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NEWSLETTER

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**Welcome to any
 new readers!
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 us?
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Telopea 'Bridal Gown' (Shady Lady White) - Graeme Downe

Website

Bookmark it today!

waratahflannelflowersg.weebly.com

**Past Newsletters
 are available
 on the website**

**The Waratah and Flannel Flower Study Group is affiliated with the
 Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) - ANPSA**

This is an **electronic only group.**

Newsletters are sent out twice a year (electronic only).

Membership is free to individuals and APS (SGAP) groups.

There is no deadline for newsletter contributions - send them anytime, sooner rather than later.

Maria writes:

January: We've had a record-breaking run of hot dry days in the mid 30s here on the Tablelands. I spent 10 days away after Christmas only to come back and find my new Waratah plantings in the main garden had dried out. I was counting on storms but they didn't happen. Start again! It's so frustrating. Over the years I noticed that my potted plants which get watered every day do quite well. I have now abandoned growing waratahs in the bush gardens and am growing most of my hybrid waratahs in large tubs next to the shadehouse where they get watered every day. I have them elevated to allow for drainage and put gravel in the bottom of the tubs. I then use a premium native potting mix plus sand in the ratio of 3:1 with a gravel mulch. Let's see how they go. At the same time I planted a row of five *T. speciosissima* in a garden dedicated to bulbs. It's well-drained, shaded and close to the house where I can keep an eye on these plants.

On the other side of the shadehouse where I have a number of camellias I am now growing *T. truncata* and *T. mongaensis*. This garden has acidic soil and is continually moist from the shadehouse run off. I'm keeping fingers crossed. It would be nice to see these plants reach maturity and flower.

May: It's been a disastrous start to the year with less than half the annual average. We had 2mm in April. Everything has been put on hold. There's nothing worse than walking around the garden and finding yet another

dead plant. So many of my new plantings from last year have succumbed.

On the flip side the FF seed from Sylvan Grove was outstanding producing strong vigorous plants. I moved all my terracotta pots from the hot patio to the southern side of the house and the plants recovered well. I'm now going to leave them there as they seem to prefer the semi-shade.

The Telopeas in tubs are all growing strongly and in February I potted on a large number of *Telopea* cuttings which had struck. I'm now convinced that without bottom heat, cuttings put in in September will strike in February and those put in in February will strike in September.

In early March I gave a talk about Waratahs and Flannel Flowers to the Colac APS Group. Their members are trying to grow Waratahs with mixed success. One day we'll be able to plant grafted forms and wonder what all the fuss was about.

Speaking of grafting I finally got around to some trials. A tray of *Grevillea robusta* which I was growing for this purpose inexplicably died on me over summer so I had to start again. The joys of propagation! I've taken photos and given you a step by step report in this newsletter. Please have a go yourself. If anyone has tried grafting waratahs please let us know. We need to share this knowledge and eliminate unsuitable rootstocks.

I always enjoy getting your reports and photos. Until the next newsletter - happy

Seedbank

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

Wanted!

Seed of *Actinotus minor* and *Alloxylon flammeum*

Can you help?

WHEN YOU MIGHT THINK THAT FLANNEL FLOWERS ARE WEEDS.

Article and photos by Harry Loots
Caley Jan/Feb 2019

Who has not been delighted by the sight of a field of white flannel flowers decorating a fire-blackened bush? In the wild they appear as thick groves that Europeans will call edelweiss and less educated Australians call daisies. It will not surprise Australian Plant growers that Flannel flowers, *Actinotus helianthi*, are easy to propagate and grow in the garden.



I have a propagation bin that has been used to germinate a number of different species. The bin is particularly successful with flannel flowers. It is a large deep plastic basin, an old council recycling container in which is placed a layer of blue metal then two layers of commercial germinating mix topped off with a thin layer of ash collected after a bushfire. Old flannel flower heads are thrown on top of the charcoal. Within a few months juvenile flannel flowers will appear.

When these juveniles are at least two centimetres high they are carefully dug out and placed into a tube containing an ordinary commercial potting mix. The roots must be disturbed as little as possible. At this stage there will be a high attrition rate due to mechanical damage or rot of the roots. Flannel flowers do not like to be too wet all the time, just damp. It is important that tubes should drain well.

