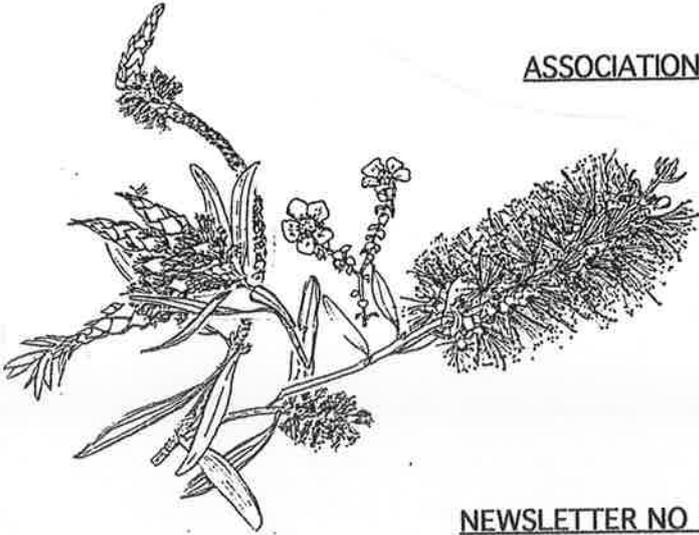


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ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

MELALEUCA & ALLIED GENERA STUDY GROUP



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NEWSLETTER NO 14 - JUNE 1997

Dear Member,

Firstly, I am going to borrow, in part, a quote from a recent Grevillea Study Group Newsletter "A newsletter can only be as good as contributions by members make it. Articles, however small are always welcome". News of your garden or your neighbours or friends garden or details of plants seen or discovered in the wild would make the newsletter more relevant to all. Perhaps you might like to write an article on the establishment and growth of your garden which could be used in the "Feature Garden" section which, unfortunately, is missing from this newsletter as I have temporarily "run out of gardens".

Are you satisfied with the format and content of previous newsletters? If so, please let me know or, if not, let me have your suggestions as to how you feel it could be improved.

Onto more interesting topics. We had good rains here in Jan-Feb 1997 and this appeared to trigger many of the Callistemons to produce an out-of-season crop of flowers. *Callistemon polandii*, which usually flowers around July-August produced flowers in Jan-Feb and again in May.

*Melaleuca viridiflora* and the cream and red forms of *Melaleuca quinquenervia* have been flowering well for the past few months. These plants will often produce 3-4 crops of blossom during their flowering period which extends from Jan-Feb to around June-July.

The narrow-leaved form of *Melaleuca leucadendra* flowered well during April-May. The flowers of this species are more creamy coloured than that of the broad-leaved form of *Melaleuca leucadendra* which flowers around July-August-September. The narrow-leaved form is generally a smaller tree with an attractive weeping habit but retaining the thick papery bark of the broad-leaved form. The flowers of both the broad-leaved and narrow-leaved forms have a strong perfume and provide good supplies of nectar for nectar-feeding birds and insects.

Leptospermum - epicormic buds

Cheryl Cameron of Chinchilla forwarded the following article relating to recovery of *Leptospermum polygalifolium* following fire.

"There is a creek, Charlie's, running through our property in the sandy loam area. There

are a couple of old, hundreds of years?, water courses of Charlie and a hundred or so of what I believe to be *Leptospermum flavescens* growing on the sides of the old water course. We have been on the property for nearly 9 years. This paddock was very overgrown and so was burnt sometime after we moved onto the property. I walked over the area sometime later and found the *Leptospermum* bushes. Some of these bushes must be very old as each one had dozens of new shoots coming from ground level. These bushes had a number of dead burnt stems, around 8 to 9 feet high, so hadn't been burnt for a number of years. I didn't find any *Leptospermum* plants dead after the fire.

I feel this shows this variety of *Leptospermum* has a high survival rate as the fire, because of the accumulated trash, would have been fairly 'hot'."

I have noted similar recovery by *Leptospermum* 'Pacific Beauty' in our garden (from pruning not fire). Our plant of this cultivar had become very straggly so we decided to take it out. I cut it back to ground level and discovered that under the mulch it had developed a fairly large lignotuber. I didn't try to dig the stump out for fear of damage to the roots of nearby plants. A number of new shoots which are growing well have now come away from the lignotuber.

One of the branches had bent down and made contact with the soil surface. At the point of soil contact roots had developed and a second lignotuber also developed at the point.

#### North Queensland Tea-Tree Industry

The article reproduced below appeared in a recent issue of Qld's rural newspaper "Queensland Country Life". Dimbulah, the area where the tea-tree is being grown is some 47 kilometres, by road, south-west of Mareeba which, in turn is some 45 kilometres west of Cairns. Tobacco was the predominant crop in the Dimbulah area for many years and was generally grown on grey, red-grey, yellow-grey and red silty loams and sandy soils, the later derived from granite so I assume similar soils are being used for tea-tree production. The silty loam soils are very fine-grained and can become very dusty if they are worked too much when dry or are subjected to prolonged vehicular traffic. Dimbulah would be around 450 - 500 metres above sea level with an annual rainfall of around 700 mm.

"Ten years ago, second generation tobacco grower, Walter Dal Santo, didn't know what a tea tree was. Today, he is one of Queensland's largest tea tree growers in a new \$2 million export industry.

Mr. Dal Santo turned his 50 hectare Dimbulah farm over to tea tree five years ago, in response to the troubled tobacco industry.

'I had a 40 tonne (tobacco) quota, it was a big one for one family,' he said.

'As tobacco consumption went down in the early nineties, we could only take a percentage of our quota.'

'By 1993, consumption had decreased 50pc, so effectively we only had a 20 tonne quota.'

As the tobacco industry declined, quotas were reduced proportionally.

'We were clutching at anything,' Mr. Dal Santo said.

'We started to grow a few pumpkins, then we heard from Fabio. He introduced us to tea tree.'

Dimbulah former tobacco growers, Fabio and Judy Petrusa nursed the North Queensland tea tree industry from its conception, just three years ago, to the \$2 million export industry it is today.

The Petrusa's enthusiasm and energy resulted in the 55 member strong, North Queensland Essential Oils Cooperative within the Dimbulah community.

The cooperative focuses on pooling information, and marketing the tea tree oil.

The first tea trees (*Melaleuca alternifolia*) were planted in the Dimbulah district in 1993, and harvesting commenced in 1994.

By 1995, the cooperative recorded an annual oil production of \$700,000 in export sales.

Last year the production climbed to \$2 million, an almost triple increase in just 12 months.

Currently, Mr. Dal Santo farms 10.5ha of tea tree, and has a half share in a further 10.5ha.

He started growing tea tree in 1994, and with four other nearby farmers, formed a partnership, equally contributing to \$120 000 worth of equipment.

The equipment included two stills, a harvester, two trailers, and a pot lifting crane, all locally manufactured.

The partnership charges members for each pot harvested, thereby creating equitability in allowing for differing farm sizes.

