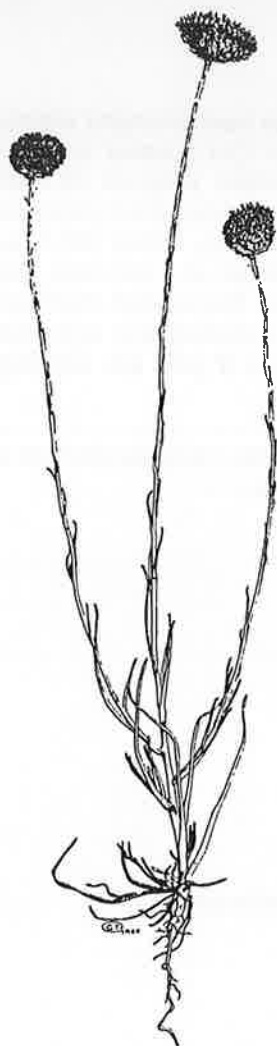


**ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS**

ABN 56 654 053 676

**THE AUSTRALIAN DAISY STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER NO. 80**

*Podolepis kendallii* x ½  
(illustrated by Gloria Thomlinson)

Leader's letter and coming meetings		2
Species or forms new to members		3
<i>Leptorhynchos gatesii</i>	Judy Barker	
Colour your life with daisies!	Jan Hall	3–4
<i>Olearia quercifolia</i>	Rachel Makinson	4
Return to Campbell Park	Ros Cornish	4–5
The genus <i>Pycnosorus</i>	Anne Kerr	5–6
Further observations on <i>Podolepis</i> sp. 1	Peg McAllister	6
<i>Podolepis</i> — <i>P. arachnoidea</i> – <i>P. jaceoides</i>	Maureen Schaumann and Judy Barker	7–10
Journal from Wagga Wagga	Matt Hurst	11–12
Plant identification at Anglesea	Judy Barker	12
Show and tell, snippets		13
Members' reports: Linda Handscombe, Christina Leiblich, Bev Courtney, Gloria Thomlinson, Ros Cornish and Beth McRobert		14–15
Editor's note		15–16
Seed donors, seed bank list		16–18

**OFFICE BEARERS:** Leader — Natalie Peate, 26 Kardinia Cres, Warranwood, 3134. Tel: (03) 9876 3648  
— email: npeate@sme.com.au  
ADSG Herbarium Curator — Joy Greig, PO Box 258, Mallacoota, 3892. Tel/Fax: (03) 5158 0669  
Treasurer — John Webb, 99 Fiddlers Green, 57 Gloucester Ave, Berwick, 3806. Tel: (03) 9769 7406  
Provenance Seed Co-ordinator  
— Maureen Schaumann, 88 Albany Drive, Mulgrave, 3170. Tel: (03) 9547 3670  
Garden and Commercial Seed Co-ordinator and Interim Newsletter Editor:  
— Judy Barker, 9 Widford St, East Hawthorn, 3123. Tel: (03) 9813 2916  
Fax: (03) 9813 1195

## LEADER'S LETTER

Our break-up meeting for 2007 was held in Shirley Carn's magnificent garden in Monbulk. Situated on a north facing slope of good rich red soil and having a better rainfall than we in Melbourne enjoy (?), Shirley has created a truly outstanding native garden on about one acre which originally contained only exotic plants. Many daisies were beautifully in flower, as were many other native plants, some of which are rare and others which we all find difficult to grow in our suburban gardens.

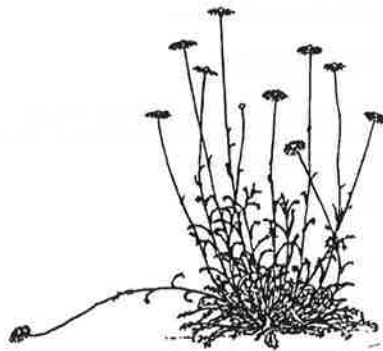
We welcome new member, Russell Cumming from Townsville, who has already provided some useful information for John Armstrong's work on *Calotis*. Thanks go to all of those who have contacted John, particularly Christina Leiblich of Kimba SA, with specimens and other material. Some specimens have arrived anonymously, though one was postmarked Brisbane and John would be very pleased to know their origin as that would help with identification. We will hear about John's progress at our June meeting. Sales of Joy Greig's *Olearia* CD continue and are still available by contacting Joy or me. Thanks also to those who have sent *Olearia* information to Andre Messina.

The first meeting for 2008 is to be held at Judy Barker's.

The format for our May Meeting to be held on the weekend of Saturday 17th May has been changed slightly. It will start earlier than usual with a lunch followed by the normal afternoon program. Our speaker is Angus Stewart, a member from Sydney, well known for his role in the 'Gardening Australia' program on ABC television. Angus will be revealing some of the new techniques he uses in breeding Australian brachysomes. He will also be speaking at a local APS Maroondah Group meeting on the previous evening, Friday 16th May, on the topic 'New Australian Plant Cultivars'. On Saturday evening we plan to have dinner at a very nice, not too expensive local restaurant, and we invite as many as possible to join with us and Maroondah members for that occasion. Country members are urged to attend as it promises to be an excellent and enjoyable weekend. **For lunch catering and for the Saturday dinner please let us know if you are coming, preferably by 10th May.**

It seems that the drought is continuing, though remarkably it is raining as I write this. We have decided not to hold a plant sale this year because water restrictions are likely to become more severe.

Best wishes for 2008, Natalie.



Habit of *B. diversifolia* var. *diversifolia* (drawn by Gloria Thomlinson)

\*\*\*\*\*

## COMING MEETINGS (March–June 2008)

**18th March** — Peg McAllister's, 61 Diane Cres, Croydon, **37-E-11**. 9726 5061

**17th April** — Brenda and Tony Moore's, 62 Ennismore Cres, Park Orchards. **35-D-12**. 9876 1267

**17th May** — Saturday lunch at 12.00 noon, then meeting at 1.30pm, Natalie and Roger Peate's, 26 Kardinia Cres, Warranwood, **36-C-9**. 9876 3648

**17th June** — John Armstrong's, 25 Grove St, Vermont, **62-K-4**. 9874 4132

\*\*\*\*\*

## SPECIES OR FORMS NEW TO MEMBERS

### ***Leptorhynchos gatesii***

Wrinkled Buttons  
(Vic)

by Judy Barker

This species was first introduced to me in 1986 by Mary White, whose interest in the flora and environment of the Otways gave her a great expertise in the subject. As a birthday gift she drove me to Eastern View. It was always an adventure to accompany Mary in her little green car, particularly for cars that might be following. Most of us shut our eyes while in transit. It was a relief to climb the track on foot even if the way was long. We came upon two or three small stands of the species after about 45 minutes. Following the 1983 bushfires it had reappeared after a long absence in which it had been thought to be extinct. I was delighted to see it.

Years later, on an Angair walk from the back of Lorne to Moggs Creek, we saw small stands again. That was a most exhausting walk of a very steep nature. A long black snake wriggled across the track about 2m in front of us (which I can't forget), but sighting *L. gatesii* made it even more memorable. Now I am the proud owner of a forestry tube of it, given to me by Geoff

Clark who runs the Otways Indigenous Nursery. Much of his work consists of landscaping for the Surf Coast Shire or private land owners. In this case the Lorne Golf Course had wanted a hole altered or added and he had found the middle of the projected fairway held a substantial number of *L. gatesii* plants in flower. Seed germinated and plants grew very well.

*Leptorhynchos gatesii* is a colourful small plant, 10–20cm high, with an upright habit. Quite stiff, ascending stems are white, branching mostly near the base. Narrow, stalkless leaves, 5–15(–25) x 1–2(–4)mm are dark green above and white beneath, sharply pointed at the tips. On my plant the heads are globular-truncate, to 8mm across and 5mm long, covered with long, narrow, papery bracts, each having a central brown vertical line. The florets are lemon-yellow. Mature plants would have larger flower-heads. The flowering period extends from December to April and possibly longer in cultivation.

In general *L. gatesii* is said to grow on hard, dry ground on hillsides, often under trees. That is correct for the two sightings I have had of it. It is regarded as an endangered species. The *Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants* Vol. 6 suggests that 'It needs to be propagated and cultivated, not only for its future well-being but also because it is an attractive species.' I agree.

**References:** Elliot, W.R. and Jones, D.L. (1993). *Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation*, vol. 6, p. 106.  
Flann, C.(1999). *Leptorhynchos gatesii* (H.B. Will.) J.H. Willis. In Walsh, N.G and Entwisle, T.J. *Flora of Victoria*, Vol. 4, pp. 773–774.

\*\*\*\*\*

## COLOUR YOUR LIFE WITH DAISIES!

by Jan Hall

Have you heard that when it comes to impact in a garden, nothing succeeds like excess?