Once in the tube flannel flowers can be placed in the full sun and watered daily. After a few months they should reach eight centimetres in

height although quite a few will die off while maturing. At this stage plants can be take out of their tubes placed in the garden and neglected. There will come a time when flannel flowers will start self seeding in the garden and then they will be seen as yet another common garden plant that flowers from Spring through to Summer.



Ed: This is another method for propagating FF. Harry lives in North Sydney where FF grow naturally. Fresh seed will germinate readily on the surface of a pot or in the garden. The ash and charcoal provides nutrients as the seedlings grow. FF belongs to the carrot family so develops a long tap root very quickly. I have found that it is better to pot FF on when they develop the first pair of seedling leaves. I lift the soil around the roots and then use tweezers to carefully lift the seedling out and into the prepared tube (make a deep hole in the middle). That way you will not lose too many seedlings. I also keep my seedlings under cover but with good light. There will always be some attrition but keep experimenting until you have achieved a good success rate.

From the members:

Narelle Barden NSW

Went for a walk last weekend in the local Berowra Waters National Park and spotted *Telopea speciosissima* in bloom (is it October already?) + some healthy new buds ready to go. Then to the Mt Tomah Botanical gardens and they have some in bloom as well.

Images: N. Barden



Ed. Some Waratah hybrids have an autumn flowering (Mt Tomah photo) but I haven't heard of it for *T. speciosissima* in the wild. Perhaps other members might have more information. I know that the flowering of different plants is changing, e.g., Callistemons. This is going to cause lots of problems with pollination and maybe even seed production.

Margaret Lee SA

I have irrigated sparingly during the summer to keep waratahs alive and all have coped except the Tasmanian waratah. It received the same amount of water as the others, but I think the hot dry temperatures were too much for it. We had no rain worth mentioning this summer until a couple of weeks ago. Too late for the Tas. Waratah and Boronias.

Rae Rosten NSW

I am busy maintaining Noel's native garden and the best flannel flower is blooming again.

Barbara Melville NSW

There is going to be a wonderful show of Flannel Flowers at Norah Head this year. Thousands of plants, about 1/2 metre tall are lining the tracks in the Victoria Road reserve. Park near the tennis courts at the Norah Head Sporties Club. The track is directly opposite to the rear side of the courts. Fire trail width and very sandy.

My two red Waratahs did not flower or improve in appearance last season but do have buds at the moment. Hardly worth commenting though. The Shady Lady White is not doing much at all either!

From the members cont.

Mandy Thomas Vic

Most recently the Nursery Team at the Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria, Cranbourne Gardens have been growing *Telopea speciosissima* 'Sunflare'.

Semi hardwood cuttings were taken in Jan 2018 with 100% strike rate. We used Purple clonex and placed the heels and tips in Vermiculite/perlite 3/1 in a heated glasshouse at 85% humidity.

The plants are now in 6" pots ready for planting into the Lifestyle Gardens within the Australian Garden. (see photo attached)

Here is a list of species that can currently be viewed at the Australian Garden.

- Telopea 'Braidwood Brilliant'
- Telopea 'Bridal Gown'
- Telopea mongaensis
- Telopea 'Shady Lady'
- Telopea speciosissima
- Telopea speciosissima (Pink Passion)
- Telopea speciosissima 'Corroboree'
- Telopea speciosissima 'Wirrimbirra White'

If you are ever down this way during flowering feel free to take a few photos for our readers, alternatively I can capture a few this season, there's buds already forming.

Many of the flannel flowers are unfortunately not allowed onsite due to their weed potential in the Natural Areas surrounding the Australian Garden, I will have to enjoy them outside of the Botanic Gardens.



Struck cuttings at Cranbourne

From the members

Phil Trickett & Catriona Bate NSW

We have had a dry year so far, but nothing compared with the drought-stricken inland areas. After a good March with 108 mm, we have had no rain since the end of March - very unusual here as this is our wet season.

Last year some of our waratahs were badly infected with scale and too dense to reach all the leaves to spray, so we thought it was time to give all eight a big prune. The oldest and largest specimens, 5-8 years old, were the most affected so we knee-capped them - they were so large they were actually interfering with our sea views. Initially they all responded very well, eventually sprouting profusely from the bare branches. But then on some of the older plants the new growth died back, though not all - see Photo 1 (T. speciosissima * T. oreades). On another plant all of the new growth has died (Photo 2 T. 'Braidwood Brilliant'), but on a third older plant there has been no dieback of new growth at all (Photo 3 T. speciosissima).

