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Australian Plants for Horticulture

The wildflowers of Australia have evolved, largely in isolation from the rest of the world's flora. The floral spectacle is unique and one of the world's treasures. Their use in general horticulture has been limited but the future could see them becoming widely sought after by horticulturists throughout the world.

There is a great need for the selection of the best forms and their development as reliable garden plants. The flora is so vast that a reliable system of naming is essential and this is achieved by the use of a garden cultivar name as described opposite. Years ago I had a plant of *Hibiscus huegelii*, a beautiful shrub to two metres high that covered itself with large mauve-coloured flowers 12 cm across. I recently obtained some seed, producing twenty-five plants. Disappointingly, the flowers were not as abundant and only half as large. I hope to find a much better form and when I do, I will arrange to give the selection a cultivar name and have it produced vegetatively. Do you know of an outstanding plant? This is the objective of the system for the registration of Australian plant cultivars.

Hopefully the horticultural industry will realize what a natural treasure we have inherited and be much more selective and scientific in its preparation of new plants for market release. By careful selection and breeding, the cultivars developed from the Australian flora will captivate the world markets and be much more reliable and rewarding in cultivation. This issue is dedicated to the achievement of this objective.

Growing Our Wildflowers

This issue, while it describes all registered cultivars A-C, is not intended as a catalogue of plants but as a guide to which plants to grow and how to grow them. Supporting articles indicate cultural requirements for a wildflower garden as a whole and the more difficult plants in particular.

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COVER PLATE

Sweet-scented *Boronia* — *Boronia megastigma*

Photography by Ilma Dunn

The Sweet-scented or Brown *Boronia* has been widely grown for its fragrance in the garden and for the cut flower trade. Please forgive the production of this startling photograph showing the flowers enlarged this way but the photography and composition is so well done, it deserves display. The flowers themselves are not displayed well on a plant, a species that has given so much pleasure to so many people. Learn how to grow it and other *Boronia* in this issue.

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Garden Cultivars of Australian Plants

by W. H. Payne
The Australian
Cultivar Registration Authority

In accord with the International Code for Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants, The Australian Cultivar Registration Authority has registered many cultivars submitted and these are described over the following pages.

A cultivar is a plant developed from the stock of wildflowers, the Australian flora. It may be a true species selected because of desirable horticultural features such as being a particularly floriferous plant, or especially large flowers, or flowers of a more desirable colour, or the bush may be of a pleasing shape, the leaves an attractive colour such as a silvery-grey or variegated. In the case of the first cultivar listed *Acacia amblygona* 'Austraflora Winter Gold', this cultivar was a selection from seedlings resulting from a batch of seed germinated at the Austraflora Nursery. Hence the name of the cultivar is the full scientific name followed by a cultivar name appendage requested by the applicant.

It is to the credit of Bill Molyneux, the proprietor, that he is so aware of the need to select good horticultural forms of true species and make them available to the public to grace their gardens. There has been some comment concerning the desire of Bill Molyneux to include the 'Austraflora' in the cultivar name. You can just call the plant 'Winter Gold' if you wish, Bill will not mind. His objective, and a very creditable one, is to make available only the best plants to the horticultural industry and the best way is to register only the best selections as cultivars with 'Austraflora' as a stamp of quality and reliability.

It is an unfortunate fact that not all cultivars marketed have been carefully selected and trialled. To do this would take many years for each plant over a wide range of conditions. The attitude of The Australian Cultivar Registration Authority is that plants submitted will be registered if it can be shown that the plant exhibits the special characteristics that set it apart from other plants. The market place will, in time, select the most desirable plants, plants that have given satisfaction over many years. You will note from the many plants listed below, that some are no longer available. This is no doubt due to a lack of demand for some plants, not always because they did not stand the test of time and provide market satisfaction, but because they were never properly marketed. This is unfortunate as many good plants have been lost. Against this there are those that have won market favour and given pleasure to many people.

One such plant is *Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon', possibly the most widely grown cultivar from the Australian flora. This arose as a seedling as a result of a cross between *Grevillea banksii* and *Grevillea bipinnatifida* growing on the property of Dave Gordon at Myall Park considerably west of Brisbane, Queensland. Dave was astute enough to recognize the potential of this plant and make it available to us all. You can reliably purchase this plant because it has a distinctive registered cultivar name *Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon'. You will note that it includes only the first half of the scientific name known as the generic name *Grevillea*. This is because it is a cross pollinated plant, a progeny of two species.



Chamelaucium uncinatum 'Munns'

A cultivar of Geraldton Wax produced by George Munns, see page 226.

Astartea 'Winter Pink' — see page 199; Photo of plant, 236.

Photography by P. Armstrong

Photography by W. H. Payne





Brachycome multifida (above)

Photography by W. H. Payne

Gracing the rock edge to a pathway, this decorative little plant is sharing the sun with a flower of *Alogyne huegellii* (the mauve hibiscus) and a *Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon', both of which are on a flowering branch of nearby shrubs.

Brachycome multifida 'Breakoday'

bra-KICK-o-me

This cultivar is a seedling variation of the species from the wild shown above. It arose in cultivation at Lilydale, Victoria in 1979. It grows to about 200 mm tall by up to 800 mm wide. The heads are a deep mauve in colour and up to 20 mm across. It has a more compact habit and heads with deeper coloured ray flowers than the more usual form of the species. The ray florets are violet-blue (92A) and the disk florets are yellow-green (151C) with a foliage of green (13A). It is also immediately distinct because of its darker and broader leaf lobes. It is an excellent plant for use as a ground cover, especially in rockeries but also has an application for use in pots or hanging baskets. Full sun and adequate moisture are required for maximum flowering potential. Some flowers are produced all year but the main seasons are spring and summer. The plant can withstand moderately dry conditions. It has been damaged by severe frosts in Canberra, but quickly recovers with the advent of warm weather. It grows well as far north as Cairns, Queensland.

Brachycome multifida 'White Surprise' — as the name implies, this is a white-flowered form very valuable for colour contrast.

Creating a Cultivar

The exotic plants we grow in gardens worldwide, the Poppy, the Rose, etc., were developed from wild flowers of other lands by horticulturists, over many years of careful selection. One way is to select an outstanding plant of a natural species and breed it by selection over many generations, to achieve an even better display. Another way is to cross pollinate two plants and strive to get progeny with the desirable features of both its parents. By both methods the resulting plant is a **cultivar**. It follows from these methods of breeding that cultivars may be propagated only by division of plant tissue, i.e., by cuttings, bud culture, etc., never from seed. Most cultivars will not set seed, but if they do, never market the seedlings, or never buy a cultivar that originated as a seedling. The mature plant will probably not have the characteristics desired. If you are purchasing a plant, buy a registered cultivar by preference. These plants have been developed to give satisfaction and by their very selection and breeding have become "tamed" and will probably be much more reliable in the garden.

Cultivar Plant Names

If a cultivar is a selected form of a species the cultivar appendage appears after the full botanical name of the plant, hence, *Acacia cultriformis* 'Austraflora Cascade' opposite. If it was a hybrid between species it would be simply *Acacia* 'Austraflora Cascade', hence, *Astartea* 'Winter Pink' on page 199. It is not really important if you just use the generic name, the first one, *Acacia*, with the cultivar appendage. You will get used to these names (see "Using And Understanding Plant Names" on page 215) and to assist beginners you will note that the pronunciation is given for each plant, hence a-KAY-sha for *Acacia*, as-tar-TEE-a for *Astartea*, etc. Try "to get with it".

Plant Variety Rights or Registered Cultivars

The Plant Variety Rights legislation was introduced to protect the work and rewards of horticulturists who have gone to the effort of selective breeding and the cost of purchasing a "Plant Variety Right". This sounds good and there is much debate over the use and abuse of the scheme. It has been introduced on the basis that the cost of purchasing plant rights will meet the cost of government administration of the scheme. The result is that, unless you are on a real winner that will make a reasonable return, it is just too expensive to purchase a "Plant Variety Right" in the majority of cases. The desired alternative is to register the plant as a garden cultivar. Other growers can "steal" the plant by propagation for an authentic plant but they must market it under the registered cultivar name. Of course there are no sanctions and they can market it under any name they wish claiming they originated the plant but it will not carry the reputation earned by the original cultivar. When you purchase a cultivar, we recommend that you purchase only the cultivars described in this issue. You will assist the orderly marketing of reliable plants.

