

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE PLANTS SOCIETY

CANBERRA REGION (INC)



Journal Vol. 18 No. 9

ISSN 1447-1507

September 2016

Print Post Approved PP100000849

Contents

Conservation Activities Update	Geoff Butler	3
Autumn Wednesday Walks	Roger Farrow	8
Two Cheers for the Correas	Ros Walcott	18
Confessions from a Landcarer	Rosemary Blemmings	23
Blue flowering plants suitable for Canberra Gardens	Masumi Robertson	26
Alpine Post-Conference Field Trip	Wendy Grimm	30
Summer & Autumn Field Trips	Roger Farrow	33
Study Group Notes	Brigitta Wimmer	41
ANPS Canberra contacts and membership details inside back cover		

Cover: *Banksia spinulosa*, Mt Budawang; Photo: Gail Ritchie Knight

Journal articles

The Journal is a forum for the exchange of members' and others' views and experiences of gardening with, propagating and conserving Australian plants.

All contributions, however short, are welcome and may be accompanied by photographs or drawings. The editor reserves the right without exception to edit all articles and include or omit images as appropriate.

Submit photographs as either electronic files, such as JPEGs, or prints. Set your digital camera to take high resolution photos. Please send JPEGs separately and not embedded in a document. If photos are too large to email, copy onto a CD or USB drive and send it by post. Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope if you would like your prints returned. If you have any queries please contact the editor.

Original text may be reprinted, unless otherwise indicated, provided an acknowledgement for the source is given. Permission to reprint non-original material and all drawings must be obtained from the copyright holder. The views and opinions expressed in articles are those of the authors and are not necessarily the views and opinions of the Society.

The deadline dates for submissions are 1 February (for March edition), 1 May (June), 1 August (September) and 1 November (December).

Send articles or photos to:

Journal Editor

Gail Ritchie Knight
1612 Sutton Road
Sutton NSW 2620
e-mail: whirlwind1@argonite.com.au
tel: 0416 097 500

Paid advertising is available in this Journal. Contact the Editor for details.

Society website: <http://nativeplants-canberra.asn.au>

Printed by Elect Printing, Fyshwick, ACT
<http://www.electprinting.com.au/>



Conservation Activities Update

Wednesday Walkers checking out *Microtis* sp (Onion Orchid) at Stony Creek Nature Reserve;
Photo: Lucinda Royston

Geoff Butler, ANPS Conservation Officer

The ANPS Canberra Region has a clear mandate and responsibility to be involved in conservation activities. The Objects and Purposes within our Constitution include two clauses specifically aimed at such involvement:

- 2.3) To promote the conservation of Australian plants and their habitats.
- 2.4) To observe and support laws for the preservation of Australian native plants.

In support of these two constitutional clauses, a conservation policy has been developed, which lists the following objectives:

Conservation Policy

1. ANPS should foster understanding, education and research into the plants of its region.
2. Conservation can take the form of **advocacy, education, research, and/or on-ground work.**
3. Areas of remnant vegetation need special protection and best management. Such areas may include national parks, nature parks, flora and fauna reserves, open public space, private lands, and road verges.
4. **Special attention should be paid to plants and ecosystems/vegetation communities that are listed as threatened, or that are otherwise**

considered as rare, uncommon or declining.

5. **Conservation effort should be based on good science** that is well-researched and objective, and should respect the views and values of all.
6. The home garden, as well as street and open space plantings, can be made into opportunities to learn about the values of Australian plants and habitat. In particular, these can be the focus of plantings of flora of the local region.
7. **Weeds and other threats to biodiversity need special attention while efforts to encourage natural regeneration, scientifically-based revegetation, and best practice management need support.**
8. **ANPS may work with like-minded groups for mutual and/or complementary goals.**
9. ANPS should have well-considered education programs targeted at its members, members of other groups and stakeholders, and the larger community.

The emphasis (bold text) indicated in clauses 2), 4), 5), 7) and 8) above are those that I believe hold particular relevance. Five strategies have also been developed which support the above policy:

Strategies

1. **In order to foster the objectives outlined above Council may appoint a Conservation Officer.** The Conservation Officer, who should be a member of Council, should convene the Conservation Group, under the direction of Council.

- **The Conservation Group should seek endorsement from Council of its specific strategies** on an annual basis. These should be consistent with the above policies and aims of ANPS.
- **In undertaking its work, the Group should take into account relevant recent publications,** including the Planning Framework for Natural Eco-systems of the ACT and NSW Southern Tablelands and the Woodlands and Grasslands Strategies.
- The Conservation Group should seek endorsement of Council for any major submission it may wish to make. The Conservation Officer should consult the President whether the matter should go to Council. Where the latter is the case, the President should sign on behalf of ANPS, in other cases, the Conservation Officer should sign.

2. **ANPS may communicate with government and other groups the skills and expertise its members have to offer.**

3. ANPS should continue its range of activities to a high standard (plants sales, monthly talks and workshops, publications, Wed Walkers).

4. **Where appropriate, and at the discretion of Council, ANPS may make submissions to government, or otherwise influence public policy, on matters that further its policy objectives.**

5. ANPS may publish in its publications and elsewhere regular material explaining various aspects of conservation.

Again, the emphasis (bold text) in the above strategies is mine, and it is these particular aspects which I believe deserve more attention by the Society.

There are many ANPS members who are members of other community groups/ organisations and who are involved in conservation activities through those groups or on an individual basis.

However, ANPS as an organisation has had a somewhat patchy involvement in conservation activity. There is one notable exception, and that is the Wednesday Walkers.

This autonomous group of members has for years visited many wonderful, florally diverse areas and prepared checklists for the areas. They have discovered new species and extended ranges of others, and have regularly communicated their finds (and adventures!) in the *Journal*.

They make their flora checklists available through the ANPS website and place entries into the *Atlas of Living Australia* and *Canberra Nature Map*. They have very successfully combined the social aspects (which are an important feature of any community organisation) with 'citizen science'.

ANPS was also involved (over 20 years ago) with two endangered species recovery programs (Tumut Grevillea — *G. wilkinsonii* and Wee Jasper Grevillea — *G. iaspicula*). These projects involved the clonal collection, propagation and planting of these species in their natural habitat, with the former being most successful.

Some may say we are all involved with conservation by the very fact we are growing Australian plants (especially threatened species) in our gardens. I do not subscribe to this view. This is not



Grevillea iaspicula (Wee Jasper Grevillea), Tumut Trip 2015, Goobarragandra River east of Tumut, Thomas Boyd Trackhead, Hume and Hovell Walking Track; Photo: Lucinda Royston

to deride the cultivation of Australian plants. It is and must remain the extremely important and prime focus of the Society, and ANPS Canberra Region has been very proactive in this regard.

What we have learned has enabled the publication of numerous versions of *Australian Plants for Canberra Gardens* over the years, culminating in the recent superb publication which has been very well received and the subject of positive and well-deserved reviews.

In my view, ANPS involvement in conservation must be directed to protecting the places we love and which we visit on a regular basis (whether through Society organised trips or as individuals) and which, after all, are the very source of the species and selections which we desire to grow in our gardens.

