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NEWSLETTER

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**Welcome to any
new readers!
Why not join
us?
It's free!**



Telopea 'Corroboree'
T. mongaensis x speciosissima

Selected in 1974 by Nanette Cuming from seedlings of *Telopea speciosissima* purchased from Breakoday Nursery of Box Hill, Vic. The name reflects the extended styles which resemble a circle of dancing figures.

Image:
Malcolm and Mirella McKinnon

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Website
Bookmark it today!
waratahflannelflowersg.weebly.com

**Past Newsletters
are available
on the website**

The Waratah and Flannel Flower Study Group is affiliated with the Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) - ANPSA
This is an **electronic only group.**
Newsletters are sent out twice a year (electronic only).
Membership is free to individuals and APS (SGAP) groups.
There is no deadline for newsletter contributions - send them anytime, sooner rather than later.

Maria writes:

Well, it's official. I was awarded an Order of Australia Medal for Services to Conservation and the Environment on 11th June. Thank you to all the members who emailed congratulations. I was totally overwhelmed. Not only that but the message took off through the native plant world and I received well wishes from enthusiasts and professionals from all over Australia. People were stoked that our flora featured in the Honours. It doesn't happen nearly enough.

Quite frankly I love propagating, gardening, writing and enthusing people about our flora. To be rewarded with national recognition is just icing on the cake. The medal needs to be shared with my ever patient husband Don who got dragged along on all my expeditions and became chief photographer, GPS reader and the wind beneath my wings. He's overseas at the moment following his own passion of photographing archaeological artifacts in Europe for his extensive website, donsmaps.com You can read about my native plant journey on p. 11.

Over Christmas I collected lots of seed of my Flannel Flowers - it has been a great season for flowering. I grew two varieties in terracotta pots on a patio where they got full sun and regular watering. My small number of plants produced copious amounts of seed, more than enough for my own needs. As usual I offered seed to members. Because of quarantine restrictions I couldn't take seed to Hobart for the ANPSA conference which

Has your email changed?
Don't forget to let me know.

was a shame although I did manage to distribute lots of how to grow postcards and put up a colourful photographic display.

In this newsletter Malcolm and Mirella McKinnon share their Waratah story, there is a follow-up to my article on growing Waratahs from cuttings, a sad article about one of our enthusiastic members Noel Rosten who was killed in a freak accident - and an article by Frank Allatt of the Wildflower Industry Network (WIN). I have also included an account of the recent WIN farm tour to the Kempsey area. I am now a member of WIN on behalf of the Study Group which allows me to attend farm tours and get to know the various commercial growers. That gives me an insight into problems that each face in growing Waratahs and Flannel Flowers commercially and how to deal with them.

APS Central Coast requested a number of my How to grow Waratah and Flannel Flower Postcards which I ordered on their behalf and they reimbursed me the cost of the cards produced by Vistaprint. What a good idea to spread these around! I'm happy to do this for other people. The cards are delivered directly to you so no double handling is involved. *Maria*

Seedbank

If you would like me to post you seed please send me an SAE (2 stamps required). Growing instructions are enclosed with the seed. I always welcome fresh FF seed for our seedbank so any contributions are welcome. Please make sure you add the date of collection to your packet. I am also looking for fresh Waratah seed, in particular *T. oreades* - must be collected off private property or in the garden. Unfortunately commercial seed is often very old and not viable. Collect in Autumn when pods start to colour up - need not be open.

Wanted!

Seed of *Actinotus minor* and *Alloxylon flammeum*

Can you help?

From the members

Malcolm and Mirella McKinnon Vic

We live in the Ovens Valley in NE Victoria near Bright and have around 250 plants in the ground. We sell flowers through a wholesaler, at farmers markets and direct to several florists and can't meet the local demand - not bad for a retirement hobby income. We grow 3 main varieties for sale but have around 20 varieties and cultivars and are always trying to build on these.

I have attached a couple of photos of some of our flowers. The first is of a small espaliered Corroboree which flowered for the first time this Spring. I often have people wanting plants and living in areas where it will be difficult to grow them in the ground so I have done this to show another option. We have plans to do some more, including an espalier in the ground.



