AUSTRALIAN NATIVE PLANTS SOCIETY

CANBERRA REGION (INC)

Journal Vol. 19 No. 06 June 2018

ISN 1447-1507 Print Post Approved PP100000849

Contents

Cover: *Linum marginale*, Mt Ginini to Mt Franklin Rd, Feb 2018; Photo: Brigitta Wimmer

Journal articles

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

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

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

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

Send articles or photos to:

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

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

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

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

Autumn Eremophilas

Eremophila maculata

Words and photos by Lyndal Thorburn, leader, ANPSA Eremophila Study Group)

The long hot and dry summer has battered everyone's gardens, even those like ours, which try to focus on dryland plants such as the Eremophila. We have lost a number of plants since late spring, even our much-loved but elderly grafted pink *Eremophila pterocarpa*. Most of the deaths, however, have been of Correas and Grevilleas. The other Eremophilas have been hanging on, but have not flowered as well as usual in the most recent summer and autumn.

We were relieved with the recent rain and hope there is more to come! We had 14mm on 3 May; it is hard to think we are meant to get three times that every month to get to the average rainfall! All the plants are suddenly looking less stressed and we have a number of species that are bravely flowering despite their recent treatment by the weather.

Eremophila maculata orange is in a tub on our back balcony and is our most prolific Eremophila because it is getting water very regularly. The Eastern Spinebill visits it every morning. In bud it is an attractive apricot, and the flowers open to orange on the outside and yellow with orange spots in the throat. This particular *E. maculata* has white stems and is very handsome. We also have a pink and a red *E. maculata* starting to flower in the main garden.

Eremophila maculata orange

Eremophila decipiens ssp. *decipiens*

The ever reliable *E. decipiens* ssp. *decipiens* is just coming into flower in a small raised and very dry garden bed south of our kitchen window. It will keep flowering all winter and right through spring. It has proven very drought and frost hardy in Canberra and the honeyeaters love it. It is another favourite of our local Eastern Spinebills.

I have just potted up one of the many forms of *E. macdonnellii* to use as a stock plant. This one has a deep purple flower and long bright green leaves. It came from cuttings brought back from Ken Warnes' Eremophila plantation in South Australia last September. The rest of the cuttings have been put into the ANPS Canberra 'system' and should be ready for the spring sale. You can see the long hairs on the leaves in this photo, but not all *E. macdonnellii* have this feature. It is a very variable species that has defied classification into formal subspecies.

Eremophila macdonnellii bright green form

Eremophila spectabilis

Another spectacular purple-flowered Eremophila we have on display at the moment is the aptly named *E. spectabilis*. This is grafted and in a tub. All the blue- and purple-flowered Eremophilas are adapted to be pollinated by insects rather than birds. Insects can see better in the blue to ultra-violet spectrum and are attracted to dark flowers, which are also constructed to provide a convenient landing pad so they can get their wings sorted out before nosing in to look for food.

E. abietina is one of the many species that have coloured calyces. Once the flower finishes, the calyces stay and continue to provide colour, in this case a soft pink. This particular specimen is also in a tub and is grafted, but we had it for many years in the garden and it was perfectly frost and drought-hardy. As can be seen at the back of the pic, the calyces eventually dry out but still remain on the plant.

Eremophila abietina

Eremophila bowmanii ssp. *nutans*

Our potted collection also sports a grafted *E. bowmanii* ssp. *nutans*. The photo shows the hanging flowers typical of this sub-species. We have also had, but have no more, *E. bowmanii* ssp. *latifolia*. This too has a purple flower, but it is more spreading and the leaves are flatter. It was living in a pot on our back balcony and flowering quite well. Tom (husband) was idly watching a cockatoo walking along the railing one day. He says that the cockatoo looked at him squarely in the eye and bent down and bit the plant off at the junction between the stock and the scion, and then dropped it onto the tiles. So alas it is no more, as I am no good at grafting! We have tucked *ssp. nutans* away from the cockatoo beaks.

In our front garden we have *E. calorhabdos* x *denticulata*. This grows to a sprawling bush 1.5m x 1.5m with long arching branches and bright pink flowers. The flowers are similar to the *E. calorhabdos* parent, but the plant itself is more like *E. denticulata* ssp. *trisulcata* so I presume that is the other parent (rather than the orange-flowered, more upright and robust *E. denticulata* ssp. *denticulata*). It has survived the summer mostly without added water. The flowers are scattered but are well displayed. It responds well to pruning (which I am not very good at!).

Eremophila calorhabdos x *denticulata*

Eremophila galeata

Right next to this hybrid is a grafted *E. galeata*. This has been in the garden for about five years and has also survived the summer with very little additional water. When we first planted this it shot up to two metres high and I was very pleased, until I realised that many of the new shoots were the Myoporum stock growing from below the graft. I have been more careful since then to remove them when they appear. The photo also shows that this is another species with persistent calyces.

The yellow form of *E. youngii*, growing along our drive way for three or four years, has also decided to flower. This pale yellow form seems to flower more often but more sporadically than the usual pink form, at least at our place. The pink version flowers in a great burst of colour in spring. Both the pink and yellow forms show up well against the grey foliage.

Eremophila youngii yellow

Eremophila strongylophylla

Finally, a relatively new bed in the back yard contains a number of different Eremophila species but the only one flowering at the moment is (I think) *E. strongylopylla* which has a purple flower and bright yellow hairs on the new growth. There is one flower on each stem of our plant at the moment. It has been in the ground for about a year.

With the recent rain, I look forward to our various colour and leaf forms of *E. latrobei* suddenly flowering — they usually take about three weeks after it rains to do so. I have resolved next year to water as needed even though it will cost the earth, and to add more fertiliser (always an intention, but not often implemented). Then hopefully we will get a better floral display of these great native plants!

Cheiranthera cyanea

By Jeff Ellis

To the left is a photo of *Cheiranthera cyanea* grown from seed collected near Murrambateman more than 20 years ago and planted in the garden where it is long lasting and tough as nails. However it only produces one or two flowers per season. Cuttings grown in pots are far more spectacular.

Wednesday Walk to Mt Bollard March 2018

Words and photos by Brigitta Wimmer

The disused fire-trail to Mt Bollard runs off Wild Cattle Flat Road through Tallaganda National Park. It is an easy walk on a fire trail for about two kilometres and then it continues steeply uphill for another half kilometre. (ascends 140m over 0.5km, thank you Martin)

The walk starts in sclerophyll forest dominated by *Eucalyptus rubida* and *E. dives,* and in the understory by *Daviesia mimosoides* and *Persoonia sylvatica*, many of the latter covered in fruit. We were surprised by how similar this last one was to *Tasmannia lanceolata* (which we did not see) when looking at the leaves and stems. Less tall plants were *Bossiaea foliosa, Choretrum pauciflorum, Comesperma ericinum* (one with a couple of flowers), *Monotoca scoparia* (in full flower) and *Persoonia chamaepeuce* (a few flowers). We also found both species of low-growing Bossiaeas — *B. buxifolia and B. prostrata*.

Monotoca scoparia

The start of the steep ascent marks the boundary between the low forest and the upland wet sclerophyll forest dominated by large specimens of brown

Persoonia chamaepeuce flowers

barrel, *Eucalyptus fastigata,* narrow-leaved peppermint, *E. radiata,* mountain gum, *E. dalrympleana* and manna gum, *E. viminalis.* Also present was *silver wattle, Acacia dealbata*

We had lunch among the rocks at the summit of Mt Bollard among snow gum, *E. pauciflora* ssp. *pauciflora* covered in scribbles. Here we also spotted *Cassinia longifolia, Billardiera mutabilis* and *Asplenium flabellifolium.*

Asplenium flabellifolium

The swarms of black insects hovering while we sat were identified by Roger Farrow as "love bugs" (no joke!), *Plecia* sp (Diptera: Bibionidae) and when not swarming are busy mating.

We found no sign of the Elbow Orchid, (*Thynninorchis huntianus*) or any of the others seen at this time in February 2011 and late January 2012. It was suggested that this was probably because the rain was too late for them (they needed rain in January).