There are always exceptions and one is newly released cultivars. It takes time to register a plant and have it published in Australian Plants. Support new plant releases. If it has been on the market for three years and is not recently described in Australian Plants, then we suggest that you do not purchase the plant again. This presents an obligation. As from the publication of this issue of Australian Plants, all plants registered as cultivars will be described promptly in the following issue of Australian Plants. Happy Gardening.

The Wattle Cultivars — *Acacia*

Recent issues have described dozens of *Acacia* that are small decorative plants ideal for landscaping. However, prostrate and ground hugging forms have been discovered.

Acacia amblygona 'Austraflora Winter Gold'

Acacia, the Wattles

The cultivar originated as a seedling which arose spontaneously in a batch of normally upright *Acacia amblygona* seed sown about 1973 by Molyneux Nurseries Pty. Ltd., Montrose, Victoria. The plant cultivar reaches a height of about 300 mm and spreads about 2 m. The phyllodes taper to a sharp point from a broad base. They are up to 10 mm long by 4 mm wide. A number of prominent veins are visible. The rich yellow flower clusters are borne on flower stalks 10 mm long. The "pom-pom" or globular flower head is 5 mm in dia.

Acacia cultriformis 'Austraflora Cascade'

a-KAY-sha

This cultivar is a prostrate form of the species originally selected in 1974 from a number of seedlings raised by Austraflora Nursery of Montrose, Victoria. The maximum height attained is only 10 cm with a spread to 2 m across. Other features are similar to the species which grows to 2 m, although flowering has been noted to be a little sparse and irregular on the cultivar. Photo page 196.

Acacia dealbata 'Kambah Carpet'

a-KAY-sha

This cultivar was selected from a mature plant growing in a garden bed near the Health Centre in the Canberra suburb of Kambah. It was the only prostrate plant amongst a number of plants of this species in the planting. The selection was made by Mr R. B. Hadlow of the staff of the Australian National Botanic Gardens in 1982. The plant is a dense, prostrate form of the species, forming a small mound about 20 cm high where the main stem arises from the soil and 3 m across. All suckers that arise from this plant retain the prostrate habit. The older leaves are greyed-green (189A)* and the new leaves are yellow-green (146B). This plant has been grown in the Australian National Botanic Gardens (1985) and has proven to be a hardy, dense ground cover, well suited to a variety of soil and moisture conditions. It is very drought resistant and frost hardy in Canberra. Propagation of *Acacia* vegetatively has often proved difficult in the past, as vegetative propagation is required to preserve the cultivar form, the following advice on propagation is presented. *A. dealbata* 'Kambah Carpet' has been most successfully propagated from firm (semi-hardened) material taken in autumn. Tip material 75 to 100 mm long can be used as well as taking a further cutting down the stem. No success has been recorded at the Australian National Botanic Gardens for spring or early summer cuttings of soft tip material. Indolbutyric Acid (I.B.A.) at 2000 ppm in 50% alcohol used as a five second dip has been the most successful hormone used in propagation. Suckers taken from the cultivar also retain the same form.

*The numbers in brackets refer to a colour coding system introduced by The Horticultural Society of Britain in 1966. A monumental work but so costly not many have the use to justify the expenditure. However, it is the accepted standard for use with horticultural plant descriptions. The RHS produced another one in an attempt to reduce the cost but it only confused the issue. Use only the 1966 colour code.



Acacia pravissima 'Golden Carpet' △

▽ *Acacia cultriformis* 'Austraflora Cascade'



***Acacia iteaphylla* 'Parsons Cascade'**

a-KAY-sha

This cultivar is a low-growing form of the species which originated as a variant in a batch of seedlings raised at Parsons Native Plant Nursery in Victoria. It differs from other known forms of the species in its low arching, almost pendulous habit. It grows to a height of about 0.5 m and a width of up to 4 m. In its usual form *Acacia iteaphylla* is a medium to tall shrub 3-5 m high × 3-6 m wide. Other features of this cultivar are as for the parent species. The plant has good vigour, growing to a spread of 2 m in heavy clay soils in 1 year. It flowers from April to July and is frost and drought hardy. To retain its low spreading form, *A. iteaphylla* 'Parsons Cascade' should only be propagated by cuttings as it does not breed true from seed. The phyllodes (leaves) are yellow-green (147B) and the flower heads are yellow (7A).

***Acacia pravissima* 'Golden Carpet'**

a-KAY-sha

This cultivar is a chance seedling which arose in a batch of normal *Acacia pravissima* seedlings in 1969. It is a prostrate plant that will reach a height of about 400 mm and attain a spread of about 6 m. The phyllodes (leaves) are triangular being about 10 mm long by about 8 mm wide, the lower edge ending in a sharp point. The yellow (8A) flowers are produced in profusion. Each globular head of flowers is 4 mm in diameter. *Acacia pravissima* is normally a tall shrub or small tree. The photograph opposite is by D. L. Jones.

The Kangaroo Paw Cultivars — *Anigozanthos*

an-ig-O-zanth-os

The Kangaroo Paws of Western Australia are spectacular garden plants that have received considerable interest overseas. The cut flower trade is a big earner. A future issue will present all of the cultivars developed to date.

There has been a wide range of Kangaroo Paw cultivars marketed under a wider range of names not all of which have been properly registered. It is proposed to describe these cultivars in a future issue, hopefully, in some logical, relative manner. Will those companies who have marketed Kangaroo Paw hybrids, please send a list of their catalogue names to the Editor, Australian Plants. We are also carrying out a survey of experiences in cultivation and it is in their own interests to contact the editor and see that their plants are given fair treatment. Failure to do this could be construed as indicating a lack of confidence in their product and a disinterest in the opportunity to receive publicity.

Any reader who has grown a Kangaroo Paw is invited to give a brief report for our survey as indicated on the bottom of page 217. Please help us.

***Bauera rubioides* 'Luina Gem' River Rose**

BOW-er-a

This cultivar is a double flowered form of the species that was selected from a natural population near Luina, Tasmania by Mr H. Murray. It grows to 1 m tall by 0.25-0.5 m wide. The plant is said to be very dense. The flowers are up to 10 mm in diameter and are pale pink in colour (edge of petals is purple 77B, middle of petals is white 155A, stamens are yellow-orange 15A). The flowering season is November in Tasmania. General cultivation requirements are as for *Bauera rubioides*. While the applicant has stated that the cultivar is very dense, experience in Canberra has been that the plant is usually fairly open and flowers have not yet met the recorded 10 mm diameter. Double flowered forms are not uncommon in cultivation, and the general morphology of this species does vary. It is therefore likely that superior double flowered forms may be available when compared with *Bauera rubioides* 'Luina Gem'. There have been numerous references to double flowered forms in past publications.

Decorative Large Shrubs Ideal as Feature Plants for Foliage

Agonis is a group of shrubs closely related to *Leptospermum*, the tea-trees. A number of cultivars have arisen from *Agonis flexuosa*; 'Fairy Foliage' is quite distinct because of its very reduced leaf blade, 'Variegata' has variegated foliage. 'Nana' is closest to 'Denmark Delight' but it grows up to 3 m tall and has wider leaves.

***Agonis flexuosa* 'Belbra Gold'**

a-GO-niss

This cultivar is a selection made by Mr Wally Stanton of Belbra Nursery, Halls Gap in the Grampians of Victoria in 1973-74. The plant is a leaf colour form of *Agonis flexuosa*. It is a dense shrub that grows to about 5 m tall by 5 m wide. As the leaves first appear they have a reddish tinge but this quickly changes to a pale yellow forming a golden crown on the plant. As the leaves mature there is once again a colour change, as they revert to green or a pale yellow mottled with green. Shortly after this last change the mature leaves are dropped from the plant. When viewed from a short distance the plant is a distinct golden colour. The golden colour is more pronounced during the summer months in full light. It can be distinguished from *Agonis flexuosa* 'Variegata' which has leaves with yellow margins and a green centre as compared with the all yellow or yellow mottled green of *Agonis flexuosa* 'Belbra Gold'.