The pooled takings are split five ways.

'We're used to being bonded together as farmers, we used to have a tobacco co-op,' Mr Dal Santo said.

Mr Dal Santo irrigates his tea tree by solid set (overhead) irrigation, drawing water from channeling fed from Tinaroo Dam.

This year he will use just under 200 megalitres.

The tea tree is harvested and distilled into oil, on farm.

After harvesting, the 15cm stumps regrow in a nine month cycle, with up to 15 ratoons.

Each harvest, Mr Dal Santo produces 140kg of oil/ha, receiving \$45/kg from the cooperative.

'The average (in the Dimbulah region) is about 140 - a few have over 200kg/ha,' he said.

'To grow 200kg/ha you've got to be doing it right.'

#### The Mystery About Callistemon 'Harkness'

This article was written by Mr Byron Williams of Kew, Vic and has been previously published in the S.G.A.P., Vic journal.

Most Victorian gardeners who grow some native plants will be familiar with the magnificent *Callistemon Harkness*, also known in some areas of Australia as *C. Gawler Hybrid*. Every year in Victoria from October to late November, this callistemon's spectacular red bottlebrush flowers stand out like beacons in Melbourne's suburbs and in Victorian country towns, heralding the bottlebrush flowering season and the approaching festive season.

*C. 'Harkness'* is one of Australia's most popular callistemon cultivars, growing some 3.5 to 5m with large bright red bottlebrush flowers to 15cm long, covering the bush on slightly pendulous branches. This lovely callistemon also grows strongly on limestone based soils, which some of the other species and cultivars do not tolerate well. It has been mass planted in the City of Mildura and it is reported to thrive in the central Qld town of Biloela which is near Gladstone.

*C. 'Harkness'* is named after the late Mr G L J (Laurie) Harkness of Gawler in Sth Aust. The original plant came from a Sth Aust Nursery in 1937 as a *C. citrinus*, but turned out to be a hybrid. The first plants of *C. 'Harkness'* were propagated by Mr Harkness from cuttings in 1948, the original plant never set seed.

In the early years of its release, *C. 'Harkness'* was a supposed sterile hybrid. We now know that when grown in the vicinity of other callistemons it does set seed, but usually only sparsely. In fact it is often hard to locate more than half a dozen isolated and lonely seed pods, hidden amongst the foliage on each bush.

The mystery surrounding *C. 'Harkness'* is that nobody is really sure about its true origins although there has been much speculation and conjecture. There seems little doubt one of its parents is the well known *C. viminalis* (the weeping bottlebrush) from far north NSW and Qld. The identity of the other parent is a mystery, although some authorities think it is

likely to be *C. citrinus* (the common red bottlebrush) which grows from far eastern Victoria to NSW. This would give *C. 'Harkness'* a similar parentage to that suspected for another lovely red callistemon cultivar from WA viz *C. 'Kings Park Special'* which is also grown widely in Victoria.

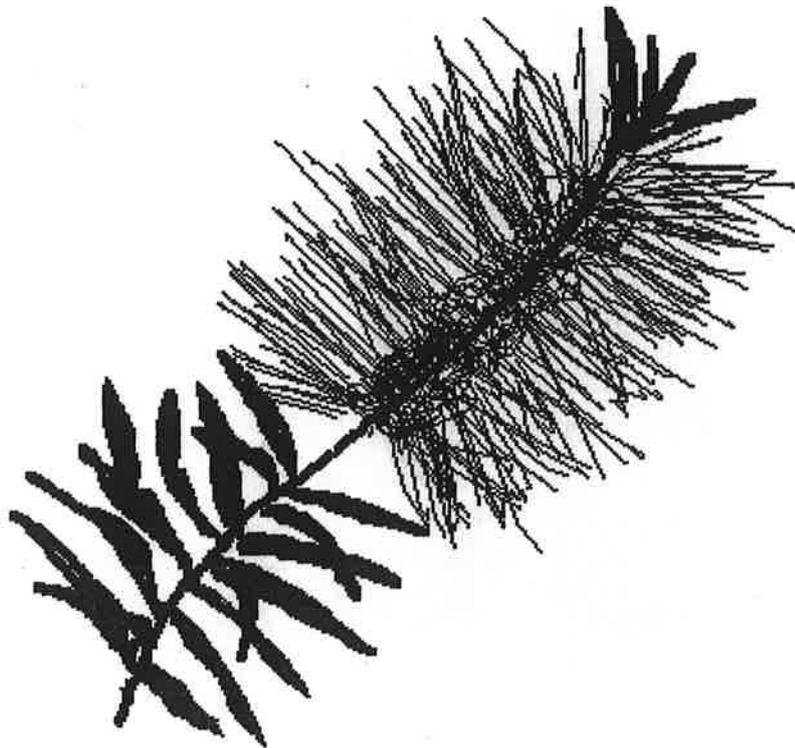
One interesting story is recounted in 'Queensland Garden' magazine some 20 years ago by Mr Jim Howie formerly a Qld nurseryman as I understand. The story goes that *C. 'Harkness'* was supposed to be a hybrid cross between a Nth Qld form of *C. viminalis*, which some people call *C. 'Pindi Pindi'* and a WA species of callistemon. (There are only two WA species - viz *C. glaucus* and *C. phoeniceus* both with red brushes.

When seed collected from *C. 'Harkness'* is propagated, the seedlings when they mature into small plants, exhibit foliage and form, that either show affinities with *C. viminalis*, or that of *C. citrinus*. (or perhaps dare I say, another species of callistemon?)

Accepting that one parent is most likely *C. viminalis*, it may well be that the mystery second parent is in fact *C. citrinus*. On the other hand, one of the two WA callistemons could be the missing link. The WA *C. phoeniceus* has brushes that are also fiery red and coincidentally thrives on difficult limestone soils. The fact that *C. 'Harkness'* grows so well on limestone based soils lends weight to the WA connection whilst many of the *C. citrinus* forms don't like the limestone based soils.

So the mystery continues regarding one of Australia's national botanic treasures. Perhaps the Botanical Garden botanists might find time to clear up the mystery once and for all.

- References: Queensland Garden Magazine - date unknown  
Your Garden Oct/Nov 1983  
Bottlebrushes, Paperbarks and Tea Trees - Wrigley and Fagg  
Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants - Elliot and Jones  
Australian Plants - various volumes  
Your Australian Garden; No 5 Callistemons, NBG 1983



### Melaleuca in South West Queensland

Verna and I recently visited friends on "Cubbie" station, which is to the south of Dirranbandi in S. W. Qld.. The property is some 54000ha in area and is dissected by the Culgoa, Balonne minor, Bokhara and Ballandool rivers. At present some 5000ha are under cotton and harvesting has just been completed. It is hoped to increase the cotton area by some 4000ha within the next two years. All cotton presently being grown is irrigated from off stream storages filled by harvesting flood flows from the Culgoa and Balonne minor rivers. Further storage is being constructed to provide water for the proposed irrigation area extension.