Telopea Corroboree flowers ready for market.
Image: McKinnon



Telopea Corroboree espaliered in a pot.
Image: McKinnon

Ed. This method would encourage regular pruning and thus promotong vigour. It might also be a new way to market potted Waratahs.



Actinotus forsythii grown by Barbara Melville.
Photo was taken in March this year.

Waratah Cuttings in February

I used the method written up in the previous newsletter and chose hardened new growth mostly tip cuttings but a few stem cuttings as well. I used seed raising mix in small punnets with an individual cutting in each. The best time to put in cuttings is in Spring. The cuttings below were done in early February but the results were not really satisfactory. I think you would get better results with a professional set up (heated glasshouse). Potted on numbers entered in red. The rest are still looking healthy.

- 2 (i) *T. mongaensis* (species- member)
- 7 *T. mongaensis* (species - Nursery)
- 6 *T. Digger* (hybrid - Fitzpatrick)
- 10 (2) *T. Mallee Boy* (hybrid - Fitzpatrick)
- 5 *T. Georgie Girl* (hybrid - Fitzpatrick)
- 7 *T Sugar Plum* (hybrid - Fitzpatrick)
- 12 (i) *T. mongaensis* (species - garden)

I found with my previous cuttings that new shoots appear from the nodes fairly soon after preparing the cuttings. This is a sign that some development is taking place. If no shoots appear the cutting will probably not strike. The base of the cutting develops a very large callus which it is assumed will develop into a lignotuber. The lignotuber allows new stems to rise from the base of the plant after fires or damage. Roots grow from the callus. (See photo)

The cutting can be potted on when roots start to poke out of the holes of the punnet. I am also experimenting with some new large square pots (145mm square x 220mm deep) purchased from Garden City Plastics. I make up my own potting mix with pine bark fines, perlite, 9 month Nutricote for natives and Trace elements. I limit the amount of fertiliser so that the seedlings don't get a shock. They have grown very well in this mix. During the warmer months I also give them a dose of Aquasol in a watering can.



Waratah cutting with new shoots, thickened callus at base and a root emerging from callus.



Image: M. Hitchcock
Telopea speciosissima seedlings in large square pots. I make up my own potting mix. These will be grown to flowering stage then the best flowering forms will be selected.

Image: M. Hitchcock

Vale Noel Rosten



Noel Rosten Image: Rae Rosten

Sadly, Noel Rosten, a dedicated and tireless bush regenerator and campaigner for the bush was killed last Monday when a car ran off the road and hit Noel while he was in his beautiful award-winning native garden on Berowra Waters Road, Berowra (Sydney). He was a member of the Waratah and Flannel Flower Study Group and members might remember Noel's attempts to germinate FF seed by setting fire to mulch as reported in a previous newsletter.

Noel received an AABR award, along with his wife Rae, as Pioneer Bush Regenerators in 2016. Attached is a photo of Noel taken at the lunch for Pioneer Regenerators at the Kuringai Wildflower Garden on 6 March last year. Noel worked in at least three Bushcare groups around Berowra and Hornsby, but spent endless other hours growing, planting and caring for public areas, otherwise ugly carparks or behind shops, with patches of bush. He was a very active member of the Australian Plants Society, and helped find plants to add to Hornsby's online herbarium by searching the local bush with Pat Pike (AABR member) and others.

Noel was a phenomenon, together with Rae. He was a community-spirited person, who loved the bush and was forever upset by the lack of it in others. Clean up Australia Day was one of his many other active interests, and today it is happening without him. As his daughter said, he was probably bending down to pull out a weed when struck, and in a happy frame of mind knowing that yesterday's rain, desperately needed after weeks of none, would be nourishing the garden, the bush and the wildlife.

He was 85.

Extract from the Eulogy

Noel Ernest Rosten was born in Sheffield on 1.1.1933. He was due on Christmas Day hence the name Noel. Certainly made it easy with the birthday and Christmas cards but he always said it was not fair that he did not get two lots of presents. Noel moved to the Isle of Wight as a teenager with his family where his parents ran a guest house which is still operating to this day.

