

# Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) Inc



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Newsletter No. 88 – March 2011

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## GSG VIC Programme 2011

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Contact Neil for queries about program for the year. Any members who would like to visit the official collection, obtain cutting material or seed, assist in its maintenance, and stay in our cottage for a few days are invited to contact Neil. After the massive rains at the end of 2010 and the start of 2011 the conditions are perfect for large scale replanting of the collection. Offers of assistance would be most welcome.

Annual spring Grevillea Crawl –organised by NSW Chapter for this year.

## GSG NSW Programme 2011

For more details contact **Peter Olde 02 4659 6598**.

Meet at 9.30am to commence at 10.00am for all meetings unless stated otherwise.

New South Wales are organising a field trip to northern New South Wales in October. Dates and times to be confirmed but late October is the most likely. The theme of the trip is 'Grevillea beadleana' and its variation'. We hope to examine all the different known populations of this variable species. Members interested should contact the SG leader.

Special thanks to the Victorian chapter for this edition of the newsletter. Please note deadlines on back page for the following newsletter.

### Inside this issue:

- "Timing is Everything" Grevillea Crawl N.E
- Hells Gate *Grevillea* saga – another perspective
- Pronunciation of *Grevillea* Names Part 4
- Understanding species and landscapes: conservation research at the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne
- *Grevillea* Spotting
- FJC Rogers Seminar Bairnsdale 2010
- Report on *Grevillea Rosmarinifolia* Interest Group (RIG) Field Trip around Melbourne – Part 1

## GSG S.E. QLD Programme 2011

Morning tea at 9.30am, meetings commence at 10.00am. For more information contact **Noreen Baxter** on (07) 3202 5008 or **Beverley Leggett** on (07) 3870 8517.

### Sunday, 17 April

**VENUE:** Gondwana Nursery,  
148 Creegans Rd, Barkers Vale NSW  
(29k from Kyogle – for some this may necessitate an overnight stay)

**SUBJECT:** No formal topic but suggest participants enjoy the "Variation in grevillea foliage" as exemplified by specimens seen at nursery.

### Sunday, 26 June

**VENUE:** Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens

**SUBJECT:** A tour of the grevillea gardens.

### Sunday, 28 August

**VENUE:** Myall Park

**SUBJECT:** Open Day and extensive visits to the gardens. Accommodation is available at Myall Park, participants might like to stay for two or more nights. More information will be available closer to the date.

### Sunday, 26 June

**VENUE:** Mt Coot-tha Botanic Gardens

**SUBJECT:** A tour of the grevillea gardens.

### Sunday, 30 October

**VENUE:** Home of Peter Macqueen,  
507 Reushle Rd, Kleinton

**SUBJECT:** Provisional: Request Peter discuss his garden development.

### Sunday, 27 November

**VENUE:** Home of Jan Glazebrook and Denis Cox

**SUBJECT:** Grafting workshop conducted by Jan & Denis. Actual hands on participants will need to pay a fee to cover the costs of grafting materials.

A special welcome to our thirty second year as a study group. It brings great joy to see the group still strong and interested as evidenced by the newsletter content and field trips. Some of us are now ageing but younger people are coming forward, somewhat fewer than in times gone by, but quality is surely better than volume. It is a changing world and new challenges emerge all the time. One of the challenges is the need to index the newsletter, the product of our accumulated knowledge. I would like to give special thanks to Tony Cavanagh who has taken over from me at present. He has fully indexed the newsletter from Issue 8 to Issue 15 in the most time consuming categories.

There are 10 categories altogether, in the format below.

1. Species e.g. acacioides 4: 1; 14: 9; 23: 7
2. Species available in seed bank.
3. Species available by cutting exchange.
4. Hybrids and Hybrid Cultivars
5. People
6. Authors and Paper Title  
e.g. Althofer, P. (1984) Grevilleas at Burrendong Arboretum. (Part 1) 9: 6–8; (Part 2) 10: 13; (Part 3) 11: 4–8.
7. Technical references
8. General Miscellany
9. Obituaries
10. Issue Number and Date of Publication.

Two categories are now fully complete to the present, the most important being an index of all the authors and the titles of their articles. These were indexed by Bernie Shanahan who also indexed the Obituaries category to the present.

The fully completed index will be available in digital format and hard copy as part of a special issue of the newsletter when finished. It can be easily updated from there.

#### Open Garden

The garden at 'Silky Oaks' Oakdale NSW will be open under the Open Garden Scheme on October 8–9, 2011 and in April 21–22, 2012 for people who may be interested in seeing progress there. There will be plants for sale. Members who wish to advertise the opening of their garden in the newsletter should contact the SG leader.

New South Wales are organising a field trip to northern New South Wales in October. Dates and times to be confirmed but late October is the most likely. The theme of the trip is '*Grevillea beadleana*' and its variation'. We hope to examine all the different known populations of this variable species. Members interested should contact the SG leader.

Ray Brown is organising an historical seminar to be held at Woonona NSW on Sat-Sunday 11 & 12 September 2011. The subject 'France and England in Australia' will explore the history of the early English and French expeditions, personalities, plant collecting and other events from the discovery of eastern Australia to 1810, the year of Robert Brown's first treatment of the Australian Flora. The Saturday will consist of talks given by various well-known speakers. The Sunday will include garden visits to the Illawarra Grevillea Park and Silky Oaks, Oakdale. For more information, contact Ray Brown 61 02 4284 9216. More information next newsletter.

#### Australian Plants

The Study Group has been asked to produce an issue of Australian Plants in the near future. I have agreed to produce two. Members are asked to contribute by way of short articles and photos. Please send completed articles or ideas to the SG leader.

### Illawarra Grevillea Park OPEN DAYS 2011

April, Easter Sat 23 & Easter Sun 24

April/May, Sat 30 & Sun 1

July, Sat 23 & Sun 24

July, Sat 30 & Sun 31

September, Sat 24 & Sun 25

October, Sat 1 & Sun 2

Opening hrs are 10am – 4pm

#### Location

The Park is located at the rear of Bulli Showground, Princess Highway, Bulli.

#### Admission

\$5 adults, children accompanied by adults are free

#### Barbeque and picnic facilities available

email [info@grevilleapark.org](mailto:info@grevilleapark.org)  
or visit [www.grevilleapark.org](http://www.grevilleapark.org)

Martin Rigg, Wendy and Neil Marriott

### “Timing is Everything” Grevillea Crawl N.E. Vic 5th -10th November 2010

A small conversation back in June set the date for a highly successful and enjoyable few days in the Mountains, valleys and flora of beautiful N.E. & Omeo district of Victoria.