While we were there we noticed a number of large paper-barked melaleucas growing along the rivers, in some cases right on water level, but all within the river channel. The largest of these would be around 20-25 metres high with a trunk diameter of up to 1.1 metres. Unfortunately there were no flowers available but the appearance of foliage etc. suggested they could have been *M. trichostachya*.

A check with Qld Herbarium after we returned indicated that the only record they had of *Melaleuca* sp. on the river channels was for *M. lineariifolia* var *trichostachya* which, of course, is now simply *M. trichostachya*. We have one of these in our garden which is some 4 metres high at present and which, according to the label should grow only to 5 metres. It just goes to show how inaccurate nursery labelling can be at times.

### Leptospermum on Mount Cordeaux

Verna and I recently climbed Mt Cordeaux, which is on the northern side of Cunninghams Gap, in the Great Dividing Range between Brisbane and Warwick. A well-graded track leads from the Gap to a point some 70-80 metres below the summit of Mt Cordeaux and then on to Bare Rock. Vegetation for most of the distance to Mt Cordeaux is rainforest but after that the vegetation is about half rainforest and half open forest. Bare Rock, as its name suggests, is just that, a fairly large rock outcrop from which a 270 degrees view of the surrounding countryside is obtained. *Lept. polygali folium* is growing thickly around the edges of the bare rock area with a few growing in cracks in the rock. The plants are up to 7-8 metres high with trunk diameters of up to 300mm. An occasional flower was evident but there was certainly no profusion of flowers at this stage. To digress, there are large populations of *Doryanthes palmeri* on the higher slopes of Mt Cordeaux and along the track to Bare Rock. These are starting to bud and should be spectacular in Sept-Oct. We hope to get back to see them in flower.

Cunninghams Gap is 755 metres above sea level. Where the track terminates on Mt Cordeaux is at an elevation of approx 1100 metres, while the top of Bare Rock is at a similar elevation. A considerable number of *Leptospermum* plants can be seen growing above the level of the track termination on Mt Cordeaux. The Top of Mt Cordeaux is often shrouded in cloud and mist and becomes very cold during winter.

### Phosphorous needs of some Australian plants

The attached article on this subject has been reproduced with the kind permission of the author who is also editor of the South Australian SGAP journal. Although the study covers much more than the genera covered by this Study Group, I'm sure most of us grow many plants from numerous other genera and I felt it was worth including from a general point of view.

### Revision of Melaleuca

This project is continuing and hopefully, should be published in the near future.

In the meantime a couple of name changes are:

M. neglecta is now M. brevifolia

M. leptoclada is now M. pauciflora

### Revision of Kunzea

A botanist at Adelaide Botanic Gardens, Helmutt Toelken, is currently engaged in a revision of the genus Kunzea. I wrote to him some time ago to request any information which may be available and which may be suitable for inclusion in the newsletter but, to date, have not received a reply from him.

I haven't received any reports about Kunzea species being grown by members. Please let me know what you are growing or have tried and the successes and/or failures you may have had.

### Members Reports

These are a bit short this time but one from Trevor Gilbert is of interest and concern.

He has noticed that his local city council (Dubbo) appears to be moving away quite rapidly from using Australian plants in road median strips in favour of transplanted, mature, exotic, deciduous trees. He suspects it is in response to pressure to meet "Tidy Towns" criteria because of the perception that unmaintained natives look "untidy". The older median strip plantings of Melaleuca, Callistemon, Acacia, Eucalypt etc. are being allowed to deteriorate.

In this area, Brisbane City Council is engaged in "rejuvenating" a number of suburban shopping centres. I have only seen two of them - Geebung and Sandgate. At Geebung a mixture of small to medium sized natives and exotics has been used and it looks quite good. At Sandgate the Buckinghamias, which were in the median strip, were replaced with M. quinquenirvias up to 8m high. When I went through there again two weeks later the Melaleucas had been removed and replaced by Poincianas and Jacarandas.

Has anyone else noticed this trend in Council/ Government median strip plantings? If so, I would like to hear about it.

### Field Guide to Melaleucas - Vol 2

The above-mentioned publication by Ivan Holliday is now available. It contains a comprehensive table which lists name changes to species illustrated in the original "Field Guide to Melaleucas". Volume 2 contains descriptions of 50 species which are accompanied by line drawings of flowers, leaves, growth, habit and fruit. Colour photographs of each species described are also included. As in the original "Field Guide" descriptions are written in an easily understood manner.

This book is a valuable addition to the literature available on this colourful, diverse and interesting genus. If you wish to obtain a copy of this publication, please write to Mr I Holliday, 29 Tennyson Ave, Tranmere, S.A. 5073.

W.A. Wildflower Society Spring Fling

A copy of the brochure outlining details of the "Spring Fling" is attached. It looks like an interesting programme. Should you be in W.A. in September it should be well worth attending.

Membership Fees

Fees for 1997/98 are due on July 1, 1997. A red X on the front of your newsletter indicates that fees for 1996/97 have not been received. Should you wish to continue membership please forward arrears payment at your earliest convenience. Should you wish you can forward arrears and 1997/98 dues together to save postage later. Fees for 1997/98 will remain at \$5 for Australian members but have been reduced to \$12 for overseas members as this lesser amount will adequately cover related expenses.

Financial Statement

<u>Receipts</u>		<u>Expenditure</u>	
Balance at 28/10/96	\$506.40	Photocopying NL 13	\$24.50
Membership	\$125.50	Postage NL 13	\$28.70
		Stationery	\$24.40
		Petty Cash	<u>\$24.40</u>
	<u>\$631.40</u>		\$102.00
Less expenditure	<u>\$102.00</u>		
	\$529.40		
Less GDT	<u>\$1.20</u>		
	\$528.20		

Balance as per Bank Statement 4/3/97 - \$528.20

Seed Bank

The following species should be deleted from the May Seed List.

<u>Melaleuca</u>	<u>Callistemon</u>	<u>Leptospermum</u>
adnata	'Emu Creek'	continentale 'Horizontalis'
calothamnoides	flavovirens	leuhmanii
coccinea		sericeum
diosmafolia (yellow)		turbonatum
lanceolata (pink tips)		
minutifolia		
quinquenervia		
spicigera		

Additions to the Seed List are:

Callistemon salignus (red form)

Seed of the species listed below has been out of stock for some time and if you are able to supply seed of these species plus the seed of the species in the deletion list it would be appreciated.

Melaleuca

arcana  
ciliosa  
conothamnoides  
foliolosa  
groveana  
micromera

Callistemon

salignus (pink form)

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Col Comford".

