

EPACRIS STUDY GROUP

Group Leader: Gwen Elliot, P.O. Box 655 Heathmont Vic. 3135

NEWSLETTER

No. 14

(ISSN 1038-6017)

October 2002

Greetings to all EPACRIS STUDY GROUP members. Spring is here for us to enjoy once again and in many regions it has been a very good year for *Epacris* flowers. Some species seem to have thrived, provided of course that their root systems have remained moist. This may be more of a challenge as summer approaches.

Unfortunately not all regions have received the normal winter/spring rains, and in fact some areas are extremely dry. These are not the conditions appreciated by most fine-rooted *Epacris* species, so we hope you are not losing plants due to dryness. An increasing number of products are coming onto the market to assist gardeners in the successful cultivation of plants in times of drought. These include soil-wetting liquids and granules which make the soil more receptive to moisture and avoid undesired run-off, and also water-absorbing crystals which are excellent for helping to maintain a moisture supply for container-grown plants.

The incorporation of organic material into the soil and the use of mulches on garden beds is another way of helping our plants to survive in these difficult times. The soil should be moist when mulches are applied, and now is an excellent time for mulching.

Our plants of the closely related *Woolisia pungens* have also flowered well, and I am keeping an eye on both a pale pink form and also a deep pink one as the flowers mature, with the hope of being able to collect some seed. We have had a request for seed from one of our members, Anne Ashford from the University of N.S.W. If any other members can also help in this regard it would be greatly appreciated. Anne's address is on page 2 of this Newsletter.

Our Newsletter has been greatly enhanced for this Spring 2002 issue, with the Profile page prepared by Dr. Ron Crowden, former Epacris Study Group leader. We are very grateful to Ron for a great page on *Epacris celata* and to his colleague, Dr. Yvonne Menadue for her illustrations.

I'm sure we have also enjoyed the four recent issues of AUSTRALIAN PLANTS magazine, featuring Tasmanian Epacridaceae plants in articles prepared by Ron Crowden and Yvonne Menadue. Unfortunately a number of errors occurred during the publishing process and Ron has sent information regarding these to the Editor for a future correction to be published. The corrections have not yet appeared in AUSTRALIAN PLANTS, but Ron's letter was included in the September 2002 issue of EUCRYPHIA, the Australian Plants Society Tasmania Newsletter, so it is repeated here, as all our Study Group members have a particular interest in Epacridaceae plants.

I trust you enjoy this Newsletter. We would be pleased to receive your notes as to how your Epacridaceae plants are coping during the warm dry months, and methods you have used to assist them in their survival.

With greetings,
Gwen E.

NEWS AND NOTES

New Study Group members

We are delighted to welcome to our EPACRIS STUDY GROUP **Darren Vandenberg** of West Preston Victoria. Darren is a member of the Keilor Plains district group. In addition to being an *Epacris* enthusiast Darren also has computer skills which is an area where there is considerable potential for our Study Group to expand its activities.

Dawn and Lyn Barr are members of the Australian Plants Society at Bairnsdale Vic.. This is certainly a very lovely area of Australia, rich in native flora - including *Epacris*. Dawn and Lyn have for some years been propagating and growing *Epacris* and it is great to have them as members of the *Epacris* Study Group.

A big welcome also to **Simone Disney** from Leichhardt in N.S.W. We have comparatively few members from New South Wales, so are delighted to have Simone join the study group, and look forward to hearing from time to time about *Epacris* in her region.

Margaret Guenzel previously of Boronia Vic, has moved to Ocean Grove and is just three doors away from Study Group members, Bill and Doris Gunn. Undoubtedly there will now be an opportunity for native birds and other *Epacris* pollinators to move between the two properties.

Sadly we must also report the recent sudden death of member **Pam King** of Bairnsdale Vic. It was only in our March 2002 Newsletter that we welcomed Pam as a member of the *Epacris* Study Group, when she and her sister Betty Denton joined following their attendance at the ASGAP Conference in Canberra. We extend our deepest sympathy to Betty and other family members, and will certainly miss Pam and her involvement in the Study Group.