Leucopogon fletcheri

Leucopogon lanceolatum

Lomandra longifolia female

Banksia spinulosa, Wog Wog, Morton National Park walk, May 2018; Photo: Brigitta Wimmer

By Sam Nerrie

A friend and I love wandering through the bush at Mulligans Flat and we have been visiting the sanctuary regularly for a few years. To us it is a 'secret garden' that never fails to delight us with the types of birds, insects, plants and animals that are found there.

We have witnessed many special moments in this unique bushland and one such moment was when we happened upon a quirky looking plant that was miniscule in size. It had some tiny yellow flowers that looked as though they were cocooned in cotton wool and the leaves looked a bit like a succulent's leaves.

As I had never seen anything like it before I took a photo and kept it on my phone until I found the right person to ask as to its name and family. I finally asked Rosemary Purdie who said it was in the daisy family. She passed it on to the daisy expert at the ACT Herbarium and he confirmed that it was not a listed ACT plant. It's name is *Myriocephalus rhizocephalus*.

The plant was found on 1st November 2016 in a small grassland area of Mulligans Flat. It was found after a season of heavy rainfall and the surrounding area was very damp. Rosemary Purdie had pointed out that its habitat was in moist areas so unless we get a good amount of rain in spring, it may not appear!

PS: I run a Facebook page on Mulligans Flat called 'The Wild Things of Mulligans Flat' if you are interested...

https://www.facebook.com/The-Wild-Things-of-Mulligans-Flat-507604986104746/?ref=bookmarks

From PlantNET — NSW Flora online

http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Myriocephalus~rhizocephalus

Description: Prostrate annual herb, 2–8 cm high, stems 1 to several, ± covered by broad leaf bases.

Leaves linear, 2–7 cm long, c. 1 mm wide, acute, erect, glabrous, bright green.

Compound heads broad-hemispherical, greenish white, sessile, often near ground level, greatly exceeded by leaves; general involucral bracts erect, obovate to broad-lanceolate, hyaline with green midribs, woolly, apex subacute glabrous; bracts subtending partial heads narrow, hyaline; involucral bracts of partial heads, 3–5, narrow-oblanceolate, hyaline with greenish midribs, hardened and fused near base. Florets 1 or 2; corolla 3- or 4-toothed, pale yellow.

Achenes fusiform, 1.5–2 mm long, sparsely hairy; pappus of 1 simple, erect bristle c. 1.5 mm long, occasionally absent.

Flowering: spring.

Distribution and occurrence: Grows in moister areas in mallee and on sandy and clay soils; west from West Wyalong. Other Australian states: Vic, WA, SA.

Footnote on Boabs

By Max Bourke AM

I enjoyed reading Roger Farrow's piece, *Boabs or Baobabs That is the Question,* in the March 2018 edition of our Journal, Vol 19 No 5.

Readers might be interested that some 20 years ago work was undertaken to try to make a commercial vegetable out of the Australian species.

While I was involved in the New Crops program at the Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, we supported work at the Frank Wise Research Station of WA Agriculture in the Kimberley.

The results were very interesting.

From seeds of local *Adansonia gregorii* a row crop was developed. It was a fast-growing tuber with brown skin though white-fleshed, a carrot-like vegetable. It had a rather pleasant and slightly spicy taste, raw and cooked. As well the leaves were extremely tasty in the young tuber and also quite spicy.

Unfortunately when further efforts to 'commercialise' this crop were undertaken there were objections from conservation bodies that this might lead to loss of this 'native' species, so the project was dropped.

Pity. I rather fancied naming them Kimberley Karrots!

Frosty!

Words and photos by Masumi Robertson

By now it is June and the winter is truly with us in Canberra. We had a mild autumn and the arrival of the first frost was late, but we can still expect several months of very cold nights and days.

In our garden, we know where hard frosts form, and other areas which are protected. Frosts are usually seen at ground level on organic mulch and many groundcover plants. Temperature at ground level is up to 5 °C colder than the reported air temperature. So when the reported temperature is -6°C, the plants at ground level are experiencing -10 °C or colder.

I find the frost pretty, large crystals when it is very cold or a soft dust all over like icing sugar. The frosted plants shown are frost hardy. They not only survive, but show no frost damage either. The leaves remain looking healthy and the plants continue to grow in winter.

Neopaxia australasia

Neopaxia australasia

Dichondra repens

Scleranthus biflorus

Acacia cardiophyla (prostrate)

Dichondra repens

Leptospermum rotundifolium 'Julie Anne'

Grevillea 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'

Grevillea 'Poorinda Royal Mantle'

Grevillea 'Bronze Rambler'

Frosts also form on small shrubs and hebaceous plants up to 0.5 m high on very cold nights.

Eryngium ovinum, Leucochrysum albicans

Leucochrysum 'wilts' in the morning, but the Eryngium plant remains upright. Once the frost is gone, the Leucochrysum plant recovers to upright.

Crowea exalata (Ginninderra Falls) [LOCAL]

Correa pulchella (pink)

Leptospermum continentale 'Horizontalis'

Correa decumbens x reflexa (upright pink)

Correa decumbens x reflexa (upright pink) (detail)

Hibbertia aspera

The groundcover herbaceous plants below remain green with months of frost, but eventually their leaves are killed by repeated hard frosts to the end of August/September. Our plants do re-sprout every spring from their underground rhizomes, making these plants frost tolerant.

Brachyscome formosa

Chrysocephalum apiculatum

Ascending Mt Stillwell in January

Photos and words by Roger Farrow

There were four monthly field trips from January to April starting with the Snowy Mountains in January, a property visit in Nerriga for February (joint activity with Friends of Grasslands [FOG]), a visit to the Nerriga Road sandstone in March, and finally an exploratory visit to Cape Conran National Park on the south coast of Victoria at Bemm River in April.

Although there was the usual fine display of alpine flowers in January, the dry conditions in autumn and the usual decline in flowering at this time of year meant that the last two trips were not particularly rewarding for flowers.

However there was always the scenery and the challenge of identifying plants from their vegetative characters. Plus we found some new areas worth following up in springtime, notably the Jerrawangala lookout off the Nerriga Road and Cape Conran. The Nerriga trip has already been reported in the FOG Bulletin and is to be followed up by a return next spring at the peak of flowering in this region.

January: Snowy Mountains

I decided on a couple of new challenges for this trip: namely, a walk from Charlotte Pass via Mt Stilwell across the Ramshead plateau to Thredbo Top Station and an ascent of Mt Clarke from the Snowy River crossing below Charlotte Pass.

On the first day, after climbing up through a yellow carpet of *Kunzea muelleri* towards Mt Stillwell we were treated to fields of colour in the herbfields from the Celmesias, Craspedias and Brachyscomes in the Asteraceae, well as Eyebrights *Euphrasia collina* (Orobanchaceae).

Craspedias and Brachyscomes, Mt Stilwell saddle

Craspedia aurantia

Brachysome spathulata

Passing Mt Stilwell and crossing a plateau dominated by the snow grass tussocks, we reached the last of the snow patches. These were worth investigating because the gravel soaks below them supported the last of the buttercups *Ranunculus niphophila* (=snow-loving).

As well there was the Barker's daisy, *Brachyscome barkerae (*formerly *B. tadgellii),* Wreath Pennywort, *Dichosciadium ranunculacae* and the smallest plantain, the Alpine Plantain, *Plantago glacialis,* that occurs in extensive mats. Another characteristic plant of this habitat is the Alpine Tuft rush, *Oreobolus pumilio*, that often grows in circular rings due to the dying off of plants in the middle of the patches.

Euphrasia collina diversicolor

Snow Buttercup, *Ranunculus niphophila*

Snow patch soak flora

Wreath Pennywort *Dichosciadium ranunculacae*

Wreath Pennywort *Dichosciadium ranunculacae*

Alpine plantain, *Plantago glacialis*

Alpine plantain, *Plantago glacialis*

Alpine Tuft-rush, *Oreobolus pumilio*

The snow patches trap an interesting array of insects such as this sawfly *Pseudoperga lewisii* that has flown far from its eucalyptus host trees. Our attention was also caught by those lumbering alpine grasshoppers, *Monistria concinna,* that survive winter as nymphs under the snow, due to the anti-freeze properties of their blood.

I should also mention some of the shrubs still in flower, notably the four species of Epacris: *E. glacialis, E. microphylla, E. petrophile* and *E. paludosa*. Extensive mats of *E. glacialis* are a big feature along this walk.