I have been absent from the Society for many years for business reasons, but have kept in contact with Society activities through personal contacts and our excellent *Journal*. Having now retired, I have now become a member of the Council. The intent of this was to stimulate more direct Society involvement in conservation activity. Council kindly accepted my offer to become Conservation Officer earlier this year. In part, what I am hoping to achieve is:

- encourage a small(ish) group of ANPS members who wish to contribute to conservation activity to become involved. Currently two members who expressed interest in conservation through a recent membership survey have come on board. I am well aware that there have been numerous previous

attempts to revive the Conservation Group, so we will see how it goes this time.

- greatly increase our advocacy work. This will not be confined to the ACT. It is very important to extend our reach at least regionally, as we commonly visit areas in nearby States. There will be times where advocacy will include contact with Federal authorities.
- work more closely with similar special interest groups. Some examples are Friends of Grasslands (a group originally formed as a result of ANPS activity), Canberra Ornithologists Group and ACT Field Naturalists. These groups and ANPS are all members of the Conservation Council ACT Region, the 'umbrella' group for conservation in the ACT and region.
- maintain a concentration of activity on threatened plant species and vegetation communities.

Since February this year, the activities undertaken have been:

- submission on the NSW Biodiversity Bill 2016 and Land Services Bill 2016. These Bills both proposed severe and detrimental impacts on native vegetation clearance in NSW, as well as degrading biodiversity offsets and private conservation covenant agreements within the State.
- submission on the NSW Travelling Stock Reserves Draft State Planning Framework 2016–2019.
- letter in support of the Proposed Woodlands Learning Centre at Throsby (Mulligan's Flat).

Currently in preparation (pending Council approval) are:

- submission on the NSW Feral Horse Management Plan 2016.
- nomination on the Loss of Hollow-bearing Trees as a Threatening Process in the ACT. This is being undertaken with a number of other community groups.

It is hoped that final submissions will be available on the revamped ANPS website in the near future.

I would be grateful for any comments from members on the issues raised above, or any other comments (positive or negative) on ANPS involvement in conservation. I would also be interested in hearing from members who would like to be involved in the Conservation Group — emails only please to gbu22182@bigpond.net.au

Correction

On page 18 of the June 2016 issue of the *Journal* (Vol 18 No 8), the photo at the bottom on the right was incorrectly named. It should read: *Euphrasia collina* ssp *diversicolor*. Text was correct when submitted by the author.



Autumn Wednesday Walks February to May 2016



Eucalyptus polyanthemos (Red Box), McLeods Creek Nature Reserve; Photo: Gail Ritchie Knight

Text and Photos by Roger Farrow unless otherwise stated

Autumn is a time of diminishing flowering from our native plants and there is more of a challenge to identify plants from their vegetative parts but it is also an opportunity to check new places to visit and to revisit some of our old haunts.

New places included Sturgiss and Wolgan roads that service subdivisions along the species-rich Cullulla and Oallen Ford Roads; Mountain Creek on Doctors Creek Road, Brindabella National Park; Two Sticks Road also in Brindabella National Park; and Touga Power Line track in Moreton National Park. All four places had a range of interesting plants including local endemics that merit a return visit in spring when most would be in flower.

We also visited Mt Clifford Nature Reserve (Chakola), not walked since May 2004, Coornartha Nature reserve (Numeralla) not walked since May 2005, and Mt Budawang (Mongarlowe) not walked since December 2001! The latter is lined up for a return in spring so we can finally get to the summit. We also trekked to some old favourites like the Corn Trail, McLeods Creek Nature Reserve and Mongarlowe Cemetery.

Mongarlowe Cemetery and Charleys Forest Roadside, 2 March 2016

The cemetery is an autumn favourite for its midge and other orchids and it is remarkable that such a tiny area supports so much plant diversity. The dominant orchid is *Corunastylis oligantha* but we also saw *C. ostrina*,

Pterostylis reflexa, *P. truncatum*, *Eriochilus cucullatus* and *Spiranthes australis*. The cemetery and its surrounds are also a good spot for *Boronia nana* var. *hyssopifolia*, *Grevillea juniperina amphotricha* and *Isopogon prostratus* among others. Further down the Charleys Forest roadside we also found *Corunastylis apostasioides* and *Coronidium oxylepis* ssp. *lanatum*.



Corunastylis ostrina, Mongarlowe Cemetery



Boronia nana var. *hyssopifolia*,
Mongarlowe Cemetery

Ginini Ski Run and Flats, 9 March 2016

This is an old favourite visited many times but its recovery and plant succession from the 2003 fires continues to be of interest. There was the usual great display of daisies down the run particularly *Xerochrysum subundulatum*, *Leucochrysum alpinum* (now a full species) and *Rhodanthe anthemoides* but also *Picris angustifolia*, *Podolepis robusta* (mostly in seed) and various *Brachyscome* spp.

Other plants of interest here were *Wahlenbergia gloriosa*, *Oreomyrrhis argentifolia* and *Gentianella* (Formerly *Chionogentias*) *cunninghamiana*. Among the shrubs we identified *Bossiaea sericea* from the new *Bossiaea foliosa* complex.

The swamp was quite dry and the main colours were from the mauve of *Euphrasia caudata* and the yellow of *Leptorhynchus elongatus*. We again searched for the *Cassinia monticola*, seen here in 2006 and a new record for the ACT, but without success.



Gentianella (*Chionogentias*) *cunninghamiana*,
Ginini Ski Run

Cullulla and Oallen Ford bi-roads, 16 March 2016

For several years we have driven past a number of bi-roads leading from the Cullulla and Oallen Ford Roads, some of which we have already checked and this time we drove down the Sturgiss Road near the Cullulla Quarry, and Wolgon and Jerralong Roads off the Oallen Ford Road.

Along the cleared Sturgiss roadside we recorded a range of shrubs including *Pomaderris ferruginea*, *P. andromedifolia*, *Persoonia linearis*, *Melaleuca parvistaminea*, *Phyllanthus hirtellus* (in flower), *Mirbelia platylobioides*, *Leucopogon fraseri* and *Cryptandra amara* among others. Of particular interest were some stunted specimens of the critically endangered *Pomaderris delicata* and a single unusual *Cassinia* in seed, possibly *C. hewisonae*, plus a tiny orchid *Speculantha parviflora*.



Speculantha parviflora, Sturgiss Rd

We had a quick run along the Wolgon and Jerralong loop roads noting *Bossiaea oligosperma*, *Acacia* aff. *uncinata*, *Persoonia mollis*, *Pultenaea subspicata* prostrate (on the road cuttings) and a mallee eucalypt possibly *E. moorei*, a route that would be worth a more detailed visit in spring.

Tallaganda Range Circuit, 23 March 2016

This trip was a car crawl along a series of fire trails from Mulloon Fire Trail to the Harold's Cross Road. The route traverses tall wet sclerophyll forest and low dry forest but plant wise the most interesting stops were at a series of creek crossings.

At Mulloon Creek, a sedge swamp contained *Podolepis hieraceoides*, *Brachyscome aculeata*, *B. gramineum*, *Geranium neglectum*, *G. ? solanderi*, and *Coronidium scorpioides*.



