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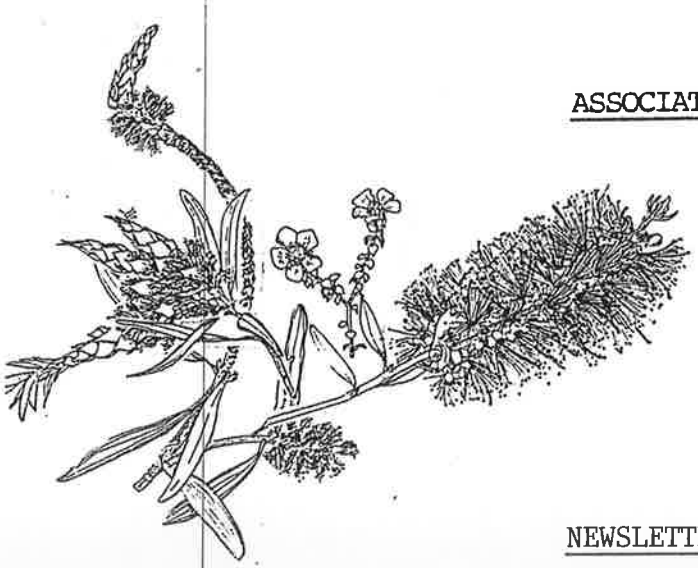

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

MELALEUCA & ALLIED GENERA STUDY GROUP

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NEWSLETTER NO 12 - MAY 1996

Dear Member,

The latter end of 1995 and the early part of 1996 saw much of Queensland receive good rainfall but, unfortunately, the last couple of months or so have been very dry with periods of record high temperatures and drying winds. As a result many areas are back in drought conditions. At present some 43% of Qld is declared drought-stricken.

Following the first rains in November many specimens of Melaleuca viridiflora produced a heavy early crop of flowers. They flowered again in Feb-Mar and some of them are in the process of producing more bud at present.

I have noticed that a few Callistemon polandii have produced a reasonable crop of flowers over the past month or so. They usually don't flower until late winter.

I have also noticed that quite a lot of Callistemons around Brisbane have dead branches and that some have died completely. In some cases inspection of the dead branches reveals a small caterpillar living within the branch. Obviously this caterpillar feeds on the plant tissue and this causes the death of the branch above the point where the caterpillar is living. In other cases there is no obvious cause of the death of the branch. It is interesting to note that a large proportion of the Callistemons which died out completely have been Callistemon 'Eureka'. I have suspected for some time that C 'Eureka' requires consistent moisture levels for optimum growth. Many of the dead plants are in gardens which suffer an obvious moisture deficiency. Has anyone had similar experiences with C 'Eureka'?

## Callistemons in Pots

The following article was prepared by Byron Williams, Kew, Victoria. It was published in SGAP Newsletter and gives good information on how to go about growing Callistemoms in pots, information which should be adaptable to most parts of Australia and which is probably also relevant to species from other genera.

"I started growing Callistemons some 25 years ago in the Melbourne suburb of Kew. It didn't take me long to realise that if callistemons were regularly pruned each year, fertilized and given a little tender loving care, they turned out quite different to the many callistemon bushes I had seen in and around Melbourne with their twisted gnarled grey limbs with hundreds of old seed pods, some dating to the first year of flowering. I soon had a garden full of callistemons; beautiful bushy shrubs rewarding me with masses of bottlebrush flowers every year from mid October to late November.

I then encountered the dilemma every Australian plant enthusiast has to deal with sooner or later. I had no more space available on my standard sized suburban house block to plant out my every increasing collection of callistemons!

One hot summer day I was walking through Melbourne city centre when I came across a water tanker providing water for a number of semi advanced English trees growing in large concrete tubs situated along the city footpath.

Why couldn't I do the same thing with some of my callistemons?

I have been growing callistemons in large plastic pots now for a number of years with good results. My efforts have been rewarded with some excellent results; callistemons of all sizes will grow quite well in large pots.

The main essentials are a reasonably large sized pot, good drainage, good soil and regular fertilizing and watering.

