finally crossed our track of 6 weeks previous. But from there we left the main road and headed into the Diamantina Lakes NP. This proved a good move as the track must have cut km's off the trip and made for ideal traveling. No rocks or stones and no bull dust. The country opens out and lays as flat as a map. At times scarcely a tree or hill interrupted the horizon line. A field of pink *Frankenia serpyllifolia* interrupted our progress for a photo session. The presence of this plant suggests saline or calcareous soils. And while we were photographing the only vehicle we were to see on the road for 24 hours passed by. We camped that night beside a long waterhole on the Diamantina, there was no breeze to disturb the mirrored waters as skeins of birds winged their way overhead. A lovely spot.

Next day more wide brown land added to the feeling of either the vastness of this country or the insignificance of this human. In a modern vehicle it is a pleasure to watch a dot appear on the horizon gradually form into a sizeable hill then disappear behind again to be swallowed by the immensity of the plains. On foot or horseback it might be another story.

Tenham, Mary's nursery, was reached next day and a kip in a real bed was most welcome. Mary's brother Brian and wife Gay were away in Brisbane but their son Joseph made us at home. It was sad to see how dry the country was, hardly a flower to be seen. The previous year though Tenham had little rain a neighbouring property had a record 200mm in 24 hours. That water roared down the creek into Tenham demolishing fences and roads before vanishing in the direction of the Cooper. The little green pick the water left behind hardly compensated for the destruction it had caused. Such is the graziers life.

The next day we were off south at a rapid clip for botanisers, probably roughly equal to more normal peoples relaxed holiday pace. A drift of blue south of Eromanga turned out to be *Calotis inermis*. There were some *Micromyrtus ciliatus* in full flower near Charleville. An icy camp near Moree reminded us that the tropics were far behind us but thankfully it was the last camp.

The End.

Just to prove I did not waste all my time on the trip peering at plants I also contemplated the meaning of life and its enigmas.

While lying in my swag watching the stars in the GSD I had the following thought.

There were up to 60 people in the Robert Butte camp at any one time over the 2 week period of the camp. They all made use of the single pit toilet. If I was a dung beetle at the bottom of the pit my thoughts might well be. 'How good is this. All these people have gathered food from all over Australia and traveled thousands of kilometers way out into the desert over rough roads way just to process the food and offer it all to me.' But if I was an ant in the pit my thoughts might well be 'Why have all these people traveled thousands of kilometers etc just to crap on my head?'

If I was a theological dung beetle I might conclude that this proved the existence of the Great Dung Beetle in the sky

If I was a theological ant I might conclude that the Great Ant in the sky had sent this ordeal to try me and make me stronger.

An existentialist dung beetle or ant might mutter a Forrest Gump like 'Shit Happens' and get on with it.

So perhaps Religion and existentialism agree on this point.

'Life is like a pit toilet. What really matters is how you respond after you get dumped on.'



Grevillea pteridifolia

Growing plants in pots

The topic for discussion at the Grevillea Study Group meeting in SE Queensland on 26 August 2007 was growing plants in pots. Peter Olde chaired the meeting and led the discussion that initially focussed on Grevilleas but raised issues that were relevant to all plants. Some of points raised were:

Size of pot

- Some variation was considered depending on whether the pot was for a cutting or a seedling. This was based on the understanding that seedlings tend to grow faster and develop a long taproot quickly.
- If the plant is to be retained in a pot for its entire life it does not matter if the roots curl around in circles. If a plant with curled roots is to be planted in the ground the curls should be cut off and side cuts made into the root ball.
- For permanently pot-grown plants it is important to stage the pot size to the plant size: starting with a 2" pot, next 6" pot, then to the maximum of a 10", 12" or 14" for maintaining the plant.
- Some people had achieved success in transplanting difficult to transplant plants by leaving the plant in its pot, cutting the bottom out of the pot and planting it, pot and plant directly into the soil. The pot should be planted at a depth so that the soil levels inside and outside the pot are the same, and then mulch used to hide the pot rim.

Self watering pots or saucers under pots

- Suitable sized saucers can be useful – provided the water is used up in a reasonable period and the plant roots are not kept in water.
- Self watering pots can be a haven for mosquitos – unless the opening is blocked.