Any ideas on what is happening? Since the surgery around February we did have some late hot weather and some hot winds which didn't help. The younger plants weren't pruned quite so hard and are all still going well. We don't water or fertilise but have rich fairly moist soil.

Ed: If you have scale attack I like to use White Oil - I've used lots of other things but found that's the only one that works. You should spray in the late afternoon. I then accompany that with a systemic insecticide like Confidor which should knock off any scale not reached with the White Oil. Repeat the process once a fortnight until the scale is gone.

When making large pruning cuts always cover the cut with something like Steriprune (Buy it in a can). It looks like you've done this from the top photo. This will protect the cut from fungal infections. if you do get some infection I like to use a product called Yates Anti-Rot. This is a foliar and ground spray. I suspect those hot winds may have done the damage to the new

growth. Perhaps covering with shadecloth at that time might have helped.

It's sad to see you having these problems as your plants were so wonderful. We still have a long way to go with Waratah management. If anyone can help please let me know and I'll share your tips with the members.



Leadlight Windows Central Station

John Zwar (Adelaide) sent me this:

Recently returning to Adelaide from Sydney I was looking around Central Station Sydney while waiting for the train. I saw these stained glass windows in a restaurant off the main concourse & wondered if they are stylised Waratahs. If so & the picture is suitable you may like to include it in the Magazine perhaps with more info if possible to find out more & maybe a better photo if someone in Sydney could take one for you.

Living in Adelaide with alkaline soil & water & very hot dry summers not much hope of growing Waratahs, though I have tried. We occasionally see them in Adelaide Hills & South East SA gardens – cooler & wetter sometimes with acid soils.

Australia, Sydney, New South Government Railways, Central Station — the old Booking Office, with one of several large **Art Nouveau stained glass windows** of the same design.

Dating from about 1900, utilising Tiffany's-**Favrile glass** (the streaked and opalescent coloured glass) and so-called Cathedral glass, (the mottle white and yellow glass). The large red flowers are **Waratahs (*Telopea speciosissima*)**, the state emblem of NSW.

The photo is a composite because the large awning outside and the encroachment of portable offices makes it hard to take a snapshot.

Waratah Window St. Cloud Burwood



This work is in the **public domain**



Two storey Victorian mansion built for George Hoskins at 223 Burwood Road Burwood. The window (1893) is believed to be the work of French artist **Lucien Henry**, who became a leading influence in Sydney's art world and was a bold designer of stained glass.



This window, on the southern staircase of Sydney Town Hall, displays skilful draughtsmanship, a three-dimensional effect and bold use of colour. The figure depicted is an extraordinary woman who represents Australia. She is replete with national icons – ram's horns on either side of her head and the skin and wool of a sheep for her headdress, a jeweled necklet, a miner's lamp in one hand, a trident in the other, the Union Jack as part of her dress, a brilliant sun behind her head, and a globe inscribed 'Oceania' beneath her sandaled feet. The stars of the Southern Cross, together with waratahs, stenocarpus, and

flannel flowers, are depicted in the border and side lights. When this window was installed in 1889, a lengthy explication was published for the aid of the (no doubt mystified) public.

The window is attributed to Lucien Henry and was made by Goodlet & Smith.

Quoted in Beverley Sherry, *Australia's Historic Stained Glass*, Murray Child, Sydney 1991 p 70



**Stained glass leadlight panel (c1905)
Australian National Botanic Gardens**

Mr Hulme, Sydney,
executed at Sydney Technical College.
Design of waratahs (*Telopea speciosissima*)
with:
Flannel Flowers (*Actinotus helianthi*)
Christmas Bells (*Blandfordia grandiflora*)
Native Fuchsia (*Epacris longiflora*)
Acacia species etc.

Information from: Margaret Betteridge (1979)
'Australian Flora in Art', Sun Books, South
Melbourne.