Another feature of the plateau is the ephemeral mud pools dominated by sedges but also by an unusual dwarf billy button, *Craspedia alba,* characterised by its grey foliage and cream flowers. [See cover photo]

I would like to digress to the subject of pollination of the alpine flowers. Apart from the wind-pollinated plantains, most flowers are insect pollinated, but bees and wasps, that are important pollinators at lower altitudes, are rarely seen and the introduced honeybee is completely absent. Instead, we observe that beetles, bugs, day-flying moths and flies are the main visitors to flowers, including different species of scarab beetle and flies large and small, especially March Flies Tabanidae.

March fly, *Dasybasis* sp

Flower chafer, *Phyllotoccus* sp on *Celmesia* sp smothered in pollen grains

Gall inducing fruit fly, *Austrotephritis* sp

Unidentified day-flying moth on a *Craspedia* sp

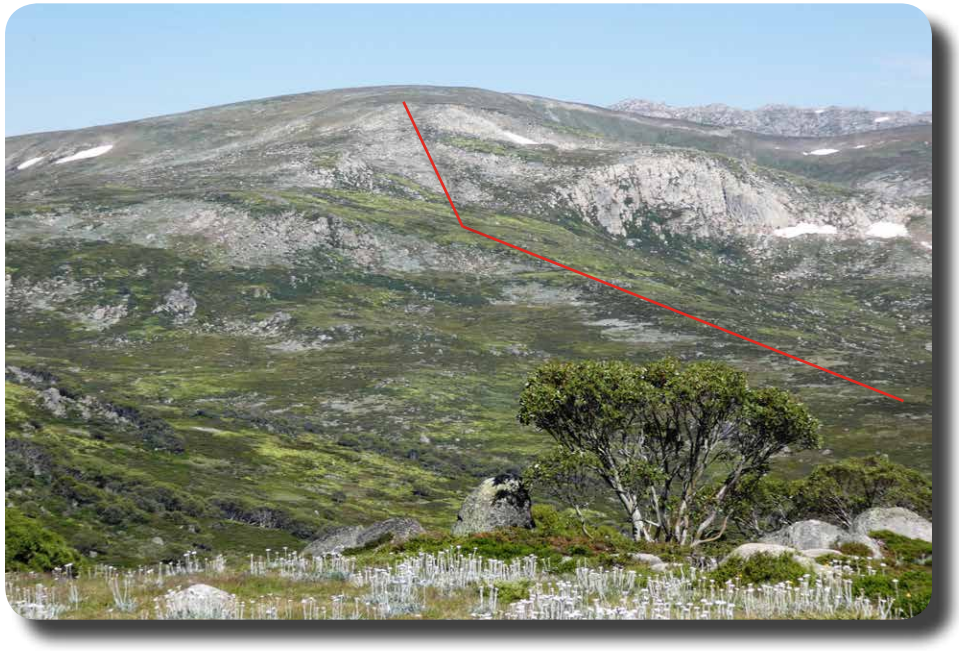
Dance fly, *Hilara* sp (Empididae) on Celmesia. Note pollen grains on tarsi

Rutherglen bug, *Nysius vinitor,* plus an unidentified plant bug Miridae (green centre)

We have observed the imposing east face of Mt Clarke many times on our walks along the Main Trail to Blue Lake and beyond and I thought it was time to visit this obscure peak on the Main Range. We could see a route up the south side of the cliff face to the herbfields and summit grasslands, but little did we know that our route would be hindered by dense patches of waist-high shrubbery of Alpine Phebalium, *Nematolepis ovatifolium* and Candle Heath, *Richea continentis*, that we would have to fight our way through. And so a sadly depleted party of field trippers set forth for the mountain.

The lower herbfields were dominated by extensive swards of snow daisies, *Celmesia* spp. and we spent some time investigating the diagnostics of the two species, *C. costiniana* and *C. pugioniformis,* to our great satisfaction.

We also found large numbers of Tadgell's Leek orchid*, Prasophyllum tadgellianum*, among the daisies. Also seen were patches of mountain lettuce *Podolepis robusta,* that is still recovering from the years of cattle grazing.



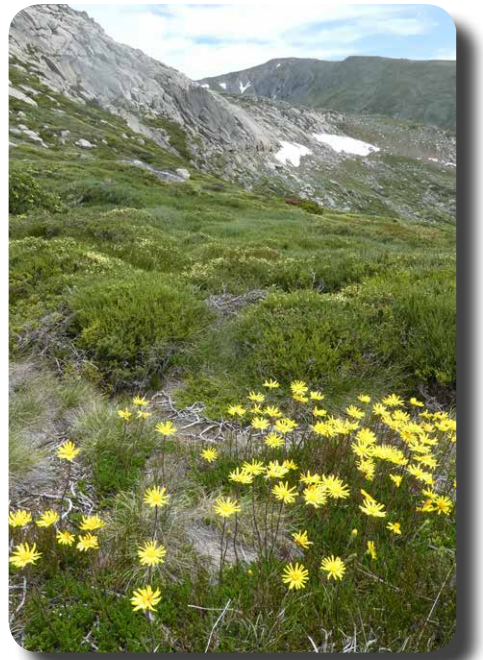
Mt Clarke. Our route is roughly indicated by the red line.

Candle heath, *Richea continentis*, with the chimney in the background and beyond Mt Clarke

Patches of snow daisy, *C. costiniana* among the alpine phebalium. Impenetrable patches of shrubbery beyond. East face of Mt Clarke in the background, summit above.

Prasophyllum tadgellianum

Podolepis robusta



Alpine groundsel, *Senecio pectinatus,* among the shrubs with Mt Carruthers in the background

After negotiating some seriously steep slopes of thick shrubbery we crossed a field of *Kunzea muelleri* and entered the last patch of undergrowth where we saw some colourful patches of the Alpine Groundsel, *Senecio pectinatus*. To our relief we at last reached the open rocky herbfields where we were treated to fields of snow daisies and eyebrights but there was still an onward trudge to the unremarkable pimple of a summit.

Nola and Linda traversing a carpet of yellow kunzea

Snow daisies and eyebrights in the herbfield

The summit dome is dominated by tussock grassland with occasional eroded areas where we found the tiny alpine Colobanthus, *C. affinis,* in the chickweed family (Caryophyllaceae), as well as the annual Dwarf Eyebright, *Euphrasia alsa*. This is one of the few annuals in the alpine zone and is the first time I have seen it.

The common Silver Cudweed has undergone a name change from *Euchiton argentifolius* to *Argyrotegium macleayi*. It exihbits one of the feastures of several alpine plants, that is, the stems of the sessile flowers elongate after flowering to assist wind dispersal of the seeds whereas the sessile flowers are adapted to pollination by crawling beetles. Also seen in flower was the rock-hugging Alpine Rice flower, *Pimelea alpina*.

Colobanthus affinis

Euphrasia alsa

Silver cudweed, *Argyrotegium macleayi*

The Proof

We decided to return by the north side of Mt Clarke, descending to Club Creek, which was a lot easier as there were no extensive thickets of low shrubs. The exposed north-western summit area of Mt Clarke supports a characteristic feldmark community of low wind-blown shrubs.

The Club Creek basin contains a number of creek lines where we saw some new waterside plants, including *Oschatzia cuneifolia* (Apiaceae) (reported as a rare species in Kosciuszko Alpine Flora), a terrestrial, alpine water milfoil, *Myriophyllum pedunculatum* and *Gonocarpus micranthus.*

And so finally to the demoralising uphill drag from the Snowy River crossing to Charlotte Pass Carpark.

Oschatzia cuneifolia

Water milfoil, *Myriophyllum pedunculatum*

March: Moreton National Park: Sandstone Escarpments from the Nerriga Road

This trip was organised around two daily visits from Canberra. The first day we walked part of the Old Wool Trail from Bulee Gap, followed by the nearby Power Line Circuit. The second day we continued past Sassafras to an unnamed rock platform circuit, followed by a visit to the Tianjara Falls rock platforms and a drive down the Wandean Road to Jerrawangala Lookout.

At this time of year, the dominant flowering comes from the Banksias, notably *B. ericifolia* and *B. paludosa*. Along the Old Wool Trail, the only other species in flower were *Bossiaea heterophylla, Baeckea brevifolia*, *Persoonia mollis* subsp *leptophylla* and *Platysace lanceolate.* Although we did identify many non-flowering species that are so conspicuous in spring and summer.