Geranium neglectum, Tallaganda Range

At the next, unnamed creek crossing, we recorded *Ranunculus diminuta*, *Gratiola peruviana*, more *Geranium neglectum* and an unusual *Olearia* that we rarely see, namely *O. alpicola*, that is montane rather than alpine. At one of the

forest stops we spotted a greenhood, *Pterostylis decurva*, and a mosquito orchid, *Acianthus excertus*, in the litter.



Olearia alpicola, Tallaganda Range

Corn Trail, Old Access and Link, 6 April 2016

There was a fine display of flowers on *Banksia spinulosa* and *B. paludosa*, plus many crimson flowers of *Epacris impressa*. The first flowers of *Acacia terminalis* and *Monotoca scoparia* were out plus the last of the *Platysace lanceolata*, a very variable plant here, and *Baeckea linifolia* and *Mitrasacme polymorpha*.

The conspicuous clumps of *Schoenus melanostachys* were a mass of flowers and were at their peak at this time of year. The trackside was lined with a sporulating clubmoss, *Lycopodium deuterodensum*. We saw one *Pomaderris* in bud probably *P. discolor*.

The undergrowth is dominated by Coral Fern, *Gleichenia* spp. that forms a monoculture in parts and must suppress the survival of many plants. Along the creek lines were stands of tree fern, *Cyathea australis*.



Platysace lanceolata, Corn Trail



Schoenus melanostachys, Corn Trail

Doctors Flat Road, Brindabella National Park, 14 April 2016

Our first stop involved a walk into the roadside woodland where among a range of common shrub species we saw a clump of Dusty Miller, *Spyridium parvifolium* that we have never previously encountered on any Wednesday Walk, as far as I can ascertain.



Spyridium parvifolium, Doctors Flat Road

Our next stop was Mountain Creek where we followed its dry bed upstream for about 500m. Flowering among the stones were slender knotweed, *Persicaria decipiens*, and sneezewort, *Centipeda cunninghamiana*.



Persicaria decipiens, Doctors Flat Road

The creek banks were covered with a variety of plants including *Acacia siculiformis*, *Gynatrix pulchella*, *Melaleuca pallida*, *Prostanthera lasianthos*, *P. rotundifolia*, *Leptospermum lanigerum*, *L. obovatum*, *Lomatia myricoides*, and *Pomaderris aspera* among others.

However the most interesting plants comprised a single small *Pomaderris costata* and a large stand of *P. prunifolia*, a species we have been searching for in the local region for our *Pomaderris* profile, plus a *Grevillea* in the *victoriae* complex, *G. v. brindabella* (described from the Baldy Range) that differs from *G. oxyantha* by its lanceolate leaves and upright habit.



Pomaderris prunifolia, Doctors Flat Road

Our final stop was at the northern end of the park in wet forest dominated by *E. radiata* and a dense shrubbery of *Pomaderris eriocephala* and *Leptospermum lanigerum*. Among the new plants present were *Platylobium montanum* (formerly *P. formosum*), *Pultenaea polifolia*, and *Leptospermum continentale*. An ascent of a longer stretch of the bed of Mountain Creek would be very worthwhile in spring to see the *Pomaderris* in flower as long as the creek bed remains relatively dry.

Coornartha Nature Reserve, Numeralla, 20 April 2016

At 1180 ha it is one of the largest nature reserves in the local area but it has no management plan or plant list available. It was formerly a State Forest probably for the extraction of Cypress pine, *Callitris endlicheri*, and was made a reserve as a result of the regional forest agreement of 2002.

We followed the main trail across the reserve through dry sclerophyll low forest. The understory was dominated by *Ozothamnus conditus*, *Olearia idiochroa* and *Acacia aureocrinita*. The latter is endemic to the area around Numeralla. Another shrub of interest was a species of *Hovea*, possibly *H. rosmarinifolia*. A spring visit at flowering time would be very rewarding.



Eucalyptus rossii, Mt Clifford Nature Reserve; Photo: Gail Ritchie Knight

Mt Clifford Nature Reserve, Chakola, 27 April 2016

The appalling condition of the eroded, boulder strewn, access road nearly stopped our visit. Since our last in 2004 the shrubbery along the ridge line, dominated by *Ozothamnus conditus* and *Cassinia longifolia*, has become impenetrable in parts.

The most interesting feature of the ridgeline is the eucalypt forest dominated by *E. rossii*. Unfortunately we missed the stand of *Eucalyptus pulverulenta* that we saw in May 2004. The more open vegetation on the eastern slopes contains some interesting species including the local endemic, *Acacia aureocrinita*, and *A. dawsonii*, *Dilwynnia glauca*, and *Pomaderris ledifolia*, among others.



Acacia aureocrinita, Mt Clifford Nature Reserve

Two Sticks Road, Brindabella National Park, 3 May 2016

We investigated a walk along an old forestry track to Swamp Creek. Not a great deal of plant diversity along the track to the creek. The shrub layer was

dominated by *Astrotricha ledifolia*, but not the form that we see elsewhere and rarely so dominant. The next most abundant shrub was *Monotoca scoparia* that seem to exist in two different forms, one flowering profusely and one, brighter green, hardly at all. Other components of the shrub layer were *Acacia buxifolia*, *A. ulicifolia*, *Melichrus urceolatus* and *Daviesia leptophylla*. We found the interesting mistletoe, *Muellerina bidwilli* that we don't see very often.



Muellerina bidwilli, Two Sticks Road

Down by the creek there was a jungle of *Olearia lirata* and *Pomaderris aspera* plus a few *Lomatia myricoides* underneath a canopy of tall *E. viminalis*. We also found a single specimen of *Hedycarya angustifolia* (native mulberry) in the creek bed, a rare plant of our area



Hedycarya angustifolia, Two Sticks Road

confined to this part of the Brindabella Range but commoner further east in rainforest. The species belongs to the family Monimaceae that also includes NSW *Sassafras*, *Doryphora sassafras*.

Touga power line track, Moreton National Park, 11 May 2016

This short walk from Billy Hill on the Nerriga Road passes through silver-topped ash forest with an understory dominated by *Banksias*, *B. ericifolia*, *B. spinulosa* and *B. paludosa*, all in full flower, and ends on a sandstone platform supporting stands of a mallee, possibly *E. stricta*. The flora is similar to that seen on the nearby, Old Wool Trail, Bullee Pass and Touga Road, but little was in flower apart from some *Bossiaea ensata* and *Isopogon anethifolia* and many species were not identifiable.



Banksia ericifolia, Touga



Bossiaea ensata, Touga



Epacris calvertiana, Touga

Mt Budawang Road, 19 May 2016

The road to the summit is easy walking although there are some short steep sections and passes through wet sclerophyll forest into low dry forest and reaches heathland at the saddle below the summit which we did not attain.

We identified a wide range of shrubs in the wet forest including *Callicoma serratifolia*, *Leptospermum polygalifolium*, *Olearia argophylla*, *O. lirata* and *Hedycarya angustifolia*. Among the forbs in flower were *Coronidium elatum*, *Platysace lanceolata*, *Senecio linearifolius*, *Tetratheca labillardierei* and *Xanthosia pilosa*.