By growing callistemons in large pots the shrub is immune from the effects of unfavourable soil types, poor garden aspect and can be moved out of the ravages of the Victorian climate, be it century heat, wind, rain, hail, snow or frost. Further, in the flowering season the pots can be grouped together to take advantage of the variations of colour of the brushes. Imagine three or four pots together with flowering callistemon brushes in colours of white, red, pink and mauve!

I normally use large black pots which are about 50 cm diameter and 40cm in depth and can be purchased in nurseries for about $12 to $15 each.

Remember good drainage is essential for growing any plants in pots.

My pots are filled with good rich natural garden loam from my stock of last years leaf compost and lots of decaying leaf material. After I put my Callistemon in the pot, I mulch the surface soil with old gum and photinia leaves. All the plants are staked and tied with a soft but strong non cutting tape and each pot is labelled with a permanent marking pen on coloured PVC sticky tape, with the name of the callistemon and the date of planting and whether it is a cutting or seedling (if known).

The fertilizer used is blood and bone, applied on a wet soil surface and carefully watered in within the pot. This is applied a couple of times a year, once in Autumn and again round about August before the flowering time in October. Don't use too much fertilizer in August, as the flower buds can turn to leaves. An application of sulphate of potash in early September will give you the colour that only southern grown callistemons can produce. There again keep the mulch and organic matter up because sulphate of potash can leach the soil out a little.

Callistemons in large pots can have problems with scale, particularly if they are sheltered (as a lack of air movement) and with this comes the problem of ants. Control of the scale should keep the ants down. Sometimes in bad cases of scale, one is forced to use white oil, but for the most part use/a fine spray of high pressure water from the hose will get rid of the scale. Those of you who live near the coast subject to prevailing southern winds should have little trouble with scale.

Callistemons in large pots should be pruned just like those in the garden. Prune back behind the spent flower after the flowers have finished, ususally December in Melbourne, a little earlier on the coast. Depending on the age of your callistemon in the pot you can if necessary shape it when the bush is pruned.

Callistemons in pots are no different to those in the ground. Some flower regularly every year, year after year, whilst others for various reasons miss a year or turn around and flower in Autumn instead. These variations can be caused by pruning too hard or not enough, fertilizing at the wrong time, variations in water and the seasons. By in large if you treat your plant right it will reward you by flowering in October with a floriferous display as only callistemons can.

Remember many callistemons (but not all) grow in swampy and bog conditions. Make sure that callistemons in large pots get plenty of water in the warmer months and during summer. They can also dry out in winter months, if under cover or kept in a sheltered position ie under the eaves of a house. They should be monitored regularly for water needs of the bush.

A word of caution; get yourself a little two wheeled trolley to move your pots, otherwise you risk doing the old back in; large plastic pots can be quite heavy when filled with soil and a medium sized callistemon.

Varieties of Callistemons for Large Pots

I've found that you can grow most callistemons in large pots, provided you are prepared to look after them with regular fertilizing, pruning and watering. Obviously the smaller varieties will be more suited to pot culture and are easier to handle. Some worth having a go at in large pots would be C.White Anzac, C. Captain Cook, C. Little John, C. pityoides "Cobberas Dwarf" and C. Pearsonii.

Those of you who want more of a challenge could try the large varieties such as C. Western Glory, C. Hitchinbrook Island and even some of the old time Victorian veterans C. Mauve Mist, C. Burgundy and C. Reeves Pink.

I have had success with some of the Qld varieties in pots, viz C. Mr. Foster, C. Horse Paddock, C. Howies Fire Glow, C. Jenny Wren and C. polandii at Kew. Many of the Qld varieties, apart from the lovely red bottle brush flowers, have spectacular pink to dark red foliage at various times during the year which most of the southern callistemons don't. As such you can grow them for their brushes or spectacular foliage. Unfortunately some of these can be difficult to obtain in Victoria although, they bob up from time to time in the specialist Australian native nurseries.

Growers in northern NSW and Qld who often have difficulty getting some of our southern callistemon cultivars to flower up north might well consider try growing them in large pots."