He trained as a Dental Technician in England, and after the apprenticeship he served in Germany during German Occupation in the RAF Dental Corp. Their motto "An Army that can't bite, can't fight." Noel's older brother Brian married an Aussie girl Shirley and the whole family including Pam and Owen, then moved to Newport in 1957 when Noel was 24. When young Noel had the choice of purchasing a block of land at Newport or a car he chose the Hillman.

Dental technician jobs on offer were out in the far west, too far from his family, so Noel took the first job available as a bread delivery man and would be remembered by many customers for his friendly service.

Noel moved to Wideview Rd, Berowra in the late 60's with his first wife Barbara and daughters Suzy and Jackie. While in Wideview Rd Noel developed his love of gardening and started successfully entering garden competitions.

What I've learned about growing Waratahs that is mostly not included in the literature.

by Frank Allatt Wildflower Industry Network

I have been growing waratahs for the commercial market for 24 years and for each year there has been some different challenge, mostly to do with the growing of the plant and not the marketing of the product.

New plants.

Unless the ground has been extensively prepared, do not plant a new plant at a site where an old plant has been removed. There is every likelihood that the new plant will die not matter how well it is cared for.

- Preferably plant new plants in the autumn after the heat of summer has passed and keep moist. It allows the root system to become established and so reduces plant losses.
- Soil ph between 5 and 6 is ideal. Soil ph needs to be maintained for the life of a plant.
- Tip prune new plants on a number of occasions in the first spring. Feed plants in early spring with suitable fertilizer/s and repeat as necessary. Keep plants moist. Waratah plants do most of their growing in spring and autumn.
- Stems are soft when growing and if they grow too quickly will become whippy or fall over. The ones with little stem diameter are unlikely to produce a flower into the future.
- Manage weeds and soil temperature. Mulch is effective.
- Not all selected clones grow well on my site. Some of the early varieties struggle.
- Plants which are not healthy (often not growing vigorously), are more likely to experience insect or scale attack.

Established Plants

An adequately annually pruned *T. speciosissima* plant should yield about 10 marketable blooms per year for about 10 years, before the plant needs to be reinvigorated. However, more often than not, this volume of

flowers does not occur. Some reasons for a poor crop are:

- *T. speciosissima* plants are prone to apical dominance and therefore want to put most of their energy into growing one stem. If a plant is healthy and experiences good growing conditions other stems will continue to grow sufficiently adequately to set flower buds. If not, only the dominant stem will set a bud. If the dominant stem is identified early enough in the growing season and pruned, energy will be transferred to other stems.
- Plants are not adequately fed or watered especially during spring and early summer. Good rainfall throughout spring fosters lush plant growth. Irrigation keeps plants alive.
- Animal, bird, insect pests and fungal disease attack. Plantation grown waratahs are likely to experience these problems. At my place we have to protect from wallabies, lyrebirds (very difficult), palm scale, bud borer/twig girdler, leaf minor, 2 endemic fungal problems.
- Flower buds set in early January on stems which have an adequate diameter and mostly on 2nd year wood, sometimes 3rd year wood. The main pruning is carried out at the time when flowers are cut in early spring, and then additional prunings, for dominant stems, weak stems and older stems that haven't set a bud, later in spring on a needs basis.
- During February and March, new flower buds are prone to attack by bud borer. Bud borer can destroy a crop if not quickly managed. Lady birds in numbers will manage bud borer effectively. Scale can occur at any time and quickly spread. An approved oil with a knock down insecticide (one which will not kill beneficial insects) is applied regularly until the problem is managed. Both scale and fungal diseases which occur on waratahs are endemic. They can therefore only be managed.