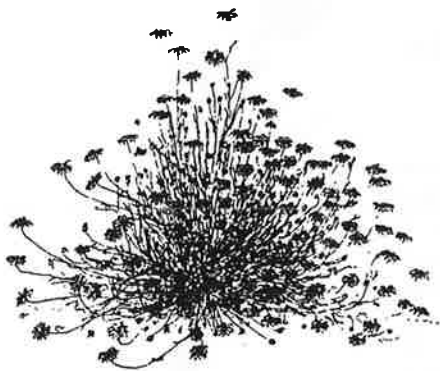
Well, our garden was certainly colourful during spring. You could say that we had an excess of pink paper daisies, *Rhodanthe chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea*, in our garden. Previously we explained how we set up the garden almost three years ago using a lot of gravel. The paths were topped with mixed colour small gravel in some places and other sections, including the driveway, with hard-setting granitic gravel. The front gardens are mulched with the ¼ minus local river gravel, and the dry creek bed is lined with coarse river sand. The daisies loved it all!

The ever-present wind dispersed the first season's seed and it all happened again, so this September daisies were everywhere — filling all the spaces in the different gravels. ASGAP seed of *Xerochrysum viscosum* in three colours (lemon, bronze and cream) also spread around. I had attempted to keep local provenance (gold form) at the rear of the house but wind from that direction carried seed with it, so they too happily mixed with our front garden plants.



*Leptorhynchos gatesii* x 1  
— photocopy of stem

To cap it all off various forms of *Xerochrysum bracteatum* carefully grown from cuttings plus one plant of *Xerochrysum bicolor* seem to have mixed with the hybrid pool along with an occasional *Leucochrysum albicans* and lots of *Polycalymma stuartii*.



Habit of Shepparton form of *B. basaltica*  
(illustrated by Gloria Thomlinson)

Please note, none of these have jumped the fence to the surrounding grassy blocks as conditions out there are too dry and with no gravel.

Other daisies useful and colourful in our climate are some forms of *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*, *C. ramo-sissimum* and local *Helichrysum rutidolepis*. Indigenous *Brachyscome basaltica*, *B. ciliaris*, and *Pycnosorus globosus* are mainstays when watering is dependent on ever-diminishing rainfall.

Our average rainfall is supposed to be 460mm. This year, so far, just 230mm. Ho-Hum-stay tuned!!

\*\*\*\*\*

## Olearia quercifolia

by Rachel Makinson

(This interesting letter was written as a result of a plea for information on locations of any of the species in Andre Messina's list of olearias on p.42 of NL 79. Natalie sought information from APS leaders in New South Wales. Merle Thompson, newsletter editor of APS Blue Mountains Group, included Natalie's letter in the newsletter and elicited the following reply from Rachel, who is 90 years old.)

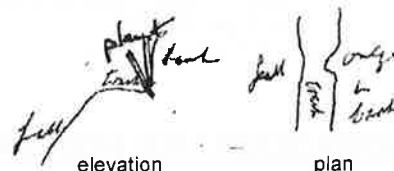
'This letter is in response to your note in the October 07 Newsletter about *Olearia quercifolia*. I have a vague feeling that I may have given you this little bit of information previously, but I have had so much ill-health this year that my memory is failing me.

This information is a good deal more than 10 years old, so it may not be much use to you.

Halfway along the walk from Govett's Leap to Pulpit Rock I saw what was a most unusual shrub, so unusual that I thought it might be an exotic until I got it checked out. The most unusual thing was that it was so robust compared with all the surrounding native plants, thrusting up strong, quite thick stems with dark, semi-glossy, small leaves. It was not in flower. It was growing at a particular place which I will try to describe. The track there fell steeply on the right side, going towards Pulpit Rock, and rose steeply on the left side. The rising bank on the left side projected a bit there, and the track curved towards the valley to get around the bulge (a rock or something?). The plant was growing out from the bulge with the robust stems thrusting upwards and slightly outwards towards (or completely over) the track.

Old news, but who knows? It might have seeded and left some descendants there now.'

(This is an excellent example of cooperation on the part of many people. We hope it assisted Andre's PhD project. Merle was kind enough to offer to organise an escort if Andre or other AD SG member wish to visit the site.)



\*\*\*\*\*

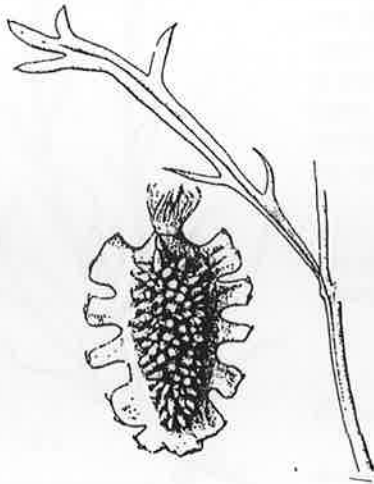
## RETURN TO CAMPBELL PARK

by Ros Cornish

In NL 79, there was an account of the Wednesday Walkers (of the Australian Native Plants Society, Canberra Region) finding a daisy on the lower slopes of Mt Ainslie, near the Campbell Park offices. I had sown some seed of it but nothing germinated. Jo Walker (fellow AD SG member) had been successful in growing a few plants from cuttings and had kindly given me one in bud. It promptly flowered — white — and soon produced seed. I examined it closely and found it the same as before — fairly similar to that of *Brachyscome* aff. *formosa*. I sowed some fresh seed without success. Meanwhile, Jo had examined seed from her plants and thought it more likely to be *B. angustifolia* because of the seed and the leaf shape. The plant grew well, still in a pot, and definitely wanted to scramble. I have since planted it in the garden and it is flat on the ground.

On our last Wednesday Walk for 2007, we decided to return to the Campbell Park offices area to see if the plants there were flowering and to take samples for a formal identification by the National Herbarium. Surprisingly, despite a cool, drizzly morning, we had a large crowd keen to brave the elements to see the

daisy, including Jo and other AD SG members, Cathy Hook and Barry Hadlow. We dawdled initially, admiring the good display of large patches of *Calocephalus citreus* just reaching peak flowering. We eventually got to the brachyscome patches and they were flowering beautifully.



*B. dentata* illustrated by Gloria Thomlinson  
fruit from west NSW x 13, leaf from Rankins Springs x 2/3

The AD SG members looked closely at the plants, checking that there was ripe seed — or at least seed that was being shed — and also poked around to see if it really was suckering, which it seemed to be, although we didn't take to it with digging implements. The largest patch was at least 1.5m in diameter but whether it was just one plant was impossible to say. Plastic bags and seed envelopes were produced and samples taken. A GPS reading was made.

While all of this was happening, Barrie wandered off looking for more patches and found a very large one about 50m away with an even better flower display than we'd seen. Another GPS reading was taken. While people were taking photos, I reached for a ripe seedhead and looked at it with a hand lens. I'd already done it at the first patch, just to confirm the small size of the seed. To my surprise, with all the small seed there were 2 much larger, darker seeds with the characteristic indentations for *B. dentata*. What a surprise. We didn't know whether to be happy to have solved the mystery or disappointed that we hadn't found a new species or, at least, a new species for

the ACT (neither *B. angustifolia* or *B. aff. formosa* are listed on the Census of the Vascular Plants of the ACT — <http://www.anbg.gov.au/cpbr/ACT-census/index.html>).

On reflection, our find is an interesting one. We don't often find *B. dentata* on our walks. We've recorded it in a few places in the Cooma – Adaminaby area and also in a Nature Reserve near Queanbeyan. None of those plants had the habit of those near Campbell Park offices where it is growing quite flat to the ground — the flowerheads would probably be up to 20cm tall but the rest of the plant is prostrate and quite dense. It would be a good groundcover. I hope to keep it alive long enough in my garden to see whether it develops a similar habit. It is also interesting that there was so much small, infertile seed. Could it be that fertilisation is poor within such a big patch — not enough cross-fertilisation? Or, perhaps the pollinators are few and far between — a symptom of the drought? We would be interested in any hypotheses: We will also keep an eye on the patches (and our own plants) over the next few seasons to see whether viable seed is produced under better conditions.

\*\*\*\*\*

## THE GENUS *Pycnosorus*

by Anne Kerr

*Pycnosorus* from the Greek *pyknos* = thick or dense, *soros* = heap: a reference to the dense flower heads.

This small endemic genus of about 6 species which were previously assigned to *Craspedia* was revised by J. Everett and A.N.L. Doust in 1992. *Pycnosorus* differs from *Craspedia* primarily by having sessile partial heads, yellow bracts, paleae and pappus hairs and stem-clasping leaves.

Of the six species I have grown three:

*Pycnosorus chrysanthus* — Qld, NSW, Vic, SA.

Seed was obtained from APS Vic seedbank. The first batch sown on 25/2/05 germinated 3/3 and produced 75% germination. The second batch sown on 30/3/05 germinated 19/4/05 with 45% germination. When planted out in late autumn into sandy soil they flowered from October to February. I found they became scruffy after flowering so cut one plant back but it did not flower as well. I grew fresh plants for the following year.

*Pycnosorus globosus* — Qld, NSW, Vic, SA

Tried three lots of seed with no luck. In June 2006 I purchased a plant from Marilyn Sprague's Nursery in Bendigo. It grew beautifully in a container until about mid-September '07 to my relief. When researching this

species in Vol. 8 of the *Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants* I found a sentence that read 'Plants are sometimes subject to dramatic collapse that usually results in sudden death.'