Bossiaea heterophylla

Baeckea brevifolia

Banksia paludosa

Persoonia mollis ssp. *leptophylla*

Further along Nerriga Road, there are a number of access tracks to the masts of the high voltage line to the east. Two such tracks pass through a variety of habitats including woodland, heath and swamp. The road is also adjacent to the gas pipeline and an interesting array of plants species have colonised the initial clearing along the pipeline.

The first plant we saw on the woodland track was *Cryptandra ericoides,* distinguished by its completely rolled leaves and terminal flower heads. The familiar *C. amara* was also present but in bud.

A great surprise was a brief encounter with a small Whip Snake sunning itself on the track. Thanks to Geoff Robertson and Margaret Ning it was subsequently identified as a rarely seen Rose-bellied Whip Snake*, Drysdalia rhodogaster*.

Once we reached the rock shelves and the heathland we expected to find some orchids growing in the peat but there were only a few Parsons Bands, *Eriochilus cucullatus.*

But we did see some *Melichrus procumbens* with its characteristic blue foliage. There are some boggy sections along the powerline track where the yellow flowers of a straggly Goodenia, G. *paniculata*, provided some colour.

Cryptandra ericoides

Cryptandra ericoides rolled leaf

Rose-bellied Whip Snake, *Drysdalia rhodogaster*

Eriochilus cucculatus

We returned along the gas pipeline route which had been colonised by a wide range of plants, especially Acacia species, one of which, the Sunshine Wattle, *A.terminalis* was putting on a great display, while a Pomaderris, *P.andromedifolia* was budding up. Another coloniser here was the Satin Everlasting, *Coronidium leucopsidium*.

Goodenia paniculata

Melichrus procumbens

Acacia terminalis

Pomaderris andromedifolia

Coronidium leucopsideum

The following day we continued past Sassafras and stopped at the bottom of the hill to visit a rock-shelf area consisting of a mosaic of heath (*Baeckea* and *Micromyrtus*) among clumps of Casuarinas.

A small number of orchids were found, most growing in the shallow layers of peat among the heaths and included *Corunastylis apostasioides* (a self-pollinating species whose flowers rarely open), *Pharochilum daintreanum* and *Speculantha furva* in flower plus the unmistakeable leaves of *Acianthus excertus* and a Chiloglottis.

Corunastylis apostasiodes (left), *Pharochilum daintreanum* (right)

Speculantha furva

Acianthus exsertus

Chiloglottis sp

From there we continued to Tianjara Falls for lunch and a stroll along the cliff edge. The most conspicuous plants in flower here were *Epacris microphylla* and *E. pulchella*. The last of the Flannel and Boronia flowers for summer were discovered as well as a Milk Vine growing in a crevice on the cliff edge.

Epacris microphylla

Boronia anemonifolia

Epacris pulchella

From Tianjara we drove to the Wandean road that leads to the Jerrawangala lookout. On the way we stopped to look at the spectacular flower heads on the Red Bloodwoods, *Corymbia gummifera*. Their nectar was being exploited by honeybees from the commercial hives operating along this road.

There is a great view to the east from the Lookout to the Beecroft peninsular and the ocean. The crevices along the cliff edge are filled with large numbers of rock orchids, (not in flower).

Other flowers seen included *Scaevola ramossissima, Pimelea linifolia, Platysace lanceolata, Hybanthus vernoni, Woollsia pungens* and a spent Bonnet Orchid, *Cryptostylis erecta*.

Dockrilla striolata

Woollsia pungens

What is pollinating these flowers as winter approaches? I saw solitary Reed Bees, Slender Bee Flies and Bristle flies on Baeckeas, Cryptandras, Peas and Goodenias among others. The reed bees were particularly active on the Bossiaeas but struggle to depress the flower keel to access the nectaries.

A Slender Bee fly, *Australiphthiria hilaris* (Bombylidae) feeding at a Baeckea

A Reed Bee, *Exoneura* sp. (Colletidae) feeding at a Bossiaea

A bristle fly (*Tachinidae* sp.) feeding at a Goodenia

April: Bemm River, Victoria

And so to our last trip of late summer, to Bemm River. This sleepy fishing village lies on the west side of Sydenham inlet between Cape Conran and Croajingalong National Parks.

Gravel roads in the Cape Conran National Park lead west to the coast and to Pearl Point from where a track leads to Dock inlet through old dunes, dominated by Banksia associations. To the north the park is skirted by the Old Coast Road that passes through a variety of vegetation types including forest, woodland, heathland and swamp and provides access to Cape Conran.

On our first day we took the coast road, explored the dune communities and walked to the picturesque Dock Inlet and back. On our second day we took the Old Coast road to Cape Conran and stopped at some forest and heathland tracks on the way.

VICParks maintains an office at Cape Conran and we followed some nature walks around the area including the spectacular coastal boardwalk although we decided that Bemm River was a nicer place to stay with the added attraction of some excellent pub meals. Like our previous trip flowering was sparse, but the area shows great potential for a spring trip with a great variety of understory plants.

The beach side of the dunes support some special plants like *Olearia viscidula* and *Leucophyta browni* plus the ubiquitous *Acacia sophorae* and Warrigal Greens, *Tetragona tetragonioides*, which belongs to the pigface family (Aizoaceae).

Coastal Daisy-bush, *Olearia axillaris*

Cushion bush, *Leucophyta brownii*

Warrigal Greens, *Tetragona tetragoniodes*, note the salt crystals on the leaves

A shell-finding diversion on the beach

Back on the Dock Inlet Track, we passed through the Banksia/Swamp Mahogany woodland, with a dense understory of a range of shrubs, including plants like Wedding Bush, *Ricinocarpos pinifolius, Platylobium parviflorum, Acacia oxycedrus* and *Pomaderris lanigera*. In flower we saw a scattering of *Epacris impressa, Correa reflexa, Leucopogon ?collinus and Persoonia juniperina.*

Acacia oxycedrus

Flower buds of *Pomaderris lanigera*

Epacris impressa

Correa reflexa

Leucopogon ?collinus

At Cape Conran we tried the heathland nature trail, dominated by the same *Xanthorrhoea* in the heathy part, although much of the trail passes through coastal woodland. Finally we took the challenging coastal boardwalk through some spectacular ocean scenery and a variety of plants including *Atriplex cinerea* growing in rock crevices just above the high tide mark.

Persoonia juniperina

Eucalyptus conspicua

The picturesque Dock Inlet

Eucalyptus conspicua

On our second day, our first stop was the swamp on the Bemm River Road to see the unusual form of *Eucalyptus conspicua* with its twisted trunks and juvenile foliage. Further on, after a forest walk, we took the Old Coast Road where we stopped at a heathland swamp, dominated by *Banksia spinulosa* and *Xanthorrhoaea minus* subsp *lutea*.

Banksia spinulosa Old Coast Rd

Epacris paludosa, Old Coast Rd

Xanthorrhoea minor subsp. *lutea,* Cape Conran

Atriplex cinerea, Cape Conran

Corymbia gummifera, Tianjara Falls; *Photo: Gail Ritchie Knight*

Grasses and Clumping Plants

Anigozanthos 'Federation Flame' a PBR selection of *A. rufus*

Words and Photos by Masumi Robertson

This autumn has been dry and quite warm, even hot during March. Perhaps this is a change in climate we can expect to experience more often. Many of the grasses and clumping plants are tough, coping well with our hot and dry, and cold and damp. They are also useful to fill in gaps in the garden, mixing well with herbaceous plants, or in narrow spaces.

Grasses and clumping plants are monocotyledonous plants with narrow leaves growing from a central point. Some have colourful flowers (lilies), and others are structural with their vertical, strappy habit providing interesting contrast to other plants, or even as a feature plant. Included are grasses, rushes and sedges. Flower heads can remain an interesting feature well into winter.

Most of these plants need a once-a-year trim to cut off old leaves and spent flower heads before spring growth. They are particularly useful in smaller gardens or new gardens as they are relatively quick to grow. Other than Anigozanthos, the forms of these species are local, adapted to our difficult environment.