***Agonis flexuosa* 'Denmark Delight'**

a-GO-niss

This cultivar is a selection from a natural population growing near Denmark, Western Australia. The selection was made by Mr R. Horler of Arbor Farm Nursery in 1984. The parent plant has since been destroyed by the Shire Council grader when grading the roadside verge. The plant is a very dense dwarf form growing to 1.7 m tall by up to 2 m wide. The branchlets are pendulous at a very early age, with the leaves being of similar size to the common form of *Agonis flexuosa*. The stems are reddish and the new growth is pink to red. This cultivar has been under trial for many years. It does not flower. It is quite drought hardy but will be susceptible to frosts.

***Agonis flexuosa* 'Fairy Foliage'**

a-GO-niss

This cultivar is a form of *Agonis flexuosa* first noticed growing in a container in a private garden in the Busselton area of W.A. It is a tall shrub which is known to reach a height of about 4 m in 10 years. The distinguishing feature which makes this plant different from the normal form is that the leaves are much more crowded. Individual leaf lamina are generally narrower than normal, the lamina always ending $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ of the way along the leaf. The remainder of the leaf is reduced to a thread-like extension of the mid-rib.

***Agonis flexuosa* 'Variegata'**

a-GO-niss

This cultivar has been grown commercially for many years but its origin is obscure. The specimen submitted for registration is from a plant at Burnley Horticultural College, Richmond, Victoria. It differs from other known forms of this species in its variegated leaves. The variegation of the green (139B) leaves consists of a yellow (11C) border varying in width from 0.5-1 mm, and a pale green mid portion from 1-2 mm broad with a darker mid rib in some leaves. Reversion to normal leaves can occur. The green leaves, (45-80 mm long and 3.5-5 mm broad) produced on a lateral branchlet, are in general larger than the variegated leaves that are 20-50 mm long and 2-4 mm broad.

Dainty Shrubs, Masses of Flowers

***Astartea* 'Winter Pink'**

as-tar-TEE-a

This small delicate shrub is a hybrid between *Astartea clavulata* and *Baeckea astarteoides* that arose in cultivation early in 1976 at Zanthorrea Nursery, Maida Vale, Western Australia. Twelve seedlings thought to be hybrids were transplanted and grown to maturity from which one dark flowered form was selected for registration. It grows into a dense shrub 0.6 m tall by 0.7 m wide. The leaves are around 4 mm long and are whorled around the stem. The flowers are around 10 mm diameter and deep pink in colour (red-purple group 68B). They are found from April to October. The flowers are around 10 mm in diameter. The cultivar has grown well in improved, well drained soils in Canberra, though when planted in heavier soils growth performance has been disappointing. The plant is relatively frost hardy, with some tip damage in evidence after severe frosts. Drought tolerance has not been properly tested. Photograph of flower, page 192 and page 256 for the whole plant.

***Baeckea virgata* 'Howie's Feathertips'**

BECK-ee-a

This cultivar is a seedling variant which arose spontaneously in a batch of seed of the Brisbane form of *Baeckea virgata*. It is a small dense shrub growing to a height of about 500 mm by 1 m wide. The leaves are up to 10 mm long by 1 mm wide. The white flowers are grouped in small clusters towards the outer edges of the branchlets. Individual flowers are about 6 mm wide. This cultivar is different from the known normal forms of its parent in its lower height, fine foliage and weeping habit. In all other respects it is similar to its parent.

***Baeckea virgata* 'Howie's Sweet Midget'**

BECK-ee-a

This cultivar is a seedling variant which arose in a batch of seed of the Brisbane form of *Baeckea virgata*. It is a small compact plant reaching a height of about 300 mm by about 600 mm wide. The leaves are up to 10 mm long by 1.5 mm wide. This cultivar is different from other known forms of its parent in its compact dwarf habit to 500 mm high. *Baeckea virgata* usually grows to a height of 3 m.

***Baeckea virgata* 'Wirreanda White Cascade'**

BECK-ee-a

The plant arose as a chance seedling at Wirreanda Nursery in Ingleside, New South Wales. The plant was selected as worthy of further propagation due to its habit. It is a low, spreading shrub to 0.5 m tall by up to 1.5 m wide. The branchlets are pendulous and the new growth is an attractive coppery colour. Other features of the shrub are as for *Baeckea virgata*. The cultivar has proved to be drought resistant and frost hardy. *Baeckea virgata* 'Howie's Sweet Midget', is an even smaller cultivar, and extremely compact. *Baeckea virgata* 'Howie's Feathertips' reaches a similar height and width, though it is more compact and has much finer foliage.

***Agonis flexuosa* 'Variegata' (see opposite)**

This plant is described with a colour photograph in Australian Plants, Vol. 8, page 325. A plant has been marketed under the illegitimate name of *Agonis flexuosa* Variegata 'Pied Piper' and is regarded as a distinct but inferior plant. However, it can be readily propagated from cuttings whereas the true *Agonis flexuosa* 'Variegata' is extremely difficult; it is propagated by inarching and this had kept it a rare collector's item of fascinating beauty. (Notes from John Chandler of the famous Chandler Nurseries, The Basin, Victoria 3154.)

This cultivar was a chance seedling which arose in a batch of approximately 100 seeds which were extracted from a cone collected at the type locality of *Banksia canei* at Wulgulmerang in Victoria. It is a low spreading plant with deeply lobed leaves. The leaves are 60 mm long by 15 mm across the lobes. Both sides of the leaves are covered with long hairs when young, however as the leaves mature, the hairs become less prominent on the upper surface. The hairs are retained on the lower surface giving a silvery appearance. On the lower surface the mid-vein is prominent and covered with brown hairs as are the younger stems. The yellow flowers are about 40 mm long and 30 mm wide. It differs by its deeply lobed leaves and prostrate habit, to 2 m.

Banksia 'Giant Candles'

BANK-see-a

This cultivar is a spontaneous hybrid between *Banksia ericifolia* and *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa* that arose in cultivation. The leaves are $\pm$ 4.5 cms long and are intermediate between the two parents, being whorled around the stem as in *Banksia ericifolia* and with the revolute margins of *Banksia spinulosa*. The leaves are not toothed. The inflorescence (head of flower forming a large bottlebrush) is its most striking attribute. A single inflorescence can measure 38-40 cms long. When fresh the inflorescence resembles *Banksia ericifolia*. The individual flowers are a rich orange (orange group 28B) in colour and 2-2.6 cms long, as compared to the gold flowers with black styles of *Banksia spinulosa*. Flowering, autumn through winter.

Banksia serrata 'Austraflora Pygmy Possum'

BANK-see-a

This cultivar is a coastal form of *Banksia serrata* from Green Cape in southern New South Wales. The selection was made in 1975 by Austraflora Nurseries Pty. Ltd. of Montrose, Victoria. It is a very low growing form of the species, growing to 0.6 m tall by up to 2.5 m across. The leaves and inflorescences are the smallest in the range of variation of the species. The leaves are up to 8.5 cm long by 2 cm wide at the widest point. The inflorescences are short and squat, generally reaching 10 cm tall by up to 9 cm wide, though they have been recorded from 12 cm to 20 cm tall. The flower colour is as for *B. serrata*, being greyish when in bud and yellowish when in flower. Plants are drought hardy but can suffer some tip burning during severe frost.

Banksia spinulosa* var. *cunninghamii 'Lemon Glow'

BANK-see-a

This cultivar is a yellow flowered form of the species first selected from a wild population on French Island, Victoria, by Mr A. Salkin. The plant grows from 2-3 m tall by 2 m wide. It is a dense shrub. The inflorescences are a lemon-yellow in colour. The styles are yellow-green 154 A/B, rather than the more usual black styles. The stigma is yellow-green 152C. Flowering is from April to May. In all other respects the cultivar is typical of the species. The cultivar is moderately drought and frost hardy. Dr Alex George of the Bureau of Flora and Fauna advises . . . "It appears to be a unique colour variant in having yellow styles although I have a record of golden-orange styles on a collection from Mt. Warning, New South Wales, and deep cream styles on one from the Gibraltar Range, New South Wales."