Callistemon 'Port Fairy Red'

This article was also contributed by Byron Williams and was originally published in the Port Fairy Gazette.

"Callistemon 'Port Fairy Red' is a vigorous medium to large bottlebrush, with dark red flower brushes that was selected from a number of Callistemon 'Harkness' seedlings. The parent C. 'Harkness' bush, which is better known more commonly as C. 'Gawler Hybrid' from South Australia has been growing for nearly 25 years in the backyard of a house in Campbell Street Port Fairy. The seed from which C. "Port Fairy Red' came, was selected from seed pods on the parent bush which was growing next to two other callistemons - C. viminalis variety 'Captain Cook' and C. viminalis variety 'Prolific', both from Queensland. Like the parent cultivar, C. 'Port Fairy Red' grows well on Port Fairy's limestone so long as it gets protection from the local salt laden winds.

There are only two mature C. 'Port Fairy Red' bushes in existence, although cuttings are in cultivation and hopefully in the next few years plants will be released locally when enough become available.

In many parts of Port Fairy where limestone underlies the rich volcanic soil, not all varieties of callistemons will grow without yellowing of the leaves. However the callistemons I have mentioned grow strongly on the limestone provided you give them shelter from the salt laden harsh prevailing winds in Port Fairy. All callistemons need ample supply of water and should be pruned after flowering, back behind the spent flowers (round November). Fertilize with Blood and Bone in early Autumn and again in August."

Thanks Byron for these articles.

What is a "Normal" Season

The following article was prepared by Barbara Buchanan and was subsequently published in the SGAP Victorian Newsletter "Growing Australian'. Barbara forwarded me a copy to use as I saw fit. I know that I, and I am sure many others, can relate to many of the points raised so I decided to produce it in full. Barbara's property is near Myrhee which is some 42 km south of Wangaratta in Victoria. Thanks Barbara.

"When I am asked about my garden I usually launch into a long rigmarole about the weather. It's always too this or too that so results are not up to my grand hopes. I sound like a stereotype farmer who always grumbles about the weather. Just how much does success

or failure in the garden depend on the weather?

Living on the northern foothills of the divide we are reasonably well off for water, pumping for the garden from a small hole in the creek that slows but does not dry up in summer. So we try to use our water sensibly, watering an area around the house for amenity and bush fire risk reduction. There are no lawns although we do mow areas of grass that are a mix of indigenous and exotic.

Microlaena stipoides the Weeping grass stays green longest and freshens up with every shower. What I call the garden extends well beyond the hoses and merges into what I think of as Woodlot.

A lot of our 42in. rainfall comes as rain from the north which can mean days of drizzle whereas rain from the south tends to come in short heavy showers with bright blue sky between. The monthly averages are at least 2in throughout the year but some recent summers have been dry for months on end. The autumn break, the eagerly awaited signal to start planting, is often late - into April and May when the ground is cooling down and the frosts are starting. There is nothing like an early break to establish plants though in some areas I can give myself extra watering (and harder digging) by planting ahead of it.

So I have to try and find a compromise between my idealized vision of a garden as a lush, soft green place and the stark reality of fierce summer sun, limited water, bitter frost and damp foggy days on end. In some ways it is easier to accept the water limits when they are tangible than it must be for city gardeners who do not see the shrinking waterhole. Most Australian plants will survive a 'normal' summer and even a drought if they go into it in a healthy condition, but whether they are attractive is another matter. Sparse leafed twiggy scrawny plants have little to recommend them; moreover as many flower in response to water their display without it is very muted. If you look for them when they are not in flower a lot of the local bush plants are hard to find and not obvious garden subjects and they vary quite a lot in the extent of flowering from year to year. Gardening is an activity in which we seek to improve on nature even while we are earnestly trying to reproduce it to create a pleasing living environment.