Two requests

- the first for seed -

The genus *Woollisia* is very closely related to *Epacris* and research is currently being undertaken at the University of New South Wales on protocols for successful seed germination and seedling development. Professor Anne Ashford from the School of Biological Sciences at the University, which is in Botany St. Kensington, Sydney 2052, is a member of our EPACRIS STUDY GROUP and would be very pleased to receive any seed of *Woollisia pungens* (the only species in this genus), either the white-flowered form or the forms with pink flowers.

If you have plants in your garden, please watch as the flowers mature and you could send them directly to Anne, who would be delighted to receive them.

Our Study Group concentrates primarily on *Epacris*, but the whole family of Epacridaceae was covered in our Profile in Newsletter 9, and undoubtedly any work being done on *Woollisia* will also be of great value in regard to the propagation and cultivation of *Epacris*.

- the second for a photo -

Ron Crowden is collecting photographs including habitat, habit and close ups of all *Epacris* species, as we also are now endeavouring to do for an ongoing EPACRIS STUDY GROUP collection.

One species which Ron has to date been unsuccessful in obtaining a photo of, is *Epacris sparsa* from the Blue Mountains region of NSW. If you have a photograph of this species, or know of where a plant can be photographed, either in the wild or in cultivation, this would be very much appreciated.

A tip for growers & propagators -

For those putting in cuttings or potting up *Epacris* this spring to summer you may be interested in the method used by Bill and Doris Gunn at Geelong Vic. Bill says that over the years he has added a small quantity of the medium in which their most successful *Epacris* is growing, with a view to assisting the development of the mycorrhizal association.

The same procedure has worked with *Pterostylis* orchids.

Epacris in Edinburgh

From computerised records of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Edinburgh Scotland, in the late 1980s it is interesting to note that in the glasshouses there were plants of *Epacris impressa*, *microphylla* and *serpyllifolia*. There were also species of *Cyathodes*, *Prionotes*, *Dracophyllum*, *Leucopogon*, *Monotoca*, *Pentachondra*, *Richea* and *Trochocarpa*. At the satellite garden of Logan in Wigtownshire in south-west Scotland *Epacris microphylla* and *E. serpyllifolia* were also being grown out of doors.

The *Epacris* plants were being raised from cuttings taken in September, October and November. Rooting took place over the winter period and the successfully rooted cuttings were potted in spring.

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS Inc.
EPACRIS STUDY GROUP Plant profile

Epacris celata R. K. Crowden

celata = inconspicuous, hidden

Distribution - Vic. Mt. Wellington, Bogong High Plains, Mt. Nujong.
 NSW. Kosciusko region at Perisher Gap, Kiandra and the Wadbilliga N. P.



Photograph -
 Ron Crowden

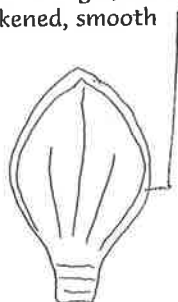
Epacris celata is a small, straggling shrub rarely exceeding 60 cm tall. The leaves are small (2 - 4 mm long X 1.5 - 2.5 mm wide), spreading and somewhat rounded (broadly elliptic or obovate), glabrous and slightly concave. The leaf apex is obtuse and blunt or with a micro mucro. The margin is entire and somewhat thickened.

The flowers are few, clustered at the branch tips, white, the corolla-tube campanulate in shape, the lobes rounded. The corollas are caduceous, i.e. they fall shortly after anthesis. The anthers project inwards to the corolla throat on filaments as long as, or longer than the anthers themselves. The style is short, with the stigma positioned within the corolla tube, below the anthers.