***Pycnosorus thompsonianus*** — Qld, NSW

This is a dwarf perennial with silvery grey leaves having entire margins and surfaces covered with hairs. The flowerheads are globular or ovoid and are yellow-gold in colour. *P. thompsonianus* grows in a spreading habit and then becomes more erect. It happily tucks in between other plants and makes a pleasant contrast. Seed was obtained from AD SG. Though most seed seems to be sown in the autumn I decided to try sowing it on 29/8/06. When the punnet was placed in a sunny sheltered spot it began to germinate on 9/9/06 and about 65% germination was achieved.

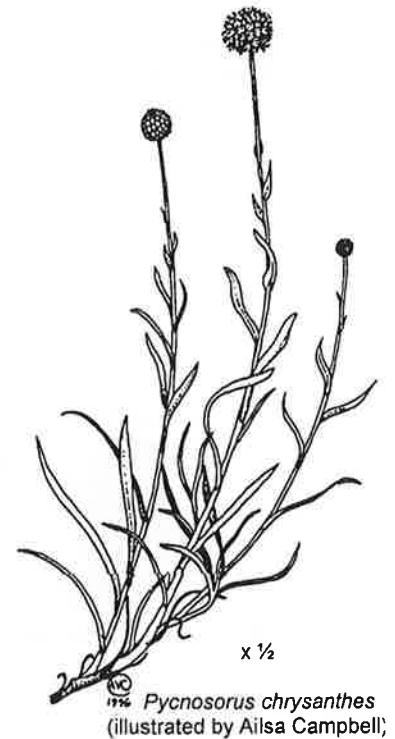
One interesting fact I read is that *Pycnosorus* spp. have tap roots. Roots are not often mentioned in the AD SG descriptions. I have successfully grown four of the six species (including *Pycnosorus* sp. 1).

The two species not grown to date are:

1. *P. eremaeus* which has two leaf forms and sounds as if it would be worth trying if seed could be obtained.
2. *P. melleus*. It would appear that seed would be difficult to obtain. The one known location is around Birdsville and it would probably be best suited to dry areas.

The four species already tried are suitable for bedding plants, containers, very good for picking, and hung upside down they dry well for dried arrangements.

Plants produce more flowerheads if they receive water during the winter. Plant in a sunny position. My personal favourite is *Pycnosorus chrysanthes*.



*Podolepis jaceoides* x 1/3  
— Anglesea form  
(illustrated by Betty Campbell)

\*\*\*\*\*

### FURTHER OBSERVATIONS on *Podolepis* sp. 1

by Peg McAllister

At the November AD SG meeting Peg suggested that *Podolepis* sp.1 plants should not be grown in positions where they can 'overgrow', because they become top heavy and untidy. She has noticed that the basal rosettes produced in good conditions become too lush and the roots are larger and seem soft. When she cut the straggly stems back and removed some of these enlarged roots to ground level, weaker stems arose from the base and held smaller flowerheads. She suggested in January (after more experience) that best garden results are achieved by planting small plants in dry areas where they grow neatly, maintain erect habits, and produce buds earlier.

Peg feels that *Podolepis jaceoides* is more reliable than sp. 1 but not as showy when grown in the right situation. She has had several plants from the Whipstick near Bendigo that are over 10 years old. Each year she cuts them back right to the ground when they become untidy and they will send up strong stalks from below ground each following season. The root system is certainly stronger and more wiry compared with that of sp. 1, which may have lost its strength underground like a pricked balloon.

Peg joined with Maureen and Judy in their opinion that *Podolepis rugata* might be a disappointment on further acquaintance. This species could also become top heavy, and the brittle stems blacken and become unsightly when cut back. Perhaps it should be regarded as annual rather than perennial. It was briskly dismissed from Peg's lovely garden.

## PODOLEPIS

A genus of about 20 species endemic in Australia, occurring mainly at low elevations, only 3 species in montane areas — *Podolepis hieracioides*, *P. monticola* and *P. robusta*.

Gwenda Davis revised the species in 1956 and described 18 spp at that time. Twenty-one species are listed below, awaiting the next revision.

In introducing her revision Gwenda Davis stated 'Taxonomic treatment of this genus is made difficult by the fact that there are no *primary* taxonomic characters. The various species are, in fact, composed of certain combinations of *secondary* taxonomic characters, which are concerned with the degree of development rather than of nature. These constitute what is referred to as the "look" of each species, which the present writer finds difficult to convey in words. It is hoped that the text-figures illustrating each species will supply this deficiency.

Specific characters, though consistent throughout each genus, do not necessarily apply to others, even related ones, and in revising a genus all parts of the plant must be considered afresh from this point of view.'

Later in the article she states: 'The shape and structure of the intermediate involucre bracts are characters of considerable importance in the classification of *Podolepis* and it is in these that the characteristic form is attained.'

*Podolepis* falls in Group 7 of the Asteraceae family in *Flora of Victoria* Vol. 4.

**'Capitula separate, without a common involucre (or if ever apparently in compound heads, then capitula heterogamous); florets tubular and/or filiform; pappus of bristles or scales.'**

Among other genera we have grown and studied in Group 7 are *Ammobium*, *Argentipallium*, *Asteridea*, *Cassinia*, *Chrysocephalum*, *Erigeron*, *Helichrysum*, *Hyalosperma*, *Ixiolaena*, *Leptorhynchus*, *Leucochrysum*, *Minuria*, *Olearia*, *Ozothamnus*, *Rhodanthe*, and *Waitzia*.

### Perennials (having a woody rootstock)

*P. arachnoidea* Qld, NSW, Vic, SA (May now be extinct in Vic.)

\**P. hieracioides* NSW, ACT, Vic

\**P. jaceoides* (syn. *P. acuminata*) Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA

*P. monticola* Qld, NSW

\**P. neglecta* Qld, NSW

\**P. robusta* (syn. *P. acuminata* var. *robusta*) NSW, ACT, Vic

\**P. rugata* var. *rugata* Vic, SA, WA

\**P. sp. 1* Vic, ?SA

### Annuals

*P. auriculata* WA

\**P. canescens* NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT

\**P. capillaris* Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT

*P. davisiana* SA

*P. gardneri* WA

\**P. gracilis* WA

\**P. kendallii* WA

\**P. lessonii* WA

*P. longipedata* Qld, NSW, SA

*P. microcephala* WA

*P. muelleri* NSW, SA

*P. nutans* WA

*P. tepperi* Vic, SA, WA

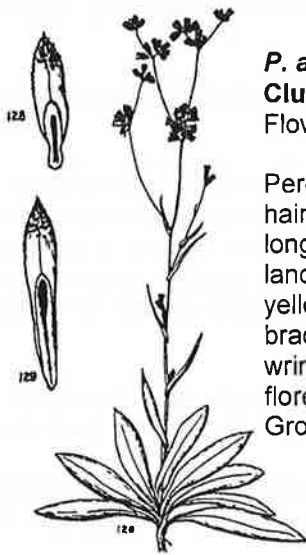
\* denotes that Maureen or I have propagated seed and/or grown plants.

*Podolepis georgii* is now *Schoenia ayersii*.

In the following brief descriptions of the species in the genus *Podolepis*, details of stems, leaves and heads have been included. It will be seen that basal leaves are present in most species but may be present only in a juvenile stage, quickly withering. The general shape of the flower-head is quite useful in identification but changes when specimens are pressed. Unlike the case in the genus *Brachyscome*, the appearance of the fruits is not significant except in *Podolepis kendallii*, which has quite long protuberances on the body.

Since the Study Group has not been able to collect either seed or cutting material of about 50% of the species in this genus, the members have not grown them. Descriptions of many of the following species therefore rely solely on the taxonomic information available in the various State floras. These descriptions will appear as space in this and following newsletters permits. The illustrations have been photocopied from the revision by Dr Davis with the exception of those species absent from the revision, namely *Podolepis davisiana*, *P. monticola* and *P. sp. 1*.

## Brief descriptions of *Podolepis* species



### *P. arachnoidea*

(Qld, NSW, Vic, SA. May be extinct in Vic)

#### **Clustered Copper-wire Daisy, Cottony Podolepis**

Flowering period: mainly June–Dec and sporadically at other times.

Perennial, about 30–80cm high. Wiry, white woolly stems, later becoming hairless. White woolly hairs on both sides of young foliage. Basal leaves, 8–13cm long x 2cm, oblanceolate and stalked, are in clusters. Stem leaves are narrow-lanceolate, 2–11 x 1.6cm, stem-clasping and decurrent. Heads are bell-shaped, yellow, 5–10mm across, in clusters of 3–10 at tips of branches. Intermediate bracts are narrow-elliptical, to 10 x 2mm, with small claws, papery blades wrinkled at tips and torn-ciliate margins. Heads consist of disc florets and 5–7 ray florets, 2.5mm long, with 3–4 lobes. Plants need sun, and very good drainage. Grown by Bev in 1988–89.