Indigenous plants are not the complete answer. A closed forest with a high canopy and only sparse vegetation at eye level is not my idea of a garden, however wonderful it is to have it just a short walk from the house. Many of the local shrubs have proved frost tender without their tree cover and I have found it difficult to persaude them to grow where I want them to. Most are not easy to propagate from the wild and not available commercially, certainly not from local provenance although I do sneak some from Melbourne and wonder if I am doing the right thing. During the years the garden was pasture or old house site the soil has changed - it now has little organic matter and when exposed becomes hard and water repellent. At varying depths below the surface an impervious hard pan has formed leading to local surface waterlogging. The mineral status is low leading to slow initial growth.

Frosts also make unsightly plants even if they do not kill, and the last two winters have produced some down to -8C, yet other years are virtually frost free. Australian plants do not usually show the immediate damage seen in the vegetable garden, but there is leaf discoloration and drop, growing tips and flower buds destroyed and splitting of the bark which leaves the way open for fungal disease and a lingering death. One way to reduce frost damage according to the European writers who should know, is to have mature sun-ripened wood and probably for us old toughened leaves. This has worked for me with pot-bound Eucalyptus citriodora and a similar sparse Melaleuca elliptica picked up at a bargain clearance. There are other risks with such plants, probably lignotuberous types are safest, so they need to be cheap.

Apart from winning the lottery of planting in a frost free year, another strategy is to provide a protective canopy but alas many of the mallees I originally tried for this and their wonderful trunks and elegant umbrella shapes have also been susceptible. Gardening lore tells one to look at nearby gardens to see what does well - there are only exotic gardens near, but along the Wangaratta-Whitfield road there are remnant stretches of trees planted next to the old railway line and prominent among these are some Melia azadarach looking very handsome. Surely they will give me some summer shade, autumn

colour, perfumed flower and some winter protection. I hope the birds will eat the sticky berries; they eat every other sort of fruit. In my eagerness to get some size on my trees and start to reap the benefits I fed and watered them. Summer growth was fantastic 1m or so, winter destruction just as dramatic, back to base. Still they have come away again from the ground.

So I am trying, as a responsible gardener, to find plants which will satisfy my ideas of beauty without needing too much water or other coddling, i.e. plants which suit the soil, which I can modify a bit, and the climate, which I can't do much about. I want healthy happy plants with plenty of green, not dry sticks and drooping sparse leaves. But with the weather such a set of extremes I have come to think there is no such thing as a 'normal' year to base my search on, just a statistical average. At least I have learnt there is one good thing about a drought - the weeds don't grow and after the good rains of last winter we have had the best flowering since we came here, only the plants whose buds were killed by frost missed so there is no doubt Australian plants give of their best in response to water. It is how they look while shut down in response to stress that determines their worth in the garden. The trick will be to give them just enough coddling to keep up appearances and find those which keep up longest by themselves.

Seed Bank

An updated seed list is attached. You will notice from the financial statement that I purchased a fair amount of seed. The amount spent was part of the $350.00 previously donated by John Turrel of Dubbo to Study Group funds. Seed stocks are now healthy and shouldbe sufficient to last for a considerable time into the future.

Species Listings

I am gradually getting closer to publication of all information supplied in relation to who grows what and where. I have almost all the information extracted from your letters and am waiting on a bit of additional info from a few members. All I have to do then is to devise a suitable format for presentation and then get it all down on paper.

Seed Collection

The following paragraph came from a Royal Horticultural Society (U.K.) article on callistemons which was published some years ago.

"Incidentally, the seed was obtained from the very hard 18 month old fruits by the simple method of putting them in my electric coffee grinder for a single short 'buzz'. As far as I know this idea is original. Has anyone else tried it? It may work well for other hard-shelled fine-seeded fruit; eucalyptus perhaps."

The system must have worked as the author of the article goes on to say that she had a seed pan packed with surplus plants for exchange.