Type of pot

- The temperature in black plastic pots can reach extremely high levels that can kill some plants. Some studies on the temperatures reached in black plastic pots some years ago substantiated concern about the heat levels, particularly in hotter climates. This can be overcome if the plastic pots are placed inside a terracotta pot and the gap between the two packed with mulch to hide pot rim.
- Moisture loss from terracotta pots can be detrimental. This can be overcome by painting the inside of the pot with a sealant.

Methods used to retain moisture in pot plants for longer periods

- Dig a trench, place pots in the trench, water, mulch gap between pots and pot surface, water again.
- Make a brick box, line with weed mat then plastic then weed mat, put in water then pots. Box must be level and pot base just in water.
- Some members had found that placing pots in any box or tray lined with heavy duty plastic then watering until water trickles through the pot onto the plastic, will reduce the frequency of watering needed.

Preferred potting mix – it seemed that nearly everyone had a "preferred potting mix! If using commercial mix get the top quality. Some mixes are too light and the pot not stable. If much soil is used the pot can be far too heavy for convenience.

Suggestions were:

1. Topsoil, mulch and fertiliser.
2. Equal parts sand, soil, and peat.
3. Mount Annan use coarse sand, peat and plant food for their grevillea collection in pots.
4. Flannel flowers – potting mix and some soil from near where flannel flowers grow naturally, as they may need mycorrhizas in soil for successful growth.
5. Mix PowerBlend supplied by Growing Media Queensland, with Osmoform top dress 4/6 monthly spread on top of pots
6. Apex from Primac general purpose for natives, gypsum and slow release nitrogen fertiliser. (Apex is a slow release fertilizer product, released by water. This can be important, as the usual slow release fertilisers respond to heat, and releases very quickly in very hot weather.)
7. 2 parts Apex, 1 part gypsum, and 1 part nitrogen mix halves the need for fertiliser. Also zeolite with the potting mix.
8. Nurseries grow plants in sterile mix so when planting these need a natural fertiliser.

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To grow plants permanently in pots

For best results tip prune and re-pot annually, if possible.

Rootstocks for standards

Grevillea robusta is generally pot grown for grafting with other *Grevillea* species. There was discussion on the difficulties of growing *G. robusta* in pots to a height for grafting ground covers to give a standard with weeping form. One option used was to plant the *G. robusta* in the garden, when the desired height is reached then do the graft. Once the tip is removed from *G. robusta* it stops growing. One member grafts from September to November in the SE Qld climate.

Moisture repellent potting mix and soil

Pine bark potting mix repels moisture, as does pine bark mulch. This can be overcome by the application of a surfactant such as Prima that was thought to be available through Globe Australia.

Naming and marketing hybrids

A new *Grevillea* hybrid, grown by one member from a seed produced in another member's garden, was brought along to the meeting. A list of possible names was supplied and members voted on what to name the hybrid. "Midas Touch" was the name selected, after one of the grower's golden cocker spaniels.

Peter Olde explained the system usually followed to put hybrids into the marketplace. This was to register the name, contact a propagator to get commercial quantities grown, and then get the retailers to market the plant. Prior to reaching that point it is advisable to test grow cuttings to see how readily they propagate and to identify the hybrid's growth and flowering pattern.

The hybrid "Midas Touch" is an attractive seedling from a grafted *G. juncifolia* – other parent unknown. Some emphasized that propagation nurseries would not be interested in the hybrid unless it can be grown easily from cuttings. Some very attractive hybrids have so far failed this criterion.

Merv Hodge

Horticultural notes

1st November, 2006

In S.E. Queensland water restrictions are getting tighter as our local dams dry up and the best we can hope for in the coming weeks (at least until the New Year) are some storms. I therefore urge members to do what they can to drought-proof your plants. I outlined a number of helpful products and strategies in the previous issue of the 'Bulletin' (September, 2006).

Another product, which looks interesting in this regard, is "Garden Mate". It is described as 100% natural garden soil and plant conditioner, containing plant available silica, minerals, trace elements and garden-friendly microbes.

Product Claims: It promotes a healthier, more robust root system and stronger, thicker stem growth on all plants. This allows plants to withstand adverse conditions. Also encourages earthworm activity within the root zone that enhances nutrient availability. It is useful to loosen

heavy clay soil. It is safe to use on native plants. It needs to be reapplied every 4-6 months.