Coronidium elatum, Mt Budawang



Tetratheca labillardierei, Mt Budawang

At higher elevations *Epacris impressa* was very conspicuous in the shrubbery with its crimson bells as well as the spreading pea, *Bossiaea kiamensis*, with its conspicuous flower bracts and curling pods. Also in flower were *Persoonia mollis* subsp. *budawangensis*, *Banksia spinulosa*, *B. paludosa* (very dentate leaf margins) and *Epacris*



Persoonia mollis subsp. *budawangensis*,
Mt Budawang

McLeods Creek Nature Reserve Gundaroo, 25 May 2016.

This reserve comprises hilly low dry forest, secondary grassy box woodland and a small patch of natural temperate grassland. At this time of year little was in flower on the walk although the many orchid rosettes and leaves seen indicated that a substantial spring flowering of these plants would occur. However walkers did enjoy the diversity of eucalypts with seven species seen plus some possible hybrids.



Banksia paludosa, Mt Budawang

calvertiana. On the saddle below the summit at 970m we entered a more open heathland dominated by *Leptospermum micromyrtus* and *L. lanigera* while at its edge was a small stand of *Eucalyptus fraxinoides* with its characteristic scribbles on the trunk caused by the larva of a species of *Ogmograptis* (scribbly gum moth).



Leucochrysum albicans var. *tricolor*,
McLeods Creek NR; Photo: Gail Ritchie Knight



Melichrus urceolatus buds, McLeods Creek NR;
Photo: Helen Brewer



Significant erosion, McLeods Creek Nature Reserve; Photo: Gail Ritchie knight



Budawang track with *Dicksonia antarctica*, *Acacia melanoxylon* and *Eucalyptus sieberi*;
Photo: Gail Ritchie Knight

Two Cheers for the Correas

Words by Ros Walcott

Photos by Ben Walcott

We have had mixed success with correas since we began our Canberra garden 13 years ago. We found that our local branch, ANPS Canberra, was packed with correa aficionados, who were enthusiastically going on Correa Crawls, creating new correas for the garden and generally singing in praise of correas.

We have had some correas which have given yeoman service since they were first planted, for example *Correa glabra* 'Winter Glow', 30 of them planted under varying degrees of cypress shade which have grown quite large even though they have been regularly clipped. Their cheerful lime green bells take us through the winter and their glossy foliage looks good all year long. Despite the fact that our old (decrepit, but heritage) cypresses keep dropping limbs and smashing the plants to smithereens does not discourage them.



Correa 'Winter Glow' plants



Correa 'Winter Glow'

We also have 15 plants of an excellent flat groundcover *Correa decumbens* 'Mt Lofty' with perky, upright flowers of red tipped with green, which roots vigorously as it goes along. It has narrow dark green leaves and flowers on and off during the year.



Correa decumbens 'Mt Lofty'



Correa 'Dusky Bells'

We, of course, have about 40 plants of the reliable *Correa* 'Dusky Bells' which were also original plantings which have performed admirably.

Two other foundation correas which have lasted well are *Correa bauerlenii* (15 plants), always a delight with their bubblegum-scented shiny leaves and cunning 'chef's cap' flowers and *Correa decumbens* (10 plants). Maria Hitchcock told us that our so-called *Correa decumbens* is actually a hybrid named 'Pink Panther' which grows to be maybe a metre high and wide with tons of pink bells on and off throughout the year.



Correa bauerlenii



Correa decumbens or possibly 'Pink Panther'

These plants make up our foundation correa plantings and we are grateful for their perseverance.

However, there are many other correas which we have planted over the years that have been not so successful. We had two uncharacteristically wet years in Canberra 2010–2011, and along with many other gardeners lost numerous correas in sodden soils. I vividly remember that one extremely committed correa grower removed all her correas (she had hundreds of species and cultivars) and did not grow them again after the disappointment of losing so many established plants during that wet period. I also felt downhearted with the many failures during those two years.

Correa 'Angels's Tears', *Correa* 'Federation Belle', *Correa* 'Firebird', *Correa glabra* red form, *Correa* 'Green Dream', *Correa* 'Pinker Bells', *Correa reflexa* Kangaroo Island form, *Correa reflexa* 'Skye Bells', *Correa reflexa* x *decumbens*, *Correa reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Brisbane Ranges' and

Correa 'Tucker Time Dinner Bells' all died during 2010–2011 despite being well established before that wetter period.

Correa reflexa var. *speciosa* 'Fat Fred' deserves a paragraph of its own. I tried valiantly to establish this plant in what I considered ideal dappled shade conditions for it, but to no avail. I ended up losing all ten plants, even after they had flowered successfully over a couple of years. So disappointing that I could not please this showy plant with its appealing 'fat' red and green flowers and dark green foliage. Has anyone had continuing success with this plant?

All the *Correa pulchella* forms are long lasting in Canberra and very rewarding to grow. Gwyn and Geoff Clarke had a magnificent *Correa pulchella* with coral red flowers which lasted 37 years in their garden before they departed for Grafton environs. It could still be flowering profusely in their garden if it had not been bulldozed for the new house. Happily, ANPS Canberra Propagation Group was able to take cuttings from all of the Clarke's plants before the clearing of their block. We grow a number of different forms of *Correa pulchella*, red, pink and coral flowering. These plants are easy to propagate, tidy and long flowering in the garden. They are also particular favourites of the birds.



Correa pulchella

We have a long hedge of *Correa alba* which was established in two parts, one of 40 plants in 2007 and the other of 20 plants in 2013. These correas were very small when they were planted, but have grown well. The numerous foxes on our property smash through the hedge at night, even though we have considerably left a few paths through the correas for their use. We originally had 109 *Philotheca myoporoides* as our second lower hedge in front of the *Callistemon salignus*, but gradually all these waxflowers died and we eventually replaced them with the more robust correas.

This year has been our most successful year for correas. We are pleased with the performance of a number of hybrids and cultivars that we have planted over the past five years, despite my declaration that I was through with correas and would not plant them again after all the 2010–2011 disasters.

Correa 'Adorabell', *Correa* 'Autumn Rouge', *Correa* 'Crimson Tide', *Correa glabra* 'Barossa Gold', *Correa glabra* 'Cappuccino', *Correa glabra* 'Ivory Lantern', *Correa* 'Jetty Red', *Correa glabra* 'Long John', *Correa* 'Inglewood Gold', *Correa* 'Ivory Bells' (first hybridised in San Francisco), *Correa* 'Lemon Twist', *Correa* 'O.M.G.', *Correa* 'Pink Carpet', *Correa* 'Pink VoVo', *Correa pulchella* 'Pink Mist', *Correa* 'Rolly Polly' and *Correa* 'White Tips' are all flowering well this winter.

We also have Neil Marriott's *Correa* 'Summer Belle' which I notice is performing well at the Australian National Botanic Gardens. The Gardens cut their plants back severely and they have responded well. We planted *Correa*



Correa 'Ivory Bells'

'Autumn Blaze' when it first appeared in our local nursery in 2007 as its bright orange colour was very attractive. This plant has not grown very well for us, but still flowers sparsely each year.