Col Comford

## PHOSPHORUS NEEDS OF SOME AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

Kevin Handreck, Netherby

Over the past several years a number of SGAP members (listed below) assisted me with a CSIRO trial that tested the phosphorus-sensitivity of a considerable number of Australian plants. The plants were grown from seed in small tubes (Victorian Forestry Pots), each of 200 mL capacity. The potting mix was composted bark and sand to which had been added single superphosphate at rates of zero, 0.06, 0.25, 0.4 and 0.9 grams per litre of mix. The mix contained ample supplies of all trace elements. Nitrogen and potassium were supplied via a zero-phosphorus Osmocote. Sowing was direct onto the surface of mix in the tubes. The seed was covered with washed 3 mm gravel. Seedlings were thinned to one per tube and grown until the largest were considered to be ready for planting out. Deaths of seedlings were noted and the growth and quality of survivors was recorded.

We started off with seeds of nearly 2000 species, but lack of germination reduced the number of species for which data were collected to 810. Eucalypts were deliberately not included in the trial, because most are quite tolerant of phosphorus. Results with them would have been similar to those obtained with melaleucas. The species were assigned to one of seven score categories according to their growth, the appearance of toxicity symptoms and general pattern of response to phosphorus.

**Score 1.** Plants were healthy at all levels of phosphorus addition, with a grading from essentially no growth without phosphorus addition to the greatest growth at the highest rate of phosphorus addition.

**Score 2.** Plants were healthy at all levels of phosphorus addition, but there was some growth in the mix that had not received any phosphorus. Growth was greatest at the highest rate of P addition.

**Score 3.** All plants were healthy, with some growth without added phosphorus. The largest plants tended to be in the mix with the second-highest phosphorus addition rate, with those in mix with the highest rate of addition being somewhat smaller, but without any unusual foliar symptoms.

**Score 4.** There were slight toxicity symptoms at the highest P addition rate. The largest healthy plants were at the second-highest rate.

**Score 5.** There were severe symptoms of P toxicity at the highest rate of addition, and some toxicity at the second-highest rate.

**Score 6.** There was considerable P toxicity at the two highest rates. The best plants were in the mixes with the two lowest rates of amendment with superphosphate. Plants were smaller in the mix without added phosphorus.

**Score 7.** Plants in the mix without added phosphorus were the only ones that grew well.

### Score 1

<i>Abutilon indicum</i>	<i>linophylla</i>	<i>huegeliana</i>	<i>lechenaultii</i>	<i>sanguineus</i>
<i>leucopetalum</i>	<i>littorea</i>	<i>lehmanniana</i>	<i>Billardiera</i>	<i>tuberosus</i>
<i>oxycarpum</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	<i>meulleriana</i>	<i>cymosa</i>	<i>validus</i>
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>meissneri</i>	<i>pusilla</i>	<i>Bonamia rosea</i>	<i>villosus</i>
<i>amblyphylla</i>	<i>microbotrya</i>	<i>scleroclada</i>	<i>Boronia</i>	<i>Canavalia</i>
<i>amplexipes</i>	<i>o'shanessii</i>	<i>striata</i>	<i>denticulata</i>	<i>papuana</i>
<i>aphanoclada</i>	<i>oncinophylla</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>Casuarina</i>
<i>bivenosa</i>	<i>oxycedrus</i>	<i>Altermanthera</i>	<i>ericocarpa</i>	<i>cristata</i>
<i>brachystachya</i>	<i>paraneura</i>	<i>nodiflora</i>	<i>foliosa</i>	<i>glauca</i>
<i>calcigera</i>	<i>pendula</i>	<i>Alyogyne</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	<i>Chorizema</i>
<i>chrysellia</i>	<i>polybotrya</i>	<i>cuneiformis</i>	<i>pulchella</i>	<i>cordatum</i>
<i>collettioides</i>	<i>prainii</i>	<i>hakeifolia</i>	<i>rhombifolia</i>	<i>dicksonii</i>
<i>delibrata</i>	<i>pulchella</i>	<i>Anigozanthos</i>	<i>Brachychiton</i>	<i>diversifolium</i>
<i>dentifera</i>	<i>quadriramifera</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	<i>acerifolius</i>	<i>ilicifolium</i>
<i>dictyoneura</i>	<i>quomenels</i>	<i>humilis</i>	<i>diversifolia</i>	<i>Conostylis</i>
<i>elata</i>	<i>ramulosa</i>	<i>manglesii</i>	<i>Brachysema</i>	<i>aculeata</i>
<i>estropholata</i>	<i>retinoides</i>	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>	<i>aphyllum</i>	<i>candicans</i>
<i>extensa</i>	<i>rigens</i>	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>lanceolatum</i>	<i>Convulvulus</i>
<i>floribunda</i>	<i>rostellifera</i>	<i>acutibractea</i>	<i>latifolium</i>	<i>erubescens</i>
<i>gracilifolia</i>	<i>rotundifolia</i>	<i>amnicola</i>	<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>remotus</i>
<i>graffiana</i>	<i>sclerophylla</i>	<i>leptocarpa</i>	<i>brachyandrus</i>	<i>Crotolaria retusa</i>
<i>gregorii</i>	<i>sclerosperma</i>	<i>lindleyi</i>	<i>citrinus</i>	<i>novae-</i>
<i>guinetii</i>	<i>spathulata</i>	<i>nummularia</i>	<i>glaucus</i>	<i>hollandiae</i>
<i>hakeoides</i>	<i>stenophylla</i>	<i>rhagodioides</i>	<i>phoenicinus</i>	<i>Daviesia</i>
<i>harveyi</i>	<i>subcaerulea</i>	<i>semibaccata</i>	<i>pinifolius</i>	<i>benthamii</i>
<i>holosericea</i>	<i>subtessaragona</i>	<i>stipitata</i>	<i>pungens</i>	<i>corymbosa</i>
<i>horridula</i>	<i>tetragonophylla</i>	<i>suberecta</i>	<i>rigidus</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>
<i>howittii</i>	<i>translucens</i>	<i>undulata</i>	<i>rigulosus</i>	<i>latifolia</i>
<i>inaequilatera</i>	<i>tysonii</i>	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>sieberi</i>	<i>longifolia</i>
<i>iodomorpha</i>	<i>venulosa</i>	<i>audax</i>	<i>speciosus</i>	<i>Diplolaena</i>
<i>jibberdingensis</i>	<i>verniciflua</i>	<i>elderana</i>	<i>viminialis</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>
<i>juncifolia</i>	<i>verticillata</i>	<i>laevigata</i>	<i>Callitris</i>	<i>Diplopeltis</i>
<i>lanigera</i>	<i>wiseana</i>	<i>lanata</i>	<i>columnellaris</i>	<i>eriocarpa</i>
<i>lasiocalyx</i>	<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	<i>littoralis</i>	<i>preissii</i>	<i>Dodonaea aperta</i>
<i>lasiocarpa</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>	<i>menziesii</i>	<i>Calocephalus</i>	<i>cerutocarpa</i>
<i>leiophylla</i>	<i>juniperina</i>	<i>petiolaris</i>	<i>brownii</i>	<i>hackettiana</i>
<i>leptocarpa</i>	<i>marginata</i>	<i>speciosa</i>	<i>citreus</i>	<i>inaequifolia</i>
	<i>Allocauarina</i>	<i>Beaufortia</i>	<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>lobulata</i>
	<i>comiculata</i>	<i>micrantha</i>	<i>asper</i>	<i>microzyga</i>
	<i>decaisneana</i>	<i>orbifolia</i>	<i>chrysantherus</i>	<i>ptarmicifolia</i>
	<i>dielsiana</i>	<i>Beyeria</i>	<i>quadrifidus</i>	<i>stenozyga</i>