As we know, Australia is experiencing a La Nina weather episode, with the chance of a fine weekend being a lottery, but “bingo” we got lucky! The Melbourne Cup weekend was a washout with 74mm here at Yackandandah and now, sitting here listening to the 12.30pm weather on a Thursday after our crawl, we hear of more big falls starting tomorrow , 100-150mm forecast for our region. So....the intrepid 8 experienced a great trip in between two big rain events!

#### Friday November 5th 2010

We met at Yackandandah for a look at Martin Rigg’s and Diana Leggatt’s garden in Haring Lane, before dinner at the Yak Hotel. Martin and Diana’s garden is landscaped in an individual almost extrovert style displaying a large collection of superb plants. Martin was happy to explain their sustainable lifestyle exhibited in the house and sheds, their hospitality was generous and I certainly appreciated Martin’s comment about his homegrown designs that “scale is everything”.



A section of Martin and Diana’s beautiful garden – Neil Marriott

Martin was showing us around when we were joined by Peter Olde, Max McDowall and Peter Smith. Next morning Phil Hempel and John O’Hara arrived and we had a more extended garden tour before our departure about 11 a.m.

#### Saturday – Yackandandah to Mitta Mitta via Mt Benambra

A far view to Mt Benambra and the verdant lower Mitta Valley, set the scene for the tour with copious

flowering of *Eucalyptus dives* along the way. Before heading up Mt Benambra we had lunch on the top of Dartmouth Dam wall where we noted a possible new taxon nearby of *G. sp. affin. lanigera*.



*Grevillea sp aff lanigera* close up – Neil Marriott



Peter Olde photographing suckering plants – Neil Marriott

The drive to Mt Benambra (1480m) varied vegetatively from very steep dry woodland featuring *Daviesia latifolia* and *Mirbelia oxyloboides*, wet alpine ash to snow gum woodland on the top ridge line and other intermediate phases. Along the final 1/2 km ridge facing northwest, Martin drew our attention to the unusual granitic matrix obvious in the roadside geology, and known as Breccia. We walked up to the colony of *G. callichlaena*? which occurs as a dense thicket of thousands of plants, mostly regenerations since the 2003 bushfire event. The best plant was adjacent to the road, an open shrub of 3m x 3m with a decorative scattering of flowers in different stages of show, making the 14km trip from Dartmouth, well worthwhile.

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*Grevillea callichlaena* 'Woolly Bear Grevillea' – Neil Marriott

Surrounded by a vast clear blue sky, we were entertained by Martin's 360 degree visual tour of all the known NE Vic grevilleas from the Fire Tower observation deck on top of the mountain, which only added to a perfect day (this list is provided below). Our first overnight stop was river-side at Mitta Mitta Caravan Park with a pleasant meal at the Pub.

### Mitta to Omeo - Sunday

Next morning after a quick visit to the Pioneer gold sluicing claim near the village we headed south through Granite Flat. On the map several tracks look interesting – Hollow Way leads over to Mt Bogong and Holloway's Log Rd should be investigated; however Martin's local contact gave us critical information on our route south via Kangaroo Creek Track and "The Knocker". Most of the Omeo Highway is sealed, with beautiful river views and on Mt Wills we photographed 3 distinct colours of *Prostanthera rotundifolia* as well as *Acacia kettlewellii*.

Kangaroo Creek Track offered lichen-covered remnants of logging, in gullies of tree ferns. We observed *Olearia argyrophylla* and views to the snow-covered peaks of Mt Nelson, where Martin had skied only 2 weeks before. The highland forests of Alpine Ash (woolybutt) *Eucalyptus delegatensis* and snow gum *E. pauciflora* s.l. were restfully simple compared to the complexity of other plant communities found elsewhere.

The exciting valley of Big River is boulder-strewn and twists over at least three creek crossings. We differentiated between *Daviesia genistifolia* and *D. ilicifolia*, before the track leveled to a grassy creek-bed with water-worn stones, where the

granite sparkles with high mica content. Here amongst *Eucalyptus radiata*, Swamp Gums and Mallee snowgums, we saw *Glycine clandestina*, *Platylobium formosum* and Pimeleas. Finally, on a rise between 2 of these buttercup meadows the Kangaroo Creek Track gave us some *Grevillea lanigera* – tall form to admire. There was a long and steep descent to the Synergy Mines, Mt Wills formerly known as "Maud and Yellow Girl Mine", where 5 metre core samples were displayed on 5m benches. South from there we found, after one dusty stretch of road, a good lunch spot, and observed lovely specimens of *Grevillea lanigera* –robust form, while the bank debris showed how swollen the river had been here very recently.

Back north and we took Knocker Track through heathy forest of *E. camphorae* and *E. dives* to see some 2 km of *G. lanigera* – low suckering form and *G. neurophylla* on high north-facing parts of sandy swamp country. Associated species included *Leucopogon virgatus*, *Epacris paludosa*, *Gompholobium* sp., *Cassinia arcuata*, *Mirbelia oxyloboides*, *Platylobium formosum* and some rich pink *Indigofera australis*. *Daviesia latifolia* dominates much of the forest understorey and is as showy as any wildflower display. Where the road is cut steeply around the side of the northerly aspect, some 13.6 km east of the Omeo Highway, we encountered a big patch of *Banksia canei* growing with *Bossiaea cordigera* and *Acacia buxifolia*. The rock here is visibly a uniform pink quartzite and the steep slopes afforded wonderful views, however there was to be seen an insidious yellow bloom across farmland and into the national park - no sign of control of English Broom *Cytisus* sp was evident except the signs mounted on fences by the DSE asking vehicles not to spread seed!!

That evening saw us camp in Kelly Road by the Mitta Mitta River as we watched the Bogong High Plains flash & rumble for some hours. We enjoyed a few showers of rain overnight, not the mega-hail event experienced by the nearby King & Ovens valleys. Again, "timing is everything".

### OH-ME-OH-MY - Monday into the Omeo District

With some vague localities to pursue *Grevillea* species, our first attempt came up with a locked gate on Langlang Track. Note Blowhard Hill viewpoint – its grassland species would be hard to beat. Back to Omeo we went via McMillan's Lookout which gave a view of a boom period in the local area as good rain has fallen here too.

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West up the Hotham Rd to check more *G. lanigera* localities around the Mt. Kosciuszko lookout area. At this point, Wendy & Neil Marriott left the group to cover some *G. alpina* research but that's a separate story. Also John O'Hara headed south and homewards, with the remaining intrepid 5 heading east mid afternoon to the Nunniong Plains in search of *G. brevifolia* subsp. *brevifolia*.