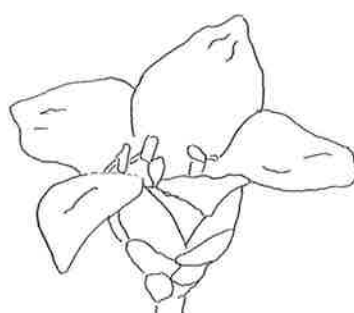
Illustrations - Yvonne Menadue

Dr. Yvonne Menadue is a colleague of Dr. Ron Crowden at the University of Tasmania

Leaf - underside
 with scabrid margin, dark green,
 thickened, smooth



Flower



Half flower
 with anthers angled to centre



Epacris celata R. K. Crowden

Epacris celata belongs to a group of *Epacris* species having very similar campanulate flowers, clustered in small heads.

It may well have been recorded in the past as *Epacris petrophila* or *Epacris breviflora*. However, it differs from both these species in several leaf characters.

E. celata has rounder, flatter leaves with a smooth conspicuous margin.

E. petrophila has leaves closely appressed to the stem, distinctly keeled and with an inflexed, acute apex and distinct mucro, and the margin is serrulate.

E. breviflora has leaves more spreading and often recurved distally, the apex acute or acuminate with a drawn out pungent mucro.

Natural Habitat

Epacris celata occurs in wet places or along stream banks in alpine heaths, where it is usually found "hidden" amongst other alpine heath species and often in dense clumps of *Empodisma minus* so that usually it is only noticed when in flower.

At lower altitudes it occurs on poorly drained skeletal soils in heaths and open forests. Here the leaves are usually longer and more elliptic than in plants from higher up.

Propagation and Cultivation

Epacris celata is not commonly cultivated at the present time, and in fact no *Epacris* Study Group members have indicated that they are growing it in our recent survey of species in cultivation.

Propagation from cuttings of barely firm young growth are likely to produce best results. See further information in the Profile Page on the 'Propagation of *Epacris* from Cuttings', in Newsletter No.8, October 1999.

Seed would also be worth trying if available and information on 'Propagation of *Epacris* from Seed' can be found in Newsletters No 7, March 1999 and No. 8, October 1999.

Common Names

Epacris celata is not known to have any widely recognised common name.

Epacris celata R.K.Crowden

Dr. Ron Crowden of Tasmania is the botanist who in 1995 described and named this species of *Epacris*. Ron is also the founding leader of the *Epacris* Study Group, and he has very kindly prepared this species Profile for our Newsletter.

Ron Crowden has lectured in Botany at the University of Tasmania since 1960 and has developed a very special interest in the Epacridaceae family and the genus of *Epacris*. Over the years he was joined in this interest by a succession of students which he describes as being very competent, keeping him very much on his toes.

Ron retired from the University of Tasmania in 1996, but not from the Epacridaceae. An excellent series of articles on the Tasmanian members of this family can be found in the 'Australian Plants' journals of March, June, September and December, 2001.

We are all very much indebted to Dr. Ron Crowden and his students for the information we now have on the genus of *Epacris* and its close relatives.

Space for your own notes on *Epacris celata*

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS Inc.
EPACRIS STUDY GROUP SPECIAL PROFILE PAGE