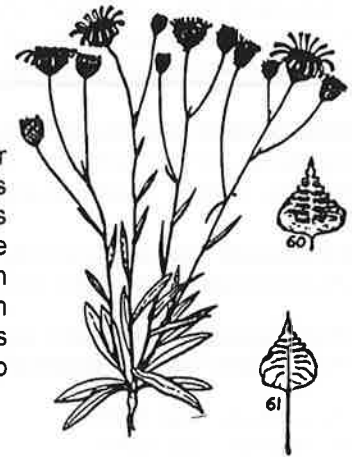
### *P. auriculata*

#### **Wrinkled Podolepis**

Flowering period: Aug–Nov.

Annual, 15–30cm high, with many stems bearing woolly hairs on the lower parts. The oblanceolate basal leaves disappear as plants develop. Stem leaves are lanceolate to broad-linear, to 7 x 1cm, decurrent and have woolly hairs beneath. Single yellow heads, about 1.8cm across, are hemispherical. They are held on stems up to 8cm long, and have up to 70 ray florets, 15mm long, with 3–4 lobes. Intermediate bracts, 8–10mm long, have triangular blades with acuminate apices and narrow glandular claws as long as the blade. Needs maximum sun, excellent drainage. Grown by Bev in 1988 from seed from Philip Short.

(WA)

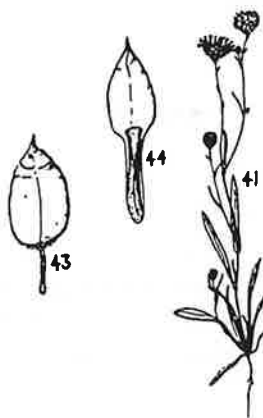


### *P. canescens*

(Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT)

#### **Large Copper-wire Daisy, Bright Podolepis, Grey Podolepis**

Flowering period: Aug–Nov.



Annual, 10–40cm high and sometimes to 80cm, widespread and variable. Rigid stems bear white woolly hairs on the lower parts. Leaves have white woolly hairs below and short, erect hairs on the upper surfaces. Basal leaves if present are oblanceolate and stalked, up to 7 x 1.5cm. Stem leaves are elliptical to lanceolate, to 8 x 1.6cm, sessile and decurrent. Numerous yellow heads are hemispherical, 1.5–3cm across. There are 20–40 ray florets with ligules 6–10mm long, having 3 lobes. Intermediate bracts are 6–10mm long, ovate to lanceolate blades, 6–10mm across and slightly wrinkled at the top. The claws are long, narrow and glandular. Plants are showy but short-lived. Sun or S-S, good drainage. Collected by Joyce Berner about 36km from Broken Hill to Mootwingee.



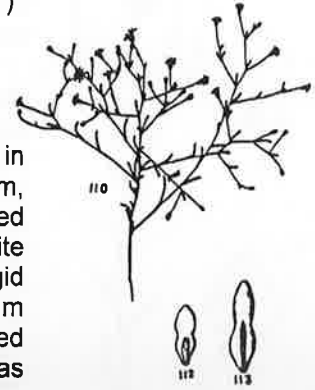
***P. capillaris***

(NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT)

**Invisible Plant, Wiry Podolepis**

Flowering period: Oct–April in the wild. Dec–Jan when sown in April in Shepparton.

A slender, wiry, mostly glabrous annual, to 50cm high in the wild, 10–20cm high in cultivation. The stems are reddish. Basal leaves are elliptical, to 4.5 x 1cm, withering quickly. Stem leaves are linear, up to 4 x 1.5cm, sessile, with recurved margins. The leaf axils bear small clusters of septate hairs. Small single white (more rarely pale yellow) cone-shaped heads, to 6mm across, are held on rigid red-brown stems. Each head has 9–12 ray florets with 3-lobed ligules, 2.5mm long. Intermediate bracts are ovate, smooth, 5 x 1.5mm, sessile, constricted slightly about halfway. Plants need sun and very good drainage. Germination was said to be moderately good by Bev from Kings Park seed but seedlings very weak. Seed was collected by Gloria in NW Mallee at Hattah Lakes. Sown in late April in Shepparton, it began to germinate in 7 days. Best germination resulted from throwing chaff against a large rock in very well drained sandy loam in an exposed part of the garden. Seedlings received rain only.

***P. davisiana***

(SA)

Flowering period: Aug–Sept.

Hairy annual, 10–20cm high with a few upright, wiry, reddish stems bearing sparse cobwebby hairs. Basal leaves are elliptical to oblanceolate, 1–4cm long, soon withering. Stem leaves, up to 5.5 x 0.7cm, are lanceolate and stem-clasping, with woolly hairs below and cobwebby hairs above. Heads are yellow, 7–10mm across, hemispherical, and have no ray florets. Intermediate bracts are broad-ovate, 5–6mm long, straw-coloured, with acute tips and with torn margins. The claw is narrow-linear and glandular. This species occurs on gibber plains and stony slopes. AD SG has not grown it.

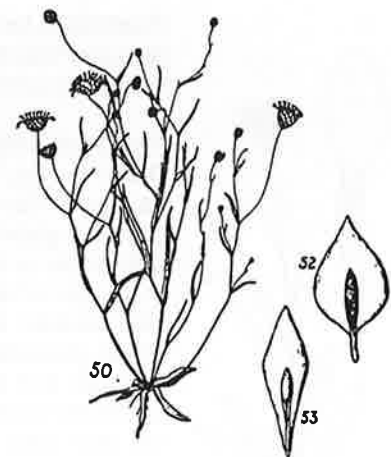
[Information from article by D.A. Cooke, (1985). *J. Adelaide Bot. Gard.* 7 (3), p.281–284. Illustration of whole plant and intermediate bract by Gilbert R.M. Dashorst (reduced by 1/2) reproduced by permission of Botanic Gardens of Adelaide & State Herbarium.]

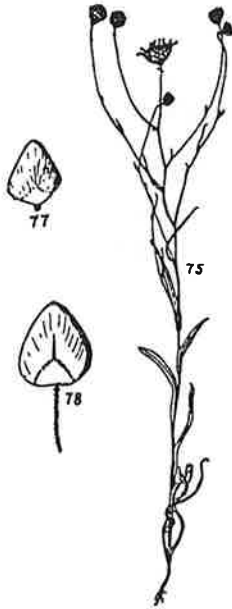
***P. gardneri***

(WA)

Flowering period: July–Nov

Much-branched annual, 10–25cm high. Stems are red-brown, becoming glabrous. Basal leaves are elliptical, up to 7 x 0.5cm, and have short septate hairs on the upper surfaces. Stem leaves, up to 7 x 0.3cm, are broad-linear, and decurrent for a short distance. Single yellow heads, about 2.5cm across, are held on slender stems. Heads have about 30 ray florets, the ligules being 2-lobed and 9–11mm long. Intermediate bracts are ovate, 8 x 4mm, smooth, slightly wrinkled, entire, with pointed tips. The claws are short and are continued along the blade for 3–4mm. Plants occur on quartz rises and are similar to *P. canescens*. AD SG has not grown this species.





***P. gracilis***  
**Wiry Podolepis, Slender Podolepis**  
 Flowering period: Oct–Jan.

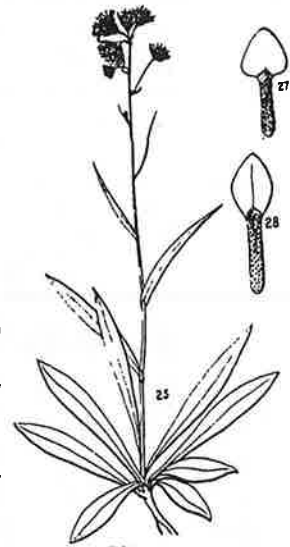
(WA)

Slender, usually branching annual, 40–50cm high. Stems are slightly woolly. Basal leaves are usually absent. Stem leaves are 8 x 0.8cm oblanceolate to broad-linear, sessile, slightly stem-clasping and with sparse woolly hairs on the undersurfaces. The heads, 1–2cm across, are obconical, held on slender stems, and appear singly or in small clusters. The ray florets have pale lilac or pastel to rose-pink ligules, 1–1.5cm long, and are 2–3-lobed. Intermediate bracts, about 7mm long, are triangular, straw-coloured to red-brown, shining with obvious midrib. This species occurs in gravelly and sandy soils, possibly including limestone. Maureen has sown seed in February that germinated in 6 days. Seedlings were pricked out within a month and planted in the garden two months later. *Podolepis nutans* is said to be a closely allied species but has yellow heads.