<i>viscosa</i>	<i>sternbergiana</i>	<i>citrina</i>	<i>urceolris</i>	<i>artemisioides</i>
<i>Dryandra baxteri</i>	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>cliffortiooides</i>	<i>viminea</i>	<i>helmsii</i>
<i>ferruginea</i>	<i>beckiana</i>	<i>coccinea</i>	<i>viridiflora</i>	<i>odorata</i>
<i>fraseri</i>	<i>eximea</i>	<i>concreta</i>	<i>wilsonii</i>	<i>pleurocarpa</i>
<i>nobilis</i>	<i>prorepens</i>	<i>cordata</i>	<i>Mirbelia spinosa</i>	<i>venusta</i>
<i>serratuloides</i>	<i>rubicunda</i>	<i>cucullata</i>	<i>Myoporum</i>	<i>Sesbania</i>
<i>sessilis</i>	<i>stirlingii</i>	<i>cuticularis</i>	<i>acuminatum</i>	<i>cannabina</i>
<i>shuttleworthiana</i>	<i>Keraudrenia</i>	<i>decussata</i>	<i>Myriocephalus</i>	<i>simpliciuscula</i>
<i>stuposa</i>	<i>hermannifolia</i>	<i>densa</i>	<i>stuartii</i>	<i>Sida</i>
<i>Enchylaena</i>	<i>Kunzea ambigua</i>	<i>depressa</i>	<i>Neptunia</i>	<i>calyxhymenia</i>
<i>tomentosa</i>	<i>baxteri</i>	<i>diosmifolia</i>	<i>monosperma</i>	<i>rhollenae</i>
<i>Eremaea</i>	<i>ericifolia</i>	<i>dissitiflora</i>	<i>Olearia teretifolia</i>	<i>Solanum</i>
<i>ebracteata</i>	<i>pomifera</i>	<i>elliptica</i>	<i>Orthrosanthus</i>	<i>linearifolium</i>
<i>pauciflora</i>	<i>teretifolius</i>	<i>ericifolia</i>	<i>multiflorus</i>	<i>simile</i>
<i>Gastrolobium</i>	<i>Labichea</i>	<i>filifolia</i>	<i>Oxylobium</i>	<i>symonii</i>
<i>spinosum</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>fulgens</i>	<i>atropurpurea</i>	<i>Stylidium</i>
<i>Goodenia</i>	<i>Lamarchea</i>	<i>gibbosa</i>	<i>cuneatum</i>	<i>adnatum</i>
<i>stapfiana</i>	<i>hakeifolia</i>	<i>glaberrima</i>	<i>lanceolatum</i>	<i>Swainsona</i>
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	<i>Lambertia</i>	<i>globifera</i>	<i>racemosum</i>	<i>canescens</i>
<i>Gossypium</i>	<i>propinqua</i>	<i>glomerata</i>	<i>Pandorea</i>	<i>colutooides</i>
<i>sturtianum</i>	<i>Lasiopetalum</i>	<i>halmaturorum</i>	<i>pandorana</i>	<i>formosus</i>
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>baueri</i>	<i>hamulosa</i>	<i>Pavonia hastata</i>	<i>tephrotricha</i>
<i>crithmifolia</i>	<i>Lavatera plebia</i>	<i>huegelii</i>	<i>Petalostylus</i>	<i>villosa</i>
<i>robusta</i>	<i>Lawrencia</i>	<i>holosericea</i>	<i>labicheoides</i>	<i>Templetonia</i>
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>densiflora</i>	<i>hypericifolia</i>	<i>millefolium</i>	<i>egena</i>
<i>arborescens</i>	<i>glomerata</i>	<i>incana</i>	<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>sulcata</i>
<i>brooksiana</i>	<i>repens</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	<i>canescens</i>	<i>Thomasia</i>
<i>commutata</i>	<i>spicata</i>	<i>lateralis</i>	<i>carduacea</i>	<i>petalocalyx</i>
<i>coriacea</i>	<i>virid-grisea</i>	<i>lateriflora</i>	<i>diversifolia</i>	<i>Thryptomene</i>
<i>dactyloides</i>	<b>Leptospermum</b>	<i>lateritia</i>	<i>heterofolia</i>	<i>australis</i>
<i>eriantha</i>	<i>continentale</i>	<i>laxiflora</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	<i>Velleia</i>
<i>fulcata</i>	<i>coriaceum</i>	<i>leiocarpa</i>	<i>serruriae</i>	<i>cynopotamica</i>
<i>macraena</i>	<i>flavescens</i>	<i>leucadendra</i>	<i>Phymatocarpus</i>	<i>panduriformis</i>
<i>nodosa</i>	<i>juniperinum</i>	<i>microphylla</i>	<i>porphyro-</i>	<i>trinervis</i>
<i>suaveolens</i>	<i>laevigatum</i>	<i>nesophylla</i>	<i>cephalus</i>	<i>Villarsia capitata</i>
<i>verrucosa</i>	<i>lanigerum</i>	<i>pentagona</i>	<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>Vininaria juncea</i>
<i>vittata</i>	<i>myrsinoides</i>	<i>pulchella</i>	<i>phylliraeioides</i>	<i>Wahlenbergia</i>
<i>Hannafordia</i>	<i>Linum marginale</i>	<i>radula</i>	<i>Plantago varia</i>	<i>preissii</i>
<i>quadrialvis</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>rhapsiophylla</i>	<i>Podolepis rugata</i>	<i>Waitzia</i>
<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>	<i>sheathiana</i>	<i>Psoralea cinerea</i>	<i>acuminata</i>
<i>comptoniana</i>	<i>tenuior</i>	<i>spathulata</i>	<i>martinii</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea</i>
<i>Hibiscus farragei</i>	<i>Lotus australis</i>	<i>spicigera</i>	<i>plumosa</i>	<i>quadrangulata</i>
<i>Hovea crispa</i>	<i>cruentus</i>	<i>squamea</i>	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>semiplana</i>
<i>trisperma</i>	<i>Lysiphylum</i>	<i>squarrosa</i>	<i>reticulata</i>	<i>Zygophyllum</i>
<i>Hypocalymna</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>steedmanii</i>	<i>Radyera farragei</i>	<i>aurantiacum</i>
<i>angustifolium</i>	<i>Maireana</i>	<i>striata</i>	<i>Regelia ciliata</i>	
<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>brevifolia</i>	<i>stypheloides</i>	<i>Rhagodia</i>	<b>Score 2</b>
<i>australis</i>	<i>sedifolia</i>	<i>subfalcata</i>	<i>candolleana</i>	<i>Acacia</i>
<i>Isopogon</i>	<b>Melaleuca</b>	<i>thymoides</i>	<i>crassifolia</i>	<i>complanata</i>
<i>ceratophyllus</i>	<i>acerosa</i>	<i>thyoides</i>	<i>parabolica</i>	<i>cuthbertsonii</i>
<i>Isotropis</i>	<i>acuminata</i>	<i>trichophylla</i>	<i>preissii</i>	<i>fasciculifera</i>
<i>atropurpurea</i>	<i>armillaris</i>	<i>undulata</i>	<i>spinescens</i>	<i>pyrifolia</i>
<i>divergens</i>	<i>arvifolia</i>		<i>Samolus junceus</i>	<i>validinervia</i>
<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>cardiophylla</i>		<i>Senna</i>	