One very successful correa for us is the Fleurieu Peninsula, SA species *Correa calycina*. This plant is most reliable, even under quite a bit of shade to protect it from our frosts. We have not had much success with *Correa backhousea* even though others in Canberra have had excellent results.



Correa calycina

I had originally planted the old stalwart *Correa* 'Marian's Marvel' under some shade to protect it from the frost. It did flower, but not profusely. Then I saw 'Marian's Marvel' planted in full sun and frost in Murrumbateman at the garden of Margaret Streamer and David Herald. It was magnificent. I rushed home to plant five new 'Marian's Marvels' in full sun and have been rewarded by many more flowers and healthy looking plants. Do not always follow the advice to protect plants from the frost — some are quite able to cope.



Correa 'Marian's Marvel'

We were involved in choosing *Correa* 'Canberra Bells' as the Centenary Plant for Canberra in 2013. Peter Ollerenshaw showed off about a dozen of his new *Correa* cultivars as possibilities for the Centenary Plant — all were attractive, but most of the small group of politicians, newspaper writers, representatives of ANPS (us) chose this very floriferous plant with red and cream bells. It was small enough to put in a pot on a balcony, (about one metre x one metre), or grow in even a very small garden. The pot that Peter showed had about a hundred blooms on it and I

have seen a couple of his plants in pots since then with about the same number of blooms.

However, in our garden, this plant is not particularly successful. I feel that I have placed it in too much shade for it to flower profusely. I must try some more in full sun. The fact that the plant was developed in Bywong, just outside Canberra, will mean that it is definitely frost-hardy.

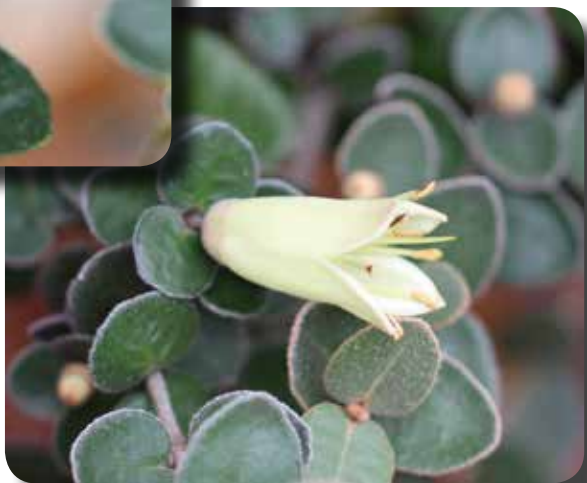
Correas are very rewarding to grow with their long flowering times, attraction

for the birds, and compact shape. They are eminently useful in garden design because of their neat foliage, which can be clipped, and many small species and cultivars. Some of the larger species and cultivars make great hedges and boundary plantings. So, two cheers for the correas, or maybe even three cheers, when I learn how to grow them more successfully.

First published in *Garden Design Study Group Newsletter*, 95, August 2016, pp. 5–8.



Correa 'OMG' with very large flowers



Correa 'Lemon Twist'

Confessions from a Landcarer

Sweet Pittosporum Pittosporum undulatum and *Snowy River Wattle Acacia boormanii*

Rosemary Blemmings

Mt Rogers, in North Belconnen, is a 63-hectare reserve classified as Urban Open Space. Although it has some remnant Box-Gum grassy Woodland it is not part of Canberra Nature Park (CNP). The Mt Rogers Landcare Group receives multi-faced support from Ginninderra Catchment Group and our volunteers' efforts are and have been appreciated by the Territory and Municipal Services land managers for decades.

Through years of observation and coordinating the efforts of our landcare group, I've come to realise how easy it is to inadvertently cause plant invasions that need much labour, later, to eradicate. Sweet Pittosporum and Snowy River Wattle are two examples.

Sweet pittosporum

When our family moved from Lilydale, Victoria in late 1978 we brought a few small Sweet Pittosporum plants to the ACT anticipating needing them for a new garden. Sweet Pittosporum grew in a south-facing gully opposite our house from which we had views of Mt Dandenong. The perfume from the spring flowers and the dense, shrubby nature of the species were catalysts for the importation.

In Flynn in 1979 I remember carefully covering the young plants each night as they were said to be frost-tender when young. They were planted in the backyard against the fence that gave some shade 'when young'. Two plants survived with one flowering and fruiting more profusely than the other. The orange berries were attractive but, being busy, I never saw birds eating them.

As a result of joining the Field Naturalists in 1991 and later, the former Society for Growing Australian Plants, now the Australian Native Plants Society, Canberra region, the behaviour of weed species and the negatives of moving native plants out of their original habitats began to sink into my northern-hemisphere brain. I heard that Sweet Pittosporum was extending its range and gaining a weedy reputation as a result.

I decided to take some berries and grow their seeds. Propagation was successful and I gave away plants; some went to the school fete and some to colleagues whose garden abutted Mt Rogers. They planted the Pittosporums and later removed Cotoneaster.

Once I became more involved with landcaring on Mt Rogers I realised that two or three maturing Sweet Pittosporum were growing in the reserve. In the last 20 years more Pittosporum plants have been found as the Landcare Group cut and daubed the conventional ACT environmental weeds: privet, hawthorn, cotoneaster, pyracantha, ivy offspring of householders' free-issue plants in the seventies.

By now the above-introduced species have been joined by Viburnum, Mahonia-Berberis, Photinia, olives, *Sollya heterophylla* and Prunus species as birds' eating habits have changed to include

species provided by Canberra's gardens. A walk through the reserve today (2016-05-14) again confirmed that there's no shortage of *Pittosporum undulatum* specimens of all ages. Berries from the older trees have spread up to 500m from the parent plants, and possibly into adjoining gardens. Volunteers have begun taking out the Pittosporum plants. DSCN 1902, 1903, 1904.

There are hundreds of Cootamundra Wattle, *Acacia baileyana* plants in the Mt Rogers reserve. The parents of the healthiest Cootamundra wattles were planted, along with other native species, in the seventies. The former grazing land, with 70 remaining eucalypts, was revegetated as the four surrounding suburbs and associated infrastructure took shape.

When we first began environmental-weed removal we worked on the principle that it was better to have Cootamundra Wattles than 'nothing at all'. Since Mt Rogers is not part of Canberra Nature Park there is no obligation to remove the introduced acacias. Nevertheless we have begun a program of removing smaller *Acacia baileyana* especially in areas where wattle species endemic to the area are regenerating and /or where hazard reduction burns have been carried out.

Along with other naturalists and landcarers Mt Rogers folk are well aware of the diverse and 'cradle-to-

grave' values of *Acacia baileyana*. The fauna have adapted to the Cootamundra-region's wattles' presence as a source of food, shelter, soil-nutrients and nectar. Our community delights in the late winter colour that the blossoms bring to subtle Australian greens and the shades of brown, grey and beige of the bush. Insectivorous birds search blossoms, foliage and under bark for insects' larvae.