(Anyone interested in finding out more about this product can ring "Earthlife" at 1800 819 003 or go to their website: www.earthlife.com.au).

Other products to help plants resist drought conditions are any of the seaweed products that can be obtained under the names of "Seasol", "Seaweed", "Kelpak" and "Natrakelp". Remember that these are stimulants, not fertilisers, and may be used in addition to fertilisers. "Fish and Kelp" is a product combining fish emulsion and seaweed. Some NSW members claim that a mixture of Nitrosol and a seaweed product (mixed as per directions for both in the same litre of water) has produced good results.

Footnote: Always read directions when using any of the above products to get the correct dosage rates and safety precautions.

Vagaries of frost & microclimate

As we all know, July 2007 has been cold to a record level in scores of towns, although June had a few cold days too, especially in north Queensland. The ABC radio reported record June minima in 60 Qld towns on June 19th. Here at Greenbank my first frost in the garden, a -1, was on July the 13th, with four more the same on the next two days, then a -6.5 on the 19th, & -5 on the 20th, followed by two more -1's, & then no more, except down near the creek, some 25 m below my garden. Brisbane, bar the western suburbs, did not frost, but the whole Gold & Sunshine coasts did, & Brisbane Airport went below 0 for the first time. Perhaps due to the low humidity (not a drop of rain fell here in July, & we have been deep in drought for months), the frost penetrated to ground level even in my rainforest patches, in most places.

The myth that frost damage only goes up 3m or so from the ground, which I have often had quoted at me, was again invalidated. Some of my 30m turpentine were scorched on the top 2m or so, as were the entire crowns on foambarks (*Jagera*) & Alexandra palms that were nearly as tall. I have had much more severe frosts, but not for many years, with on one occasion 2 days of -11 & -10 in succession, & then every local eucalypt was burnt for 3 or 4m from the top, & some were mature *E. tereticornis* & *E. tessellaris* 40 m or more tall. Only Wallangarra White Gum (*E. scoparia*), Camden White Gum (*E. benthamii*) & Chinchilla White Gum (*E. argyrophloia*) were unaffected on that occasion. I had a number of relatively small (3m or so) Kauris well frosted, but not killed, at that time, but this time they were older & unaffected, except for a yellow-barked branch from a New Caledonian Agathis species that I grafted onto an *A. robusta* about 3 years ago. It looks scorched but hopefully will survive. This time the early black wattles (*A. leiocalyx*) have been well singed.

All *Eremophila* species were unaffected at my place, & also at Jan Glazebrook's, Peter Berry's, & Merv Hodge's, all of whom grow many species of the genus. I have tried several times to get blue quandong (*Elaeocarpus grandis*) to grow in protected parts of my rainforest. After 3 years of no frost under the canopy I thought I might make it this time, but both plants look to have melted back to their maker. Several plants of various sizes of *E. bancroftii* from N. Qld have, as previously, never noticed there was a frost.

An Angiopteris fern with several 3m plus fronds, in a protected spot, is an interesting yellow colour, & some smaller fronds have collapsed entirely. Microsorium ferns not in sheltered spots are black. My big staghorns & elkhorns are all brown, but will survive ; all were on large trees. *Archontophoenix maxima*, *tuckeri* & *myolaensis* palms are hard hit, *A. purpurea* less so, & bangalows not at all. The single-trunked (Mt. Lewis) *Laccospadix* were worse affected than ordinary *L. australasica*. I have no foxtail palms in open positions, having lost them before, but most of my plants are frosted, as are all my black palms (*Normanbya*). Hopefully most will survive, & at least *Wodyetias* are cheap now.