Maria's Crazy Trials

I know - this defies all logic. However I've always been a lateral thinker with creative ideas and often quite a few years ahead of my conservative colleagues. Using David Tranter's germination method of sphagnum moss I thought I would take it one step further and see if I could actually use reconstituted sphagnum moss as a growing medium. The beauty of this is that it inhibits fungal growth. The downside is that it has no or few nutrients. I decided to use Aquasol at the recommended rate on a weekly basis.

I used a *T. speciosissima* and an *Actinotus helianthi* for the first trial. The aim was to see if they would gain in height and weight after a month.



Sad to say - the method didn't work. Ah well - back to the drawing board.

Waratah Grafting Trials

It seems that if we want reliability with Waratahs we are going to have to find a compatible rootstock and graft them. I'd love to hear from anyone doing grafting trials.

Grevillea robusta has been used successfully for grafting grevilleas for years. It has the advantage of developing a sturdy straight stem which is ideal for wedge grafts and the

roots seem to be adaptable to many different soil types. I thought I would start by grafting a piece of *Telopea Mallee Boy* onto a *Grevillea robusta* plant.



First step was to choose a piece of *Telopea Mallee Boy* which was equivalent in diameter to the *G. robusta* stem.



Then I removed the leaves on the Mallee Boy scion and cut diagonally across the top, leaving at least two leaf buds.



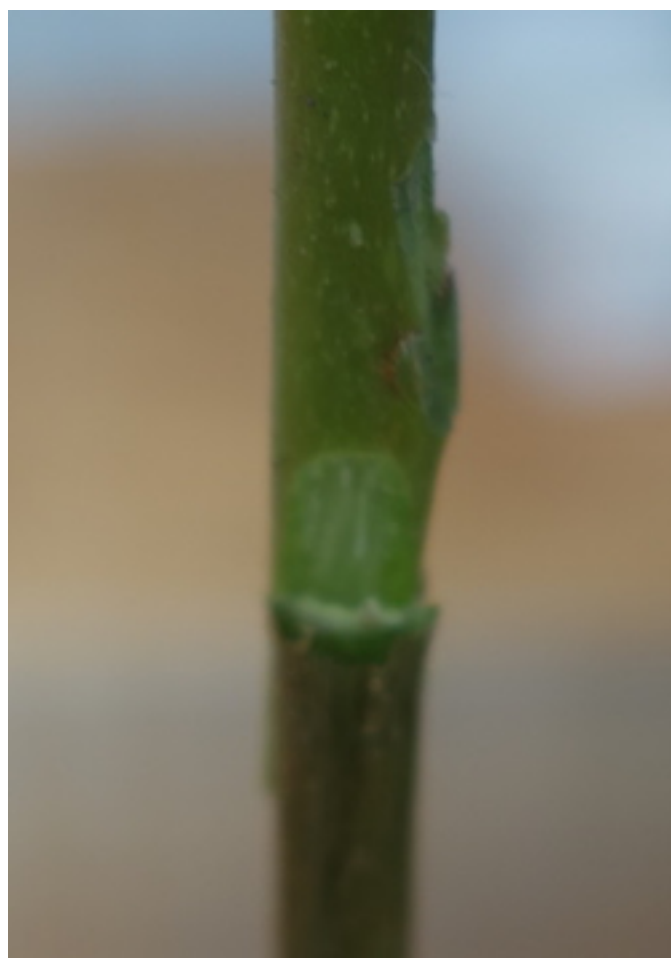
Next step was to prepare the wedge at the base of the scion and dip the whole scion into a fungicide (Anti-Rot) for five minutes.



After that I cut across the stem of the Grevillea robusta plant and put a slit in the top of the cut surface. The slit should be a bit shorter than the wedge cut on the scion.