***Podolepis hieracioides***  
**Long Podolepis**  
 Flowering period: Oct–Feb.

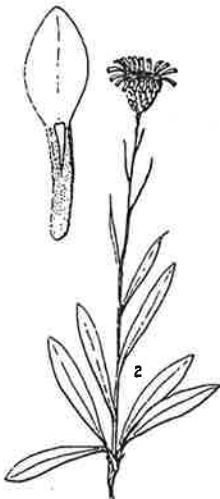
(NSW, ACT, Vic)

Sturdy perennials, 0.4–1m high. The stout leafy stems are covered in woolly and septate hairs. Basal leaves are elliptical, to 16 x 2.8cm, with broad, stem-clasping bases. Stem leaves are linear, the lowest up to 13 x 1cm, and decreasing in size up the stem. Yellow heads, 1.5–2cm across, are in clusters of 3–10 at the tips of stems. Each head has 15–20 ray florets. The ligules are about 18mm long and are usually 3-lobed. Intermediate bracts are ovate, about 5–9mm long, smooth, entire and with linear, glandular claws that are longer than the blade. A handsome plant but it has the disadvantage of top-heavy stems becoming horizontal in light soils. Plants occur in montane areas in deep soils and on stony slopes. Seed collected by Ros Cornish and sown in February germinated well in 8 days. Could be attractive in clay soils. In cultivation stems may be 0.6–1.3cm long, at first purple-red overlaid with white woolly hairs, but later losing the hairs and developing a shiny gold surface. Stalked heads are produced from leaf axils all the way along stems. Stems cut to the ground will shoot from the base to continue the flowering. It is possible that *Podolepis hieracioides* hybridizes with *P. neglecta* and perhaps with other species.



***Podolepis jaceoides***  
**Showy Podolepis, Showy Copper-wire Daisy**  
 Flowering period: Oct–Feb

(Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, SA)  
 (syn. *Podolepis acuminata*)



Perennial herb, 30–80cm high, with several erect stems, hairy to a variable degree. Basal leaves are oblanceolate, up to 20 x 2cm, with acute tips. Undersurfaces are usually white-woolly and upper surfaces are rough to the touch, both surfaces often become glabrous with age. Stem leaves are narrow-lanceolate, 1–5(-10) x 0.2–1cm, with acute or acuminate tips. Yellow heads, 2–3cm across, are single or a few together at the tips of stems. Heads have 30–40 ray florets, 10–25mm long, with 3–5 deep lobes. Intermediate bracts have ovate blades, 10–20 x 5mm with acute or obtuse tips, and linear glandular claws about as long as the blades. Foliage often dies down over summer and should be pruned. It is widespread in Australia and occurs in most soils and many aspects. It has been confused in the past with *Podolepis* sp. 1 which occurs in Vic and was known as *P. sp. aff. jaceoides*. Seed of *P. jaceoides* collected from November to February and sown in summer or autumn germinated well in 8–12 days. Many members have grown it with mixed success. Peg McAllister has had plants from the Whipstick area for ten years. She cuts stems back hard when plants straggle. Strong shoots arise from the base in the following year.

by Maureen Schaumann and Judy Barker.

..... to be continued in NL 81.

**JOURNAL FROM WAGGA WAGGA**by **Matt Hurst**

(16/9/07) — Things have been very hard for the last few months. The great autumn break did not translate into much happening at the nursery. Things did not pick up until mid way through August. To say that things are very busy now is an understatement. We are currently trading three to four times the weekly takings. How long it lasts remains to be seen.

The situation is on a knife-edge for the crops again. Without good rain in the next week I fear that many may leave the land permanently.

(25/9/07) — The last ten days has brought no decent rain and most crops have now failed. What this means for us with our customer base mostly from small communities and farms we don't know. However, the run continues with good sales. Nobody seems concerned that that we may not be allowed to use potable water in the garden soon. How the citrus and grape industries will cope this summer with water supplies due to run out at month's end I don't know.

On the daisy front our local council has planted some *Rhodanthe anthemoides* and what appears to be a white form of *Leucochrysum albicans* in two separate beds at the entrance of the local botanic gardens. This is the first time this council has used any Australian daisy in their display. The rhodanthes are a mass of colour but the other one is struggling a bit.

The nursery has some nice *Xerochrysum bracteatum* flowering. One is the most unusual bright orange, which I will strike and grow at home. The *Podolepis* species are ready to burst into a mass of yellow and are quite large. I believe the massed display will bring great interest this year. If only they came in other colours.



*P. neglecta* x 1/3  
(illustrated by Ailsa Campbell)

(19/10/07) — I have looked more closely at the *Podolepis* spp. growing in my garden. There appear to be three distinct entities. I think they are the following: *P. rugata*, *P. nutans* and *P. neglecta* which, on reflection, are the only *Podolepis* species I have managed to germinate. These I will label with a number and send you a specimen of each to see what you and the rest of the Group down there think. The species I thought to be *P. rugata* is clearly not right on closer inspection.

What I think now is *P. rugata* (labelled No. 1) is about 30cm high with bright green leaves which are quite hairless. The terminal flowers are tight buds which take forever to open and have tiny overlapping scales which give a distinct look to the plant. The other two species are 40–60cm high, one with very hairy fleshy leaves and it flowers for a very long time in good conditions (labelled No. 2). The other species (No. 3) would be its twin in looks except that it is completely hairless, the leaves are thinner and the flowering is over in 1 short burst. This species has a finer, less robust appearance.

(Matt, Maureen and Judy have been working on the genus *Podolepis* for some time with a view to identifying your plants. We think you are right that your spec. 1 is *P. rugata*. Your description is very precise, especially the comment about buds taking 'forever to open'. Judy now thinks spec. 2 could be *P. hieracioides* or a hybrid between *P. hieracioides* and *P. neglecta*, and that spec. 3 is certainly not *P. nutans* and probably is a hybrid between the species we have been growing. Maureen is not certain of identification unless she has grown the species and does not wish to be blamed for flights of fancy. Seed of *B. multifida* referred to below germinated very well in 7 days.)

I have found some seed of The Rock form of *Brachyscome multifida*. I hope it's still viable after all those years in the fridge. I will try to get seed of the local *Pycnosorus globosus* and take cuttings of the tiny (10cm high) *Chrysocephalum apiculatum* from near Lockhart. I will send that to you as well. On a recent fishing trip to Tumut I discovered the local form of *Rhodanthe anthemoides* growing on a steep slope with pultenaeas, dillwynias, hibbertias and other small things. They were very sparse plants with tiny white flowers.

(5/11/07) — We've had two rain events in the last ten days, the total in my gauge being approx. 60mm. Sadly the falls are very patchy with a few kilometres meaning the difference between a good and bad result. We hope this means strong sales from now till Christmas as I don't feel like watering much stock. With the relaxed water restrictions people should have more confidence to buy.

(18/12/07) — Has anyone considered that everlastings could be weeds? Well, *Xerochrysum bracteatum* is performing like that in the nursery at the moment. What started as a few plants by the front gate and a small bed towards the back of the nursery has now spawned hundreds of plants. Most of these are growing too

close together and don't look like much, so I've had to spray them or pull them out. Some plants have popped up in places that are inconvenient and have to be pulled out. In one part of the nursery there's a fight between paper daisy and butterfly bush (*Gaura* sp.) for dominance. However, those that have sprouted with some space between individuals are looking great and attracting insects which in turn have brought the local blue wren family for easy pickings. Sadly these plants rarely attract comment but I will still strike some of the more interesting forms over the summer.

\*\*\*\*\*

## PLANT IDENTIFICATION AT ANGLESEA

by Judy Barker

On the last afternoon of our final trip to Fairhaven until March or April in 2008 Marg McDonald invited me to identify a daisy in the Ironbark Basin. Marg is regarded by Angair members as infallible on identification of the flora of the local area, so it was with curiosity and apprehension in equal parts that I accepted.

Ironbark Basin is a near-coastal park between Bells Beach and Point Addis and is managed as a nature reserve. It can be approached along the Great Ocean Road from Jarosite Road or Point Addis Road. This daisy was growing beside the path along the rim of the basin, the slope then falling steeply to the beach about half a kilometre away. Marg parked the car at the Jarosite Road end and we set off at a spanking pace — trailing clouds of flies.

Angair Inc. is assembling a book of colour photos of the most commonly seen indigenous plants of the area, each species being accompanied by a short written description. It should be very popular but a number of facts still need to be ascertained before completion. Marg explained that she wanted this daisy identified as one species, whereas another Angair "expert" had identified it definitely as a different species. She would not divulge either identification but the further we went, the closer we came to a very pleasing species that Mary White had identified for me many years ago — *Olearia myrsinoides*. I told Marg about it and described it as a shrub, less than a metre tall, with dark green leaves, growing against a tree trunk. Her face fell. When we stopped she pointed out quite an extensive area (about 2 square metres) of low, almost prostrate, suckering growth, the new leaves a lovely bright green. A few clusters of flower-heads could be seen, each head having 3 relatively large, white ray florets. The habit was quite different from the species I remembered but there, leaning against the trunk of an Ironbark and totally covered by long grass was the original parent shrub with its dark green leaves. This was what she wanted to hear. The other expert had said it was *Olearia ramulosa*, which it patently wasn't.