Feature Garden

I'm going to do it again - keep it in the family and give a description of our son and daughter-in-law's garden. They own a 5000$m^2$ block (approx $1\frac{1}{4}$ acre) at Ormeau which is approx 40 mins drive south of Brisbane or approx halfway between Brisbane and the Gold Coast. The block has an easterley aspect with a small fairly level area at the western end and a fairly steep grade from there to the eastern boundary. Total fall from the western to eastern boundaries is 20 metres. An additional 1000$m^3$ of fill was brought in and compacted to extend the level area at the western end and this is where the house has been built. Maximum height of the filled placed is 4 metres. Natural soil over the block is a fairly shallow (up to 40cm) grey silty loam containing some gravel and overlying decomposed shales and schists which become quite hard at depths of 1 metre or so. Drainage is generally fairly good but there are a few seepage areas on the lower or eastern end which persist for a while after heavy rain. Town water supply is connected but is metered which restricts the use for gardening unless a high excess water account is desired. However, all household waste water is processed through a "Bio-cycle" unit. We have installed an irrigation system from this and this goes a fair way towards meeting plant requirements.

There is some 25 of the original trees of the area left on the block, mainly scattered over the lower two-thirds. These are Euc maculata, Euc crebra, Euc intermedia and Lophostemon suavolens. There has been some regeneration of Lephostemon conferta, Euc tessalaris, Baeckea virgata, Mel nodosa and Jacksonia scoparia. The predominant grasses are Kangaroo grass (Themeda triandra) and Barbed-wire grass (Cymbopogon refractus). There are a few weedy grass species such as Green Panic (Panicum maximum), Paspalum dilatatum and a Paspalidium sp.

The first plantings were done on Boxing Day 1993 in an area about halfway down the slope on the southern side and prior to the house being built. Before planting this area, and subsequent areas planted, we sprayed with Roundup.

The majority of the first planting were Callistemon species plus a few Melaleuca species. The Callistemon species planted included 'Injune', 'Baroondah Station', 'Mr. Foster', viminalis, 'Guyra Hybrid', 'Marlborough','Dawson River', 'Wild River', 'Eldorado', 'Bundara Sunrise', 'La Grande Vermilion', 'Glasshouse Gem', Glasshouse Country'. Some of the Melaleuca species planted were viridiflora red, cornucopia, sp. aff. cornucopia tamariscina ssp irbyana and quinquenervia red. These plantings benefitted from good rains over the ensuing few months and established well. Some of these plants are now three metres high and have flowered well for the past couple of years

In March 1994 we planted two areas on the northern side. The soil is shallowest along this northern side and in some places is only approx 150mm deep above the fractured rock layer. Most of the species planted along this side comprised Leptospermum - polygalifolium, leuhmanii, whitei, petersonii and a few unnamed spp - with a few Callistemons, some Grevilleas, a few Banksias and a small area of palms. Unfortunately, it was about this time that the rain dried up and very little useful rain fell again until November 1995. These plantings were kept alive, with a few losses, by judicious use of water from the Bio-cycle system.

At about the same time a rain-forest area was planted in the south-east along a shallow drainage line and where the soil is at its deepest. The dry during 1995 was not friendly to these plants although most survived and have come away well following rain in late 1995 and early 1996. Planted in this area is a fairly extensive range of palms together with Syzygium spp, Grevillea baileyana, Stenocarpus sp, Brachychiton sp, Cordylines, Dianellas, Crinum, ferns etc.

The house was completed in July 1994. Planting of a lawn area around the house and trees and shrubs on the batter of the fill section commenced shortly after this. Low bushy grafted Grevilleas have been fairly extensively used on the fill together with a few Callistemons some Eremophila, a few Melaleuca and Eucalyptus ptychocarpa to provide a bit of height. These plants were planted directly into the raw clayey gravel fill soil and have grown surprisingly well. Some of the surface of the batter has been covered with wood chip while the remainder has been covered with sugar cane trash which is readily available from the local sugar mill. Cane trash will break down in about 2 years but as it is cheap it is not an expensive operation to replace it.

Sand fill was brought in to construct a low mound along the western alignment in front of the house. This has been planted with Grevillea 'Misty Pink', G 'Bundara Beauty', G 'Honey Gem', Grev 'Long John' (grafted), Grev pectinata (grafted), Callistemons 'Wollumbin', polandii (dwarf) and subulatus pumila with a couple of Anigosanthus sp. thrown in to fill the gaps.