<i>viscidula</i>	<i>pellita</i>	<i>polycephala</i>	<i>melleodora</i>	<i>corynocarpa</i>
<i>Actinostrobilus</i>	<i>perangusta</i>	<i>quercifolia</i>	<i>merinthopora</i>	<i>redacta</i>
<i>pyramidalis</i>	<i>pruinocarpa</i>	<i>tenuifolia</i>	<i>papyricarpa</i>	<i>Gossypium</i>
<i>Banksia ashbyi</i>	<i>pubicosta</i>	<i>vestita</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	<i>robinsonii</i>
<i>brownii</i>	<i>pyrifolia</i>	<i>Gastrolobium</i>	<i>patagiata</i>	<i>Grevillea</i>
<i>caleyi</i>	<i>rubida</i>	<i>bilobum</i>	<i>rhodophloia</i>	<i>bitemata</i>
<i>lemanniana</i>	<i>semilunata</i>	<i>Gomphrena</i>	<i>saligna</i>	<i>pterosperma</i>
<i>rutans</i>	<i>seculiformis</i>	<i>affinis</i>	<i>sessilispica</i>	<i>Hakea</i>
<i>occidentalis</i>	<i>torulosa</i>	<i>Hakea adnata</i>	<i>sibina</i>	<i>brachyptera</i>
<i>pilostylis</i>	<i>trachycarpa</i>	<i>baxteri</i>	<i>stereophylla</i>	<i>crassifolia</i>
<i>prionotes</i>	<i>triptera</i>	<i>cristata</i>	<i>subcaerulea</i>	<i>leucoptera</i>
<i>pulchella</i>	<i>uncinata</i>	<i>epiglottis</i>	<i>terminalis</i>	<i>oleifolia</i>
<i>repens</i>	<i>vestita</i>	<i>ferruginea</i>	<i>triptycha</i>	<i>orthorrhyncha</i>
<i>violacea</i>	<i>wildenowiana</i>	<i>flabellifolia</i>	<i>uncinella</i>	<i>petiolaris</i>
<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>xanthina</i>	<i>platysperma</i>	<i>williamsonii</i>	<i>rostrata</i>
<i>hexandra</i>	<i>xylocarpa</i>	<i>serecea</i>	<i>Adansonia</i>	<i>salicifolia</i>
<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>Allocauarina</i>	<i>stenophylla</i>	<i>gregorii</i>	<i>Isopogon</i>
<i>arborea</i>	<i>campestris</i>	<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>Banksia</i>	<i>anthifolius</i>
<i>carduacea</i>	<i>lehmannaiana</i>	<i>sericea</i>	<i>attenuata</i>	<i>Leptospermum</i>
<i>formosa</i>	<i>Alternanthera</i>	<i>Kennedia</i>	<i>burdettii</i>	<i>laevigatum</i>
<i>obtusa</i>	<i>nana</i>	<i>coccinea</i>	<i>ericifolia</i>	<i>Melaleuca</i>
<i>Flindersia</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>Lotus cruentus</i>	<i>integrifolia</i>	<i>eleuthero-</i>
<i>australis</i>	<i>pallidiflorus</i>	<i>Melochia</i>	<i>laricina</i>	<i>stachya</i>
<i>Hakea cycloptera</i>	<i>Anigozanthos</i>	<i>pyramidata</i>	<i>media</i>	<i>lepto-</i>
<i>gibbosa</i>	<i>viridis</i>	<i>Mirbelia dilatata</i>	<i>oblonga</i>	<i>spermiooides</i>
<i>muelleriana</i>	<i>Banksia aemula</i>	<i>ramulosa</i>	<i>ornata</i>	<i>leucodendron</i>
<i>Isopogon dubius</i>	<i>candolleana</i>	<i>Oxylobium</i>	<i>tricuspis</i>	<i>Olearia</i>
<i>Platylobium</i>	<i>coccinea</i>	<i>capitatum</i>	<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>floribunda</i>
<i>obtusangulum</i>	<i>leptophylla</i>	<i>ellipticum</i>	<i>aquifolium</i>	<i>Plantago</i>
	<i>marginata</i>	<i>parviflorum</i>	<i>webbii</i>	<i>drummondii</i>
	<i>robur</i>	<i>Patersonia</i>	<i>Brachysema</i>	<i>Psoralea</i>
<b>Score 3</b>	<i>Bossiaea ensata</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	<i>aphyllum</i>	<i>badocana</i>
<i>Abutilon lepidum</i>	<i>scolopendria</i>	<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>lachnostachys</i>
<i>Acacia amoena</i>	<i>Canavalia</i>	<i>fastigiata</i>	<i>pinifolius</i>	<i>Pultenaea</i>
<i>blakelyi</i>	<i>maritima</i>	<i>Santalum</i>	<i>rupestris</i>	<i>dasyphylla</i>
<i>deanei</i>	<i>Casuarina obesa</i>	<i>acuminatum</i>	<i>Conospermum</i>	<i>Senna pruinosa</i>
<i>difformis</i>	<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>Senna luerssenii</i>	<i>tasifolium</i>	<i>Sesbania</i>
<i>dodonaeifolia</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>oligophylla</i>	<i>Crotalaria</i>	<i>erubescens</i>
<i>eremaea</i>	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>planitiicola</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>Sollya</i>
<i>exocarpoides</i>	<i>acicularis</i>		<i>verrucosa</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>
<i>fauntleroyi</i>	<i>decurrens</i>	<b>Score 4</b>	<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>Sphaerolobium</i>
<i>hemignosta</i>	<i>physodes</i>	<i>Abrus</i>	<i>diosmoides</i>	<i>fornicatum</i>
<i>lepto-</i>	<i>revoluta</i>	<i>precautorius</i>	<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>Swainsona</i>
<i>spermoides</i>	<i>rhombifolia</i>	<i>Acacia</i>	<i>angulata</i>	<i>decurrens</i>
<i>linifolia</i>	<i>teretifolia</i>	<i>chincillensis</i>	<i>cordata</i>	<i>Tephrosia</i>
<i>maillandii</i>	<i>umbellata</i>	<i>declinata</i>	<i>divaricata</i>	<i>flammea</i>
<i>megalantha</i>	<i>Dillwynia</i>	<i>erinacea</i>	<i>horrida</i>	<b>Score 5</b>
<i>monticola</i>	<i>brunioides</i>	<i>glaucoptera</i>	<i>Diplopeltis</i>	<i>Acacia</i>
<i>murrayana</i>	<i>dillwynioides</i>	<i>havlilandii</i>	<i>huegelii</i>	<i>ancistrocarpa</i>
<i>nerifolia</i>	<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>iteaphylla</i>	<i>Dryandra</i>	<i>citrinoviridis</i>
<i>orthocarpa</i>	<i>calophylla</i>	<i>lineata</i>	<i>puchella</i>	<i>dawsonii</i>
<i>oxyclada</i>	<i>carduacea</i>	<i>longispinea</i>	<i>Gastrolobium</i>	<i>denticulosa</i>
<i>pachyacra</i>	<i>carlenoides</i>	<i>lysiphloia</i>	<i>laytonii</i>	
<i>paramattensis</i>	<i>mucronulata</i>		<i>Goodenia</i>	