***Epacris* species in cultivation**
RESULTS OF EPACRIS STUDY GROUP SURVEY
September 2001 - September 2002

Species which HAVE BEEN or ARE BEING GROWN plus any special comments made -

<u><i>E. acuminata</i></u>	Plants being grown.	1 report	Died after several years
<u><i>E. apsleyensis</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. barbata</i></u>	Plants being grown	5 reports	
<u><i>E. breviflora</i></u>	Plants being grown	5 reports	Can be slow growing. One died
<u><i>E. calvertiana</i> var. <i>calvertiana</i></u>	Plants being grown	1 report	
<u><i>E. calvertiana</i> var. <i>versicolor</i></u>	Plants being grown	1 report	
<u><i>E. celata</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. coriacea</i></u>	Plants being grown	1 report	
<u><i>E. corymbiflora</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. crassifolia</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. crassifolia</i> ssp. <i>macroflora</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. curtisiae</i></u>	Plant grown. 2 reports		Both died, one after 4 years
<u><i>E. exserta</i></u>	Plants being grown.	3 reports	Floriferous, small rounded plant.
<u><i>E. glabella</i></u>	Plant tried, but died.	1 report	
<u><i>E. glacialis</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. grandis</i></u>	Plants being grown.	3 reports	2 growing well. 1 died
<u><i>E. gunnii</i></u> - Single flowered form	Plants being grown	3 reports	
- Double flowered form	Plants being grown	7 reports	
<u><i>E. hamiltonii</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. heteronema</i></u>	1 report of cuttings rooted		No other cultivation reports received
<u><i>E. impressa</i></u>	Widely cultivated.		
	Numerous selections being grown -		
	Separate list will appear in next Newsletter		
<u><i>E. lanuginosa</i></u>	Plants being grown	6 reports	
<u><i>E. limbata</i></u>	Plants being grown -	1 report	Plant died
<u><i>E. lithophila</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. longiflora</i></u> , Red bells tipped with white.	Widely cultivated.	10 reports.	Extremely long-flowering
Pink flowered form	Plants being grown	1 report	
Salmon flowered form	Plants being grown	1 report	
White flowered form	Plants being grown	1 report	
<u><i>E. marginata</i></u>	Plants being grown	4 reports	Difficult. Most plants have died.
<u><i>E. microphylla</i> var. <i>microphylla</i></u>	Plants being grown	4 reports	
White flowered form	Plants being grown	1 report	
Large white flowers	Plants being grown	1 report	
White - late flowering form	Plants being grown	1 report	
Pink flowered form	Plants being grown	2 reports	
Pink buds, white flowers	Plants being grown	1 report	
<u><i>E. microphylla</i> var. <i>rhomboidea</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u><i>E. mucronulata</i></u>	Plants being grown	7 reports	
<u><i>E. muelleri</i></u>	Plants being grown	1 report	
<u><i>E. myrtifolia</i></u>	Plants being grown	9 reports	
<u><i>E. navicularis</i></u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<i>Epacris</i> 'Nectar Pink'	Plants being grown	1 report	

EPACRIS STUDY GROUP SPECIAL PROFILE PAGE - September 2002

Epacris species in cultivation

Species which HAVE BEEN or ARE BEING GROWN plus any special comments made -

Page 2.

<u>E. obtusifolia</u>	Plants being grown	3 reports	Some losses reported
<u>E. paludosa</u>	Plants being grown.	5 reports	Can be slow.
<u>E. petrophila</u>	Plants being grown	10 reports	Can be slow to flower
<u>E. pinoidea</u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u>E. pulchella</u>			
White flowered form	Plants being grown	5 reports	
Pink flowered form	Plants being grown	2 reports	
Prostrate pink flowered form	Plants being grown	1 report	
<u>E. purpurascens var. purpurascens</u>	Plants being grown	1 report	
<u>E. purpurascens var. onosmiflora</u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u>E. reclinata</u>	Plants being grown	8 reports	
<u>E. rigida</u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u>E. robusta</u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u>E. serpyllifolia</u>	Plants being grown	5 reports	1 plant died after 2 yrs
<u>E. sparsa</u>			No report of cultivated plants.
<u>Epacris species Union Bridge</u>	Plants being grown	2 reports	
<u>E. stuartii</u>	Plants being grown	2 reports	1 plant died
<u>E. tasmanica</u>	Plants being grown	7 reports	1 plant died
<u>E. virgata</u>			No report of cultivated plants.

This PROFILE PAGE is included as an interim report only.

Only a relatively small number of Study Group Members have reported on the species they are growing at this stage, and undoubtedly there are many more members growing the *Epacris* included as being cultivated, plus perhaps others growing plants which are currently listed above as having *No cultivation reports received*.