Several clones of *Brachychiton* 'Jasper Belle' (*bidwillii* x *spectabilis*, the latter from the N.T.) were frosted somewhat, but not defoliated totally like *B. bidwillii* & most northern & W.A. species. One plant did defoliate, but is in flower already (5th. July). Small exposed plants of lacebark (*B. discolor*) were moderately frosted, & a mature tree was lightly singed on top. An exposed 1m plant purchased (by Merv) as a Flame Tree, but obviously with genes from *discolor* (juvenile leaf shape, red stems & leaf veins) was frosted, but less so than the pure flame trees. Exposed *B. rupestris* frosted, but not protected plants. Plants of *B. collinus* from Mt. Isa, & *B. sp.* Ormeau were untouched, even in the open. So was *B. compactus* from Proserpine, but none were in totally exposed positions. Of numerous small plants of *B. sp.* Exmoor Station, those in exposed positions frosted similarly to *B. bidwillii*. All Flame Trees, whatever their height or position, were well frosted, but most will survive. Plants of 'Robin Hood' (a special flame tree x *B. bidwillii* 'Large Red') behaved like flame trees, while those of *B. excellens* (*discolor* x *bidwillii*) behaved like *bidwillii*. A 25m *B. vinicolor* (Flame Tree x *discolor*) 'Clarabelle' was slightly singed at the very top. Small plants in semi-shelter were untouched. *B. roseus* (Flame Tree x *populneus*) showed some damage, & fully exposed trees were totally defoliated. Fully exposed trees of *B. 'Griffith Pink'* (*discolor* x *populneus*) were quite untouched. So two resistant parents are better than one, as one might expect. As always, the exotic cycad genus *Ceratozamia*, of which I have many species, showed no sign of cold stress. All are from tropical

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America, some right on the shoreline, so why are they so cold hardy when *Dioon* & *Zamia* spp. from nearby more upland areas have defoliated around them? All *Pandorea* & *Tecomanthe* spp. are badly burnt. *Graptophyllum ilicifolium* & *G.* 'Emu Creek', my favourite, are burnt down to ground level unless under a tree canopy. All figs are frosted, particularly *F. glomulifera* & *F. pleurocarpa*. Most melaleucas are singed, including mature *M. quinquenervia*, *viridiflora* & *leucadendra*. I was not growing *Phyllanthus cuscutiflorus*, a most attractive shrub to 4m or so, when I last had severe frosts, & they are hard hit & may not survive. North Qld *Cupaniopsis* spp. like *C. flagelliformis* & *curvidentata* were damaged, but not central Qld or southern spp. Northern *Austromyrtus* (*Gossia*) were singed, as were *Gardenia stellata*, *Eriostemon banksii*, all *Pavettas*, *Kibara rigida*, waratah 'Shady Lady' (in shelter), *Carissa ovata*, *Rhus taitungensis* & *Grevillea Ruby Red* (small plants killed). *Grevillea dryandri* looks dead & will be. Exposed *Hibbertia velutina* looks dead, but a sheltered plant is fine.

Grevilleas which were in flower, & said flowers are now freeze-dried & blackish, include all *G. banksii* forms & hybrids, Long John (some leaves also burnt), Bon Accord, Moonlight, Honey Gem, Ivory Whip, Firesprite, Magic Lantern (*preissei*), *tetratheca*, *oligomera* & Billy Bonkers. Most Geraldton Wax plants had most flower buds frozen, & now will not open.

Semi-sheltered *Grevillea wickhamii* forms, & the related hybrid Kimberley Gold, are slightly damaged. *G. aurea* is dead, but Merv's hybrid from it looks as if it will survive. All *Stenocarpus* spp. look fine. All northern Lilli Pillis suffered damage, especially *papyraceum*, *velae*, *tierneyanum*, *unipunctatum*, *nervosum*, *normanbyana* & *crebrinerve*. All *Livistona* & *Argyrodendron* spp. are fine. All *Sterculia* spp. defoliated, as did the related exotic *Dombeya* spp., but should survive. Small plants in many genera showed the protective effect of (relatively) warm soil for 10 cm or so above soil level, & how a mulch layer negates this.

Hi Folks

Wendy and I have decided on a huge life change –we have been offered a wonderful job in charge of gardens and environmental works for Dunkeld Pastoral Co. As a result I have resigned from Trust for Nature and had my final day with them last Friday! This was a huge decision as I have now been with the Trust for 18 wonderful years, and it is with considerable regret that I leave at a time when there is still so much to be done in the environmental world. But then I guess there always will be!!!

We have achieved so much with Trust for Nature in the Wimmera over the last two decades –we now have over 100 conservation covenants in place, protecting OVER 10,000 hectares!!! We also have four wonderful properties owned by the Trust such as Flora McDonald Bushland Reserve, Mt Elgin Swamp and Snape Reserve – these protect over another 1000 hectares. We also have 3 staff working for the Trust in the Wimmera and our own office at Longerenong—a great improvement over the 1 day per week when I first started in 1989! I also leave with a waiting list of people wanting to place covenants on their properties!!