Anigozanthos flavidus

This is the hardiest kangaroo paw species for Canberra gardens, tall evergreen kangaroo paw, about one metre high. Many selected colour forms provide colourful displays for long periods from October to February coping well with the summer sun and heat.

The flowers are a favourite of honey eaters. They flower best in full sun when fertilised and watered during the warmer months. Flower stems emerge from the previous year's growth, so it is essential to promote active growth for the plant to flower well.

This species occurs in the south-west of Western Australia, and its tolerance, or even preference, to clay and damp conditions there may explain why this species does well in Canberra. It can tolerate very hot conditions and is tolerant of drought, but it is best to provide some protection from hard frost if the plant is to flower well. Several hybrids with the 'toughness' of an *A. flavidus* parent can grow well here also.

Austrodanthonia spp.

Austrodanthonia caespitosa (LOCAL)

There are a number of wallaby grass species in the Canberra region. These are relatively small clumping grasses, some just 10 cm tall while taller species could be just over 0.5 m tall with flower heads. Their leaves are usually covered with soft hair.

The four species listed in our Society's' book *Australian Plants for Canberra Region Gardens and other cool climate regions*, all local (*A. caespitosa, A. carphoides, A. eriantha* and *A. laevis*) are hardy and tolerant of dry conditions. Green flower heads emerge in spring, or in response to rain, and dry flowering stems persist.

Austrodanthonia eriantha (LOCAL)

Bulbine glauca

This is one of two local *Bulbine* species, often occurring in higher elevation locations around the ACT. Cheerful yellow flowers are held above the leaves, up to one metre high in the garden. We find this species more rewarding than the other local species, *B. bulbosa*.

B. glauca continuously produces new flowering stems during the growing season and flowers well into autumn in the garden when they are regularly watered over summer. In contrast, *B. bulbosa* flowers only once in spring.

B. glauca also produces longer flower stems, each stem with over 50 flowers, opening from the bottom to the top, thus we can enjoy a long flowering period for each of the many stems.

The plant flowers best in full sun, when watered and fed during the warmer months, even though it can withstand hot dry summers, surviving with thick roots.

Carex apressa

This is a very hardy sedge, growing to almost a metre high, with a similar spread. It can be a feature plant due to its dense growth, together with contrasting dark green leaves and

Carex appressa (local)

cream-brown flower heads. It can take most soils including poor clay soils, dry to poorly drained sites, and even shallow water. While it thrives in damp soil, it can also survive very hot and dry sites, a very versatile plant. When it becomes untidy, cut off the growth just above ground level before spring growth. This can be done any time during autumn and winter.

Dianella revoluta

This is another very hardy local, a clumping plant with stiff leaves, to 0.5 m high, and taller flowering stems with bright blue flowers with brown anthers in spring. In summer, its blue berries are favoured by birds. The plant can spread by rhizome, eventually forming a large clump. While most of our plants are in full sun and in clay, one volunteer is growing near a pond, drawing moisture from it and this plant has grown to well over two metres tall when in flower.

Joycea pallida

Red anther wallaby grass is one of the tallest grasses in the ACT, its leaves are about 0.7 m high with flowering stems held above, to 1.5 m or more. It grows well in full to part sun, under tall eucalypts. During summer, red anthers dangle in the flower heads. The plant forms a thick tussock, and it is best cut down in autumn or winter before the new winter growth. It can be a striking feature plant or grassland landscape plant when planted in numbers.

Lomandra longifolia

This is a very tough Lomandra, used extensively in amenity planting around Canberra. Our plants are volunteers moved in from the nearby nature park, growing in full to part sun, in the original hard clay.

Yellow, fragrant spiky flowers appear in spring and their shiny brown fruits are favoured by birds. Our plants grow to 0.4 m tall, with a similar spread forming a clump. Older leaves die down over the years and to tidy up, all the leaves are cut off at ground level rejuvenating the plant with fresh new growth. Our LOCAL form plants are surviving on rain water alone.

This plant occurs across Australia with great genetic diversity. Some of the selections from the northern regions may not do well here. There are also many cultivars, varying in size and form.

Poa spp.

There are a number of local Poa snow grass species and three hardy species are listed in our book: *P. helmsii, P. labillardierei* and *P. sieberiana*. They range in size from 30 cm high to well over 1.5 m. Generally soft in appearance, their flower heads contain many small flowers.

They thrive in full sun and while they respond well to moisture, the latter two species are tolerant of dry conditions once established. It is easy to keep them tidy; clumps are pruned near ground level before spring.

Thelionema caespitosum

This is a hardy blue 'lily' plant, with bright blue or white star flowers in spring. Flowers open in sequence on branched stems, providing a long flowering time of one month or more. The plant grows to 30 cm high, flower stems to 50 cm or more.

Our plant is growing well in full sun with watering over summer, although the plant does better with regular watering. The flowering stems are removed in late summer and browned leaves can be removed in autumn. A cheerful plant near the front of garden beds.

Themeda triandra

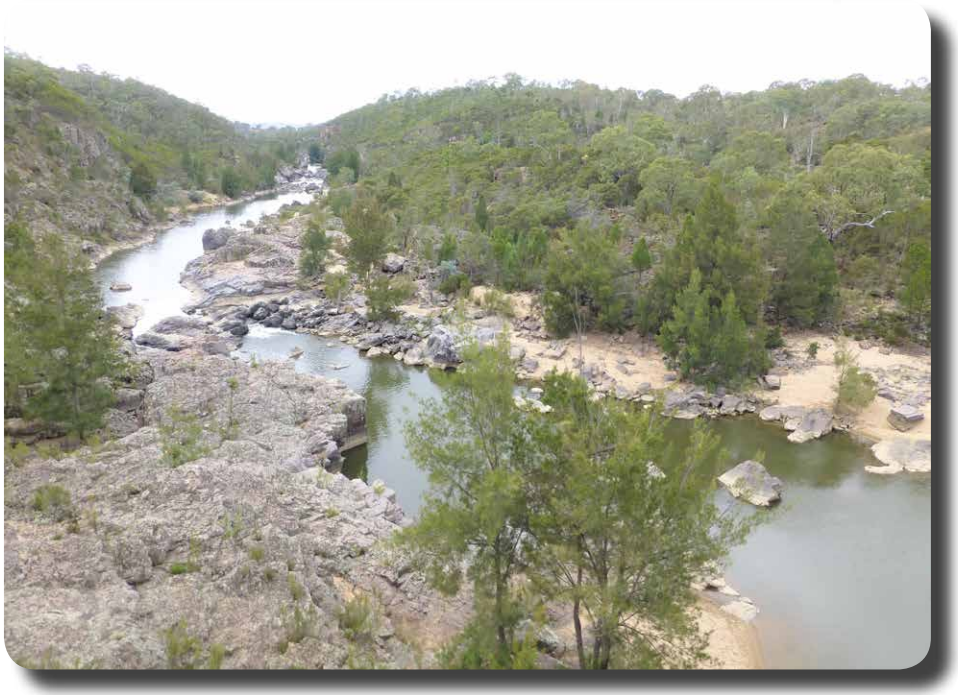
The distinctive shape of the flower spike of Kangaroo grass is easily recognised. The heads, fresh green or browned, are attractive as they sway in the breeze. This attractive grass species is found throughout Australia and is highly variable. As always, local forms are the most hardy for this region.

Wednesday Walk to Kambah Pool via Red Rocks Gorge
March 2018

Words and photos by Brigitta Wimmer

We started today from the southern Kambah Pool carpark and followed the signposted track to Red Rocks Gorge and beyond. We decided to have lunch and turn back when we could see the Old Stone Wall a little further along. The weather was cloudy, a cool 18^0 and became quite windy on the more exposed slopes.

Whilst there were some weeds we nevertheless had plenty to keep us occupied. As we walked we discussed the species — *Eucalyptus blakelyi, E. bridgesiana, E. dives, E. macrorhyncha, E. mannifera, E. melliodora* and *E. rossii* were all present. We also added *E. polyanthemos* to the list. The eucalypts gave way to *Acacia dealbata* and *Casuarina cunninghamiana* further down the slope by the river.



Murrumbidgee River from the lookout

In places the track becomes narrow and winds through large patches of *Kunzea ericoides* but then alternates with open grasslands of good *Themeda triandra* cover. At morning tea at the lookout we enjoyed the view across and up the rocky bed of the Murrumbidgee. Further on, the vertical cliffs of the Red Rocks were impressive (although not quite as red because of the lack of sunshine), set within the frame of surrounding dense vegetation in varying shapes and hues of green.