The temptation of finding *G. brevifolia* with the consequence of a long afternoon of driving led us to an unexpected, but lovely, overnight stay in a beautiful location called "Hell's Hole Gate" by the Upper Tambo River in the Big Valley forest. As our entry & exit track proved a difficult task for one of our vehicles due to a short steep & slippery section we camped where we were "stuck", sharing vehicle accommodation & limited food rations! What an adventure!

#### Rescue Location!! – Tuesday (Plan B)

So, when big fallen trees blocked the only other track, (yes we did have a chainsaw, but not THAT BIG), one of the vehicles returned via the steep hill, leaving Phil Hempel & Peter Olde the time to find a second big patch of *G. brevifolia* subsp. *brevifolia* near our camp, whilst Peter Smith, Max McDowall and Martin Rigg headed for Benambra township to negotiate by phone, an assisted rescue by the Dept. of Sustainability and Environment, kindly agreed to due to the purpose of our trip. (We also had to negotiate en route another huge windfall lying across the whole road).

Again, "timing is everything". We were fortunate that personnel & vehicles were in the vicinity and with a few hours of clearing numerous trees off the alternate exit track, by late afternoon we were all reunited for an overnight stay & pub meal in Omeo. Thanks must go to DSE & Parks Vic for their immediate help.

Whilst Peter Olde and Phil were making the best of their situation, Peter Smith, Max & Martin had enough spare time to search for plant & cultural interests around the McFarlane lookout area, east of Benambra. This area contains the first cattle grazing in the district, the Mt Leinster Run, in the Beloka Valley, c1840s. This makes one wonder what diversity & beauty the grassy and swampy open valleys of the Omeo country must have had before white fellas and their bovine animals.

#### A True Crawl Home – Wednesday

As Peter Olde's "black beast" 4WD had been stuck in low range since Sunday, we did an appropriate slow speed north along the winding Omeo Highway with sections rich in flora and showy at the time. The Bundarra River bridge area provided three grevillea species (*Grevillea lanigera* – upright form, *G. neurophylla* and *G. willisii*) and the ominous view across the Mitta River of a weed out of control – English Broom – in glorious yellow flower.

We continued up over the Bogong High Plains Rd with *Grevillea australis* on a few sections, where the high plains flora was coming into its annual flowering event. Falls Creek Village provided another *G. victoriae*, subsp. *victoriae*, distinguished by its long floral rachises, which appears to be local. Then down to Mt Beauty where the group of five said farewell. Just before arriving at the township, we happened upon a hybrid swarm of *G. lanigera* hybrids growing in the rock cutting.

Peter Olde & Martin Rigg continued north to new sites near Kancoona, between the Ovens & Kiewa Valleys where *G. alpina* and *G. lanigera* were found as well as a number of *G. lanigera* hybrids.

A slow and long day for all, but again, "timing is everything" as we watched a big black thunderstorm progress from Mt Buffalo to mature and linger over the Bogong High Plains where we had been earlier in the day.

Here is the list of *Grevillea* species whose locations are visible from Mt Benambra, starting at 180 degree south heading west.

Species	Location
<i>G. neurophylla</i>	Knocker Track
<i>G. lanigera</i>	Glen Valley
<i>G. victoriae</i> subsp. ??	Mt Wills (not seen)
<i>G. australis</i>	Mt Bogong
<i>G. alpivaga</i>	Mt Buffalo
<i>G. victoriae</i> subsp. <i>victoriae</i>	Mt Buffalo
<i>G. alpina</i>	Various
<i>G. lanigera</i>	Numerous NE Vic localities
<i>G. polybractea</i>	Granya
<i>G. ramosissima</i>	Mt Burrowa
<i>G. jephcottii</i>	Pine Mountain
<i>G. victoriae</i> subsp. <i>ivalis</i>	Dead Horse Gap, Kosciuszko NP
<i>G. australis</i>	Kosciuszko main range
<i>G. victoriae</i> subsp. ??	Mt Cobberas (not seen)
<i>G. pachylostyla</i>	Little River
<i>G. brevifolia</i> subsp. <i>brevifolia</i>	Tambo River

## Hells Gate *Grevillea* saga – another perspective

Some members of Yarra Yarra APS group joined other *Grevillea* Study Group participants on a trip to the high country to find a number of *Grevilleas* known to grow in the area. The Yarra Yarra members were Max MacDowall, Pete Smith and myself. Along the way, and following Noel Gasket's map I found a *Grevillea* species that has re-emerged from being included as *G. alpina*; it was originally called *G. alpestris*, but then a decision was made to include it as a form of *G. alpina* about a hundred years ago. The flower rachis is distinctively different from *G. alpina*.

However the real story started a few days later on Monday after two parties left the search to return home, leaving the three Yarra Yarra members, trip leader Martin Rigg and Peter Olde to search for *G. brevifolia*, originally thought to be a form of *G. victoriae* but now shown to be significantly different to warrant being given a species name. It is not known in cultivation. Things were not going the best when earlier Peter Olde's 4WD got locked into low 4WD mode giving the vehicle a top speed of 45kmh. This vehicle was left at a garage in Omeo and we continued the trip in two vehicles.



*Grevillea brevifolia*

The area where *G. brevifolia* was known to grow was about 20k east of Omeo at two locations, one noted as Brumby Point and the other at Hells Gate; it wasn't called Hells Gate for nothing. There is no map location noted as Brumby Point so a few assumptions were made that it must be near Brumby Hill but after a good search it was concluded that the conditions were not suitable

for *Grevilleas* to grow at that location and Brumby Point must be some kilometers away on a now closed and overgrown track. It was decided to check out the Hells Gate area. The 4WD track we had been on was a reasonable road but on taking Garion Track to Hells Gate the track condition became a real 4WD track with steep rocky descents and I remarked to Peter Olde that I hoped we didn't have to come back out up these steep climbs. The country is very infrequently visited and the sight of brumbies indicated that.