There are several areas in the reserve where the *Acacia baileyana* population is dense. This is most obvious where there have been arsonists' fires. In some places there are few other endemic wattles and there are numbers of *Pittosporum undulatum*. If we remove quantities of the 'feral' wattle, should we leave mature pittosporums until native vegetation can provide tall-shrubs for the mid-storey? Will they eventually form thickets so far from their natural range and original moist habitats in south-east Queensland, through NSW and to eastern Victoria?

Do any species use the structure of pittosporums as habitat?

Do the pittosporums exert allelopathic influences on local native species?

And as for Snowy River Wattle, *Acacia boormanii*.....

In the days before I understood that open, un-populated areas are

valuable in the bush and are there for a reason, I asked renowned landcarer, the late Ros Dixon, to suggest some species to plant. She said *A. boormanii* were hardy and useful plants for 'bare places'. The species is originally from the upper reaches of the Snowy River and, like Cootamundra Wattle, has become a popular garden and landscaping species in the ACT region. The ten plants that survived being where I planted them, never looked back. They've filled a gap, provided mid-storey habitat, brightened up the reserve and multiplied and suckered as I soon learned they do. They've only spread within a 50m radius of the original plantings possibly as a result of the seeds being carried away by ants rather than birds.

Is it better to have *Acacia boormanii* than 'nothing at all' or should these now be taken out?

Are we aiming to return all our nature reserves' land and vegetation to a pre-settlement state?

Will it ever be possible to prevent colonialists, settlers, travellers, innovators and online shoppers from importing potential weed species for their varied reasons?

Rosemary is Convenor, Mt Rogers Landcare Group; member, Umbagog Landcare Group; member, Friends of The Pinnacle and ANPS Weed Swap Coordinator.

Blue flowering plants suitable for Canberra Gardens

Words & photos by Masumi Robertson

As we look forward to the arrival of spring, here are some blue flowering plants suitable for Canberra gardens. Blue flowering plants are not as common as yellow, red, white, purple and pink/mauve flowering plants. Some herbaceous blue flowering plants described in the June 2015 Journal you'd be pressed to keep alive in a Canberra garden, for example, *Lechenaultia biloba*, although it can survive in a pot.

Blue flowering shrubs are really rare; an oddity considering the range of purple and mauve flowering plants such as *Prostantheras* and *Westringias*. Here are some bright blue locals (and one other) that do not mind the hard frost and summer heat.



Eryngium ovinum (Blue Devil)

Familiar to many Wednesday Walkers, this plant shines in a grassland meadow when in flower. The spiky flower heads are metallic blue, and even the normally green parts (stems and leaves) turn blue, starting in spring.

I've admired it in the wild for many years, but had not grown it in our garden because it is described as an annual or biennial. But I think it is longer lived. Our plant is on its fourth year and it is growing larger every year; it was over 70 cm tall last summer keeping some of its blue colour until late March.

Other plants in pots have proven to be neither annual nor biennial.

The only downside is that it does not flower in its first year. A nice problem for us is that it is the favourite plant for our local wallaby. The green shoot was grazed down to ground twice last winter (but it grew back and flowered!

— see the photo), and he even pushed over its protecting cage and had nibbles this winter while we were away. We'll be planting out more in our garden to enjoy more bursts of blue.



Thelionema caespitosum

A relative of *Dianellas*, many small, six-petalled, deep blue flowers cover this plant in summer, sparkling in the bright sun. Like the *Dianella*, it is frost and drought hardy and loves full sun, with better flowering from adequate water when the flower buds are



Thelionema grande

developing during spring and early summer.

Wednesday Walkers have seen white flowering forms (more common in higher altitudes), but the blue flowering form is worth looking for. Another non-local, larger species, *T. grande* grows much taller, to over one metre high with larger dark blue flowers.



Ajuga australis

This plant is very variable due to its very wide distribution. It is found throughout the eastern states, with a range of populations from the coast inland.

Locally, it is found in Aranda bushland, Farrer Ridge, Casuarina Sands, Kambah Pool, Mt Majura, Mt Taylor, Mt Ainslie, Percival Hill, Namadgi NP and elsewhere.

The plant flowers for a long time and there are larger flower spike forms. While it grows better with more moisture than *Eryngium* and *Thelionema*, it will tolerate that wet area in your garden.



Scaevola albida

This is one hardy *Scaevola*, even though it is not an ACT local. It has smaller flowers than the widely available *S. aemula* (a container plant), but *S. albida* survives Canberra winters.

Its smaller flower size is compensated for by a dense growth habit and long flowering. It flowers from spring to well after the first frost. *Scaevola* is in the same family as *Dampiera*; Goodeniaceae, and it is more suited to Canberra conditions than the two *Dampiera* species mentioned in the 2015 article which can tolerate only light frosts.

These, along with other species mentioned in the 2015 Journal article (*Wahlenbergia stricta*, *Brunonia australis*, *Dianella revoluta*, *Linum marginale* and *Stypandra glauca* — all but *Brunonia* are native to ACT) will add that splash of blue to your garden.



Wahlenbergia stricta



Brunonia australis local;
Photo: Roger Farrow



Dianella revoluta, local



Linum marginale local



Stypandra glauca local

Alpine Post-Conference Field Trip

Wendy Grimm, APS North Shore Group

It was a challenge to follow such a well-run and enjoyable conference with an inspiring field trip, but Roger Farrow and the Australian Native Plants Society Canberra team of Linda, Christine, Bob and Jean did just that.

Two mini-buses, driven by Roger and Bob, left the conference venue at 11 am on the Saturday after the conference, with about 20 Society members from all states except the Northern Territory.

We broke the drive south from Canberra for a two-hour visit to Iron Pot Travelling Stock Reserve (TSR) on Jindabyne Road at Avonside. It is a lowland snow gum woodland where *Ajuga australis*, *Mirbelia oxylobioides*, *Veronica perfoliata*, *Grevillea lanigera*, *Pimelea glauca*, *Stackhousia monogyna*, *Diuris semilunulata* and *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* were some of the species in flower in the open country above Kara Creek.

On to Jindabyne where bed and breakfast accommodation had been booked at a very comfortable hotel on the shore of Lake Jindabyne.



Diuris semilunulata (Late Leopard Orchid),
Iron Pot Travelling Stock Reserve

Evening meals were not included but many of us chose to use the hotel dining room for most dinners.

Roger had produced a pictorial guide to four of the popular walks in the Snowy Mountains. Species, family and common names accompanied each close-up photo and the photos are arranged in order of occurrence along each of



Walking contingent on Mt Stillwell

the walking tracks. Armed with this booklet and hand lenses, cameras and binoculars, we endeavoured to learn to recognise the montane, sub-alpine and alpine flora as we worked our way towards higher altitudes on each successive day.

I'll let the photos depict the rugged country of Kosciuszko National Park (KNP) and the sunny weather that we enjoyed on the walks along the Waterfall, Rennix and Porcupine Tracks and during the long, gentle climb towards the summit of Mt Stillwell. The displays of yellow and white daisies and purple, yellow and white shrubs were outstanding

and we were fortunate to find many terrestrial orchids in flower.