We look forward to being able to update this sheet with further information, in the near future.

- o o o -

In our next Newsletter we plan to include a special page on the selections of *Epacris impressa* which are currently being grown. To date we have received reports which include the following. Can you add to this list? A separate page is included for your reports.

Epacris impressa, white

Epacris impressa, pale pink

Epacris impressa, pink and white

Epacris impressa, dark pink

Epacris impressa, red

Epacris impressa, soft pink

Epacris impressa, pink buds, white flowers

Epacris impressa, white

Epacris impressa, Anglesea dark pink

Epacris impressa, Bega

Epacris impressa, best red - Portland/Nelson area

Epacris impressa, bright pink - Green Cape area

Epacris impressa 'Bushy Pink'

Epacris impressa 'Cranbourne Bells' - registered cultivar, double white-flowered form

Epacris impressa 'Spring Pink' - registered cultivar, pale pink flowers in spring

Epacris impressa var. *grandiflora*, Grampians selections

Epacris impressa var. *grandiflora*, Little Desert dark pink

Epacris impressa var. *grandiflora*, double-flowered form, deep pink Grampians selections

ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS Inc.

EPACRIS STUDY GROUP SURVEY - 2002

Epacris impressa - in cultivation

Note: - This copy is for your own file.

Please return the cream copy to the Epacris Study Group

The names under which you are growing plants -	Height x width & age of plant/s	Flower colour Flowering time	Any other comments
---	------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------

The following is an example entry only -

<i>E. impressa Heathmont white</i>	<i>80 cm x 50 cm 5 years</i>	<i>White mainly June - Aug</i>	<i>Good local plant Responds well to pruning after flowering</i>
--	----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--

SPACES BELOW ARE FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS PLEASE -

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

Tasmanian Epacridaceae

The letter printed here outlines corrections to the series of articles on Tasmanian Epacridaceae, by Dr. Ron Crowden & Dr. Yvonne Menadue as published in AUSTRALIAN PLANTS, 2001.

These corrections have not yet appeared in AUSTRALIAN PLANTS but are reprinted here from EUCRYPHIA - the Newsletter of the Australian Plants Society, Tasmania Inc.. - September 2002.

Corrections to the Australian Plants Journal article, *Tasmanian Epacridaceae*

I am writing with regard to the recent article on *Tasmanian Epacridaceae*, written by myself and Dr. Yvonne Menadue for the Australian Plants Journal, and which appeared in the four issues for 2001.

A number of errors were introduced during the publishing of all four instalments. I have written about them to the editor of Australian Plants (Mr. Bill Payne) and requested that he publish an erratum to amend them, but I doubt that this will occur in the next issue. As I suspect they will mainly be of interest to Tasmanian members, I enclose a copy of amendments here and ask that you publish them in the next issue of Eucryphia.

Errors in *Tasmanian Epacridaceae*.

March issue

p. 46. 4th Line from bottom. Key clue 7 omitted. Should read '7. Inflorescence a spherical'

p. 48. Photo legend *Dracophyllum minimum* not *Bracophyllum*.

p. 50. End of page 50 or top of page 51. A paragraph has been omitted from the text:

'The remaining species, *C. dealbata* is still to be reassigned. For convenience it is dealt with here, under its old name, before treatment of the three *Cyathodes* species of Weiller's new classification'

This paragraph is necessary because the text talks about *Cyathodes* being a genus of 3 species only, while we then go on to describe 4 species.

June issue.

p. 121. Introductory paragraph to Group 2. There is no typical flower detail for this group on p.119. Either of the pictures on p. 122 would suit as a general illustration.