This garden is developing very nicely considering the short time since its initial development.

How about some reports on your gardens please.

Membership

Membership fees for the coming year, which will remain at $5.00, are due on 1st July.

Members Reports

Barbara Buchanan has developed an interest in Leptospermums and has acquired a number of

species including:

Leptospermum 'Copper Glow' which has good foliage colour throughout the year.

Leptospermum brevipes which has good colour in the new foliage and flowers well.

A plant bought as Leptospermum obovatum colours well in the foliage but Barbara suspects it may be a form of Leptospermum polygalifolium.

Barbara's plant of Melaleuca 'Wongamine' has recently flowered for the first time and apparently is quite striking with its combination of grey foliage and purple flowers.

Melaleuca spathulata and Melaleuca elliptica have produced one of their best displays.

John Wrigley writes to say that although Leptospermum 'Aphrodite' is growing very well for him it refuses to flower as also does Leptospermum rotundifolium.

Our son planted a Leptospermum 'Aphrodite' about mid 1995 on the fill batter and it has certainly grown well. It remains to be seen whether or not it will flower and, if so, how well. A Leptospermum rotundifolium in our daughter's garden flowered well until it was destroyed during house extensions.

Have any other members had experience with either of these species?

Helen Galbraith advises that by using Nutricote purple her Callistemon 'Eastland' and some other Callistemons that were struggling have now taken a new lease of life. Here's hoping they continue to grow well.

Potting on Seedlings

Thanks to Ian Waldron for this interesting article on his method of potting on seedlings. Ian's method is similar to the one I use and get fairly good results.

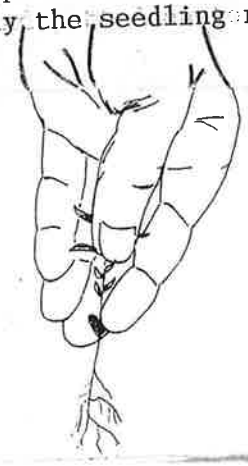
"On reading the back issues of the Callistemon Study Group Newsletters and also the Melaleuca Study Group Newsletters the one 'complaint' seems apparent and still seems to persist; that is that 'I can germinate the seed without any problems and then when I repot that all seem to die without reason'.

The following method of transplanting seedlings has given almost 100% transplant survival for me regardless of seedling variety or size of seedling as long as they are large enough to handle.

The seedlings are washed out of the propagation mix in the communal tray in a container of water large enough to take the whole tray at once. The washing action is a gentle agitation of the tray in the water which gently and gradually washes the mix from around the roots.

If the roots of the seedlings are interwined and will not separate easily without force sufficient to break the fine hairlike roots, a bundle of seedlings is selected which will separate from its fellows and then this is gently washed apart to intervidual seedling stage. At no stage should the roots be forced and never be allowed to dry out.

Once a bundle of seedlings has been separated they should be kept in water but separated one from the other and potted on to individual tubes taking only the seedling required from the water.



The seedling is then suspended above the tube of mix with the roots hanging freely with the fingers at final mix level, or just above. Mix is then gently worked in around the roots to final level, at which stage the seedlings can be released from the fingers. A gentle tap on the base of the tube is all that is needed to settle the mix.

Once the seedling is in the tube, the tube should be placed in water up to the level of the top of the tube and allowed to soak. This will bed the seedling firmly within the mix. When the mix is thoroughly saturated remove the tube from the water and allow to drain.

Finally spray the seedling with fungicide and place in a protected position for up to a week, keeping the mix moist but not wet for the full period.

Although it may seem a tedious method of transplanting, it works. With a little practice and patience large numbers of seedlings can be handled in a relatively short period of time.

The basic theory behind this method is that if the hairlike roots are broken or torn, or allowed to dry out at any stage, transplant shock ensues and a high risk of death of the seedling is the consequence."

Please keep sending in reports of your gardening projects and also reports of how you established your gardens and the successes you have achieved.