We can't thank Roger for the sunny days, but we can applaud his forethought in moving the Mt Stillwell excursion to the second last day to avoid the extreme winds forecast for Wednesday, our last walking day.

Fresh salad rolls were much appreciated at each of the well-chosen lunch spots. An evening dinner together on Wednesday night capped an altogether splendid holiday. Early Thursday the buses returned us to the conference venue



Green Christmas beetle (*Xylonichus eucalypti*)
found along Rennix Track

for people to collect their cars or to take flights home.

It was a great way to share five and a half days with active, interesting people and to learn about the flora of the high country.

This article was first published in the January 2016 edition of *Native Plants for New South Wales* Vol. 51 No. 1.



Ranunculus anemoneus (Anemone Buttercup), (Vulnerable) Kosciuszko National Park



Near the Betka Track south of Mallacoota

*Brigitta Wimmer and Roger Farrow;
Booderee NP photos by Brigitta Wimmer
All other photos by Roger Farrow*

We held four monthly trips between January and March. The first trip to the Alpine National Park (Hotham area) has already been reported in the June edition of our journal. In February we visited Booderee National Parks; in March Royal National Park; and in April Croajingalong National Park south of Mallacoota.

February, Booderee National Park

On our first day on the Saturday we took the St George Headland Circuit (SGHC) via Brookes Lookout and Blacks waterhole (a perched lake) last visited in July 2011. The track took us first through



Notolea venosa, SGHC, Booderee National Park woodland with *Notolea venosa* (smooth mock olive) and *Syncarpus glomulifera* (turpentine) and other eucalypts and then into a dense heathland vegetation. This eventually gave way to forest dominated by mainly *Eucalyptus botryoides* (southern mahogany) and

E. pilularis (blackbutt), *Syzygium* spp (lilly pilly) and *Endiandra sieberi* (hard corkwood). A variety of ferns and creepers was also part of the community. Plants flowering in the heathland included *Banksia ericifolia* and *B. serrata*, *Boronia pinnata*, *Darwinia fascicularis*, *Drosera binata*, *Epacris pulchella*, *Isopogon anemonifolius*, a *Leptospermum* possibly *L. juniperinum*, *Scaevola ramosissima*, *Woollsia pungens* and hyacinth orchid *Dipodium variegatum*.



Drosera binata, Jervis Bay



Banksia serrata, SGHC, Booderee National Park



Boronia pinnata, Jervis Bay



Isopogon anemonifolius, SGHC, Booderi Nat Park



Woollsia pungens, SGHC, Booderi National Park

On Sunday morning we took Murrays Walking Trail passing through tall eucalypt forest and emerging into coastal scrub and heath. The forest was dominated by *Eucalyptus botryoides*, *E. sclerophylla* (scribbly gum) and *E. gummifera* (bloodwood) in full flower. This community was replaced by tea-tree scrub and heath including banksias, leptospermums, petrophiles and isopogons.

Other highlights were the rare *Grevillea macleayana* (Jervis Bay grevillea) a single specimen of *Blandfordia nobilis* (Christmas bells), *Billardiera scandens* and more *Dipodium variegatum*. In the afternoon we visited Booderee Botanic Gardens to admire their plantings and enjoy the cooler patches of rainforest. One of the highlights was again seeing more *Grevillea macleayana* in flower, waratahs and the collection of WA flowering gums.



Grevillea macleayana, Jervis Bay



Blandfordia nobilis,
Jervis Bay

March Field Trip Royal National Park

We have been trying to organise a field trip to the Royal National Park for many years and finally, thanks to the efforts of Jean Smith and Bob Small, we arrived there for a great weekend in March. This is a very large park with a number of well-maintained trails. Most visitors focus on the north end of the park which is often very busy at weekends so we decided to try the Curramore and Walumurra trails in the central part to the park which are quieter and nearer our accommodation at Corrimal (north Wollongong).

The Curramore Moors circuit passes through coastal woodland and extensive heathlands and despite the lateness of the season many species were in flower. The pink bark of *Angophora costata* and flowering spikes of *Doryanthes excelsa* were a feature of the woodland community. Flowering in the understory were *Banksia ericifolia* and *B. serrata*, *Epacris pulchella*, *Leptomeria acida*, *Platysace linearifolia*, *Dampiera stricta* and an occasional tongue orchid, *Cryptostylis subulata*.



Cryptostylis subulata, Curramore Trail

Once in the heathland there were many more species in flower including large patches of dwarf *Banksia paludosa* and *B. marginata*, plus *Baeckea imbricata*, *Comesperma sphaerocarpum*, *Cryptandra ericoides*, *Darwinia fascicularis*, *Hemigenia purpurea*, *Grevillea sphacelata* and *G. oleiodes*, *Leptospermum squarrosum*, *Phebalium squamulosum*, *Scaevola ramosissima*, *Stackhousia nuda*, *Stylidium lineare* and several unidentified *Pultenaeas* while at a creek crossing we identified *Utricularia uliginosa* and a large weeping *Baeckea linearis*.



Comesperma sphaerocarpum, Curramore Trail



Darwinia fascicularis, Curramore Trail



Hemigenia purpurea, Curramore Trail



Utricularia uliginosa, Curramore Trail

The circuit includes a spectacular lookout on a sandstone headland where we saw the reverse waterfall above the cliffs caused by strong onshore winds. The walk was also enlivened by the view of a large black snake crossing the trail in front of the party. It measured almost the width of the trail, nearly two metres.

The Walumurra trail goes westward through heathland, low forest and coastal rainforest and we saw many of the same plants as Curramore although the pink sprays of flowers on the *Leptospermum squarrosum* were quite outstanding. The hairy leaves of the shrubby *Angophora hispida* were a feature as were the bushes of *Persoonia lanceolata*.



Angophora hispida, Wallumurra Trail



Grevillea sphacelata, Wallumurra Trail



Leptospermum squarrosum, Wallumurra Trail

Additional plants seen in flower were *Actinotus helianthi*, *Epacris impressa*, *Gompholobium* sp., *Dodonaea triquetra* and *Xyris* sp. in the damp gutters. The rainforest section was dominated by *Coachwood*, *Ceratopetalum apetalum*.

April Field Trip to Mallacoota

The heathlands and woodlands south of Mallacoota have been a destination for field trips on two previous occasions, namely in August 2006 and April 2009. Since our last visit National Parks Victoria have upgraded the coastal tracks with new signage and maps.

On our first day we walked the Betka Track which traverses heathland and woodland just south of Mallacoota, followed by a walk around the Betka Lagoon. On the second day we drove to Shipwreck Bay and walked the Old Coast Track north back to Secret Bay in a car shuffle.

On the Betka track we encountered an array of species in flower including three colour forms of *Epacris impressa*, namely red, pink and white, plus *Acacia suaveolens*, *Banksia integrifolia*, *Brachyscome dentata*, *Correa reflexa* (very large bells), *Goodenia ovata*, *Spyridium cinereum* (a species new for us), *S. parvifolium*, and *Goodenia ovata*.