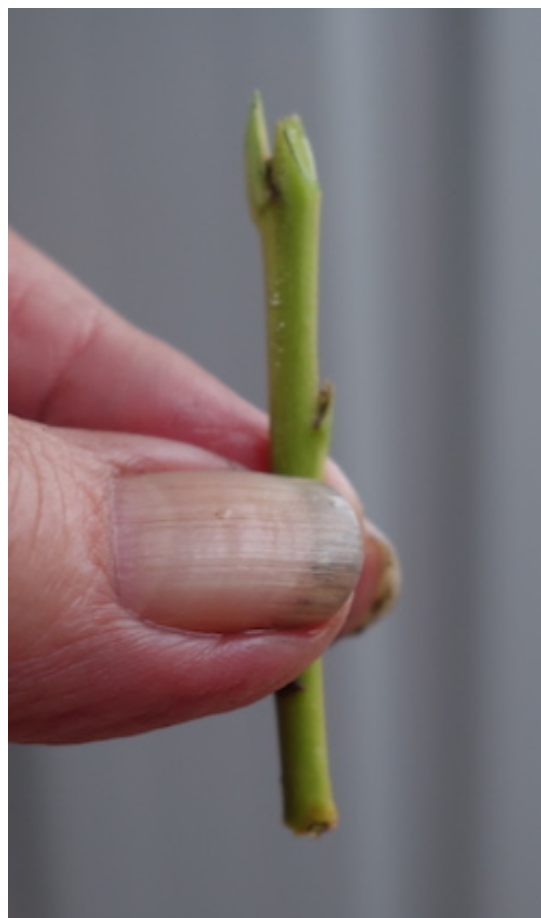
I then inserted the wedge into the slit leaving the top of the wedge above the slit. Apparently that helps callousing. Once inserted I took a strip of grafting tape and wrapped the whole of the scion making sure that the grafting site was securely fixed.



The final step was to put a plastic bag over the top, label and date the plant and put it into my igloo for the winter. With any luck the graft will take. I'll know when the leaf buds on the scion burst out of the grafting tape. Fingers crossed.



Now I repeated the whole process with a *Telopea* Sugar Plum scion on a *Lomatia fraseri* plant. *L. fraseri* has a strong root system which will adapt to heavy soils. The only downside is that it does tend to send out shoots at ground level which might not be such a good choice.



Actinotus forsythii propagation

Dr. Lyndal Thorburn 30 April 2019

I wanted to report on some experiments with the seeds we collected from our pink flannel flower at about this time last year

We first tried to grow seed last spring - I used a punnet of cutting mix (coconut peat, perlite and 10% sand) and dipped the seeds in a weak mixture of detergent (this being the recommended approach for the other flannel flower species) and covered them with sand and put them in our hotbed (which we maintain for APS Canberra - it gets sprayed every 10 minutes during the day and is on a mat that keeps the bottom temp at 21 degrees). - nothing happened

I then read the article about the seed needing to be at least 9 months old, and smoked. Anthony O'Halloran from Bilby Blooms had also told me that it wasn't necessary to use the detergent mix.

So in February we set up a smoker in our Aldi version of the Weber BBQ, inspired by a segment on Gardening Australia that month, which said to put the seeds in a plastic chinese food container - if the container melts during the process, the seeds are too hot. I put gum leaves in a metal tin and set fire to them and placed this on the BBQ grid, and then covered them with more leaves to create the smoke. The seeds were up on the "keep hot" rack under the top of the Weber lid. I put tea towels over the back to reduce the venting and encourage smoke rather than fire. I had to keep nursing the fire but I managed to keep it going for about an hour and a half.

I planted the seeds in the same mix as before and covered them with sand. Then I read they shouldn't be covered. So I went back and scraped the whole thing over with a fork, hoping to bring the seeds (now invisible) to the surface.

Lo and behold, we had 4 tiny seeds come up about 6 weeks later!! I watched them in the hotbed for a couple of weeks, by which time

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

the number had reduced to 2 - so I decided they would be better in the igloo where they get watered once a day, and that is where they went last week. My seedlings are now down to one lonely plant, but it looks as if it has started to grow.

We will have another go at smoking in spring, and this time I won't cover them - by then the seeds will be 18 months old. Wish me luck!!

Ed. That seems like a lot of trouble. I use smoke water with a few drops of Wettasoil (seeds aren't hairy so the Wettasoil may not be necessary). You can also use smoke impregnated vermiculite in the potting mix. I think Lloyd Hodges uses smoke water. As for seed having to be 9 months old - that probably makes sense because the plants germinate in spring in the wild then drop their seed during summer. We still have a lot to learn about propagation and management of these.

Does anyone have any seed they can send me please?

William d'Avigdor's *Telopea* Germination Trials

Aim: To germinate *Telopea truncata* (Tasmanian Waratah) from seed.