We saw lots of *Grevillea juniperina* plants looking very healthy even after this dry and hot summer, *Acacia rubida, Dodonaea viscosa* ssp *angustissima, Cassinia quinquefaria* and *C. longifolia, Pomaderris angustifolia* and *P. betulina*, and the brown-orange seed capsules of *Bursaria spinosa* provided a splash of colour.

Grevillea juniperina

Cassinia longifolia

Pomaderris betulina

Amongst the lower growing plants we encountered *Melichrus urceolatus* already in full bud, one *Leucopogon attenuata* and a *Cryptandra amara* (thanks Jo) plus a few flowering *Chrysocephalum semipapposum*. *Correa reflexa* showed its creamy green bells with protruding anthers enclosed by pairs of hairy leaves.

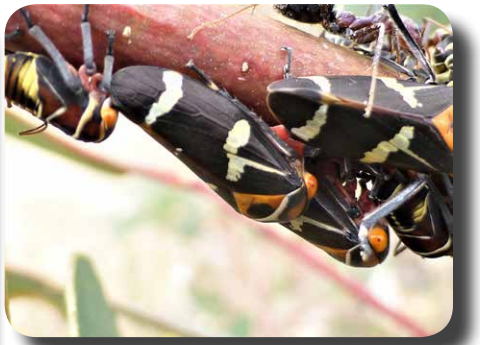
Melichrus urceolatus

Correa reflexa

In between there were quite a variety of ground covers including *Desmodium varians, Cullen microcephalum, Acrotriche serrulata, Asperula conferta, Astroloma humifusum* carrying some red buds, pink *Convolvulus angustissimus, Geranium* sp and scrambling *Clematis microphylla*.

Geranium sp.

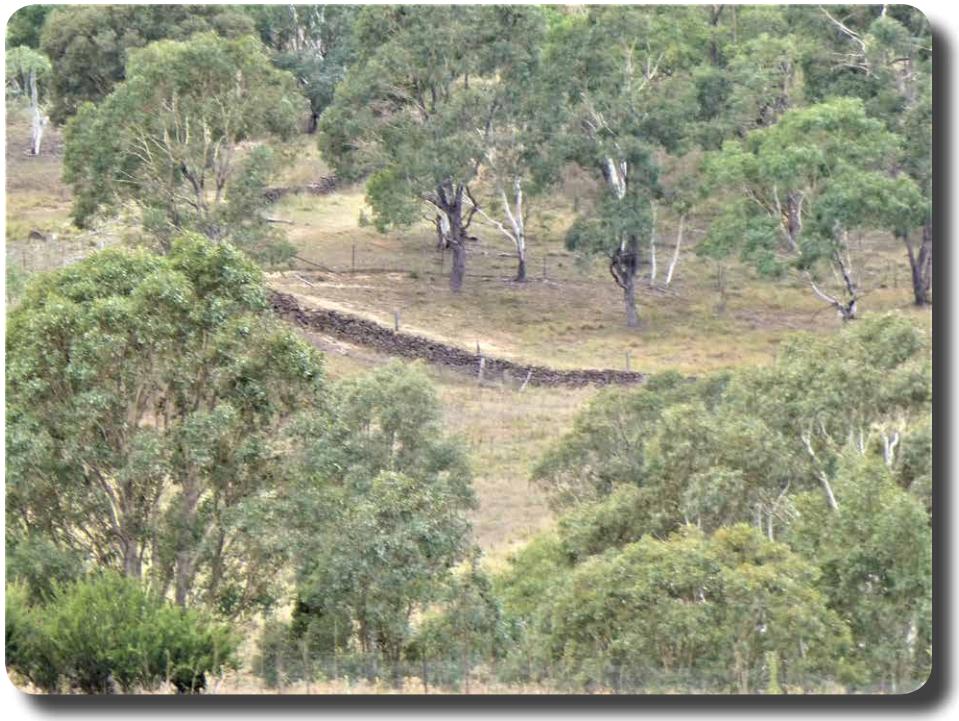
Various birds and insects were a bonus on our walk, particularly the black cockatoos flying over, busy ants and bugs *Eurymeloides pulchra* (Hemiptera



Ants and bugs *Eurymeloides pulchra (Hemiptera Eurymelidae*

Eurymelidae) clambering over each other on a branch and an exquisite colourful dragonfly *Austroaeschna* sp (Telephlebiidae) that might have been waiting for some warmth before moving on (ID by Roger).

On the track back to Red Rocks



The stone wall

Eucalyptus gregsoniana, Wog Wog, Morton National Park walk, May 2018; Photo: Brigitta Wimmer

'Of interest at Forest 20'

A Photo Record of the STEP Forest 20 National Arboretum Canberra

Words and Photos by Andy Russell

Southern Tablelands Ecosystems Park (STEP), a not-for-profit group, has planned, planted and cared for a Southern Tablelands regional botanic garden as a partner with the National Arboretum Canberra. Forest 20 is distinctive amongst the arboretum forests as it is a multi-tree species forest while nearly all others are of a single tree species.

Our tree planting commenced in 2009 with 16 eucalypt species in varying numbers planted in bands across the landscape. Over 500 trees were planted in 2009–10 and these are now up to 11 metres tall. Bands of trees represent dry sclerophyll forest, wet montane forest, grassy woodlands and grasslands.

Small groups of other tree species have since been added such as *Brachychiton populneus* (Kurrajong), *Allocasuarina verticilatta* (Drooping She-oak), *A. littoralis* (Black She-oak), *A. luehmannii* (Bull-oak) and *Callitris endlicheri* (Black Cypress Pine).

Some acacias that are considered tree species include *Acacia dealbata* (Silver Wattle), *A. implexa* (Hickory Wattle), *A. mearnsii* (Late Green Wattle), *A. melanoxylon* (Blackwood) and *A. pycnantha* (Golden Wattle). *Banksia marginata* (Silver Banksia) is another tree species planted.

From 2011, understorey planting commenced in a strip running roughly north-south with a width of about 20 metres. Plant species are in small plots in positions that equate with the tree species of that area. We have close to 180 understorey species. Gravel paths divide the understory plantings into about 12 sections for ease of viewing.

Commencing in September 2015, I have produced a monthly photographic record of what has been flowering or of general interest. Initially it concentrated on what was flowering, but quickly I broadened the scope to include birds, insects and animals.

Junonia villida (Meadow Argus Butterfly)

Malurus cyaneus (Female or juvenile Fairy Wrens)

Examples have been a Wedge-tailed Eagle on the ground, a fox, a kangaroo and three parrot species. The Superb Fairy Wren has featured on several occasions including the current issue where they were bathing in a depression of a large rock. A dozen daisy species has provided many photo opportunities.

In the warmer months insects have swarmed to some flowering species such as the stringybarks, daisies and Bursaria. We print and post very few copies of the photo sheets (usually only about five) with the remaining 250 sent by email. Included below are some of the photos from the May 2018 issue (number 36). STEP also produces a 10-page quarterly newsletter.

Complementing our indigenous food and fibre section, the National Arboretum Canberra in conjunction with the local aboriginal community has planted a series of raised beds with local plants that are and have been used by the aboriginal community.

Pelargonium australe (Native Pelargonium)

Podolepis jaceoides (Showy Copper-wire daisy)

Zizina otis (Common Grass Blue (Butterfly))

For further information contact Andy Russell, STEP Membership Officer & Newsletter Editor at membership@step.asn.au. The STEP website is WWW.step.asn.au.

They are 'Natives' So they are OK!

Weedy Wattles in Canberra

By Sarah Sharp and Geoff Butler

In our article *What's going on in the ACT weeds world?* in the previous edition of this Journal, March 2018 Vol 19 No 5, we discussed the processes undertaken to identify and remove new weed incursions.

At the same time our committed and passionate government weed officers, through careful long-term strategic planning, and despite fluctuating weed budget allocations, have initiated some of the best weed mapping and focused weed management programs in Australia.

These programs include priorities on suppressing and containing weeds that are Declared Pest Plant species in the ACT, listed under the Pest Plants and Animals (Pest Plants) Declaration 2005 (No 1), focusing on maintaining our nature reserves and other natural assets as weed free as possible.