***Boronia megastigma* 'Virtuoso'**

Boronia — Beautiful Garden Shrubs*

This cultivar is a colour form of *Boronia megastigma* differing from the norm in the very dark to near black coloured outside of the petals (187A), and anthers and carpel (200A). The inside of the petals are yellow (6B). The flowering period and form of the cultivar in all other respects is the same as for *Boronia megastigma*. It has been marketed since 1965.

***Boronia pilosa* 'Rose Blossom'**

bor-O-nee-a

This cultivar was selected by Mr Peter Ellis of Bendigo, Victoria from material collected near Mt. Richmond National Park in Victoria and introduced to horticulture in 1979 by Park Native Nurseries. It grows to .6 m tall by .6 m wide and is very dense. The flowers are double and deep pink (red-purple, 62C) in colour. The flowering period is from late winter to spring in Melbourne. The cultivar can be distinguished by the double flowers and its noticeably denser growth habit. It is frost hardy. See the photograph on page 216.

***Boronia pinnata* 'Spring White'**

bor-O-nee-a

This cultivar is a white flowered form of *Boronia pinnata* selected from a naturally occurring plant. It is very floriferous, bearing clear white flowers (155D) $\pm$ 1.3 cms in diameter. All other features of the cultivar are as for *Boronia pinnata*. This cultivar strikes readily from cuttings and grows in cultivation under the same conditions acceptable to *Boronia pinnata*. It is able to withstand reasonably dry conditions once established. It is frost hardy. Young plants flower two or three times per year, the main flowering being spring.

***Boronia* 'Telopea Valley Star'**

bor-O-nee-a

This cultivar is said to be a hybrid between *Boronia mollis* and *Boronia fraseri* which was selected from a batch of seedlings grown from seed collected from cultivated plants. It grows to $\pm$ 1 metre tall by $\pm$ 60 cm wide. It is fast growing, has an erect habit, and has quite long distances (6-8 cms) between nodes. These long internodal distances can tend to make the shrub look sparse. The stems are round and the newer growth has a covering of fine brown hairs. The leaves are pinnate and glabrous, with the leaflets being from $\pm$ 2.5 cms long by $\pm$ 0.7 cm wide. The terminal leaflet is longer, being from $\pm$ 3.5 cms long by $\pm$ 1 cm wide. The leaflets are oblong-elliptical to lanceolate in shape. The flowers are borne in umbels of 3-6 flowers either terminally on the branchlets or in the leaf axils. They are pink in colour (61D, darkening to the centre 61C with a central vein 61A), and star shaped and open well to $\pm$ 1.5 cms in diameter. Flowers are profuse in the spring but odd flowers are found during most of the year. The leaves are larger than *Boronia mollis* and truly pinnate. It has round stems similar to *Boronia mollis* while *Boronia fraseri* has square sectioned stems. The cultivar is more robust than either of its purported parents and has proved hardy in the 10 years it has been in cultivation. In Canberra it has a tendency to grow sparse if not kept compact by pruning, which it accepts very readily. This cultivar has been sold as *Boronia mollis* $\times$ *Boronia fraseri* and *Boronia* 'Telopea Star'. Photograph on page 217.

**Boronia* — Beautiful Garden Shrubs — See page 219 for details of cultivation. The following plants are described and illustrated in colour in "Garden Varieties of Australian Plants" (see page 234): *Boronia megastigma* 'Heaven Scent', a particularly good form of the Sweet-scented Brown *Boronia*, *Boronia megastigma* 'Jack Macguire's Red', *Boronia mollis* 'Lorne Pride' and *Boronia muelleri* 'Sunset Serenade'.

This cultivar is a hybrid between *Brachychiton populneus* and *Brachychiton acerifolius*, the Illawarra Flame Tree. The applicant states that it arose in Jerilderie, New South Wales, in the school-yard about 1890. It grows to a tree 9 m tall by 6.5 m wide. The canopy is dense. The leaves vary somewhat in size but the average are from 9 to 13 cm long by 3.5 to 5 cm wide with a long, slender petiole. They are a dull green in colour. The leaves are simple, lanceolate with an acuminate apex. The venation of the leaves is very similar with that of *Brachychiton acerifolius* with the ends of the lateral veins dividing and curved along the leaf margins. The leaves are generally intermediate in size between those of the parents, with apices long and acuminate compared with the more acute apex of *Brachychiton acerifolius*. The petioles are long and slender as in *Brachychiton populneus*. The flower panicles are densely packed with dull red flowers (48A outside, 47A inside). When in bud the calyx is covered in brownish stellate hairs which gradually diminish as the flower ages. The calyx is mottled red and white on the inside. The bright red (48A) calyx of *Brachychiton acerifolius* is glabrous while the cream calyx of *Brachychiton populneus* is pubescent outside. Flowers are found during the summer months. The fruits are from 6-8 cm long while mature fruits of *Brachychiton acerifolius* are ca. 12 cm long and 4-7 cm long in *Brachychiton populneus*. The general morphology of the cultivar is as for *Brachychiton populneus*. *Brachychiton populneus* occurs naturally in the Jerilderie district. The *Brachychiton acerifolius* parent was a cultivated specimen. In 1884, Baron F. von Mueller describes this hybrid as arising "... in Dr Cox's brother's garden". The cultivar has proved to be frost resistant and drought hardy. Seedlings grown from the parent tree in 1940 have shown enormous variation in the shape of the trees, flower colour, leaf shape and bark colour after 25 years of observation. The cultivar is now produced by grafting onto *Brachychiton populneus* and *Brachychiton acerifolius* rootstocks. The tree at Jerilderie attracts great attention when it flowers each year.

Brachychiton 'Griffith Pink'

brack-ee-KY-ton

This cultivar is a hybrid between *Brachychiton discolor* and *Brachychiton populneus*. The applicant believes that it originated in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area. The plant will grow from 9-10 m tall. The mature leaves have prominent lobes and are maple-like in shape. Mature leaves are up to 12 cm broad at their widest point and are distinctly veined. The flowers, found from approximately November to March, are pink in colour (red 53C), and very conspicuous. They are slightly hairy, with the hairs being a light rusty-brown colour. The underside of the calyx is mottled with white. It has been successfully grafted onto *Brachychiton populneus* by the applicant. Enquiries at herbaria in Queensland and New South Wales revealed a collection at Condong, New South Wales (near Tweed River) on alluvial flats. Dr G. Guymer of the Queensland Herbarium has located a naturally occurring hybrid at Boonah in 1985.

Brachychiton Magnificent Specimen Trees

Action?

It is time that positive action is taken. Will readers please advise editor:

1. Do they know of a Flame Tree, *Brachychiton acerifolius*, that consistently flowers every year before the foliage is replaced.
2. Who has grown Flower On A Stick, *Brachychiton paradoxa*.
3. Where are the best forms of *Brachychiton bidwillii*?

Bottlebrushes

Magnificent Garden Shrubs

Easy to grow, spectacular when in flower and the ability to survive even the neglect suffered by street trees, it is understandable that the best forms of the many species have been marketed as cultivars.

The booklet "Garden Varieties of Australian Plants" (see page 234) describes and illustrates in colour, the following plants that are not described here: *Callistemon* 'Harkness', *Callistemon* 'Kings Park Special', *Callistemon pallidus* 'Australflora Candle Glow' and *Callistemon citrinus* 'Australflora Firebrand'.