Eventually Peter spotted *G. brevifolia* and excitedly jumped out to collect samples and photograph the plant. We all had our photo taken beside the *Grevillea*, so important was the find. Judging by the map of the tracks in the area we could continue our descent down to the Mitta Mitta tributary and exit the area via Bindi Rd only 8km ahead. The final descent to the river was very steep and one section was slippery clay causing the cars to slip sideways into old wheel ruts. As the we reached the valley floor we were stopped by two fallen trees about 60cm diameter and the river. Fortunately Martin had experience in the high country and had packed his chain saw. The size of the trees and the river crossing problem was put to a vote as to whether we chain sawed a path through the fallen trees and attempted a river crossing or attempted to re-climb the track we had just descended. Re-climb the track was the decision. The two vehicles were turned around on the narrow track leaving Pete Smith now in the



Max and Peter Olde pondering "What now" – Phil Hempel

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lead in his 4WD ute with Max and Martin aboard. The slippery clay section was reached and after a few anxious moments and restarts, Pete got past the problem area. Next was my attempt, but due to the steepness of the slope it was not possible to get the vehicle into 2nd low range 4WD which was needed to get momentum up to transverse the slippery clay and we had to try in 1st low. First attempt failed, the all terrain tyres I had on the vehicle were designed for sand and bitumen, not mud. Pete's tyres were wider and had a bit coarser tread pattern. The second attempt failed as did the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and so on. The track wheel ruts were filled with branches and rocks but all subsequent attempts to get up the slope failed.

New decision: reverse all the way back down, cut the fallen trees and cross the river. Too easy, the trees were cut and the cut sections rolled away. All strapped in and across the river we went, no problems, we were all looking forward to a hot meal and showers at Omeo as we climbed a more gradual slope out. Two kilometers later all our smiles went as we came upon a massive tree across this track. Martin's experience came to the fore and he was adamant that the size of his chain saw and the danger in attempting to cut such a large tree meant we could not cut our way out!



Removal of second section of tree – Phil Hempel

Another decision, reverse to a turning spot and return to the river to set up camp for the night, despite not coming with all the gear required for a five man camp. It was now 11:00PM and we had sufficient food and sleeping spots, if you call the front seat of a car a sleeping spot. In the morning we went back up to the massive tree to see if there was a way we could get the vehicles



Martin Rigg, Pete Smith Phil Hempel, Max McDowall

around it. No way. Back we went again and Pete, Max and Martin managed again to get up past the slippery clay section on track we came in on and worked their way back to the main track, with only one puncture. At the Parks Victoria office in Benambra it was explained that two native plant survey people, having discovered a rare plant were trapped.

While Peter Olde and I waited, we found another area of *G. brevifolia* and other interesting plants. Peter gave me a botanical lesson on many aspects of Grevilleas and other identifying features of native plants, and this very interesting and absorbing discussion made the time fly. At about 1:00PM we heard a chain saw and walked back to meet two trucks and four men widening the gap we had previously cut through the trees to get in. It turned out that the track we were heading for was impassable due to the rain so they would get us out via the Nunniong Plains. It took these four men an hour to cut through the tree and drag away the cut section with their 4WD. This was the largest tree they had ever removed without the aid of a bulldozer. Sections of cut tree are very heavy and if they not dragged away carefully they can cause a lot of damage to a vehicle in such a steep area.

We were through and being led out, but another six or so trees (smaller) needed to be cut and many were just driven over. Two hours later we were back in Omeo to meet up with Max, Pete and Martin. The next day was a breeze, over the Bogong high plains via Falls Creek to Mt Beauty and home.

## Pronunciation of *Grevillea* Names Part 4

### Diphthongs and Vowel Clusters in Latin and European Personal Epithets:

Each Latin vowel in a cluster is sounded separately either as (part of) a distinct syllable like the terminal inflexions *-ia*, *-ius*, *-ium*, *-ii*, *-ea*, *-eus*, *-eum* (say “-ay-a, -ay-us, -ay-um”) as discussed previously, or sounded paired with an adjacent vowel as a diphthong. Latin **diphthongs** are sounded **logically** as combinations of their elements which glide into one another as a single syllable. Sequences of **three or more consecutive vowels** like *-i-ae*, or *-e-ae* (pronounced “-ay-ae), *-ae-a* etc., need to be parsed as shown into their individual simple vowels or diphthongs. (Note that the Latin endings *-ea* and *-eae* should never be merged into a simple vowel sound as in Chelsea, for example). Pronunciations of vowel clusters in European and other foreign names need to be learned individually. In these articles I seek to show how the **pronunciation guides** in The *Grevillea* Book should be amended, where necessary, to **conform** consistently with the rules of the revised academic Latin pronunciations. An asterisk denotes that an alternative anglicised pronunciation is acceptable.

**ae:** pronounced as a diphthong like the English pronoun **I**, often occurs as the possessive ending of latinised surnames of female persons or as the plural ending in the names of Plant Families e.g. *Proteace-ae* (meaning the proteaceous genera); Pronunciation guides conforming: *bronwenae* (meaning, Bronwen’s grevillea etc.), *christin-e-ae*, *helsmsiae*, *seymouriae*, *synaphe-ae* (say “sinna-phay-ae” – guide is otherwise quite wrong), *victoriae*. The diphthong **ae** also occurs in the stem of Latin and latinised Greek words. Guides in The *Grevillea* Book not conforming: *chrysophae-a*.

**au** is pronounced in Latin and German words as in Strauss, sauerkraut or Haus (= house – same pronunciation), and baueri (“bower-ee”) as in The *Grevillea* Book. Guides which are incorrect: *australis*, *aurea*, *depauperata*, *pauciflora*, *pluricaulis*, *quadricauda*.

**au** in French words is pronounced like the o in role – e.g. faux pas, *Lechenaultia*.

**ei** in Latinised Greek derivatives is a diphthong pronounced logically as in vein, skein.

Guide not conforming: *leiophylla* (wrongly given in The *Grevillea* Book as ‘lie-oh-fill-a’).

**ei** in German is a diphthong as in Einstein, Heidelberg, Eisenhower. Guides conforming: *meisneri*, *preissii*. Note: *G. steiglitziana* (Wakefield,

1956) is an exception based on the anglicised pronunciation of the Victorian place name Steiglitz (pronounced “steeglitz”) rather than on the original German pronunciation of the name of a 1838 European settler. (In my view, either pronunciation is acceptable).

**eu** in Latinised Greek derivatives is a diphthong like English letter **U** (“yu”) – not as in sue. Guides conforming: *aneura*, *neurophylla*. Guides not conforming: *leucadendron* (say “lyuca..”, not “luca..”), *leucoclada*, *leucopteris*, *tetrapleura*.

**eu** in German names is pronounced like ‘oy’ as given correctly for *treu-eriana*.

**eu** in French words, e.g. deux = two, is a rounded protruding ‘er’ sound (phonetic symbol  $\phi$ ): However, the preferred pronunciation for *G. molyneuxii* is ‘moly-nyu-ii’.