Financial Statement

| Receipts | | Expenditure | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance as at 11/10/95 | $797.07 | Petty Cash | $47.70 |
| Membership | 85.00 | Photocopy NL 11 | 45.00 |
| | | Postage NL 11 | 38.95 |
| | | Seed Purchases | 259.10 |
| | $882.07 | | $390.75 |
| Less Expenditure | 390.75 | | |
| | $491.32 | | |
| Less GDT | 1.45 | | |
| | $489.87 | | |

Balance as per bank statement 15/2/96 $489.87

Until next time,

Regards,

Col Cornford

Col Cornford

P.S.

I shouldn't have complained about the dry weather at the start of this Newsletter. For the first six days of May I have registered 591mm of rain. There has been numerous recordings of 600-700mm in the same period around S.E. Queensland with the prize for highest registration going to Springbrook on the Gold Coast hinterland with 1490mm. Needless to say all the watercourses in the area have been carrying heavy flood flows.

# SEED LIST MAY 1996

## MEALEUCA

accuminata
acerosa
adnata
alternifolia
arcana
armillaris
argentea
blaeriifolia
bracteata
brevifolia
calothamnoides
calycina ssp dempta
cardiophylla
citrina
coccinea
cordata
cornucopia
cuticularis
dealbata
decora
decussata
densa
diosmafolia
diosmafolia (yellow)
diosmatifolia
eleuterostachya
elliptica
ericifolia
filifolia
fulgens
fulgens var corrugata
genistifolia
glabberima
gibbosa
globifera
glomerata
halmaturorum
holosericea
huegelii
huegelii (purple bud)
hypericifolia
incana
lanceolata
lanceolata (pink tips)
laterita
laxiflora
leucadendra
linariifolia
linariifolia (Snowstorm)
linophylla
macronychia
megacephala
microphylla
minutifolia
neglecta
nervosa
nesophila
nodosa
oldfieldii
pauperiflora
pentagona
platycalyx
pulchella

## MELALEUCA

pungens
pustula
quinquenervia
radula
rhaphiophylla
scabra
scabra (dual colour)
scabra (tall form)
sieberi
sp aff cornucopia
sp aff globifera
sp aff microphylla
spathulata
spathulata (dwarf)
spicigera
squamea
squarrosa
striata
stypheloides
suberosa
subfalcata
tamariscina ssp tamariscina
tamariscina ssp pallescens
teretifolia
thymifolia (upright form)
thymifolia (mauve)
thymoides
thyoides
tricophylla
thricostachya
uncinata
undulata
viminea
violacea
viridiflora (red)
viridiflora (burgundy)
wilsonii

## CALLISTEMON

'Adina'
chisholmii
comboynensis
'Emu Creek'
'Endeavour'
flavovirens
'Guyra Hybrid'
linearifolius
linearis
'Mr Foster'
'Mrs Foetel'
pachyphyllus (green)
pachyphyllus (red)
pallidus
palludosus
pearsonii
phoeniceus
pinifolius (green)
pinifolius (red)
pityoides
polandii
polandii (broad leaf form)

## CALLISTEMON

polandii (the pyramid form)
'Purple Splendour'
'Pygmy Pink'
recurvus
rigidus
rugulosus
salignus (white)
sieberi
sp (ex Malawi)
sp
sp (red)
sp (red)
sp 'Mt. Mee)
teretifolius
viminalis (Malawi Giant)
violaceus
viridiflorus

## LEPTOSPERMUM

arachnoides
continentale 'Horizontalis'
coriaceum
epacridoideum
erubescens
glaucescens
grandiflorum (grey foliage form)
grandiflorum
grandifolium
lanigerum
laviegatum
leuhmanii
macrocarpum
minutifolium
neglectum
nitidum
obovatum
'Pacific Beauty'
polygalifolium
rotundifolium
rupestre
scoparium (Mt. Field Tas)
scoparium (Apsley Tas)
scoparium (S.W. Tas)
scoparium var eximum
semibaccatum
sericeum
speciosum
spinescens
squarrosum
turbonatum

## OTHER GENERA

Neofabricea myrtifolia
Calothamus villosus
Asteromyrtus symphocarpa
Asteromyrtus brassii