- IPM can be effective for managing bud borer, but I find chemicals are still necessary for scale and fungal problems, although for me fungal diseases tend to attack older leaves, ones which will be stripped when preparing a stem for market. However, depending on the year (temperature and humidity), fungal problems will attack new leaves. When this happens, then the use of a broad spectrum fungicide is necessary.
- Bract browning occurs when the inner bracts of a bud are first exposed to coincide with some weather event eg. sudden change in temperature that occurs at dawn in spring when the sun's rays project directly onto a bloom, or a strong wind, or extremely dry conditions. The inner bracts are very tender and take a little time to adjust to their new environment.
- Flowers are best picked when the base of a floret swells or the first florets reflex. This usually occurs on the north/northeast side of a flower. Flowers will continue to open from this point. When picked at this point flowers will have a maximum vase life, and be free of insects and bird damage.
- As with most field agricultural pursuits, a crop is not guaranteed until it is harvested. Eg. a devastating hailstorm occurring less than a week before harvest time, an overnight dust storm in the middle of harvest, a prolonged dry spring (irrigation keeps plants alive).
- In summary, for me, just about every year has been different. Waratahs are not a set and forget crop. They require constant vigilance and require an appropriate action at that time. If I had my time over, would I have persevered with growing waratahs? The answer is yes, both for the challenge, but even more so for the diversity in the plants and the beauty of their flowers.

Roger Bagley writes:

Hi Maria,

One of the two of species Waratahs that I bought started to brown off from the base and finally died this week; sad, but nothing unusual I guess, but I wanted to mention, when I dug out the hole, I found several medium size curl grubs in the soil. This has often been the case I have noticed, when a tricky native plant has died. I wonder if others have noticed the same thing.

Anyway, I have not only applied the Anti - Rot to the remaining one's foliage, but now drenched the soil as you suggested, so here's hoping! I'm not giving up yet, I've now bought two more of the same clone from Bunnings to increase my chances!

Maria: That's interesting about the curl grubs. I suppose they like the soft soil. I wonder if putting some large rocks around the base of the plant would stop them from getting in and laying their eggs. Does anyone have any suggestions?

Curl grubs will feed on the roots of a wide range of plants with the exception of legumes (eg beans and peas). Damage is most noticeable in lawns where large dead patches appear as the summer progresses. Potted plants are vulnerable as their root system is limited by the pot size and any loss will affect growth more than if they were in the ground. For plants in garden beds they may simply fail to thrive for no apparent reason, until you dig up the soil and find loads of curl grubs!

Apply **eco-neem** to lawns, garden beds and potted plants as a soil drench using a watering can. Optimum application time is between mid Spring to mid Summer when the eggs are hatching and larvae are near the surface of the soil. Ensure thorough coverage of treated areas.

Ref. <https://ecoorganicgarden.com.au/problem-solver/curl-grub/>

Memorabilia

Maxwell & Williams crockery
 Images sent by Sheryl Backhouse



Floristry

Beautiful bridesmaids bouquets featuring
 Flannel Flowers, Geraldton Wax and
 Paper Daisies from [The Wildflower Place](#),
 Erina, NSW.
 Published in **Flowers Weekly 5/2/18**



This is what I hate! Some time ago the Floristry industry was allowed to include South African plants such as Proteas into native bouquets. No wonder the public is confused. This has to change - it's deceptive. As long as this practice is allowed florists will take the easy path with Proteas instead of helping to build a viable native cut flower industry. Proteas are easier to cultivate with good returns. It will be hard to change the industry. Image from Flowers Weekly Issue 21 May 18,

Wildflower Industry Network

Farm Tour 2018

June Long Weekend - Kempsey district
Text and images Maria Hitchcock OAM

26 members and friends attended a very enjoyable farm tour with a visit to Paul Dalley's property at South Kempsey on Saturday 9th June and Sandra Crockett's plantation on Sunday 10th June. After a delicious BBQ lunch and WIN meeting Paul showed us around his extensive cut flower plantings which cover approximately 15 acres of his large property.



Flannel Flowers in Greenhouse

Firstly we walked through the greenhouses which were packed with rows and rows of potted Flannel Flowers, Kangaroo Paws and several other species all in large pots. The Flannel Flowers are planted two to a pot with a drip line along the row. Paul said he fed the Flannels with Nutrifeed Kestrel (a soluble fertiliser which is put out by Amgrow) and Osmacote. He also uses Fulvic Acid and replaces any dropout plants. Paul gets up to 5 years out of his plants. The flowers he produces are large and long stemmed and ideal for the cut flower market where they provide a solid return. His main plantation crop is Christmas Bush. Three quarters of his crop is exported to Japan.