However, in addition to those Declared Pest Plants, there are many other introduced 'weeds' that occur in the ACT. While most of these species originate from other countries, there are some Australian wattle species alien to the ACT that have become naturalised (an exotic or non-local native plant that can reproduce and sustain itself without human assistance).

The *Census of Plants of the Australian Capital Territory — version 4* (Centre for National Biodiversity Research 2017) has identified a number of Exotic Australian (EA) species that either have become, or may become, naturalised (i.e. doubtfully naturalised (DN) at present).

For some of these species, management may not currently be considered a priority, and indeed sometimes they are considered of benefit (eg providing excellent bird habitat). Others are widespread and may be, or are, impacting indigenous biodiversity. The best-known species that is naturalised in the ACT and region and is a Declared Pest Plant species is Cootamundra Wattle — *Acacia baileyana*.

Community views can differ on the recognition of 'native' species as weeds. Some have leanings toward it being … *better to have native weeds than exotic weeds, as they blend in and fauna are adapted to them*, and that native weeds … *will blend into new ecosystems over time.* Despite the many arguments that can be made on or about these views, in this article we wish to deal with a number of alien wattle species in the ACT and region. So, in reading on, ponder on the history of the introduction and performance of Cootamundra Wattle in our local region (and in other States) before coming to any conclusion!

At present the *Census of Plants of the Australian Capital Territory — Version 4* (Centre for National Biodiversity Research 2017) lists 27 species of Acacia that are identified as 'Exotic Australian' in the ACT. Four species are listed as indigenous to the ACT, but populations are establishing outside their original range: *Acacia dawsonii*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. pycnantha* and *A. rubida*. Four have established naturalised populations: *A. baileyana, A. boormanii, A. decurrens* and *A. longifolia* subsp. *longifolia*.

There are 17 species that are doubtfully naturalised (DN): *A. cardiophylla, A. cultriformis, A. dealbata* × *decurrens, A. elongata, A. extensa, A. falcata, A. fimbriata, A. flexifolia, A. floribunda, A. howittii, A. lunata, A. saligna, A. stricta, A. subulata, A. venulosa, A. vestita and A. viscidula*. Two are identified as formerly naturalised (FN): *A. baileyana* x *decurrens* and *A. terminalis* (no naturalised populations are known to occur in ACT).

Species	Status	Comments
A. boormanii	EA	Hails from the upper catchment of the Snowy River, from Cooma to the Victorian highlands. It grows on rocky slopes and along creeks in sandy and gravelly soils (Florabank 2017). It has been widely cultivated in gardens and in public and roadside plantings in the ACT for its hardiness and prolific winter/spring flowering. It readily regenerates around parent plants. It has become naturalised on poorer sites. At this stage removal is warranted, at least in reserve areas.
A. cardiophylla	EA, DN	Hails from Gilgandra south and west to Wagga Wagga and Lake Cargelligo area. This species has naturalised on Central Coast and Southern Tablelands from garden escapes (PlantNET 2017a). This species has primarily been used in gardens in the ACT and region as an ornamental. While currently regarded as 'doubtfully naturalised' (Centre for National Biodiversity Research 2017), indications are that it is naturalising in disturbed sites and in bushland areas in the local region. Needs monitoring.
A. cultriformis	EA, DN	Hails from Wagga and west from the Denman-Singleton district, common on the Western Slopes. This species is often cultivated, sometimes naturalised (PlantNET 2017b). Grown widely in cultivation and its hardiness as public planting/ roadside plantings on hard sites. Currently regarded regionally as 'doubtfully naturalised' (Centre for National Biodiversity Research 2017), but is sparingly naturalising near existing plantings. Needs monitoring.

A. Fimbriata	EA, DN	Found primarily in coastal districts north from Nerriga and west to Inverell and is widely cultivated (PlantNET 2017c). Widely used in cultivation in our region, primarily as garden plants or in suitable moister sites of public area plantings. Currently regarded as 'doubtfully naturalised', but is showing a tendency to spread to moderately poor sites. Needs monitoring.
A. floribunda	EA, DN	Extends from coastal sclerophyll communities, westward to the Rylstone area, in sandy alluvial soil and along watercourses (PlantNET 2017d). Widespread in cultivation regionally, and is adapting to harder, poorer and drier sites. Currently regarded as 'doubtfully naturalised' but is now being observed to spread to moderately poor sites near and in reserve areas. At this stage monitoring can continue but removal is probably warranted, at least in reserve areas.
A. longifolia subsp. *longifolia*	EA	This species is common on Coast and Tablelands in sclerophyll communities and coastal heath and scrub, including sand on foredunes (PlantNET 2017e). Widespread in cultivation regionally, and adapts to harder, poorer and drier sites. This species is now being observed to spread to moderately poor sites near and in reserve areas which has been used in many regional freeway plantings and is gradually spreading. At this stage monitoring can continue but removal is probably warranted in reserve areas.
A. pravissima		*A, pravissima* is chiefly on the ranges south from the ACT and east to the Coolumbooka Nature Reserve near Bombala, and grows many soil types on hillslopes, ridges and riverbanks (PlantNET 2017f). This species is found naturally in the ACT's western ranges, but probably did not occur naturally further east than the Murrumbidgee area. Because it occurs in the ACT, the ACT Plant Census (Centre for National Biodiversity Research, May 2012) does not comment on its naturalisation status. It has been used widely in domestic gardens and public plantings. It is a very hardy species that has readily adapted to many sites in the ACT and region. This species appears to be spreading more quickly in the region than other species and is probably the most urgent 'introduced' wattle for management in and near lowland reserve and bush areas.
A. vestita	EA, DN	Widespread in the Wellington, Mudgee, Forbes, Bathurst to the Cowra area in dry sclerophyll forest, often on steep slopes or sheltered gullies, with dubious records from near Bega in 1891 and from Bombala district in 1901; widely cultivated, occasionally naturalised (PlantNET 2017g). Currently regarded as 'doubtfully naturalised' but this species appears to be gradually spreading from domestic cultivation/public plantings. At this stage monitoring should continue but removal is probably warranted in reserve areas.

The 'exotic Australian' wattle species for which there are now signs of potential future weed issues are the following:

The information in the table on the previous page on the potential weediness of eight wattles 'alien' to the ACT (and region) has been based primarily on observation over a number of years and reference to observations recorded on Canberra Nature Map.

It could not be said that any of the species should take priority for removal, though *Acacia boormanii, A. cultriformis, A. floribunda, A. longifolia* subsp. *longifolia* and *A. pravissima* are showing a propensity to naturalise within reserves and other native bush areas.

Native plants they may be, but are they OK when viewed in the light of the now known issues of weediness of another old favourite — Cootamundra Wattle?

The authors would appreciate your views on these wattles — please send any comments to email: gbu22182@bigpond.net.au and/or sarahsharp@grapevine.net.au

References

ACT Govt. 2017. *2016/17 Environmental Weeds Program — end of financial year report* (p4). Steve Taylor (ACT Senior Weeds Officer)

Centre for National Biodiversity Research 2017. *Census of Plants of the Australian Capital Territory — Vascular Plants Version 4*

Florabank 2017. *Fact Sheet — Acacia boormanii* http://www.florabank.org.au/lucid/key/species%20navigator/media/html/Acacia_boormanii.htm

PlantNET 2017a. *Acacia cardiophylla* A. Cunn. ex Benth. http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~cardiophylla

PlantNET 2017b. *Acacia cultriformis* A. Cunn. ex G. Don http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~cultriformis

PlantNET 2017c. *Acacia fimbriata* A. Cunn. ex G. Don http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~fimbriata

PlantNET 2017d. *Acacia floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~floribunda

PlantNET 2017e. *Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd. http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~longifolia

PlantNET 2017f. *Acacia pravissima* F. Muell. http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~pravissima

PlantNET 2017g. *Acacia vestita* Ker Gawl. http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/NSWfl.pl?page=nswfl&lvl=sp&name=Acacia~vestita

Study Group Notes

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

Acacia Study Group

Newsletter 140, March 2018

- From the Leader
- Welcome
- From Members and Readers
- Vale Jack Fahy
- Wattle Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow
- ANPSA Biennial Conference
- *Acacia glaucoptera*
- *Acacia buxifolia*
- *Acacia trigonophylla*
- New $50 Note
- APS SA Plant Sale
- Seed Bank
- Study Group Membership

Australian Plants for Containers Study Group

From Lynne Mockridge, Leader

Since the relaunch of the Australian Plants for Containers Study Group at the Hobart Conference there have been about 30 members express an interest in joining. The Group is now listed on the ANPSA Study Group web page http://anpsa.org.au/study.html.