<i>dictyopyhleba</i>	<i>wyattiana</i>	<b>Score 6</b>	<i>incana</i>	<i>pynconeura</i>
<i>fauntleroyi</i>	<i>Dodonaea</i>		<i>lemanniana</i>	<i>scoparia</i>
<i>fragilis</i>	<i>caespitosa</i>		<i>leptophylla</i>	<i>Hardenbergia</i>
<i>gillii</i>	<i>microzyga</i>		<i>oblongifolia</i>	<i>violacea</i>
<i>granitica</i>	<i>viscosa</i> ssp.		<i>paludosa</i>	<i>Hibiscus</i>
<i>hilliana</i>	<i>spatulata</i>		<i>quercifolia</i>	<i>meraukensis</i>
<i>imbricata</i>	<i>petiolaris</i>		<i>scabrella</i>	<i>Isopogon axillaris</i>
<i>latipes</i>	<i>Dryandra ashbyi</i>		<i>sceptrum</i>	<i>formosus</i>
<i>leioderma</i>	<i>cuneata</i>		<i>seminuda</i>	<i>Jacksonia</i>
<i>lycopodifolia</i>	<i>falcata</i>		<i>telmatiaea</i>	<i>furcellata</i>
<i>mollifolia</i>	<i>foliosissima</i>		<i>Bossiaea</i>	<i>lehmannii</i>
<i>nodiflora</i>	<i>nivea</i>		<i>laidlawiana</i>	<i>Kennedia</i>
<i>pachycarpa</i>	<i>pteridifolia</i>		<i>linophylla</i>	<i>prostrata</i>
<i>phlebopetala</i>	<i>Gastrolobium</i>		<i>Brachichiton</i>	<i>Lysiphellum</i>
<i>pilligaensis</i>	<i>spinosum</i> v.		<i>diversifolius</i>	<i>calycina</i>
<i>pinguifolia</i>	<i>grandiflorum</i>		<i>Burtonia</i>	<i>gilvum</i>
<i>pniinosa</i>	<i>Glycirrhiza</i>		<i>polyzyga</i>	<i>sparsiflora</i>
<i>pubifolia</i>	<i>acanthocarpa</i>		<i>scabra</i>	<i>Nitraria</i>
<i>pustula</i>	<i>Gompholobium</i>		<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>billardierei</i>
<i>quadrisulcata</i>	<i>marginatum</i>		<i>leptophylla</i>	<i>Olearia</i>
<i>retivenia</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>	<i>ulicifolia</i>	<i>pimeleiodes</i>	
<i>rossei</i>	<i>Gomphrena</i>	<i>Dichrostachys</i>	<i>Oxylobium</i>	
<i>rupicola</i>	<i>canescens</i>	<i>spicata</i>	<i>reticulatum</i>	
<i>saliciformis</i>	<i>Gossypium</i>	<i>Dodonaea</i>	<i>Petrophile</i>	
<i>shirleyi</i>	<i>australe</i>	<i>lobulata</i>	<i>drummondii</i>	
<i>signata</i>	<i>Hakea</i>	<i>peduncularis</i>	<i>ericifolia</i>	
<i>stricta</i>	<i>corymbosa</i>	<i>physocarpa</i>	<i>Porana sericea</i>	
<i>tenuissima</i>	<i>costata</i>	<i>Dryandra armata</i>	<i>Senna notabilis</i>	
<i>tetragonocarpa</i>	<i>eyreana</i>	<i>comosa</i>	<i>Sida cardiophylla</i>	
<i>trachyphloia</i>	<i>minyma</i>	<i>heawardiana</i>	<i>echinocarpa</i>	
<i>urophylla</i>	<i>nitida</i>	<i>Gompholobium</i>	<i>Swainsona</i>	
<i>wanyu</i>	<i>undulata</i>	<i>latifolium</i>	<i>cyclocarpa</i>	
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>Gomphrena</i>	<i>Templetonia</i>	
<i>mitchellii</i>	<i>boviparda</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>retusa</i>	
<i>Banksia aculeata</i>	<i>colutea</i>	<i>fusiformis</i>	<i>Tephrosia</i>	
<i>canei</i>	<i>georgei</i>	<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>coriacea</i>	
<i>cunninghamii</i>	<i>hirsuta</i>	<i>thelemanniana</i>	<i>Xylomelum</i>	
<i>grandis</i>	<i>Isopogon</i>	<i>Hakea brownii</i>	<i>angustifolium</i>	
<i>victoriae</i>	<i>alicornis</i>	<i>cinerea</i>		
<i>Bossiaea preissii</i>	<i>Jacksonia</i>	<i>decurrens</i>		
<i>Calothamnus</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	<i>erecta</i>		
<i>affinis</i>	<i>Pultenaea</i>	<i>gilbertii</i>	<b>Score 7</b>	
<i>blepharospemus</i>	<i>capitata</i>	<i>incrassata</i>	<i>Acacia</i>	
<i>Daviesia</i>	<i>Sida corrugata</i>	<i>lasianthoides</i>	<i>polystachya</i>	
<i>incrussata</i>	<i>Stylidium</i>	<i>marginata</i>	<i>Bossiaea dentata</i>	
<i>mimosioides</i>	<i>scandens</i>	<i>obtusa</i>	<i>Petrophile</i>	
<i>polyphylla</i>	<i>Thespesia</i>	<i>pandanicarpa</i>	<i>sessilis</i>	
	<i>populneoides</i>	<i>prostrata</i>		
		<i>hookeriana</i>		

An obvious thing about the list is that the majority of the species were assigned to the first three score categories. In fact, of the 810

species for which data were eventually collected, about 82% did not show any of the symptoms that are typical of phosphorus toxicity. They grew best at the two highest rates of single superphosphate addition (0.4 to 0.9 kg/m<sup>3</sup>).