**ue = ũ** in German or Swedish surnames (e.g. Ruling as in Rulingia) is not a diphthong **U** (“yu”) but is sounded as the medial or ‘pure u’ of French **une** and German **Fuehrer** (or **Führer**). Guides not conforming: *huegelii*, *Muelleri*.

### Pronunciation of personal epithets.

While it is usually appropriate to pronounce personal epithets similarly to the original names of whatever nationality, customary Australian usage, such as that of those individuals who were born in or settled in Australia may be preferred. This principle is followed in the pronunciation guides for *dryandri\**, *dryandroides\**, *lullfitzii\**, *molyneuxii*, *steiglitziana*, *wittweri\**

The position of the stress should correspond with that of the original name as the strict application of the antepenultimate rule often results in undesirable changes to the familiar rhythm of the personal name and the sound quality of the stressed syllable – thus *wilsonii*, *johnsonii* and *manglesii* are preferable to *wilsoanii*, *johnsoanii* and *mangleesii*.

**Silent e** in Personal epithets, if internal in the original personal name, should remain silent in botanical names, *manglesii*, *manglesioides* but, if terminal, it should be articulated (since it then functions in place of the usual latinising link vowel *-i-*, added when latinising personal names ending in a consonant) as in *Grevill-e-a*, *beadl-e-ana*, *christin-e-ae*, *guthrie-ana*, *hodg-e-i*, *latrob-e-i*, *old-e-i*. Pronounce these endings as “-aya, -ayana, -ayi”, with ay as in hay, but as a pure vowel rather than as a diphthong.

*Part 5 will deal with pronunciation of the consonants.*

## Understanding species and landscapes: conservation research at the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne

*Extract from: Australasian Plant Conservation Vol. 18 No. 2 September - November 2009, pages 9 - 10.*

We know that all environments are affected by human activity and to some extent the role of botanic gardens in conservation has been directed by rapid changes wrought by more recent human activity. At the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne our research aims to address questions that we face in managing landscapes to retain both species and functionality.

While much conservation research focuses on rare and declining species, other species whose ranges are increasing can also pose problems for management, often in the same landscape. In particular, degraded sites may be the only location of rare species that are out-competed by species more suited to altered environment. The Gardens Herbarium collections provide a historical perspective on species distribution and abundance, albeit with a collector's bias. They can be used to track species decline, the first record of introduced species, the spread of weeds and also changing distribution patterns for native species.

Current studies at the Gardens incorporate genetic analyses based on DNA sequencing and microsatellite markers (small repetitive DNA sequences that vary in length, often between individuals or family groups). Depending on the technique chosen, a molecular ecological approach can be used to identify genetic differences between individuals, understand local and regional population structures, track the mobility of individuals and their gametes/genes and uncover mating systems. This approach has been successful for a number of studies at the Gardens.

### Conservation biology of holly-leaved grevilleas

The loosely grouped 'holly-leaved' grevilleas continue to be an ongoing interest of the Gardens. Broad-based studies of the group underline more discrete projects designed to identify limiting factors in distribution, such as reproductive method, breeding system and habitat loss, while information on the partitioning of genetic

variation can assist in understanding gene flow across each species' range. In Victoria, *Grevillea aquifolium* is found across the western part of the state. It is morphologically variable, has different growth habits and is found in a range of habitats. Moving eastwards, the species has more restricted occurrences.

The first species studied was *G. infecunda*, which was found to be male sterile thus explaining the lack of seed despite good flowering. This is in contrast to *G. renwickiana*, restricted to a few sites near Braidwood in New South Wales, which rarely flowers. Genetic analysis of the latter species has revealed extensive clonality, with fewer than 25 genetic individuals identified and indications of genetic abnormalities. Both species rely on vegetative reproduction from rhizomes for their persistence.



*Grevillea repens*

Gareth Holmes' PhD study (2008) provided the first evolutionary relationship (i.e. phylogeny) of the group and a population study of *G. repens*, which has a disjunct distribution to the east and west of Melbourne. The phylogeny provided some interesting placements of species. For example, *G. infecunda* was previously considered to be a sterile variant of *G. aquifolium*, but grouped with the geographically closer species, *G. steiglitziana*, from the Brisbane Ranges.

continued >

Gareth found the populations of *G. repens* display significant genetic differentiation based on microsatellite data, which supports the hypothesis that eastern and western portions of its range have been historically isolated. Interestingly, these population groups appear to be following different evolutionary trajectories: those from the east show some evidence of mixed ploidy (diploids and triploids) and clonal spread via root-suckers, while western populations appear to be diploid and lack clonal reproduction.

Currently, Trisha Downing from the University of Melbourne is studying relationships within *G. aquifolium* based on morphological variation (morphometrics), DNA sequence variation and microsatellite variation for her PhD.

The Gardens and Susan Hoebee, La Trobe University, have two Honours students who have recently started projects on Victorian *Grevillea* species. Gerry Ho is studying the highly restricted *G. obtecta*, also a holly-leaved grevillea, to provide information on the genetic similarity between morphological forms informally described in the species. Julie Atkinson has begun her project studying *G. chrysophaea*, a Victorian species more closely related to *G. celata* than the holly-leaved grevilleas, with disjunct occurrences from west of Melbourne into Gippsland to the east. Like *G. obtecta*, it has informally recognised forms and molecular markers will be used to compare geographic and genetic distance with the morphological forms.

As we build up information on habitat, genetic variation and reproduction on restricted and more widely distributed *Grevillea* we will have a better basis for the design and implementation of recovery plans for these and similar species.

#### Project team

- Elizabeth James (Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne)
- Susan Hoebee (La Trobe University)
- Donna McMaster (Department of Sustainability and Environment, Colac)
- Elise Jeffery (Alcoa Anglesea)
- Keith McDougall (NSW Department of Environment and Climate Change)
- Gill Brown (The University of Melbourne)
- Gareth Holmes (former PhD student, The University of Melbourne)
- Trisha Downing (PhD student, The University of Melbourne)
- Gerry Ho (Honours student, La Trobe University)
- Juli Atkinson (Honours student, La Trobe University)
- Pauline Ladiges (The University of Melbourne)
- Ed Newbigin (The University of Melbourne) Support
- Alcoa
- Cybec Foundation

#### Publications

Holmes, G.D., **James, E.A.** and Hoffmann, A.A. (2008). Divergent levels of genetic variation and ploidy among small populations of the rare shrub, *Grevillea repens*. *Conservation Genetics* **10**, 827–837. doi: 10.1007/S10592-008-9643-9

Holmes, G.D., **James, E.A.** and Hoffmann A.A. (2008). Limitations to reproductive output and genetic rescue in populations of the rare shrub *Grevillea repens* (Proteaceae). *Annals of Botany* **102**, 1031–1041.