***Callistemon* 'Burgundy'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is a seedling selected by Mr G. Wilson from about 300 which were raised from seed collected from *Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink'. It forms a dense shrub to a height of about 3 m with an equal or slightly wider spread. The leaves are entire and about 45 mm long by about 8 mm wide. The new tip growth is pink and densely covered with silky hairs. The flowers are produced in dense "bottlebrush" clusters. These clusters are often produced in bunches. Individual "bottlebrushes" are very dark red fading to deep purple-violet with age. They are about 90 mm long by about 45 mm wide. The stamens are the colourful parts of the flower. It has dark red "brushes" compared with pink for *Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink' and pinkish mauve for *Callistemon* 'Mauve Mist'.

***Callistemon* 'Cinderella'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is from a plant that has been growing in the garden of Mr and Mrs J. Conde of Arnold Street, Killara, for the last 16 years. The plant was already present in the garden when the property was purchased. The origin is unknown. It grows to 3.5 m tall by 2.5 m wide. The inflorescence is a musk pink (red 48B) fading rather quickly to a silver pink. The anthers are greenish yellow. *Callistemon* 'Cinderella' is very close to *Callistemon citrinus*. However, the anthers of *Callistemon citrinus* are invariably black while those of the cultivar are green-yellow. For this reason of possible hybrid involvement the specific name has been excluded. *Callistemon* 'Cinderella' has been confused with *Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink' but can be distinguished from that cultivar in that it has green-yellow anthers while *Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink' has black anthers. The filaments are also very different in colour, *Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink', being much lighter in colour. The inflorescence is marginally wider than those of *Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink'. Frost hardy, flowering is October to November.

***Callistemon citrinus* 'Demesne Rowena'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is a manipulated cross between *Callistemon citrinus* 'Splendens' and *Callistemon citrinus* 'White Anzac'. The cross was performed by Mr H. Infield of Demesne Farm, Coomba Park, New South Wales in 1979. It grows to 1.5 m tall by 1.5 m wide and has a fairly open habit. The flowers open to a deep red (52A) and lighten as they age to a deep pink (52C). Other features of the plant are as for *Callistemon citrinus*. The cultivar is another very attractive colour variant of *Callistemon citrinus*. The flower colour changing from red to deep pink is a very distinctive feature of the cultivar as compared to the deep crimson of *Callistemon citrinus* 'Splendens' and the white flowers of *Callistemon citrinus* 'White Anzac'.

— continued on page 221.

A Wildflower Garden

at Romsey, Central Victoria

My Garden — 4
by C. L. Wheller

In these days of high inflation and diminishing value of the investment dollar, the need for retirement planning in regard to both its financial and social aspects has become increasingly apparent. The sudden freedom to select a homesite and build a home of our choice left us as confused as a long-term prisoner finally released from gaol. How to invest our hard-earned savings as well as where to live were probably the most important problems to be solved. The desire to escape from the terrors of contemporary suburban life and to have sufficient room, both inside and outside the house for all our activities dictated that we should move to the country.

We purchased a site in Romsey which had town sewerage, a good water supply and other facilities available as well as good drainage, soil, and access for vehicles. No water run-off from roads or adjoining properties was another advantage and an easterly slope guaranteed easy disposal of storm water to street gutters. Reasonable driving distance to other towns and the City of Melbourne were other considerations offset to some extent by the higher altitude, shorter summers and colder climate generally.

Horticultural Zoning

For horticultural purposes, the State of Victoria has been divided into three zones by our Dept. of Agriculture, with Zone 1 covering the central highlands and all of southern Victoria, Zone 2 an area north of the divide and Zone 3 the north-west. In the text accompanying this zone map, published in their "Vegetables in the Home Garden", the Department's authors state: "There are, of course, areas in each zone, due to some local conditions such as elevation, rainfall or proximity to the coast, which may differ from the general conditions of the zone . . .". From my own experience, I would add that there are also variations of climate in different parts of any homesite, created usually by the owner with or without the help of nature, which may have very little effect on the growth and productivity of the more hardy, adaptable plants but produce a marked difference in the performance of other less tolerant kinds. In elevated areas such as Romsey (1 500 ft.) most of which is open grassland with only isolated native tree specimens, small patches of forest near the outskirts and a few exotic windbreaks on farms, the effects of strong, cold winds in winter from both north and south and south-west at various times, can inhibit the growth of most warmth loving plants. Appreciation of the benefits to the home environment by the establishment of effective windbreaks around the home, is ignored by the majority of residents.

Garden Planning

We needed space for a large vegetable patch, and small orchard. The remainder was allocated to trees and shrubs with windbreaks around boundaries. Because of the anticipated difficulty in maintaining a grass cover among closely planted shrubs with the constant need for watering and mowing, it was planned to remove all grass and weeds from the entire block while excavators and graders were on site, and make use of ground cover plants to eventually suppress weeds with organic mulches as necessary in the interim.



Dampiera heterophylla gracing the edge of the driveway flanked by imported feature trees. Suitable Australian trees would be *Callitris* 'Golden Zero' see page 224 and others in Syd Wheller's article. $\triangle$
 ∇ *Hypocalymma angustifolia* (left), *Chorizema cordatum* (centre) and *Phebalium squamulosum*



Grading, Levelling and Contouring

On our sloping, corner site with no waterlogging problems, surface erosion during heavy rainfall has been largely overcome by constructing beds across the slope densely planted with small shrubs and ground covers and supported by rocks. Access is by winding paths surfaced with scoria. Advantage was taken of earth moving machinery on site during preliminary building operations to form these beds, driveways, carpark, out-building and work areas and cable trenches as well as clearing weeds and rubbish and removing humps and hollows. Several truckloads of unwanted good top soil from other building excavations nearby were used to raise levels where desired. Honeycomb rocks from nearby farms, carefully chosen before loading, were used to form edgings and retaining walls giving great flexibility of design and harmonizing with other materials.

Paths, car park and driveways originally surfaced with blue metal screenings, have been re-covered with ungraded scoria which blends well with red soil and a brown brick house. Wire mesh farm fencing around the entire block was erected with help from friends. Tubular steel gates of our own design, covered with chain wire mesh and made in our own workshop, were erected along both street frontages.

Soil Preparation

While much of the soil in surrounding low-lying blocks is heavy clay, waterlogged through winter and early spring, our own more elevated site on rich, red loam receives no seepage or run-off from adjoining sites and requires no underground drains. The raising of beds was more for aesthetic reasons than cultivation requirements. The suppression and/or removal of weeds over several months before planting has been an advantage. The addition of manures, fertilizers or other materials to existing soil — except in vegetable garden and orchard — was considered unnecessary in preparing for planting and, apart from organic mulches and occasional applications of fertilizer to plants not making sufficient progress, such additions have not been a regular practice.

The Planting

Although bringing some 1,000 trees and shrubs with us, it soon became apparent that no suitable plants were on hand to fill a number of positions, whilst a surplus of plants for other positions existed. As very few more suitable kinds could be found in nearby nurseries at the time, plantings were made with those on hand and their replacement has proceeded over the years since. No special planting procedures have been undertaken, and only those plants likely to suffer from wind damage have been staked. Preference has been given to plants in 6" (150 mm) size or smaller when purchasing and 4" (100 mm) pots or small tubes from our own propagating output, as these are easier and quicker to plant and maintain in our experience. About 1,000 cuttings are set in 5" (125 mm) pots each year which, after failures and losses result in 200 plants from this source plus another 50 or so from seeds. Some are exchanged and many given away, and the remainder used to replace existing plants. Although plantings may be made at various times of the year if the situation demands, spring plantings incur fewer losses, especially with small plants.

Better growth is usually achieved also. The elimination of most weeds throughout our ornamental garden by the extensive use of ground cover plants plus a mulch of shredded bark from forest roadsides supplemented by the garden's own litter, has been very successful. In other areas, a little hoeing in warm dry weather and an occasional spraying with "Grammoxone" keeps the site practically weed-free all the year.

The lapse of time and further experience with local conditions, has enabled us to purchase or propagate a larger range of less common species or varieties, creating a more interesting collection from the plantsman's point of view. No special treatment has been given to any plants either when planted or since, as there are no drainage problems. The good quality, slightly acidic, porous, red, volcanic loam is relatively stable and requires no modification for plants either native or exotic. Staking has been avoided as far as possible where wind protection can be obtained from other plants, but has been necessary in some exposed places for the first few years.