This pleasing answer so encouraged Marg that she invited me to visit the dam near the Eumeralla Scout Camp, which was on our way home, to look at a plant that she could not identify. Much of the dam area had dried out, leaving a substantial part of it covered with drying water plants, and rushes — just the habitat on a nice warm day for a family of snakes. We walked a long way across the dry area and finally came to a patch of *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum* with its silvery hairy foliage and tight clusters of little curry-yellow heads. This is Jersey Cudweed and it is described as a cosmopolitan plant in the *Flora of Victoria*, Vol. 3. Relieved that I knew what it was and we could retrace our steps at speed, I found that of course it wasn't the unknown species. Marg was kneeling beside a fairly similar plant which had similar silvery leaves, but looser clusters of white hairy heads. Without specs or magnifying glasses it was hard to see anything. It was about 30–40cm high. Since there was only one it might have been too valuable to take a decent specimen so I took a minute piece of cluster, about 5 x 5mm, with 3 tiny heads attached. I promised to look at it at Hawthorn but had no real hope of identification because species like this have proved too difficult for me in the past.

Under the microscope, however, this miserable thing unfolded as a thing of beauty and a delight to the eye. The heads were in tight clusters, the inner bracts had long whitish ribbed claws becoming red at the base of the white papery bracts, all of it encased in crisp white, curly hairs. Lying around among the hairs were some khaki cylindrical cypselas with sparse short papillae and about 5 white pappus bristles with little tufts at the tips. When you have no idea of the identity it is often rewarding to flick through the pages of the *Flora of Vic*, looking at the pictures. There, on p. 828, was an illustration that struck a chord. The description of *Vellereophyton dealbatum*, White Cudweed, fitted like a glove. Bingo! Marg, at the other end of the phone, looked up p. 828 and agreed. Thus AD SG has upheld its reputation (by the skin of its teeth).

\*\*\*\*\*

## **SHOW and TELL**

### **(September meeting)**

The following specimens were displayed:

*Brachyscome* sp. This was a very hairy species with pale mauve solid-looking heads. No member volunteered an identification. *Olearia argophylla*, *O. iodochroa*, *O. phlogopappa* (mauve form) and *O. ciliata* were all presented. Natalie brought a ragged specimen of *O. ciliata* which she had showed on a previous occasion and had been told by the "experts" was "not a brachyscome". We had changed our tunes in the interval. *Ozothamnus* sp. was said to be 2m high and spreading. The foliage was neat and it was thought that it might be *O. rufescens*. *Rhodanthe chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea* and *Schoenia filifolia* ssp. *subulifolia* with large heads were displayed and were most impressive. A pretty pink *Xerochrysum bracteatum* growing 0.6–0.8m tall finished the show.

### **(October meeting)**

Anne brought *Pycnosorus chrysanthes* to illustrate her talk on the genus, and Peg showed us a magnificent specimen of *O. phlogopappa* (purple form).

### **(November meeting)**

Maureen showed *Podolepis rugata*, which had not been in flower for the talk on the genus *Podolepis* in October. Although the habit is very neat and upright in the first year we fear that it becomes straggly in its second year, even when cut back. There were two stunning specimens of *Chrysocephalum apiculatum*, the tall, upright form from Mt William and the semi-prostrate form from John Emms. The Anglesea form of *Chrysocephalum semipapposum* with narrow green leaves usually grows upright and is easily grown. *Chrysocephalum baxteri* and Esma's dwarf form of it called 'Midget' are in flower now. We all bemoaned the fact that Shirley Carn's plants of the larger form grew so much better than ours and were almost blinding in their whiteness. Maureen showed us *Xerochrysum palustre* which she likes very much. It grows well in her soaks and is travelling along the sides very nicely. Natalie added that her plants grew in very dry spots and were coming up between bricks. Other xerochrysums were *X. bicolor* from Tasmania and the very unusual *Xerochrysum bracteatum* from Trish Tratt's garden with brown rings on the bracts. Maureen's last three specimens were *Leiocarpa panaetioides* which needs to be cut back hard in order to form a mound and flower profusely, *Argentipallium dealbatum*, and *Leucochrysum albicans* ssp. *albicans* var. *tricolor*, which she had grown from seed collected from Ian Taylor's gift to us during our visit in October 2006.

Natalie showed us *Cassinia leptocephala*, which tolerates a lot of dryness, but does need some water. Other species were *Bedfordia arborescens*, *Ozothamnus diosmifolius* and *Ozothamnus obcordatus*.

## **SNIPPETS**

As mentioned in NL 79 (p. 47) Cranbourne RBG has placed a sign about Alf Salkin in the Australian Garden. The following letter was received by Virginia Barnett, Secretary of APS Waverley Group, from Dr Philip Moors, Director and Chief Executive of the Royal Botanic Gardens:

"I am writing to let you know that the Interpretation Sign acknowledging Alf Salkin's contribution to our knowledge of Banksias is now in place in the Australian Garden.

The RBG Cranbourne horticulture team has placed the sign next to *Banksia conferta* subsp. *conferta*. Alf's study of this *Banksia* taxon investigated 'introgressive hybridization', which occurs where two species grow in separate geographic areas but close to each other. In the zone between these two areas, hybrids of the two species occur, then regular back-crossing with the parent species can occur, resulting in a range of variants between the two parents. This type of hybridisation happens between populations of *B. conferta* subsp. *conferta* growing naturally on the Lamington Plateau and the Glasshouse Mountains, and also with *Banksia integrifolia* populations growing along the coast. This is a very fitting location for this sign.

Thank you most warmly again for your Committee's contribution to the Australian Garden and the opportunity to recognise Alf's passion for Banksias."

(Our thanks to Virginia and Anne Kerr for making this letter available to AD SG.)

\*\*\*\*\*

## MEMBERS' REPORTS

**Linda Handscombe** of Pomonal (Vic) sent an exciting parcel on 30/8/07. It contained a CD/DVD with 3 mini slide shows, two sheets of photos, seed and a letter. She wrote, 'I have planted out lots of the tubed daisies (shown among the photos) but they are getting buried by capeweed and onion weed, both of which are going berserk!! I refuse to mulch with gravel by myself because the wheelbarrow is too heavy. So it's a slow project for when David is not busy and the wind isn't blowing (if ever).

We had some lovely early rain, but hardly any lately and things are starting to look dry again. I feel very badly for crop farmers north-west of us who planted with a great start and now are really worried. It has been horribly windy today, hence me staying inside. When the wind is bad, all the burnt trees on the driveway drop twigs, branches and limbs which is really annoying and dangerous. I feel for my boss, who has a forest of burnt trees along his fences, waiting to fall on fences and igloos. When the wind blows, half the pots fall over and soil goes everywhere. I am working 3 days a week at the moment while potting, tubing and plant sales are busy. On the last bad windy day, after I'd loaded the trolleys for the truck, heaps of tie-on labels blew off the pots and disappeared from the face of the earth.

I grew *Helichrysum leucopsideum* from seed from along the creek. I meant to take a photo of it en masse, but never did. It was a stunning, stunning display right through the property along the creek. There wasn't much seed and I have about 10 seedlings.

I also have about 10 seedlings of something called Swifts Creek daisy. David spent 3 weeks at the north-east fires last summer. It was a dreadful time for everyone. I was here alone and most of the other ladies had someone off with CFA or DSE. We were all twitchy when the north winds blew. Anyway he saw this tall yellow everlasting while back burning and put some seed in his pocket.'

On 11/9/07 Linda wrote to John Webb: 'We have finally nearly finished mulching the garden beds around the house with gravel. The beds have a thick layer of newspaper under the gravel to defeat the onion weed BUT it has come straight through. In fact, in the igloo with the carnivorous plants, where David has placed heavy duty plastic on the ground in timber frames on top of mulch mat, it has come straight through all the layers, piercing the black plastic and spoiling the water holding capacity. The carnivores are doing well. Our cuttings and seedlings are doing well and the orchids are finally taking off.

I have a great show of self sown *Rhodanthe chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea* around the house and lots of *Xerochrysum bracteatum* and *X. bicolor* which I cut back last season and which are taking off again.

I haven't mentioned the large amount of ixodia after the fire. I had one plant grow from seed and it is still going strong, but further up Long Gully Road and the entire length of the 0.5km driveway at work is a carpet of knee-high ixodia. It didn't flower last year but this year it will be an amazing sight. I guess that's why they call it Fire Weed.'

**Christina Leiblich** of Kimba (SA) sent a card to Natalie in November '07: 'So far have found only *Calotis erinacea* (I think), after many miles of travelling. Have pressed some pieces and will duly send on to John Armstrong. Some pieces in a bucket with water in the bottom kept very well. The plants I saw and photographed were in a sandy area in a small clearing. Farmers do not like them as the seeds get into wool and it seems the plants grow rather well. Although there are fresh flowers there are not many heads in seed.

Have heard that *Erodiophyllum elderi* plants have been flowering in the dry areas along Port Augusta-Whyalla roads due to last summer's rains no doubt.'

**Bev Courtney** of Langwarrin (Vic) reported on 5/11/07 that her podolepis were in bud too, but still in tall tubes. She was thinking of planting some out and leaving the others where they were. She said that Peg's seed of *Podolepis* sp. 1 germinated well.