Kimpton, S., **James, E.A.** and Drinnan, A. (2002). Reproductive biology and genetic diversity in *Grevillea infecunda* (Proteaceae), a rare plant with no known seed production. *Australian Systematic Botany* **15**, 485–492.

## FJC Rogers Seminar Bairnsdale 2010

On a perfect weekend in late August last year, the East Gippsland Group of APS Vic along with the assistance of the Grevillea Study Group put on a wonderful 2 day seminar on Grevillea Hybrids, Cultivars and New Species. After the official welcomes Saturday morning was devoted to keynote speakers Peter Olde –‘History of Grevilleas and New Species since the Grevillea Books’ and myself on ‘Grevillea Hybrids and Cultivars- their cultivation and use in the landscape’.

Over 300 people attended the seminar and following lunch we were given the choice of attending two workshops on propagation of Grevilleas by grafting, by seed or by cuttings, photography or floral art using Grevilleas. I ran the workshop on growing Grevilleas by seed and was most impressed with the level of enthusiasm and interest.

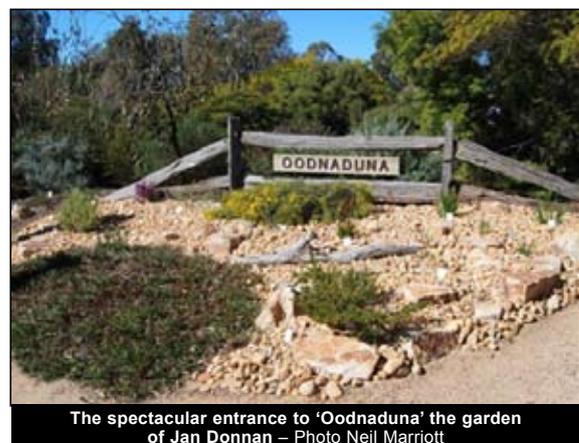
Following afternoon tea Peter Ollerenshaw gave us a thorough introduction on how to breed new Grevillea cultivars as well as information on a number of his wonderful new hybrids –Peter is the breeder of such lovely Grevilleas as *Grevillea* ‘Lady O’, *Grevillea* ‘Apricot Charm’ and *Grevillea* ‘Ember Glow’. Then Merv Hodge gave us a presentation on ‘Growing Tropical Grevilleas Hybrids’ before Ray Brown, Curator of the Illawarra Grevillea Park gave us a picture of how he has developed and maintained these superb gardens at Bulli near Wollongong, NSW.

So ended the formal part of day one. After closing the lectures, we all assembled for a lovely dinner and were enthralled by the yarns of former local Gippsland member Joe Stevens as he told us all about his amazing turn of life as Manager of Scotia Sanctuary in outback NSW. This amazing private reserve is protecting and re-establishing numerous endangered native animals such as Bilby’s and Bettongs. These have been wiped out over most of our great country by our sweet pussy cats and foxes. Our governments seem to be incapable of doing anything to save these animals so now organisations such as Australian Nature Conservancy are doing the job for them. The entire reserve had been fenced with vermin-proof fencing and all enclosed vermin eradicated before the native animals are released –then almost immediately the breeding of these wonderful animals begins without threat of foreign predators.



‘Hope Haven’ – the wonderful garden of Jo Hope  
– Photo Neil Marriott

Day two was a superb feat of organisation by our great seminar coordinator Dawn Barr and her terrific team, as all attendees were bussed all over the district to see some of the most superb gardens I have seen in a long time. In fact Dawn’s own delightful small but “crammed full of interest” garden was one of those on display. However for me the highlight would have to be Jo Hope’s superb waterside bush-landscape garden at Meetung (over 150 species and cultivars of Grevilleas) and Jan Donnan’s spectacularly landscaped large garden at Eagle Point (over 100 Grevillea species and cultivars). These two gardens contained wonderful collections of Grevilleas and many other natives displayed to perfection in beautiful settings, with dry creekbeds, pools, waterfalls and superb vistas across the nearby Gippsland lakes.



The spectacular entrance to ‘Oodnaduna’ the garden of Jan Donnan – Photo Neil Marriott

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All venues had grevilleas and other plants available for purchase, and by the end of the day we all had bags of new plants and cameras full of spectacular images. But best of all, we all had wonderful memories and re-kindled friendships developed over the two days. The Bairnsdale region is a wonderful warm-temperate region of Victoria ideal for growing a vast range of grevilleas from all parts of Australia including the tropics –the range of northern species being grown by the locals amazing those from cooler parts of the state. All attending praised the organising committee and garden owners on a most successful Fred Rogers seminar.

Direct deposits can be made into the Grevillea Study Group account

**BSB 112-879**

**Account Number 016526630**

(St George Bank).

Please notify the Treasurer  
of transfer  
by email

**(bruce.moffatt@tpg.com.au)**

or by post to

**Grevillea Study Group,  
32 Blanche St Oatley, NSW 2223**

Wendy & Neil Marriott

### ***Grevillea* Spotting**

Wendy & Neil Marriott reached Seymour when Neil may have been suffering from Grevillea withdrawal or perhaps the terrain reminded him that here he could check out for himself the Seymour Grevillea *rosmarinifolia*. A hurried phone call to Bill Molyneux and we were walking the train line where it runs parallel to Avenel Road. Bill said a railway cutting but the terrain was relatively flat, just minor undulation for the Four Mile Creek conduit. The power-pole, said Bill, was numbered 65.9 and you could clearly see the Hume freeway over-pass. How could we go wrong? It probably didn't take that long to locate it, but the line maintenance crew would not have had an inkling of what we were up to. Suddenly Neil was photographing a suckering pink-flowering colony – in a weedy area around the base of just one power-pole.

Currently, Neil and Peter are researching the *Grevillea alpinas* so Bryce Clair Nature Reserve was our next stop for the Whorouly form. We photographed some lovely specimens on the east side of the Whorouly-Bowman Road, 2 km south of the T intersection with the Great Alpine Road. Next Beechworth, a memorable town for its Bakery, and there are many historic buildings like the Gaol and Bank, and a beautiful old powder magazine as well as several very interesting populations of both *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* and *Grevillea alpina*. However we were short of time so had to forego these pleasures.