Maintenance

Unlike other gardens in the area, weed control is not a major problem. Initial clearing of the entire block, close planting of shrubs in some areas, extensive use of ground covers, hoeing of cultivated areas such as the orchard and vegetable patch and occasional spraying of other sections with "Grammoxone" at periods of peak emergence, has proved very effective and hard labour is rarely required. The use of a shredder to chop up bark and leaves collected from roadsides has been instrumental in maintaining a surface mulch on the remaining small areas of bare ground. It conserves moisture during dry periods. We have a good town water supply from 14 outlets. This is supplemented by a high pressure system with five outlets from a pump supplied by a town water-filled tank. It serves the entire garden with a number of 20 metre 2 cm hoses. Watering time is reduced to a minimum with very little run-off despite the slope and so far no excess water bills. Although watering of established trees and shrubs is not a regular practice, the watering of new plantings as well as small plants, especially during periods of low rainfall, is often necessary.

A good range of hand tools — mostly with long handles — adequate and efficient machinery and pest control equipment as well as a workshop equipped for repairs and small construction projects keeps the maintenance of our 0.34 ha block within our capacity. This is despite the considerable amount of attention necessary in our large vegetable patch and small orchard of 12 trees.

At the present stage of development, the ornamental garden is dominated by small and medium shrubs and ground covers with only a few tall shrubs and small trees in evidence. As time passes however, it is expected that more of the trees and taller shrubs will assert themselves.

Planting: The Wind Breaks — Trees and Shrubs in the Romsey District

Owing to either ignorance or apathy of earlier residents of this district, very little use has been made of suitable native trees or even of a large range of exotics.

— continued on page 210.



The garden a few years ago △

▽ *Pultenaea pedunculata*





My Garden — 4

by C. L. Wheller

I have attempted to describe my garden in this issue and give encouragement and advice to others just starting out in the use of our wildflowers in the garden. You will note that I have used some non-Australian plants to the advantage of all. In some cases it was because suitable Australian plants were not available at the time. This, however, is not the attitude of a purist as the world has many fine plants to grace our gardens.

Scleranthus biflorus (above) forms a soft cushiony mound that remains this vivid green all the year round. The garden is beside a red gravel pathway. In No. 102 Issue of Australian Plants, a colour photograph shows a similar garden of green mounds along the other side of the gravel path for a distance of 12 metres. Pockets between the mounds house flowering plants which, in this case, are *Brachysema sericeum* and *Tetralochea ciliata* (pink) in the foreground, *Lechenaultia formosa* (orange), *Micromyrtus ciliatus* (white), all in front of a row of various *Grevillea* cultivars now past their splendour. The yellow of *Acacia acinacea* can be seen in the background behind *Dryandra praemorsa*.

The garden opposite indicates how well the yellow pea-flowered prostrate *Pultenaea pedunculata* provides ground cover. The white plant on the left-hand foreground is *Calytrix alpestris*, *Callistemon* 'Father Christmas' is against the fence behind a small red-flowered *Correa reflexa* and the white/mauve bush is *Westringia glabra*.

Cypress, pine and hawthorn dominated both the rural and town landscapes, relieved only by a few remaining areas of *Eucalyptus* forest and remnants of *Acacia* woodlands. The potential height and spread of *Pinus insignis*, *Cupressus macrocarpa*, *C. lambertiana*, various species of *Populus*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus* etc., as well as the local *Acacia melanoxylon* are clearly visible throughout the region. More recent plantings of these species plus large growing *Eucalyptus* such as *E. globulus*, *E. maculata*, *E. robusta* and others, threaten to become a hazard in another decade or two, some being planted too close to buildings.

From our 18 years of experience of conditions on the Keilor plains, we were well aware of the need for windbreaks to create suitable conditions for less hardy plants. Our first planting was a row of *Eucalyptus platypus* with a row of *Hakea suaveolens* to fill intervening spaces. Many losses due to wind damage to *Hakea* (especially those with multi-trunks) and an unidentified disease in *Eucalyptus*, have required removal of most of these with a view to replacement with other species. Other trees have been even less successful; while several have had to be removed because of instability or unsuitability for their allotted position, others have failed to make satisfactory growth.

Specimen Trees and Tall Shrubs

Suitable native trees for home gardens in this district are not easy to assess because of the lack of mature specimens for evaluation. There are however, a few isolated immature specimens of reputedly suitable dimensions and habits showing promise in some local gardens.

Most *Acacia* planted in recent years including *Acacia floribunda*, *A. longifolia*, *A. howitii*, *A. prominens*, *A. fimbriata*, *A. baileyana*, *A. lasiocalyx* and local species *A. pycnantha*, *A. dealbata* and *A. mearnsii* all do well on the better drained sites. *Acacia pycnantha* grew well for seven years before declining rapidly and were removed. *Pittosporum phillyraeoides* grew well for several years until blown down by wind. *Melaleuca linariifolia* and *M. armillaris* are not difficult and even *Lophostemon* (syn. *Tristania*) *confertus* 'Variegatus' makes good growth in our garden in summer although receiving a setback from frost each winter. *Tristaniopsis* (syn. *Tristania*) *laurina* however, has been very slow averaging less than .25 m a year over the last seven years. Our grafted *Macadamia integrifolia* planted six years ago has grown well to reach a bushy 2 m or so with no frost or wind damage, are now fruiting.

Medium to Tall Shrubs for Windbreaks and Exposed Sites

Our original north windbreak of *Eucalyptus platypus* and *Hakea suaveolens* has almost disappeared owing to wind damage to the *Hakea* and dieback disease in the *Eucalyptus*. Much of the blame for loss of the *Hakea* lies in our neglect in earlier years in allowing development of multi-trunks and low spreading branches which became too heavy and horizontal with insufficient support in the ground or on trunks, and eventually broke away. Although the *Eucalyptus* trees grew well and withstood winds well for several years, a disease developed along branches causing dieback and unhealthy growth — an affliction not evident in other specimens of this species in nearby gardens, but which appears to affect other species such as *E. spathulata* in this garden.

Boundary plantings include *Hakea macraeana*, *H. salicifolia* (narrow leaf form), *H. elliptica*, *H. laurina*, *H. orthorhyncha*, *H. nodosa* and *H. muellerana*, of which the first three have so far been the most satisfactory. *H. francisiana* grafted onto *H. salicifolia* stock has grown well and withstood winds on a semi-exposed site but has produced only isolated flowers since planting.

Decorative Medium to Small Shrubs

The *Grevillea* always seem to head the list of desirable decorative shrubs. *Grevillea johnsonii*, *G. victoriae*, *G. juniperina*, *G. rosmarinifolia*, *G. willisii*, *G. barklyana*, *G. thelemanniana*, *G. lavandulacea* and several smaller species and numerous hybrids all do well. *Callistemon salignus*, *C. citrinus*, *C. viminalis*, *C. polandii* (?), *C. viridiflorus* and various cultivars all grow well but do not produce the brilliant displays seen in many Melbourne suburbs. Some *Melaleuca* dislike our dry soil and have died out. *Melaleuca incana*, *M. erubescens*, *M. thymifolia* and *M. wilsonii* are some of the survivors. *Kunzea baxteri*, *K. parvifolia*, *K. ambigua* grow and flower well. *Beaufortias* seem well suited to our garden with *Beaufortia sparsa* giving a brilliant display in autumn (photo, page 220). *Beaufortia schaueri* and *B. macrostemon* var. *incana* are very good. Other small to medium species which do well with us are *Correa pulchella*, *C. reflexa*, *Phebalium glandulosum*, *P. lamprophyllum*, *P. squamulosum*, *P. sp.* 'Crackenback Ridge', *Calytrix tetragona*, *C. alpestris*, *Thryptomene baeckeacea*, *Chamelaucium axillare*, *Pimelea ferruginea*, *Tetratheca ciliata*, *Boronia megastigma*, *B. heterophylla*, *B. crassipes*, *B. denticulata*, *Templetonia retusa*, *Eriostemon myoporoides*, *E. verrucosus* (double), *Anigozanthos flavidus*, *Darwinia darwinoides*, *Crowea exalata*, *Epacris impressa*, *E. reclinata* and *E. longiflora*. Many other species planted over the last 2-3 years appear to like our conditions, while a few others have succumbed to frost, cold winds or some unidentified cause. These include *Prostanthera cuneata*, *Phebalium ozothamnoides*, *Chamelaucium uncinatum*, *Lechenaultia biloba* and the commonly attempted small Western Australian *Eucalyptus* species, all of which made good early growth but eventually declined and died out after two or three years. *Leptospermum rotundifolium* died out during the 1983 drought but has since been re-established while *Prostanthera ovalifolia* just managed to survive and is now doing well. Successful flowering of *Regelia velutina* after only four years in ground was a surprise with over 50 flower heads on a 1.5 m plant last summer, while a 12 year old plant at Tullamarine died without ever flowering. While it is not suggested that all of the above species are suitable as initial plantings on exposed sites or will thrive on heavy waterlogged soils or will withstand prolonged dry periods without hand watering, reasonable success can be expected with these and many more where the above problems can be overcome.