**Gloria Thomlinson** of Shepparton (Vic) wrote on 12/11/07: 'How did Maureen's open garden for the APS Vic Quarterly Meeting go? I imagine all visitors, first time or not, would be absolutely enchanted. It's very special, she should believe it. I'll bet it was perfect, unlike mine. I tell myself that the charm of it is its messiness! Nothing is up to date but it has been flowering for months, wave after wave of different plants bringing colour changes.

I walked around the front to pull out some spent daisies last week to find a strange car pulled up, its driver out on the path looking at the garden while eating a huge 'Subway' roll. She looked embarrassed and asked if I minded her looking. She had visited the garden before when I opened it for a 'water wise' weekend do. She

had always looked at it as she passed, and was annoyed that the shrubs the council had planted had obscured the view from the road in the last year. I invited her around the back as in my opinion it's far better than the front. It turns out that she is leaving the district and going to live in Williamstown. She wanted to see the garden to get ideas. It's a big downsize from a farm and large native garden at Dookie. She has since brought her husband back to see what she was trying to explain.

The daisies in the front were *Rhodanthe chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea*, *Rhodanthe polygalifolia* and two only of *Rhodanthe manglesii*. These grew from seed given out at the Birthday Meeting I attended. That seems years ago! Two seedlings of *R. manglesii* wasn't a very good germination, was it? The others made a very lovely showing indeed and had many admirers.'

**Ros Cornish** of Carwoola (NSW) sent seed of *Craspedia variabilis* with the following explanation: They're not really "garden" seed as they come from our new orchard which of course is now fenced off. The original plants bounced back from years of grazing by 'roos and wallabies and we had a fantastic display. Hope they have good viability.

**Beth McRobert** of Jamboree Heights (Qld) has asked if she could borrow Barrie Hadlow's CD of the Canning Stock Route trip in order to show it to Western suburbs SGAP members at their April 1st meeting. She said, 'I have had long held wishes to "do the Canning" but, as it is looking increasingly unlikely, it would be great to experience it through Barrie's camera. We have good equipment with skilled people who could attend to technical matters, and I'd send the CD back soon after the meeting.'

On 26/1/08 Beth wrote to thank ADSG for the CD and added 'We are astounded at the big rains that have fallen west, centre and north — only our south-east Qld dams have missed out — so the water restrictions remain. The little rain we have had has kept everything growing and looking so green and lush. And after all the rain out west it should be great to get out there in a couple of months. Meantime I'm delighted to have struck a *Brachyscome formosa* from a cutting received at our last Western Suburbs meeting.'

\*\*\*\*\*

## EDITOR'S NOTE

In Ros Cornish's note she added, 'Loved the NL(79) — read in one sitting as usual.' This sort of comment warms editors' hearts, but it is the quality of the contributors' articles that produces such evaluations. ADSG has been lucky to have numerous contributors over the twenty-six years — each wildly different in style, content and length of article. It has been a great pleasure for me to become acquainted with all of you over time, to imagine what you were like in the flesh as well as the mind, and usually to meet you all eventually. My heartfelt gratitude and congratulations to every one of you. You have entertained me to the highest degree. You have also rewarded me in a concrete way; thank you for the Kuranga voucher which I am spending with extreme care.

Recently, as part of a quest for people to share in a pail of Wattle Grow, I have been privileged to read two recent issues of the Acacia SG newsletter with Bill Aitchison as editor. Both have been of a very high technical and photographic standard. The ADSG newsletter could certainly similarly benefit from the judicious addition of colour, but I am fortunate that my ancient computer is still running and I can't do colour. If any member would like to take over, please feel free to begin negotiations.

Linda Handscombe's CD/DVD arrived after the hip replacement with a typical note to the effect that she intended to write to me earlier and send the CD to watch while I was immobile and unable to escape. Linda explained that 'the CD contains three mini slide shows. The first two were made for our APS Flower Show last year (mostly by my sister Chris) and, while I am not still wallowing in post-fire misery, they are very interesting. Our place is Dragonfly Cottage and the second show is Astroloma where I work. The third slide show called 'Back on Track' was made late last year by me at my little computer class in Stawell. We had enormous fun making them and I made a Post-fire slide show just because I had a million photos, mostly taken by my sisters. The second sound track on the 'Back on Track' slide show is the STAWELL CITY BRASS BAND!! You'll know it when you hear it. People generally give a spontaneous little cheer when it's over. I wonder what you will do?'

This introduction hardly prepared Lee and I for what we were to see. It was a wonderful show. We watched in complete silence — apart from the first sound track of Beethoven's 'Für Elise' which was the perfect haunting background and complemented the slides exactly. Lee occasionally recognized a piece of mangled machinery. It was an intense experience which I have not been able to repeat yet, but it is very vivid in my mind.



Yes, we did notice the arrival of the Stawell Brass Band and cannot recall any other band music played with such verve. It helped to restore our spirits. If any member wishes to borrow the CD please ask me. It is a treasure.

Maureen's garden, open for the enjoyment of the visitors to the November APS Vic Quarterly Meeting, was a great success. Before they arrived it was all doom and gloom — there would be no colour, Maureen had found a couple of weeds in the morning, her hanging basket stand had overbalanced and the contents had fallen out, and nobody would come anyway! In the event, she had replenished the baskets, many visitors arrived, all loved her garden and uttered such comments as "beautiful", "inspirational", "most unusual plantings", and "lovely display of containers and container plants". Barbara Rooks and I were selling Maureen's plants and were flat out. Of Maureen there was no sign, as she was dragged all over the garden by visitors looking for names and wondering if she had that particular species for sale. Suffice it to say that she was asked to participate in the Open Garden Scheme in 2008.

Good health to all.



### SEED DONORS

Thank you to the following members for donations of seed: Judy Barker, Ros Cornish, Linda Handscombe, Matt Hurst, Peg McAllister and Margery Stutchbury.

Linda sent *X. bracteatum* seed in different colours, and a small amount of *H. leucopsidum* (described in her report). While sowing other seed I sowed all of it. It germinated well in 6 days, and I hope to share plants with members if the seedlings live through this hot summer. Peg's *B. spathulata* and Matt's *B. multifida* both germinated. Margery sent plenty of fresh seed of *Rhodanthe chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea* and quite a bit of the unusual annual, *R. oppositifolia* ssp. *ornata*.

Maureen and I have overhauled the seed bank this year, discarding old seed which is taking otherwise useful space. We hope to stock seed as fresh as possible from now on.

### SEED LIST

A full seed list is published in each March newsletter. Please keep this list for reference; only additions and deletions will be recorded in other 2006 newsletters. **A STAMPED SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE (111 x 220mm) MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH EACH REQUEST FOR SEED. (POSTAGE REQUIRED IS USUALLY \$1 DUE TO THE BULKINESS OF SOME SEED.)** Please write to Maureen Schaumann for provenance seed or to Judy Barker for garden or commercial seed. (The addresses are on the front page.) If both types of seed are required a letter to either Maureen or Judy will suffice.

Please note that much of the seed listed below has been collected in the gardens of Study Group members, and some species may have crossed with others, especially those of *Brachyscome* or *Xerochrysum*. **One parent only is guaranteed.** Much of the seed listed has been kept in the refrigerator. The curators welcome feedback on your germination results since the task of testing the germination of so many species and the cost of such an undertaking are not feasible.

### **GARDEN or COMMERCIAL SEED**

**Judy Barker (Co-ordinator)**

*Allittia cardiocarpa*

*Ammobium alatum*. *Anemocarpa podolepidium*.

*Asteridea athrixioides*, *chaetopoda*.

*Angianthus tomentosus*.

*Bellida graminea*.

*Brachyscome aculeata*, *angustifolia*, *basaltica* var. *gracilis*, *ciliocarpa*, aff. *curvicarpa*, *dentata*, *dissectifolia*, *diversifolia* var. *diversifolia* and var. *maritima*, *exilis*, *goniocarpa*, *gracilis*, aff. *gracilis*, *halophila*, *iberidifolia*, *lineariloba*, *melanocarpa*, *microcarpa*, *muelleri*, *multifida* (ex The Rock, NSW), *nivalis*, *nodosa*, *petrophila*, *ptychocarpa*, *pusilla*, *readeri*, *rigidula*, *riparia*, *segmentosa*, *sieberi* var. *gunnii*, *spathulata* var. *spathulata*, *stuartii*, *stuartii* complex, *tadgellii* (orig. Falls Ck), *tenuiscapa* (ex Spencers Ck), *tesquorum*, *trachycarpa*, sp. (Darling Downs), *whitei*.

*Brachyglottis brunonis* sport (Mt Wellington, Tas via Mt Stewart Co. Down).

*Calocephalus citreus*, *lacteus*.

*Calomeria amaranthoides*.

*Calotis cuneifolia*.



*Cassinia laevis, leptocephala.*

*Chrysocephalum apiculatum* (Adventure Bay [Tas], Anglesea, John Emms' prostrate, Seaford suckering, Mt William, Urana [NSW]), *baxteri* (orig. Wilsons Prom), *semipapposum* (alpine form, Anglesea, Frankston, Langwarrin, Lara, Mt Buller, Seymour/Bendigo, ex Tamboritha Saddle tall form with large green leaves, ex Valley Reserve Mt Waverley, ex York Peninsula SA with fine grey leaves and small heads, form about 2.5m high with large green leaves).