## Report on *Grevillea Rosmarinifolia* Interest Group (RIG) Field Trip around Melbourne 23rd - 24th August 2009

### Part 1

In November 2009, Peter Olde asked me to contact plant people around Melbourne for information about the locations of local remnant natural populations of what were currently considered to be forms of the variable species *Grevillea rosmarinifolia*, some of which had been recognized previously as separate taxa. Taxonomic revision of the group was urgently needed to assign the proper taxonomic name to each population and so to ensure the appropriate conservation status. All the populations we visited are probably referable to the earlier name of *Grevillea latrobei*, which Peter Olde intends to reinstate.

As a result, it is a pleasure to acknowledge the help, advice and participation of, and/or supply of cultivated provenanced plants and cuttings from the Parks Victoria Rangers -Cam Beardsell (Westerfolds Park), Mick Francis, Angelo Keriantof and colleagues (Hawkestone Park); nursery managers and their staff - and of Kahn and Julie Franke (proprietors of former Wyeena Nursery at Smiths Gully near St Andrews), Michael Cinchotta and Anne-Marie Cooper (Keelbundoora Nursery at La Trobe University), Josh Revere and Annette Lein (Friends of Warrandyte State Park Nursery), Ian Taylor (Western Plains Flora); Bill Molyneux and A.P.S. member Bruce Schroeder; Brian Bainbridge (Merri Creek Management Committee) and Richard and Margaret Lloyd (Donnybrook Cemetary Trust).

The final itinerary was based on prior exploratory excursions variously with my wife Regina, Kahn and Julie Franke, Cam Beardsall and Geoff Roche.

### Day 1:

Neil & Wendy Marriott and I began the day with a visit to the garden of **Ray & Helen Barnes** 5 Adencroft Ct Eltham **Melway 22 B5**. Their beautifully landscaped garden is on a steep north-facing block and has many fine grevillea, hakea and eremophila species.

We proceeded to **Edendale Community Farm Nursery** Wattle Tree Rd., N. Eltham **22 A1-2** to see large (1x 1.2 m) cultivated plants of *G. rosmarinifolia* Hurstbridge form (originally supplied by Wyeena Nursery and were able to purchase cutting-grown plants and obtain sprays and cuttings as well. New growth foliage on this form is quite short and hairy and distinctly grey-green.

Near Pantom Hill we met Kahn and Julie Franke at **Boomers Reserve** entrance about 250 m along Blue House Road **264 D5**, and were joined by Peter Olde with Gordon Meiklejohn and Ray Brown travelling from Geelong. Parts of the Reserve had been subjected to a control burn several years previously and were lush with masses of *Pultenaea gunnii* ready to burst into flower. *Dillwynia phyllicoides*, *Epacris impressa*, *Pimelea humilis* etc. were also in flower. We walked to a large conservation enclosure which Cam Beardsall had erected to protect the flora from predation, and inspected plants of *Grevillea alpina* and *G. rosmarinifolia* growing on a Mullock heap. We suspected that the *G. alpina* plants may have been introduced into the area after the gold mining had ceased, while Kahn and Julie conjectured that the *G. rosmarinifolia* may have come from a cultivated hedge on private land several hundred metres away. This little known reserve would have repaid a visit later in the spring as the floral display would have been spectacular. Cam Beardsall later proffered the view that the form of *G. alpina* there, which varies greatly from other plants in the Melbourne region, was part of a previously more widespread population with similar morphology. If this is the case, the few plants found in a disturbed area with none at all in the surrounding virgin bush needs some explanation.

The population of 80 flowering plants of *G. rosmarinifolia* at **St Andrews Nature Reserve**, Hyde St. **394 J9** occurs on a north-east facing slope, and appeared to be pure, despite its proximity to cultivated grevilleas on private properties as close as 200 m away. They were a clear mid-pink in colour about 40–50 cm high, and all agreed that this provenance would make a spectacular garden plant, with its massed display of flowers mainly confined to a single branch on each plant and extending down often over 30 cm from the top of the branch. This population showed up some difficulties in the attempt to resolve the taxonomy. All the plants were similar and root-suckering. Yet some had hairy styles and others were completely glabrous. Because of the lack of variation otherwise in the general plant morphology it was concluded that the population was not a hybrid swarm. It may have received 'hairy-style' genes at some time in its history from another species by introgression or perhaps from its ancestor but this variation must

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now be seen as part of a speciated taxon and in fact may be a point of discrimination from other similar species by virtue of this variability.

We were then guided by Kahn and Julie Franke to what they have regarded for several decades as the original **Hurstbridge** form of *G. rosmarinifolia* growing in Kendall's Lane and Broad Gully Road Hurstbridge **185 D7**. These plants also had variably hairy styles but with no other sign of hybrid variation. A hybrid swarm can be distinguished by all its members varying between the parent species in differing degrees. Where the variation is limited to a single character that is known to occur in other forms of the species, e.g the typical form of the species occasionally has solitary hairs on the lower style, then it cannot be assumed that this population is a hybrid swarm. Two additional roadside populations which we examined in Milthorpe Road **185 C9** at the frontages of private property are possibly hybridising with nearby garden plants. This and other plants from the Hurstbridge area have a distinctive bluish caste to the leaves.

Two North Diamond Creek populations were viewed beside Ironbark Road at 11 J2 under powerlines and in the Nature Reserve 11 J3 on left (east) near the start of the walking track. These populations showed considerable variation, particularly in flower colour and degree of mass display, with several plants showing great potential for garden culture.

Then we proceeded to have lunch at the spectacular garden of Phil and Diane Hempel 349 Diamond Creek Road 11 E7 featuring large collections of Proteaceae, eucalyptus and eremophilas. Phil had a magnificent plant of the Heathcote-Graytown population of *G. rosmarinifolia* near Bendigo in full flower. Flower colour in this form is quite variable between plants and differs significantly from other plants of the species. The garden contains a fantastic and well-grown selection of Grevillea species, many of them grafted by Phil.

We capped off the day with a walk along the frontage of Diamond Creek Rd east from the western junction with Old Diamond Creek Road 11 F6, where several plants of *G. rosmarinifolia* are found starting about 250 m along the way. These plants all had glabrous styles and were lightly root-suckering.