Ground Cover

All grass and weeds were moved from the entire block while excavators and graders were on site. The use of ground cover plants together with organic mulches has eventually suppressed most weeds. Ground cover plants such as *Kennedya prostrata* were established. Reasonably successful in the early years of greater exposure *Kennedya prostrata* has gradually declined although some have survived in areas of less shade and competition. Conversely, *Kunzea pomifera*, our local prostrate *Platylobium formosum* have done well.

— continued on page 214.



Boronia heterophylla △

▽ *Correa pulchella*





My Garden (above). The ground cover is *Pratia pedunculata* in front a mint bush *Prostanthera denticulata* (mauve), with *Phebalium squamulosum* (yellow) in full flower.

Boronia heterophylla (opposite top)

All photographs with the article by C. L. Wheller

A feature of this issue is plants in the *Boronia* family. One group in the family headed by the Sweet-scented or Brown Boronia on the front cover, have a very appealing perfume. One of the bell-shaped flower group has red/carmine bells also with this delightful fragrance, *Boronia heterophylla*. You can also see how well it grows and covers itself with flowers. See "How to Grow *Crowea*, *Boronia* and *Eriostemon*" by Bill Cane on page 219.

Correa pulchella (opposite bottom)

Photography by C. L. Wheller

The delightful little shrubs, *Correa*, are also a feature of this issue. The photograph shows how well some species grow and present their flowers.

Grevillea thelemanniana (grey, trailing form) does well among low shrubs and other ground covers such as *Scaevola* 'Mauve Clusters'. Other prostrate *Grevillea* such as *G. thelemanniana* spp. *obtusifolia*, *G.* 'Bronze Rambler', *G. laurifolia* and *Grevillea* 'Royal Mantle' tend to be rather aggressive, although not completely suppressing *Myoporum parvifolium*. Other useful ground covers include *Brachysema sericeum* var. *latifolium*, *Gastrolobium truncatum*, *Dampiera diversifolia*, and best of all, several forms of *Pultenaea pedunculata* which has been used alone as a lawn substitute between shrubs. *Pratia pedunculata* and the white-flowered form of *Brachysema sericeum* became too invasive and were removed years ago. *Darwinia taxifolia* ssp. *macroleana* and several *Hibbertia* maintain interest when in flower.

Apart from several small to medium *Eucalyptus* around our boundaries and a few *Allocasuarina torulosa* in our car park, our tree plantings have been designed to avoid the fire and storm hazards posed by tall trees close to buildings and the possible effects on foundations caused by large root systems especially in dry seasons, considerations which unfortunately are often ignored.

Despite our losses in the 1983 drought, damage to some plants by wind and frost and several mistakes in choice of plants in certain positions caused mainly by our inexperience of the Romsey climate, we are reasonably satisfied with the results achieved in our eleven years in residence. The use of native ground covers among our trees and shrubs and our preference for native plants generally — especially as windbreaks — is, we consider, the main reason for what success we have had. The benefits to be enjoyed by the planting of shrubs and trees around the home — especially on exposed sites — has been the subject of several articles by the writer. For some unknown reason, this is usually ignored by most home owners in planning development of a homesite, resulting in the haphazard, indiscriminate planting of many unsuitable species to serve no particular purpose, according to the whim of the moment. The exposed situation of many properties in the Shire of Romsey and adjoining districts, to the cold southerly winds prevailing throughout most of the year and the short summers experienced at an elevation of about 1,500 ft., requires protection by windbreaks. They improve the growth and productivity of warmth loving plants to a marked degree.

In summary then, our Romsey garden is not a landscaper's masterpiece. Although it follows some landscaping principles, it ignores others. Neither is it exclusively a plantsman's garden, although it contains many less common plants; nor does it simulate a patch of bushland, although more or less informal in layout and containing several local species. It has "economic" elements in its large vegetable patch and orchard; "obligatory" aspects in its contribution to the environment for the benefit of the whole community; "therapeutic" aspects in its effect on our health and comfort. It has "hobby" aspects to a limited degree, but we do not grow for exhibition to win prizes or applause; we do not undertake the breeding of new cultivars or experiments in nutrition and various other types of research of the true hobbyist — things we may well have done in different circumstances. Our enjoyment of pleasant surroundings and the satisfaction of having contributed to an improvement in the environment, will not have been achieved by accident, but by design. ■

Using and Understanding Plant Names

by C. L. Wheller

Emulating the custom of calling every flower a "rose" — a practice preferred by Persian poets, according to Professor M. J. Canny in his preface to "Flowers and Plants of Victoria" (Cochrane, Fuhrer, Rotherham & Willis 1968) — it has been the fashion in some countries — notably England — to name many unrelated plants after more popular plants to which they have some superficial or imagined affinity. Thus a *Hibiscus* and a *Hypericum* have both become known as "Rose of Sharon", a *Cienfugosia* as "Sturt's Desert Rose", a *Paeonia* as a "Peony Rose" and a *Persea* as an "Avocado Pear" or "Alligator Pear". It is interesting to note that in a European publication called "Europa Fersteht Sich", the Latin name "*Ananas*" or a derivation thereof is the accepted common name for a certain tropical fruit in 22 languages, whereas in English it had to become a kind of "apple" — a pineapple!

Where the exact identification of a plant or anything else is of little or no importance or can be adequately conveyed by the use of a widely accepted common name, the use of correct scientific names would serve no useful purpose. To suggest to a farmer that he tell his son or employee to "take the *Canis familiaris* down to the *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* and get a couple of *Oryctolagus cuniculis* rather than "take the dog down to the red gums and get a couple of rabbits" or to ask the greengrocer for some *Solanum tuberosum* or *Brassica oleracea* variety *capitata* instead of potatoes or cabbage is definitely not recommended!

However, while becoming familiar with botanical names is regarded by many people as beyond their capacity, it will often be revealed in conversation that these people are already familiar with many such names, e.g., *Chrysanthemum*, *Pelargonium*, *Geranium*, *Boronia*, *Grevillea*, *Eucalyptus*, *Dianthus*, *Hydrangea*, *Viola* and many others. The problem therefore is simply one of expanding a vocabulary as the need arises, something which becomes automatic as knowledge increases.

Readers who consider the articles in the Journal "too technical" should not become frightened by scientific names. Most of today's "experts" have been through that phase at some time, accepted that there were gaps in their knowledge and were open-minded enough to learn. The use of generic names will come in time. ■

Protected Flora

Do Not Pick The Flowers

For very good reasons some of our flora is "protected". This means that wherever a government authority has jurisdiction, certain plants are on a list of protected plants. They must not be picked or disturbed in any way without special authority. Hopefully readers will acknowledge that this list of each state is far too small. Most will not even be sure what plants are listed but does it matter? All our native flora is in danger of extinction due to the ravages and needs of man so let us protect the lot and discourage people from "picking" that pretty flower — just one would not hurt!