I am hoping to produce the first newsletter by the end of June. This Study Group is to be email only. I look forward to future contact with you all.

Correa Study Group

Newsletter No 57, April 2018

- Leaders' Comments
- Correa News from Bairnsdale
- Correa Crawl cancelled
- Correas from South Australia
- Correas Growing at Elliminyt
- New Members
- *C. reflexa* var *nummulariifolia*
- Vale, Corinne Hampel
- Update on Correa Propagation
- The Correa Summer

Dryandra Study Group

Newsletter 74, April 2018

- Aussies in a cowshed
- *Dryandra brownii* and hybrids
- Notes from members
- End of an era
- Some lovely pictures from Kevin Collins
- Dryandra Study Group Newsletter Index
- Finance Statement 1/7/16–30/6/17

Eremophila Study Group

Newsletter 140, May 2018

- Letter from the Editor
- What's New in the Study Group
- Seed Experiments
- New species — *E. subangustifolia*
- New cultivar registered: Pink Pantha
- Featured Species — *Eremophila subfloccosa*
- *E. prostrata chimera*
- Eremophila Genetics — presentation of research by Rachael Fowler
- Eremophila in Victoria
- Fleurieu Group Gathering September 2018
- How to Stop your Pot Plants Frying
- Where is Carmine Star?
- Sub-Group meetings
- Website Image Database
- From Your letters
- A Grafting Question
- Cuttings wanted
- Newsletter themes
- A Mystery
- Nescofilm
- Corrigenda
- About the Study Group

Fern Study Group

Newsletter 140 April 2018

- From the Leader
- Program for South-east Queensland Region
- Program for the Sydney Region
- Excursion and General Reports
- Excursion to Cunninghams Gap March 2018
- Excursion to the Fortland Bushland Reserve, Corinda, April 2018
- A note from Macquarie Member, Jeff Lynne
- The dry fern garden

Garden Design Group

Newsletter 102, April 2018

- Comments from GDSG Leader
- Newsletter Timing & Themes
- Extracts from Past Newsletters
- Theme for Issue 102
- A sensitive visual relationship
- Three Gardens in Hobart
- The Green Garden
- Tasmanian Bushland
- Inverawe Native Gardens
- Some more Garden Visits in Hobart
- Garden Design Inspiration in Tasmania
- Inspiration from the Queensland Art Gallery
- Members Contributions
- From the Post Box
- Coming Events
- Treasurer's Report
- Membership Matters

Grevillea Study Group

Newsletter 109, February 2018

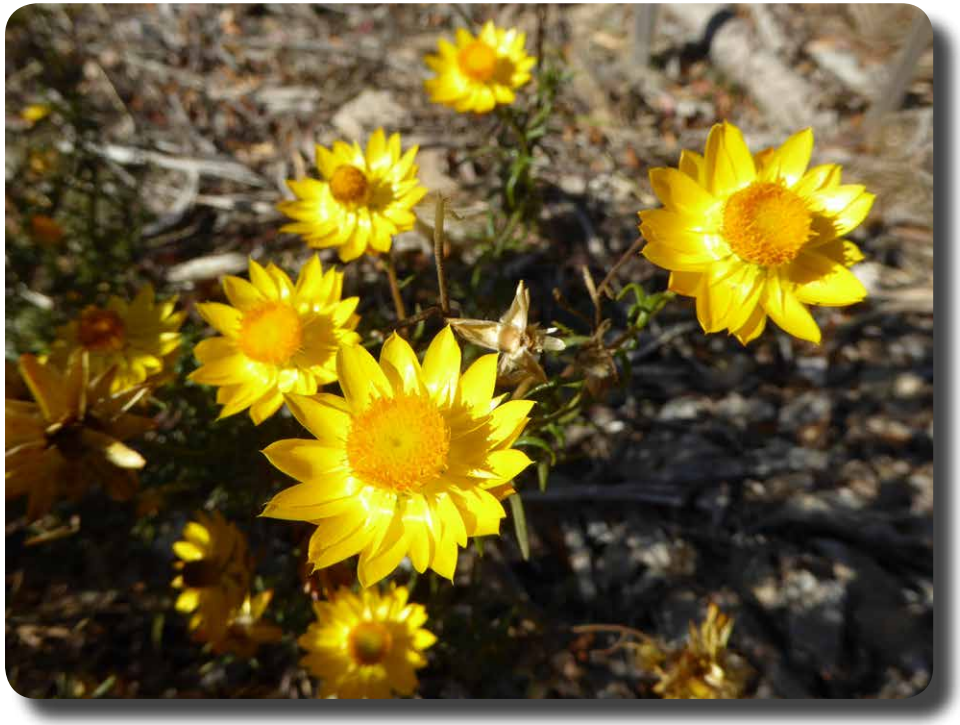
- Editorial
- Reminder: New Financial Arrangements
- Taxonomy
  - Some Notes on Holly Grevillea DNA Research
  - Phylogeny of the Holly Grevilleas (Proteaceae) based on nuclear ribosomal and chloroplast DNA
- In the Wild
  - A new Population of *Grevillea montis cola* ssp *brevisstyla*
- In your Garden
  - The Living Collection 2018
  - Summer flowering Grevilleas Part 2
  - Great Grevillea Gardens Part 1
  - Garden Chat from Bulleen, Victoria
  - Climate Change and Grevilleas

- Seed Bank
- Financial Report February 2018

Isopogon & Petrophile Study Group

Newsletter 22, April 2018

- Editorial
- From our members
- Exchanging cuttings and seed galls galore
- Cranbourne I & P Special Collection
- Painting *I. formosus*
- Plant profile — *I. teretifolius*
- Plant profile — *P. sessilis*
- Dryandra Woodland WA: discovering *P. circinata* and *I. villosus*
- Learnings from Cranbourne Special Collection
- A seed germination diary: *I. anethifolius* and *P. pulchella*
- Grafting update
- Seed vs cuttings: *P. pedunculata*
- Growing WA natives: experiences in the east and the west
- Petrophile fossils? Two names discovered
- In the press
- Financial report



Xerochrysum viscosum (Sticky Everlasting), Southern Tablelands Ecosystems Park; Photo: Andy Russell

Australian Native Plants Society, Canberra Region Inc.

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

Meetings are held at 7.30pm on the second Thursday of each month, February to December, in Canberra. Visitors are always welcome.

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

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

Website: nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Membership Fees

Single or family memberships are the same price.

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

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

Life member subscribing to Australian Plants — $15

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

Membership Secretary: Ros Walcott 02 6161 2742
membership@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Council

President
Lucinda Royston
02 6231 6067
president@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Vice President
Vacant
v.president@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Secretary
Garth Chamberlain
0417 661 047
secretary@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Treasurer
Ben Walcott
02 6161 2742
treasurer@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Assistant Secretary/Treasurer
John Carter
02 6231 7055
secretary@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Other Council Members
Naomi Boccola
Darren Boulton
Geoff Butler
Megan Dixon
Philip Fradd
Greg Quinn

Other useful contacts

Bulletin Editor
Karen Brien
bulletin@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Study Group Liaison Officer
Brigitta Wimmer
studygroups@nativeplants-canberra.asn.au

Propagation aid sales
Glenn Pure
66 Crozier Circuit, Kambah ACT 2902
02 6231 6457

Booksales
Murray Dadds
43 MacLaurin Cres, Chifley ACT 2606
0404 870 447
daddsm@bigpond.com

Public Officer
(for Associations Incorporation Act purposes)
Paul Meier
7 Robert Lewis Crescent, Gordon ACT 2906
02 6294 6601 (h)

All Society correspondence to
The Secretary
ANPS Canberra Region (Inc), PO Box 217
Civic Square ACT 2608

Back cover: *Craspedia alba*, Ramshead Plateau, Snowy Mountains; Photo: Roger Farrow