## Day 2:

The Sydney crew, John O'Hara and I gathered at Westerfolds Park Office (Templestowe) Melway **33 F2-F1** to meet long-time ranger Cam Beardsell, who showed us cultivated plants of *G. rosmarinifolia* from the rather inaccessible locations at the Watsons Creek-Yarra River confluence **24 F3** and near Gonflers Drive on private land **24 K5** in or near Warrandyte State Park, and kindly provided us with herbarium specimens and tubestock.

At the Friends of Warrandyte State Park Nursery **23D10**, by arrangement with the manager, Josh Revele, Annette Lein showed us more cultivated specimens in large pots and in the ground of several local populations of *G. rosmarinifolia* and provided more herbarium specimen and tube plants.

Some of the plants in the ground were quite large and extensively suckering.

**Plenty Gorge:** At Hawkestone State Park Office **183 H8** on Gordons Rd. Senior Ranger Angelo Keriantof arranged for two rangers to drive us to the one surviving specimen of the local Plenty Gorge population at the end of Wilton Vale Road **184 C5**. By feeling under this plant, a sucker was established extending away from the main plant. We were also shown cultivated specimens in the nursery of a second, now-extinct plant from the same area and given tubestock from this plant. A previous attempt by Geoff Roche, park ranger Mick Francis and I to rediscover an earlier reported location beside the Plenty Gorge in south Doreen **390 K12** was unsuccessful.

Cam Beardsell informed me of the existence of a large population on the Plenty Gorge in a remote inaccessible location on private land.

**Somerton:** This small but vigorous population of *G. rosmarinifolia* was accessed via O'Hearns Rd **180 E7** across Merri Creek and Curly Sedge Creek, and was really the **highlight of the day**. The plants were growing to about 50 cm, with almost at 1m, among numerous small rocky outcrops in an amazing mosaic community with *Lomandra longifolia*, *Adiantum aethiopicum* (*Common Maidenhair Fern*), *Lepidosperma laterale* and stunted *Clematis microphylla* clumps on a rough basalt mound beside Curly Sedge Creek. Plants of this Somerton population and a Plenty Gorge population near Mernda collected by Ann-Marie Cooper are available from Keelbundoora Nursery

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at La Trobe University. This was the only population in which we were unable to confirm root-suckering. There were certainly seedlings and short of digging them all up we were content with the assumption that some were suckering. The plants in every other way resembled other Yarra forms of what is surely a separate species, *Grevillea latrobei*. At this stage we would be getting a bit ahead of ourselves in accepting this species as there are still some taxonomic problems to resolve.

Beyond the mound there were taller plants reportedly planted from a different population of unknown, supposedly indigenous origin in flora restoration following excavation works in the area. It was probably the vigorous subalpine form from New South Wales. This is a matter of great concern and hopefully the authorities can be persuaded to rectify the situation by removing the ring-ins. (There were also unconfirmed reports that the prior Somerton population originated by relocation of plants from nearby Craigieburn as a result of land development there).

Bruce Schroeder told me of his encounter with a large brown snake on a previous visit. The close nature of the ground cover and the knee-high rocky outcrops would make the locality quite hazardous in warmer weather.

Kalkallo Cemetery : Brian Bainbridge who met us at Somerton then led us to Malcolm St 367 F3 east of the Hume Freeway where Richard and Margaret Lloyd showed us two surviving plants of *G. rosmarinifolia* growing in a large mown area of the cemetery grounds. We searched but found no more plants. These few-stemmed plants at no more than 30 cm high were visible among the grass and disturbed natural vegetation. They have previously been mown over but have regenerated, presumably from root-suckers.

*Part 2 will appear in the next edition of this newsletter.*

## Seed Bank

**Matt Hurst**

37 Heydon Ave, Wagga Wagga 2650 NSW  
Phone (02) 6925 1273

**\$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 candelabroides</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>
<i>Grevillea drummondii</i>	<i>Grevillea polybotrya</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 johnsonii</i>	<i>Grevillea tetragonoloba</i>
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea triloba</i>
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea wickamii</i> ssp
<i>Grevillea magnifica</i> ssp	<i>aprica</i>
<i>magnifica</i>	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>

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

**Please include a stamped self addressed envelope.**

**Free + s.a.e.**

<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – grey leaf form	<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – red tree form	<i>Grevillea mimosoides</i>
<i>Grevillea banksii</i> – red prostrate	<i>Grevillea</i> ‘Moonlight’
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> ‘Moonlight x Ivanhoe’?
<i>Grevillea Bon Accord</i>	<i>Grevillea occidentalis</i>
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>
<i>Grevillea crithmifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea plurijuga</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea preissii</i>
<i>Grevillea didymobotrya</i>	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea diversifolia</i> ssp	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
<i>subtersericata</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> ‘Sandra Gordon’
<i>Grevillea eriostachya</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea floribunda</i>	<i>Grevillea synapheae</i>
<i>Grevillea goodii</i> subsp <i>goodii</i>	<i>Grevillea treueriana</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i>	<i>Grevillea tripartite</i> ssp <i>macrostylis</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i> ‘Orange’	<i>Grevillea vestita</i>
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea wilkinsonii</i>

**Fresh stocks of garden seed are desperately needed as most species are almost out of seed.** Can members asking for seed please give an alternative list in case some species are no longer in stock. It is preferred if requests are sent with a small padded post pack. It costs less to send at approx \$1.50 per letter than padding an envelope at \$2.00 each or more so the seed will survive the trip down the sorting rollers. It's a good idea to send extra stamps with requests as extra postage is usually needed to be paid with almost every request. Leftover stamps would be sent back with your seed.

## Financial Report – February 2011

### Income

Subscriptions	\$385.00
Donations	15.00
Interest	131.82
	\$531.82

### Expenditure

Newsletter publishing	\$180.00
Printing	332.20
Postage	99.80
Bank fees	2.50
	\$282.30

Amount in Interest Bearing Deposit till 1/3/2011

**\$25,575.05**

Balance in Current Account 4/2/2011

**\$9,856.62**

Balance in Business Cheque Account 22/9/2010

**\$292.95**

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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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3. URL for Grevillea Study Group website  
<http://asgap.org.au/grevSG/index.html>

**Deadline for articles for the next newsletter is 31 May 2011, please send your articles to peter.olde@exemail.com.au before this date.**

If a cross appears in the box, your subscription is due.

Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, 32 Blanche Street, Oatley 2223.

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

2010                  2011



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

#### Membership fees

The annual subscription is \$10 per year or \$40 for 5 years. If you choose to receive the newsletter by email there will be a 50% discount ie membership will be \$5 per year – \$20 for 5 yrs. I would encourage everyone to take advantage of the savings by paying for 5 years, and choosing email.