Banksia integrifolia, Betka Track



Three colour forms of *Epacris impressa*, Betka Track (above, above right and below)



Correa reflexa, Betka Track

Non-flowering species including several species of *Hakea*, *Lasiopetalum microphyllum* and *Acacia myrtifolia* were recorded. Around the lagoon on the sand dunes we noted *Olearia axillaris*, *Ozothamnus obcordatus* and *Pelargonium australe* although the highlight here was the pair of hooded plovers at the lagoon edge.



Goodenia ovata, Betka Track



On the Old Coast Track

On the Old Coast track we traversed areas of heathland separated by stands of coastal woodland. An unusual species seen in the woodland was *Spyridium parvifolium*.

In the heathland there was the usual array of *Epacris impressa* colour forms, several *Hakea* species, including the three-veined *H. ulicina*, *Olearia microphylla*, the round-leaved form of



Spyridium parvifolium, Old Coast Track



Hakea ulicina, Old Coast Track



Banksia integrifolia, Old Coast Track

Platysace lanceolata, a prawn orchid colony, *Crangonorchis pedoglossa*, growing in the middle of the track, and a hyacinth orchid, *Dipodium roseum*.



Crangonorchis pedoglossa, Old Coast Track

Study Group Notes

By Brigitta Wimmer, Study Group Liaison Officer, ANPS Canberra Region

Acacia Study Group

Newsletter No 133 June 2016

- From the Leader
- Welcome
- Study Group Excursions
- Smelly Acacias and Climate
- Acacia hybrids
- *Acacia irrorate*
- New Species — *Acacia citriodora*
- Transplanting Acacias & Other Seedlings
- Prickly! You Bet!
- Books
- *Acacia cretacea*
- Acacias in the News
- Wattle Day 2016
- Seed Bank
- Study Group Membership

Brachychiton & Allied Genera Study Group

Newsletter No 44 May 2016

- Flowering Patterns for 2015–2016
- Subscriptions
- Welcome to new members
- Assorted notes and photos
- Climate

Dryandra Study Group

Newsletter No 71 July 2016

- Letter from the Editor
- Francis Nge's Honours Thesis on Dryandras

- Excursions and more on flowering times
- More travels in mid-May
- The Cranbourne Special Collections are no more
- Growing Banksias in Vienne, France
- On Banksias, Dryandras and Hairy Fish
- More on *Dryandra longifolia*
- The Dryandra Study Group is now on the Web

Eremophila Study Group

Newsletter No. 114 June 2016

- Letter from the Editor
- What's New in the Study Group
 - Study Group website
 - New members
 - CDs of the Newsletter
- Pinery Fires Report
- 'WA form' of *Eremophila barbata*
- Antibacterial properties of Eremophila
- *E. gilesii* vs *E. spectabilis* subsp. *brevis*
- Australian Cultivar Registrations
- Coloured fruit on Eremophila
- Eremophilas online
- From your letters
- Events
 - Possible ESG get together September 2017
- Future Newsletter Themes
- About the Study Group

Fern Study Group

Newsletter Number 136 June 2016

- Program for South-east Queensland Region
- Program for the Sydney Region
- Fern News — Fern fact sheets online
- Excursion Reports
- Sydney Fern Group May 2016 Meeting at Steve Lamont's place
 - Manorina, D'Aguilar Range National Park, SE Qld
- Tenterfield area excursion April 29 to May 1, 2016
- Other Articles
 - Drynarias
 - Ferns of Mt Strezlecki, Flinders Island
- Financial Statement 2015–2016
- ANPSA Fern Study Group Fees for 2016–2017

Garden Design Study Group

Newsletter 95 August 2016

- Leaders Comments
- When Disaster Strikes
- Correspondence
- Design Study Group — QI Chapter
- Two cheers for the Correa
- State of the World's Plants report — Kew Gardens
- The new 3CA Community Garden in Mallacoota
- Amazing Greys
- Fungi in garden design?
- Gardens in Cornwall
- Melbourne garden visit May 22
- Treasurer's Report

Grevillea Study Group

Newsletter No 104 June 2016

- Editorial
- David Rex Mason Jan 1944– Mar 2016
- Victorian Chapter news
- Grevillea Study Group (SEQ) report
- Conservation Biology
- *Grevillea montana*
- *Grevillea hodgei*
- Grevilleas as Bonsai
- Problems in Cultivation of *Grevillea alpina*
- More on *Grevillea hodgei*
- Developing a protocol for tissue culture of Grevillea
- Correspondence
- An unusual cause of caustic burns

Hakea Study Group

Newsletter No 61 June 2016

- Letter from the Editor
- News from members
- Hakea Crawl in Western Australia
- New member
- Financial report
- Propagation
- Frost
- Recording of Hakea Plantings
- Budding in Hakea

Waratah and Flannel

Flower Study Group

Newsletter No 11 July 2016

- Maria writes
- From the members
- Checklist of Telopea species & varieties
- Checklist of Actinotus species and varieties

Australian Native Plants Society, Canberra Region Inc.

The aims of the Society are to foster the recognition, conservation and cultivation of Australian native plants.

Meetings are held at 8 pm on the second Thursday of each month, February to December, in Canberra. Visitors are always welcome.

Day and weekend field trips to locations of outstanding botanical interest are organised on a regular basis.

The Society publishes a Bulletin in all months except January, and this quarterly Journal in March, June, September and December.

Website: nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Council

President

Lucinda Royston

02 6231 6067

president@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Vice President

Alison Roach

0401 669 878

v.president@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Secretary

Jeanette Jeffery

0428 587 973

secretary@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Treasurer

Ben Walcott

02 6161 2742

treasurer@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Assistant Secretary/Treasurer

Murray Dadds

0404 870 447

daddsm@bigpond.com

Other Council Members

Geoff Butler

John Carter

Philip Fradd

Phil Price

Greg Quinn

Peter Woodbury

Membership Fees

Single or family memberships are the same price.

Basic membership including Bulletin and Journal — \$35 (\$18*)

Full membership including Bulletin, Journal and Australian Plants — \$50 (\$33*)

Life member subscribing to Australian Plants — \$15

* Concession rates apply to pensioners (Centrelink), full-time students and unemployed.

Membership Secretary: Ben Walcott 02 6161 2742

membership@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Other useful contacts

Bulletin Editor

Lucinda Royston

41 Jamieson Crescent, Kambah ACT 2902

bulletin@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Study Group Liaison Officer

Brigitta Wimmer

studygroups@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Propagation aid sales

Glenn Pure

66 Crozier Circuit, Kambah ACT 2902

02 6231 6457

Booksales

Murray Dadds

43 MacLaurin Cres, Chifley ACT 2606

0404 870 447

daddsm@bigpond.com

Public Officer

(for Associations Incorporation Act purposes)

Paul Meier

7 Robert Lewis Crescent, Gordon ACT 2906

02 6294 6601 (h)

All Society correspondence to

The Secretary

ANPS Canberra Region (Inc), PO Box 217

Civic Square ACT 2608

Back cover: *Dipodium variegatum*, Jervis Bay; Photo: Roger Farrow