*Cotula alpina* (Bogong High Plains)

*Craspedia coolaminica* (cultivated ex. Tas), *paludicola, variabilis* (ex ACT)

*Helichrysum calvertianum, collinum, elatum, lanuginosum, rupicola, rutidolepis* (ex Tas, Oberon NSW), *scorpiodes.*

*Hyalosperma praecox, simplex.*

*Ixiochlamys cuneifolia.*

*Ixodia achillaeoides.*

*Lagenophora huegelii.*

*Leiocarpa* sp. (ex Jan Hall).

*Leptorhynchus elongatus, hieracioides, squamatus, tenuifolius* (Croydon).

*Leucochrysum albicans* ssp. *albicans* var. *albicans* (orig. ACT, Longwood [Vic], Wagga Wagga [NSW]),

*Leucophyta brownii.*

*Microseris* sp. (NSW, Vic)

*Minuria leptophylla* (ex. Birdsville).

*Olearia argophylla, astroloba, axillaris, ciliata, elliptica, erubescens, frostii, floribunda (white), glutinosa, hookeri, ledifolia, lirata, megalophylla, obcordata, phlogopappa (white, pink, blue), pimeleoides, purpurascens, viscosa.*

*Ozothamnus adnatus, cordatus, costatifructus, ericifolius, ledifolius, obcordatus, purpureus, scutellifolius.*

*Picris evae*

*Podolepis auriculata, hieracioides, jaceoides, neglecta, nutans, rugata*, sp. 1 (the Basalt Podolepis).

*Polycalymma stuartii* (Matt H. ex Oats, Barrie Hadlow).

*Pycnosorus chrysanthes, globosus, thompsonianus.*

*Rhodanthe anthemoides* (unbranched form, Liverpool Range, Whitlands, and red bud branched), *charsleyae, chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea*, ssp. *rosea* (Balladonia form), ssp. *splendida, corymbosa, diffusa* ssp. *diffusa* and ssp. *leucactina, haigii, humboldtiana, manglesii, oppositifolia* ssp. *ornata, polygalifolia, polyphylla, propinqua, pygmaea, spicata, stuartiana, tietkensis.*

*Schoenia cassiniana, filifolia* subsp. *filifolia* and subsp. *subulifolia.*

*Vittadinia muelleri*, sp. (white).

*Xerochrysum bicolor, bracteatum* — (Ebor, Pambula, Sandy Beach, dwarf mixed form, mixed garden form, white forms, pink form, yellow form, tall red form, tall form [Tenterfield], hybrid orange and brown), *subundulatum* hybrids, *viscosum* (yellow and cream).

## PROVENANCE SEED

Maureen Schaumann (Co-ordinator)

Freshly collected seed is thoroughly dried and treated for insect infestation. Seed storage procedures are constantly under review. Most seed is stored in sealed foil packets at 4°C. Seed of arid and semi-arid origin is now stored at room temperature.

*Actinobole uliginosa*

*Allopterigeron* sp. — (Qld).

*Anemocarpa podolepidium* 8/96.

*Angianthus tomentosus* — (SA) Kimba.

*Argentipallium obtusifolium* — (Vic) Aireys Inlet.

*Brachyscome aculeata* — (Vic) Gippsland Alps; *basaltica* var. *gracilis* — (NSW) Kinchega;

*bellidioides, blackii* — (NT); *ciliaris* — (Qld) Cunnamulla, Noccundra, (NSW) Enngonia Racecourse, Tibooburra, (SA) Nularbor Plain, Parachilna Gorge, Penong, (WA) Cape Arid Camping area, Norseman, (NT); Pine Creek.

*ciliocarpa* — (WA); *dentata* — (Qld), (NSW), (SA); aff. *curvicarpa; diversifolia* var. *maritima; eriogona* — (NSW);

*exilis* — (SA); aff. *exilis* — (NSW); *goniocarpa* — (SA); Tooligie; *gracilis* — (Vic); *leptocarpa* — (Vic); *lineariloba* —

(SA) Streaky Bay, Gawler Range; *melanocarpa* — (Qld), (NSW); *multifida* (The Rock (NSW), *nivalis* (Vic)

Falls Creek (atypical forms), Mt McKay; *nodosa* — (Qld) Cunnamulla, Quilpie, (NSW) Narrabri; *obovata; papillosa;*

*ptychocarpa* — (NSW) Mt Canobolas, (Vic); *pusilla; radicans; rigidula* — (NSW), (Vic)

Falls Creek; *scapigera* — (Vic) Dargo High Plains; *smith-whitei; spathulata* subsp. *spathulata* — (NSW);

aff. *stuartii; tadgellii* — (Vic) Dargo High Plains, Falls Creek; *tenuiscapa; whitei* — (Qld) Quilpie 8/95,

9/93; *xanthocarpa.*

*Calomeria amaranthoides* — Grampians.

*Camptacra barbata* — (Qld).

*Cassinia aculeata* form — (Vic); *adunca* — (NSW); *compacta* — (NSW); *laevis; longifolia* — (NSW);

*quinquefaria* — (NSW); *subtropica* — (Qld); *tenuifolia* — (NSW) Lord Howe Island; sp. aff. *uncata* — (Vic);

sp. — (Vic) Pine Mountain; (NSW) Joonama Dam.

*Celmisia* sp. — (Vic) Gippsland Alps, Bennison High Plains

*Chrysocephalum semipapposum* — (Vic), (SA).

*Craspedia paludicola* — (Vic) Lal Lal, (SA) Yorke Peninsula; *variabilis* — Carwoola (NSW).

*Cymbonotus* sp.

*Erigeron bellidioides* — (Vic) Falls Creek; *nitidus* — (Vic) Falls Creek; sp. Mt Buffalo.

*Erymophyllum glossanthus* — (WA) Mt Magnet.  
*Haptotrichion colwillii* — (WA); *conicum* — (WA).  
*Helichrysum adenophorum* var. *waddelliae* — (Vic) Mt Cobbler.  
*Hyalosperma glutinosum* ssp. *glutinosum* — (WA) and ssp. *venustum* — (WA); *praecox* — (Vic);  
*semisterile* — (Qld).  
*Lagenophora stipitata* — (Tas).  
*Lawrencella davenportii* — (WA); *rosea* — (WA).  
*Leiocarpa* sp. — (Qld), (NSW).  
*Leptorhynchus baileyi* — (Qld); *nitidulus* — (Vic) Aireys Inlet.  
*Leucochrysum albicans* ssp. *albicans* var. *albicans* — (Vic) Mt Cobbler, Dimmicks L/O, Alps; *fitzgibbonii*;  
*stipitatum* — (NT).  
*Leucophyta brownii* — (Vic).  
*Microseris* sp. 1 or 3 — (Vic) Woodend; sp. 2 — (Vic) Alps; sp. 3 — (NSW, Berry Jerry S.F.).  
*Olearia astroloba*; *axillaris* — (Vic) Fairhaven; *ciliata* — (SA) Kimba; *decurrens* — (SA); *erubescens*;  
*floribunda* — (NSW); *frostii* — (Vic) Falls Ck; *imbricata* — (WA); *lirata*; *megalophylla* — (Vic) Dargo  
High Plains; *phlogopappa* — var. *flavescens*; ; var. *subrepanda*; *pimeleoides* — (Vic); ; *ramulosa*; *stuartii* —  
(NT),  
*subspicata* — (Qld).  
*Othonna gregorii* — (NT) Uluru.  
*Ozothamnus cuneifolius* — (NSW); *diotophyllus* — (Qld); *ericifolius* — (Tas); *hookeri* — (Tas);  
*obcordatus* — (Vic) Frankston, Woodend; *rosmarinifolius* — (Tas); *scutellifolius* — (Tas);  
*secundiflorus* — (NSW); *thyrsoideus* — (Vic); *turbinatus* — Eagles Nest L/O;  
*Pembertonia latisquamea* — (WA).  
*Podolepis monticola*; *rugata* — (SA) Murray Bridge.  
*Podotheca wilsonii* — (WA).  
*Polycalymma stuartii* — (NT).  
*Pterocaulon sphaceolatum* — (NT).  
*Rhodanthe corymbiflora* — (Vic, SA); *gossypina* — (Qld); *polygalifolia*;  
*pygmaea* — (WA); *stricta* — (Qld).  
*Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides* — (Vic); *leucantha*.  
*Schoenia cassiniana*; *filifolia* ssp. *arenicola*; ssp. *filifolia* — (WA); *macivorii* — (WA).  
*Streptoglossa liatroides*.  
*Vittadinia cuneata*; *decora*; *dissecta* var. *hirta*; *gracilis* — (WA); *muelleri* — (Tas); sp. — (NSW)  
*Wedelia spilanthes*  
*Xerochrysum viscosum* — (NSW).

## DEADLINE FOR JULY NEWSLETTER — 1st JUNE, 2008



*Brachyscome formosa* as it grows in Peg McAllister's garden  
 (drawn by Gloria Thomlinson)