We walked through his small personal Finger Lime garden. Paul showed us a hybrid 'Red Lime' which was bred by CSIRO and is a cross between Finger Lime and Asian Lime. Finger Limes are sought after by gourmet restaurants but haven't taken off as a mainstream food yet. From there we came to rows of Rosemary interspersed with Flannel Flowers and a section devoted to *Leptospermum polygalifolium* (Tea-tree).



Kangaroo Paws in Greenhouse

Paul explained that the Rosemary and Tea-tree are there to attract bees. He showed us his Flow Hive which extracts honey by sliding the combs apart and allowing the honey to drain towards an outlet. This new invention produces just as much honey as a traditional hive without the extra equipment.



Banksia robur

Paul has a large number of *Doryanthes* growing. The flowering stalks and foliage are destined for the export market and Paul explained that they have to be dipped into an insecticide to get rid of any unwanted pests which lurk behind the scaly leaves and in the flowers. As well as the normal *D. excelsa* (Gynea Lily) he also grows *D. palmeri* which originates from the Mt Warning area.

WARATAH & FLANNEL FLOWER STUDY GROUP

NO.15 JUNE 2018

Finally we checked out the Grevillea ‘Majestic’ grove with lots of wonderful large sprays of flowers.

Dinner that night was at the excellent Chinese restaurant in the Crescent Head Country Club. Sunday morning saw us all head towards Sandra Crockett’s place at Kundabung where morning tea awaited us. We were very fortunate with the weather this weekend. The previous day remained cloudy and dry with some rain overnight. Sunday was much the same but slightly warmer.



Large flowered form of Flannel Flower

First stop was the greenhouses packed with some magnificent Kangaroo Paws, Flannel Flowers, *Ptilotus* Joey and *Craspedia globosa* (Billy Buttons). Sandra likes using large Rocket pots which have air pruning holes all around the sides. She feeds her Kangaroo Paws with Calcium and Aquasol. The greenhouses and most of the plantation are watered from some large dams and Sandra controls the watering manually to ensure that various beds are not over or under watered.

Everyone admired her numerous rows of very well pruned *Banksia plagiocarpa*. This species is highly sought after by florists and brings an excellent return. They have a long vase life which is a great advantage over other cut flower varieties. You can pick from March to November which means a reliable income stream most of the year. Sandra grows these shrubs in a vase shape with the centre cut out. They then produce straight stems with a terminal flower. Selecting the strongest stems and pruning away weak ones is the clue to producing excellent flowers.



Well pruned *Banksia plagiocarpa*

Sandra also prunes her Waratahs relatively hard. She grows ‘Mirragon’ which produces deep red heads and long upright stems. New growth is a dark green colour unlike some of the other waratah varieties. The trick is to take out the leader which allows the other shoots to maintain vigour and produce good flowers. Scale is a perennial problem. One way of keeping it under control is to spray with a combination of Confidor and Biopest. Summer time can be difficult as sun scorching can occur with young leaves. Bud borer is also a hazard and needs to be monitored.

Like other growers in the area Sandra also has rows of Christmas Bush, *Banksia robur*, Gymea lilies and Grevilleas. One has to maintain diversity in this industry in order to ensure cash flow.

Thank you to Paul and Sandra for their hospitality and for allowing us to visit their farms.

WFFSG Balance Sheet June 2018

Balance at 18 Nov 2017		\$455.09
30 Nov Bank fee	-\$5.00	\$450.09
4 Jan Display photos	-\$15.13	\$434.96
31 Jan Bank fee	-\$5.00	\$429.96
9 May WIN membership	-\$75.00	\$354.96
31 May Bank fee	-\$5.00	\$349.96
Current Balance at 17 June 2018		\$349.96

My OAM journey

Maria Hitchcock

The OAM application was sent in by an Armidale resident who wanted to reward me for my extensive community work. When the Awards Branch saw my environmental record they decided to award it for Services to Conservation and the Environment. What a thrill!