The amount of phosphorus in a 200 mL tube from an addition of 0.25 and 0.4 kg/m<sup>3</sup> of single superphosphate was 4.3 and 6.8 mg, respectively. The lower amount is not quite enough to produce a seedling of planting-out size, but the higher amount is so long as little of it is lost by being leached from the container.

The more usual method of supplying phosphorus to plants in containers is via a controlled-release fertiliser (CRF) such as Nutricote, Osmocote, Green Jacket or Apex. At its simplest, no superphosphate is added to the mix. The CRF supplies all that is needed. The following table lists a few controlled-release fertilisers of low water-soluble phosphorus content that will provide enough phosphorus for a whole production period for most Australian plants.

While these CRFs can provide all the P requirements of Australian plants that are being grown in a mix that has essentially no soluble phosphorus, there is one situation that makes it desirable to include some soluble phosphorus in the mix. This is in the production of seedlings of myrtaceous species (eucalypts, melaleucas, callistemons, etc). Phosphorus reserves in the often tiny seeds of these species are very low. In mixes with essentially no soluble phosphorus, growth will be very slow until seedling roots make contact with CRF prills. Early slow growth is avoided if the mix contains about 0.2 kg/m<sup>3</sup> of single superphosphate, as does the Trees for Life mix that many members use.

Fertiliser	Water-soluble phosphorus (%)	When added at 3 kg/m <sup>3</sup> , phosphorus released per 200 mL tube (mg)	When added at 3 kg/m <sup>3</sup> , phosphorus released per 130 mm pot (mg)
Nutricote Blue or Red (140 day)	1.3	7.8	39
Nutricote Total N18 (140 day)	0.9	5.4	27
Osmocote Plus 17:1.6:8.7 (8-9 month)	1.3	7.8	39

Healthy phosphorus-sensitive plants typically have much lower phosphorus concentrations than do plants of less sensitive species. Such plants are successfully produced in tubes that contain any of the CRFs listed above. However, if such a plant were being produced in a 130 mm pot with low-phosphorus CRFs as listed above, the 30-40 mg phosphorus being released could be enough to cause toxicity. The larger the pot, the lower should be the actual percentage of phosphorus in the CRF used. Blends of zero-phosphorus and low-phosphorus products should be used. This is likely to apply to all species that are listed in the 6-7 score categories in the table, and possibly to some of those in the score 5 category.

*I would like to sincerely thank the following SGAP members for the considerable amount time and effort they put into this project: Lloyd and Lorraine Carman, John and Tracy Earle, Wendy and Brian Fopp, Mick Freeborn, Barbara Godfrey, Ian Graham, Karen Lane, Ben Lethbridge, John Maddern, Jamie Mugridge, Karen Parry, Arthur Pratt, Warrick Pybus (and his employees Eddie Bos, Mark Castine, Martin Giles and John Rievel), Jeff Read, Dean Reid, Jeff Reid, Ian Roberts and Diedre Stewart. ☺*

## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

**Mick Freeborn, Secretary**

Please note that the Annual General Meeting of the Society for Growing Australian Plants, South Australian Region, will be held at the Unley Citizens Centre, 18 Arthur St, Unley on 7.45 p.m. on Thursday, March 27th, 1997, for the purpose of presenting the Annual Report and Balance Sheet, electing the Council and conducting any other business of the Society.

Ten Officers are required to be elected to the following positions: President, Vice-President Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, four Councillors and Auditor. The Constitution provides for Councillors to be elected for terms of two years, and all other Officers for one.

The retiring officers are Tony Hill (President), Jeff Reid (Vice-President), Mick Freeborn (Secretary), Margaret Lee (Assistant Secretary), Peter Critchley (Treasurer), Brenton Tucker, Werner Kutsche and Elizabeth Woodham (Councillors) and Simon Vine (Auditor).

Nominations may be in writing, signed by the candidate and two other financial members of the Society, or may be taken verbally at the meeting if the member nominated is present and consents. ☺

## A NEW EREMOPHILA OR TWO?

*It is probably the dream of every native plant enthusiast that one day he or she will stumble upon a new species. The hybridist, on the other hand, dreams of producing a cultivar which exhibits all of the desirable features of its parents. The fulfilment of either dream requires, amongst other things, expert knowledge, a pair of sharp eyes and some luck. Investigations of unknown plants may not necessarily lead to the results that the finder hoped for or expected, but they can still be interesting and valuable, as the following linked stories illustrate.*

### (1) AN EREMOPHILA SEQUEL TO THE GAWLER RANGES TRIP

**Una Roberts, Brighton and Lyla Francis, Kimba**

**Una:** During the SGAP trip to Eyre Peninsula and the Gawler Ranges last September, some tour-members saw an eremophila that had come up in some soil that had been brought in to build up a garden bed in front of a local church at Kimba. Even though we were pretty sure that it was an eremophila, no-one seemed to be able to put a name to the plant. I intended to bring back (to Adelaide) a piece for identification, but there was so much to see on the trip that I didn't get back to the church garden.

By a lucky accident, a few weeks later I met Lyla Francis near the Botanic Gardens' North Lodge Shop. The subject of the mystery eremophila came up again and Lyla offered to send me a piece.

**Lyla:** When I returned to Kimba, I found that the plant in the church garden had finished flowering. However, Christina Leiblich offered her pressed specimen. When I went to pick it up, Christina mentioned that she'd found another eremophila that morning whilst rambling in the bush, so I suggested that she add it to the one that I was sending to Una.

**Una:** Two dried plant pieces duly arrived, and I took them in to Bob Chinnock at the State Herbarium. Bob too was unable to put a name to the specimen from the church garden. (I've always wanted to find something that Bob didn't recognise!)

**Lyla:** Early in December, Bob Chinnock and his family came to Kimba to have a look at both mystery eremophilas. Bob decided that the eremophila in the church garden was almost certainly a cross between *Eremophila nivea* and *E. drummondii*, both of which had been growing



# Wildflower Society

## SPRING FLING

**SPRING FLING**  
PERRY HOUSE - BOLD PARK

SUNDAY 14 SEPTEMBER  
9.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.

**SPRING FLING**

Join the celebration of the beginning of spring.

Enjoy our wonderful wildflowers and birdlife.

Learn how to identify wildflowers and inspect a wide range of displays put on by the Wildflower Society of Western Australia in conjunction with the Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union and the Town of Cambridge.

Perry House, (Town of Cambridge) is the home of the Wildflower Society and the RAOU and this special event is being held to display the activities of both organisations and provide members of the public with a wide variety of information about local flora and birds.

There will be displays, demonstrations and guided walks through Bold Park and Perry Lakes. There will also be activities for children.

Wildflower walks every hour from 10.00 a.m.

Bird walks every hour commencing 10.30 a.m.

SUNDAY 14 SEPTEMBER, 1997 - 9.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.  
at Perry House, 71 Oceanic Dve., Floreat Park

Light refreshments will be available.

A real family outing.

SUNDAY 14 SEPTEMBER

9.30 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.

All enquiries to  
Perry House  
71 Oceanic Drive, Floreat  
Phone 383 7979



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