Hypothesis: Germination of *Telopea truncata* seed is dependent on the medium used and whether it's in an open or enclosed environment

Methods: Half fill a 5 cm tall transparent take-away container with sphagnum moss; soak completely with water; completely drain excess water using your hands to keep moss secured; place fresh *Telopea truncata* seeds (n=2) approximately 1 cm below surface of sphagnum moss (from bottom of seed); cut ten holes in the lid and place on top; once germinated remove lid for at least a week to acclimatise the seedlings, then pot on in a 10 cm diameter by 10 cm deep pot with native potting mix; as a comparison place 2 seeds in a 10 cm diameter by 10 cm deep pot filled with regular native potting mix (n=2).

Results: 100% of the *Telopea truncata* seeds in the transparent takeaway container filled with sphagnum moss germinated after 12 days, and were potted on after an additional week; as of day 21, none of the seeds grown in the pot with regular native potting mix germinated.

Discussion: Although underpowered, this study suggests that an enclosed environment with sphagnum moss is more successful at germinating *Telopea truncata* when compared with regular native potting mix in an open environment. The success of the enclosed environment is presumably due to higher humidity and higher temperatures. From this experiment, one cannot gauge whether the success is dependent on the nature of the medium or the enclosed environment, but at least one, if not both of these factors contribute.

Conclusion: Germination of *Telopea truncata* seed grown in an enclosed environment with a less dense and higher water-retaining medium is more successful when compared with regular native potting mix in an open environment.



Images by William d'Avigdor

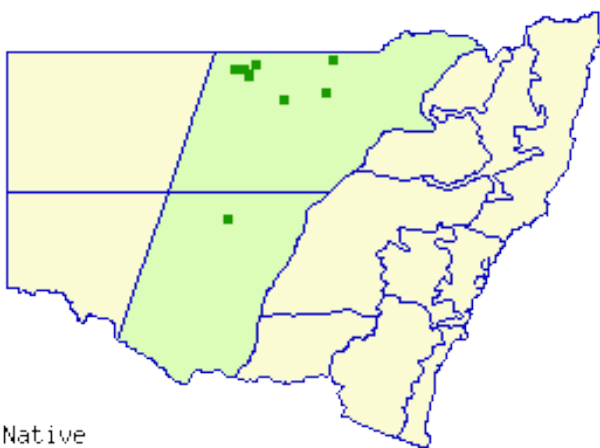
Actinotus paddisonii R.T.Baker **APNI***

Ref: <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au>

Images: PlantNet

Prostrate perennial herb, with slender, diffuse or ascending branches 25–50 cm long.

Grows usually in red sand, restricted to the Bourke, Enngonia and Lightning Ridge areas.



Leaves with three sections, approx. 7.5–18 mm long; with each section being undivided or split into 2 - 3 lobes. The leaves are hairy on a short stalk up to 25 mm long, broadening and stem-clasping at the base. The tiny green flowers which have no petals are in a head-like structure with 12 - 20 hairy bracts up to 11mm long x 1.5mm wide. Seeds are oval to circular in shape, black and up to 2.7mm long.

Flowering is from late spring to autumn.



Image: Opposite:
Digital Collections - University of Sydney

Checklist of *Telopea* species, cultivars and hybrids

Species:

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

Pink Cultivars:

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

Red Cultivars:

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

White Cultivars:

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

Yellow/Cream Cultivars:

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

Red Hybrids:

<i>Telopea speciosissima x mongaensis</i>	'Braidwood Brilliant'
<i>Telopea mongaensis x speciosissima</i>	'Canberry Gem' - (Doug's hybrid/Canberry Coronet)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x mongaensis</i>	'Corroboree'
<i>Telopea speciosissima x</i>	
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Emperor's Torch' - Ausflora Pacific, Gembrook Vic.
<i>Telopea truncata yellow complex</i>	'Essie's Gift' - Brian Fitzpatrick
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Gembrook' - Ausflora Pacific, Gembrook Vic.
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Crimson' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Pink' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Red' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Sugar Plum' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'T90-T-O-T' - Proteaflora ("Shady Lady" seed)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Nina' Col Terry

Pink Hybrids

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

White Hybrids:

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

Yellow/Cream Hybrids:

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

Related Genera

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

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

Checklist of *Actinotus* species and varieties

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

Cultivars:

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

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