We will be moving down to Dunkeld in August and have been provided with a lovely house in the town. We are still keeping our property at Panrock and will get back here on weekends etc.

I have been given free reign to bring the gardens up to "international" standard!! What a challenge, and very exciting. The gardens are mostly native and it will be great to be able to undertake the development of spectacular display gardens with someone else's money!! Dunkeld Pastoral Co also have several properties in the NT and Kimberley's, and I have been asked to help out with plant community ID etc on them as well, so that should be another wonderful experience!!!

Thank you for your friendship and support over the years, and please stay in touch, even if only via the internet!! If you are ever in the Dunkeld area please drop in and visit us –we can have a meal together at the Royal Mail Hotel and I can show you round the gardens.

All the best,

Neil and Wendy Marriott

CARETAKERS WANTED

Full-time position available at Myall Park Botanic Garden, Glenmorgan.

The historic Garden of Australian native plants is a peaceful rural retreat offering accommodation, information and relaxation to visitors.

This job is ideally suited to for an active retired couple with the environment at heart.

We provide air-conditioned cottage, power, telephone, and other benefits (by negotiation) in exchange for light duties in Garden and accommodation.

For more details, look us up on www.myallparkbotanicgarden.org.au

If you are interested, please contact either:

07 4665 6798 or 07 4627 7124

On line encyclopedia

You may not be aware of this site (I was not until recently)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

it has a staff of one and many volunteers administrators. Any one can edit it and add articles (also delete articles as well). It has 22 million entries since creation 5 years ago. It is now the most detailed encyclopaedia in history. There is also a dictionary and a taxonomy of species.

It is sadly lacking much information on Grevilleas – see link below. I thought if you have spare time on your hands or perhaps someone in the Grevillea Study group they may like to add the missing details. Again only a suggestion.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grevillea>

Seed Bank

Matt Hurst

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

Please include a stamped self addressed envelope.

Thanks to those members who have donated seed: Hess Saunders, J Vandeheer, Pip Gibian and another member whose name I have forgotten. Thanks to you all and keep sending any spare seed you have.

If possible could members send their requests in post packs which I can re use and will help the seed survive the seventy or eighty meters down the sorting rollers of the mail room. Better than seed in bubble wrap in a normal 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 bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiliodes</i>
<i>Grevillea candelabroides</i>	<i>Grevillea polybotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea drummondii</i>	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea excelsior</i>	<i>Grevillea pulchella</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea refracta</i>
<i>Grevillea floribunda</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea glauca</i>	<i>Grevillea teretifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea goodii</i>	<i>Grevillea tetragonoloba</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i>	<i>Grevillea triloba</i>
<i>Grevillea juncifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea wickamii</i> ssp
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>aprica</i>
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>
<i>Grevillea magnifica</i> ssp	
<i>magnifica</i>	

Free + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight'
– red tree form	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight x
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	Ivanhoe'?
– red prostrate	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
<i>Grevillea bon accord</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiliodes</i>
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea plurijuga</i>
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i>	<i>Grevillea pterosperma</i> SA
<i>Grevillea dryandri</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
<i>Grevillea endlicheriana</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Sandra Gordon'
<i>Grevillea hodgei</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Sid Reynolds'
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i> 'Orange'	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea treueriana</i>
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea wilkinsonii</i>

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

Financial Report – October 2007**Income**

Subscriptions	\$250.00
Plant Sale	1,172.50
Donations	35.00
Interest	32.25
Newsletter backcopies	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,489.85

Expenditure

Newsletter publishing	\$240.00
Postage	132.80
	<hr/>
	\$372.50

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

Balance in Current Account 15/10/07
\$3,519.77

Balance in Business Cheque Account 26/9/07
\$22,070.52

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Email Group

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

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

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

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

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>

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<http://users.bigpond.net.au/macarthuraps/grevillea%20study%20group.html>

Deadline for articles for the next newsletter is 31 January 2008, please send your articles to peter.olde@exemail.com.au before this date.

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