September issue.

p. 163. The * and footnote relate to the photo on p. 165 of *L. divaricata* rather than to that of *L. abietina*. You can make out the large anthers in the throat of the flower (male) of *L. divaricata*, whereas the anthers in the (female) flowers of *L. abietina* have not developed and appear tiny by comparison.

p. 163. Last line of paragraph re *L. pendulosa* should read: 'where there is an altitudinal overlap with....'

p. 168. The photo purporting to be *Monotoca scoparia* is attributed to me. It is not my photograph. Furthermore, I doubt that the plant shown is *M. scoparia*. The leaves certainly are wrong for this plant. I have never seen fruit on this species in Tasmania, but according to Powell (Flora of NSW —Epacridaceae) they are ovoid to oblong in shape and coloured yellow to orange, not spherical and coloured blue (or pink) as in this photograph.

p. 180. The incomplete name to the photograph is *Leucopogon collinus*, and it is one of mine.

December. issue

p. 217. *Prionotes cerinthoides*. The sentence which someone has added to the end of our paragraph about this species (page 217)—'Photo on page 109 of June issue incorrectly labelled *Epacris impressa*'— implying instead that it is a photograph of *P. cerinthoides*, is just plain wrong. The photo on page 109 is correctly labelled *Epacris impressa*. (as stated at the end of the paragraph on *E. impressa*, p.125, and in the legend to the front cover photograph of the June issue, p.90). It is a photograph of a rare double-flowered form of this species, which I found growing in the wild and grew on for some 15 years. As well I have propagated it and distributed plants to the [Royal] Tasmanian Botanical Gardens and to some members of Australian Plants (Tas. Division). So I am confident about its identity.

Apart from this error, there is another unfortunate outcome in that *P. cerinthoides*, which is undoubtedly the best known and probably the most beautiful of all Tasmanian epacrids, now is not featured by photograph anywhere in the whole series of articles. Amongst Tasmanian epacridophiles this omission will be regarded almost as treason. I am disappointed that neither of the two slides of *P. cerinthoides* which I submitted originally, was selected for publication.

I understand from Mr. Payne that a future article in Australian Plants will feature *Prionotes* and will include my 2 slides.

p. 219. The flower section shown is of *S. incarnata*.

The colour reproduction of some of the photographs in the December issue is poor, compared to others elsewhere in this issue and in previous issues. I refer in particular to *Richea alpina* (p. 213), *R. pandanifolia* (p 216), *R. gunnii* (p.228) and both pictures on the rear cover (p. 232).

There are two photographs of *R. gunnii*, both attributed to me. However, the (better) one on p.212 is not mine.

Ron Crowden, Kettering

EPACRIS STUDY GROUP SURVEY - 2002

Epacris impressa - in cultivation

The names under which you are growing plants -	Height x width & age of plant/s	Flower colour Flowering time	Any other comments
---	------------------------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------

The following is an example entry only -

<i>E. impressa</i> Heathmont white	80 cm x 50 cm 5 years	White mainly June - Aug	Good local plant Responds well to pruning after flowering
---------------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	---

SPACES BELOW ARE FOR YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS PLEASE -