I joined the Society for Growing Australian Plants - Parramatta group in 1972. At the time Don and I were members of the Sydney Bushwalkers and enjoyed going out into the bush on weekends. We moved to Armidale in 1974, built a home on a hobby farm on the outskirts of Armidale and raised three children. In 1977 I helped found the New England Group of SGAP. I then went on to found the Tamworth and Glen Innes Groups and was awarded Life Membership of the Society in 1990. Over the years I took on lots of roles as President, Secretary, Publicity, etc and co-ordinated several flower shows locally including the big Bicentennial Flower Show in Armidale.

As a member of the Eucalyptus Dieback Committee in 1979 I started giving talks and writing about the need to replace the missing understorey in our rural environment. We had lost our small bird populations and pests were out of control. I encouraged people to plant Acacias, Banksias, Leptospermums, Hakeas and a wide range of local understorey species. The message was heard and a small group established the Armidale Tree Group whose mission was to grow native plants for shelter belts on farms. At the same time I was a member of the North West Environmental Education Committee.

I started teaching a course on native plants at TAFE and was invited to help design and co-ordinate plantings at the Bicentennial Arboretum. In 1986 I started campaigning for our National Floral Emblem and National Wattle Day to be gazetted. That happened in 1988 (Emblem) and 1992 (Day). My first book 'Wattle' was published in 1991. The second edition 'A Celebration of Wattle' hit the stands in 2012.

In 1991 I took on leadership of the Correa Study Group and built it up from 12 to over 100 members including many SGAP groups. My winter holidays (I was teaching at Armidale High School) were then spent dragging my husband and children all over the southern part of Australia on Correa collecting trips. This helped build a significant National Living collection which I still maintain and led to my second book 'Correas' published in 2010. I passed on leadership of the Correa SG in 2007, the year I retired from full time teaching. My retirement goal was to establish an online native plants nursery 'Cool Natives' which is going very well. Through the nursery I'm able to sell Waratahs, Flannel Flowers and rare plants.

A few years later I started the Waratah and Flannel Flower Study Group in Australia and this was a revelation. Rather than just enthusiasts and gardeners I now welcomed many professionals to the group. Both species have a history of great difficulty in gardening. What a challenge! Thanks to lots of collaboration we have now cracked germination of *Actinotus helianthi* and are well on the way with *Actinotus forsythii*. Waratahs still have a long way to go and I believe their future lies with grafting. If anyone knows of a compatible rootstock please let us know.

My next venture was to start an online group called 'Save our Flora' dedicated to rare and endangered flora on the threatened species list. Once again my membership list includes many professionals who are all concerned about the effects of climate change on our flora.

Over the years I've given countless presentations to garden clubs, native plant groups and conferences. I've opened the garden to all and sundry, which I might add involves a lot of work and the services of my ever-obliging husband. I've served on Council Committees, ran the Armidale Regional Ratepayers Assn for 3 years and am currently running a Toy Drive for refugee children. I'm also an ABC Radio Garden Presenter for New England/North West. It's been an enjoyable and very busy journey.

Checklist of *Telopea* species, cultivars and hybrids

Species:

<i>Telopea aspera</i>	Gibraltar Range NSW
<i>Telopea mongaensis</i>	Braidwood Waratah - NSW
<i>Telopea oreades</i>	Gippsland Waratah - Vic.
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	NSW Waratah
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	Tasmanian Waratah

Pink Cultivars:

<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Pink' - Fire 'n Brimstone (Nixon)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Pink Passion'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Shade of Pale'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Tutu'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Clarence Pink'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'In the Pink' (Yellow Rock Nursery/Nixon)

Red Cultivars:

<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Ballerina'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Blush' - Fire 'n Brimstone (Nixon)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Early' - Fire 'n Brimstone (Nixon)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Princess'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Cardinal'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Corrakee' (Karwarra Gardens)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Fire and Brimstone' - Fire 'n Brimstone (Nixon)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Fire 'n Ice' (Roy Rother, Emerald Vic/Downe)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Green Bracts'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Mirragon'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Olympic Flame' - Mt Annan (Cathy Offord)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Red Centre'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Red Embers' NZ and USA
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Roger's Red' Gordon Meiklejohn (Brimstone Waratahs)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Scarlet Ribbons'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Songlines' - Yellow Rock Nursery , Winmallee NSW
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Starfire' Gordon Meiklejohn (Brimstone Waratahs)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Stringers Late'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Sunflare' - Mt Annan (Cathy Offord)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Sunburst' University of Sydney (Offord, Nixon, Goodwin)
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	'Tasman Red'

White Cultivars:

<i>Telopea oreades</i>	'Errindundra White'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Wirrimbirra White' (also marketed briefly as 'Shady Lady White' - naturally occurring <i>T. speciosissima</i> clone found in the NSW Water Board area by Thistle Stead. Link http://www.wirrimbirra.com.au/Wirrimbirra%20white.htm

Yellow/Cream Cultivars:

<i>Telopea truncata</i>	'St Mary's Sunrise'
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	'West Coast Yellow'

Red Hybrids:

<i>Telopea speciosissima x mungaensis</i>	'Braidwood Brilliant'
<i>Telopea mungaensis x speciosissima</i>	'Canberry Gem' - (Doug's hybrid/Canberry Coronet)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x mungaensis</i>	'Corroboree'
<i>Telopea speciosissima x</i>	
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Emperor's Torch' - Ausflora Pacific, Gembrook Vic.
<i>Telopea truncata yellow complex</i>	'Essie's Gift' - Brian Fitzpatrick
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Gembrook' - Ausflora Pacific, Gembrook Vic.
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Crimson' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Pink' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Red' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Sugar Plum' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'T90-I-0-I' - Proteaflora ("Shady Lady" seed)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Nina' Col Terry

Pink Hybrids

<i>Telopea speciosissima x T. truncata lutea</i>	'Champagne' (Downe)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Digger' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x mungaensis</i>	'Mallee Boy' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x 'Wirrimbirra White'</i>	'Dreaming' (Fitzpatrick)

White Hybrids:

<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady White' (original) similar to <i>T. speciosissima</i> 'Wirrimbirra White'
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady White' (improved) same as 'Bridal Gown' (Downe)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Snow Maiden' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)

Yellow/Cream Hybrids:

<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata lutea</i>	'Shady Lady Yellow' same as 'Golden Globe' (Downe)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Georgie Girl' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)

Related Genera

<i>Alloxylon brachycarpum</i>	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	Queensland Tree Waratah (Red Silky Oak)
<i>Alloxylon pinnatum</i>	Dorrigo Waratah
<i>Alloxylon wickhamii</i>	

***Can you add to this list?
Do you have any information
on growing any of these
species or varieties?***

Checklist of *Actinotus* species and varieties

<i>Actinotus bellidioides</i>	Vic (presumed extinct), Tas
<i>Actinotus forsythii</i>	Kings Tableland, Mount Hay, Narrow Neck, Hargraves Look out, Kanangra Walls, above scenic railway (Blue Mts) NSW VIC
<i>Actinotus gibbonsii</i>	NSW, QLD
<i>Actinotus glomeratus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	NSW, Qld (Flannel Flower), VIC (naturalised)
<i>Actinotus humilis</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus laxis</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus leucocephalus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus minor</i>	NSW
<i>Actinotus moorei</i>	TAS
<i>Actinotus omnifertilis</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus paddisonii</i>	Bourke NSW, Qld
<i>Actinotus periculosus</i>	QLD
<i>Actinotus rhomboideus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus schwartzii</i>	MacDonnell Ranges NT
<i>Actinotus suffocatus</i>	TAS
<i>Actinotus superbus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus</i> sp. Comet Vale	WA
<i>Actinotus</i> sp. Walpole	WA
<i>Actinotus whicheranus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus novaezealandiae</i>	Te Wai Punamu (South Island) New Zealand

Cultivars:

<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	'Starbright'
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	'Federation Stars' TM
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	'Parkes Star'

Ref: <http://chah.gov.au/chah/apc/interim/Apiaceae.pdf>