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

E. impressa

EPACRIS STUDY GROUP MEMBERS to June 2002

Dawn & Lyn Barr,	P.O. Box 23, Swan Reach Vic. 3903
Dr. Elizabeth Brown,	National Herbarium of NSW
Dick Burns,	17 Deviation Rd, Penguin Tas.
Faye Candy,	10 Gamble Av., Berwick Vic. 3806
Dr. Ron Crowden,	PO Box 267, Kettering Tas 7155
Betty Denton,	22 Dale Av., Eltham Vic. 3095
Helen Dunn,	15 Muir St., Hawthorn Vic. 3122
Gwen Elliot,	PO Box 655, Heathmont Vic 3135
Pat Emms,	3 Queen Street, Loch Vic. 3945
Will Fletcher,	40 Bramble St., Ridgeway Tas, 7054
Wayne Griggs,	P.O. Box 453 , Sandy Bay Tas 7006
Margaret Guenzel,	31 Loch Ard Dr., Ocean Grove Vic. 3226
Bill Gunn,	37 Loch Ard Dr., Ocean Grove Vic. 3226
Peter Haynes,	101 Rickards Av. North, Knoxfield Vic. 3180
Pam King,	P.O. Box 458, Bairnsdale 3875
Jennie Lawrence,	1 Franklin St., Burnie Tas 7320
David Lightfoot,	4/39 Wattle Rd, Hawthorn 3122
Pat Macdonald,	34 Grassmere Rd, Langwarrin, Vic, 3910
Dr. Max McDowall,	10 Russell St., Bulleen, Vic 3105
Bob O'Neill,	51 Hunter Rd, Wandin Nth, Vic, 3139
Malcolm Reed,	28 Victoria St., Epping NSW 2121
Anne & David Rees,	2 Hipwell St., Mirboo North Vic. 3871
Jill Roberts,	4 Beach St., Leith Tas 7315
Karen Russell,	23 Tyrrell Av., Blackburn Vic. 3130
Allen Russell,	434 Warwick St, Enfield SA 5085
Kris Schaffer,	P.O. Box 118, South Hobart Tas, 7004
Marion Simmons,	PO Box 1148, Legana Tas. 7277
St. Kilda Indigenous Nursery,	525 Williamstown Rd, Port Melbourne 3207
Darren Vandenberg,	2 Scotia St. Preston, Vic. 3072
Prof. George Wade,	27 Scenic Drive, Kingston Tas, 7050
Jo Walker,	159 Poppet Rd, Wamboin, NSW 2620
Phil Watson,	222 Mt. Rumney Rd, Mt. Rumney Tas 7170
Philip Wilson,	23 Lavender Farm Rd, Woodend Vic. 3442
<u>OVERSEAS</u>	
Jeff Irons,	74 Brimstage Rd, Heswell, Wirral, L60 IXQ, England
Mary Sue Ittner,	PO Box 587, Gualala, California CA 95445-0587 USA

The Epacris Study Group Newsletters are also sent to the ASGAP Study Group Co-ordinator, State Secretaries, and State Newsletter Editors of each State member body of the Australian Plants Society, to several regional groups of the Australian Plants Society who affiliate with the Study Group, and to Botanic Gardens and Universities where research on *Epacris* is currently being undertaken

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for year ended 1.6.2002

<u>Balance as at 1.6.2001</u>		\$464.43
<u>Receipts</u>	Memberships and donations	\$445.00
	Maroondah Credit Union interest received	<u>\$ 15.22</u>
		\$924.65
<u>Expenses</u>	Newsletter printing -	\$ 160.55
	Postage, including Newsletters	\$ 85.47
	Photocopying & other material for APS Conference	\$ 56.70
	Prints from Slides	\$ 14.00
	Govt. charges on Credit Union account	<u>\$ 2.10</u>
		\$ 318.82
<u>Balance as at 30.6.2002</u>		<u>\$ 318.82</u>
		\$ 605.83

Note: Several members have taken up the option of renewing their membership for 2-years. This has resulted in an increased income this year, which will be balanced by a decrease in the 2002-2003 Financial Year.

Epacris Study Group - Membership information.

Membership of The Epacris Study Group and other Study Groups of the Australian Plant Society / Society for Growing Australian Plants is available to all members of the A.P.S. / S.G.A.P.

Membership of any Australian state group, not necessarily that of the area in which you reside, entitles you to membership of one or more study groups.

You can join the EPACRIS STUDY GROUP for just \$5.00 for 1 year or \$10 for 2 years renewable in June. Overseas subscriptions - \$10 Aust. p.a.

Membership renewal date is shown on address label of current Study Group members.

Memberships should be sent to P.O. Box 655, Heathmont 3135.

Please make your cheque payable to The Epacris Study Group.

Sender: Association of
Societies for Growing Australian Plants
EPACRIS STUDY GROUP
P.O. Box 655, Heathmont Vic. 3135