There has been comment concerning the proposals of The Australian Flora Foundation to take a vital role in conservation by research in critical areas. It must involve the collection of cutting material and seed from selected plants. Readers are simply asked to find the very best forms of species and advise. Arrangements will be made for the collection of material in an approved manner by responsible people.

The first request of this type is for species of Smoke Bush, *Conospermum*. The conservation authority in Western Australia, known as C.A.L.M., is acutely aware of the massive conservation problem that faces us and I am sure will be quite pleased to assist competent scientific research.

We still need you to help to find these plants as requested in some detail in our No. 118 issue, but leave the collection to authorised persons. We now need seed. —Editor.



Boronia heterophylla △ See page 212 for a photograph of the whole plant and the following two pages for details of cultivation.

Boronia pilosa ▽ The cultivar *Boronia pilosa* 'Rose Blossum' described on page 201 has two rows of petals like a rose blossom.





***Boronia mollis* 'Lorne Pride'** △ This form of *Boronia mollis* is described in 'Garden Varieties of Australian Plants' where a garden variety of the flowering bush is shown, see page 201.
***Boronia* 'Telopea Valley Star'** ▽ is described on page 201. The flowers age to white.



Wildflowers in the *Boronia* Family For Horticulture

East Coastal — 10
A Series by
Brian Walters

As I mentioned in the previous article in this series, *Boronia* and some of its relatives have proved (in many, but by no means all, cases) to be unco-operative garden subjects. Apart from the *Phebalium* species that I mentioned, there are some of the cursed things that do actually grow. Here's a few that have proven successful for me.

***Boronia mollis* 'Lorne Pride'** — wonder of wonders! A hardy *Boronia*! This one grows to about 1.5 m × 1.5 m, remains dense to ground level and seems virtually unkillable. The pink flowers are smaller than for some other species, but you can't have everything.

Eriostemon myoporoides — yes, I know it's well entrenched in the general nursery trade. But that's no reason to 'turn up your nose' at it. The white, waxy flowers in winter/spring combined with glossy green, aromatic foliage make this a winner. The most commonly available form reaches 1.7 m × 1.5 m with a bushy habit.

Eriostemon difformis — this is a low, bushy shrub with small white flowers for most of the year. No, it's not spectacular but it's a good little landscaping plant for a very well drained position.

***Crowea* 'Poorinda Ecstasy'** — *Crowea* form another group which drop dead with alarming regularity. But this one's different! It produces very large, waxy, pink flowers on a bush 1.0 m × 1.0 m. Flowers appear from late summer to winter and the plant does best in a protected position, but not deep shade.

Correa reflexa — now here's a variable plant if ever there was one. Some forms have a drooping, half-dead appearance to the foliage which is a bit of a worry. The best form that I've come across is one from the Brisbane Ranges in central, western Victoria. Flowers are reasonably large red/yellow bells. The plant reaches about 0.7 m × 0.5 m.

Correa decumbens — this is a great little ground cover, spreading to about 1 m in five years. It's not particularly spectacular — the single red and yellow tubular flowers occur spasmodically and, unlike most *Correa*, they are held erect rather than being pendant . . . but there's something about it I like!

There are undoubtedly other members of the Rutaceae which will be successful in specific areas, but the ones mentioned seem the best for humid areas. One that you might like to try is *Diplolaena grandiflora* which is a most unusual member of the family. It has pendant flower heads made up of small flowers with prominent stamens. *Boronia*-like it isn't!

Growing the Kangaroo Paw Hybrids

P.S. Thanks to those who forwarded details of the performance of Kangaroo Paw hybrids growing in their gardens. The notes make interesting reading but there aren't enough responses to draw any conclusions. So if you have grown some of the hybrids, drop me a line at R23 West Wilchard Rd, Castlereagh, 2750 indicating your assessment of their performance. Then I'll see if any patterns develop. ■

How to Grow *Crowea*, *Boronia* and *Eriostemon*

by W. Cane*

Want to grow *Crowea*, *Correa*, *Boronia* and others in the plant family Rutaceae? How easy and how rewarding it is for home gardeners in clay areas to build up raised gardens some 15 inches high. Remember, the ideal conditions are a heavy loam and constant moisture combined with drainage, and if these conditions are not available some shade and protection is necessary.

All Rutaceae, if planted in raised beds in heavy loam in lawns do well in this district, Maffra, Victoria, some up to 30 years of age. It seems that by keeping the lawn green the necessary constant soil moisture is maintained. It is in situations short of these ideal conditions, that you find trouble. A heavy soil suits most species, but they are adaptable in this respect. They appreciate abundant leaf-mould in and on the soil. When growing wild, unless in a gully or near a stream, their size and vigour is in proportion to the amount of humus available to the roots. The important point is that for a deep drained heavy soil and with humus mixed you approach the ideal of a good heavy loam.

When grown in sandy soils we have losses due to moisture fluctuations, unless some overhead shade is provided. In my experience, with the exception of some forms of *Eriostemon myoporoides*, *Crowea exalata* and *Correa reflexa*, clay within one foot of the surface makes it impossible to grow plants in the family Rutaceae such as *Eriostemon* and eastern *Boronia* to a greater age than five (5) years unless given shade. Mint bushes, *Prostanthera*, are a good companion as an indicator plant. If a mint bush commences to wilt on the tips it is time to give the garden a good soaking which should be in time to save the *Boronia*.

Boronia and *Eriostemon* species are lovely well-shaped bushes which flower very abundantly and for long periods. Provided they are planted as above and receive regular watering they are good garden subjects requiring very little attention. I find the south side of the house or under a deciduous tree the best position, the main thing being to shade the bushes between mid-day and 2.00 p.m. As with most natives, they require a little trimming of the tops when young and pruning after flowering to maintain the shape and size you want. Fill the vases in the house, the pruning the bush receives will ensure a more abundant supply of flowers next year.

Losses are usually due to drying out of roots, movement in the wind or collar rot, in that order of frequency. Control of these factors is not difficult to achieve but is the key to success. When grown in shade they can stand a much greater variation in soil moisture than when in the open, but in shade they are more subject to scale infestation and flowers after a dry season are smaller and fewer. Plants should be well rooted before they are put out in the open and if rooted in a glasshouse, they should be hardened off in a shadehouse or verandah for a couple of weeks. ■

*This article prepared many years ago, is produced in memory of Bill Cane, a keen observer in the wild and responsible for the introduction of many excellent forms to horticulture such as *Callitris* 'Golden Zero' in this issue. A very fine propagator and horticulturist, he is missed by all who had the privilege of knowing him.



Beaufortia sparsa growing in the garden of C. H. Wheller — see page 211.

The Bottlebrush Group of Plants

There is a closely related group of plants with flower heads comprising many small flowers, the prominent member of each flower being the stamens. In *Callistemon* the head of flowers comprises a large number of flowers along a central stem, the stamens from each flower sticking out and, massed, resemble a bottle brush. Very similar bottle brush flower heads are carried on many species of *Melaleuca*, the difference being in the manner the stamens are grouped and joined at the base. Just how similar these can be is illustrated by an error in a public display at Kew Gardens, England. A *Melaleuca hypericifolia* was labelled *Callistemon*. The error went unnoticed by botanists but not by a Sydney visitor who had some difficulty in convincing a supervising botanist there that an error had been made.

So what chance does our typical reader have? I am preparing an issue, illustrated such that everyone can readily identify the correct genus for themselves. Why bother? Well there are many beautiful, easily grown plants that look well in the garden and it is time we appreciated their value and beauty. One of these is illustrated above. The genera involved are as follows: *Beaufortia*, *Calothamnus*, *Conothamnus*, *Eremaea*, *Lamarchea*, *Melaleuca*, *Phymatocarpus* and *Regelia*. Will you help with notes on cultivation of these plants and sending for checking those best slides of yours? —Editor.

BOTTLEBRUSH CULTIVARS

— from page 203

***Callistemon citrinus* 'White Anzac'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is a form of the species collected from a wild population on Anzac Cove, New South Wales. It is a sprawling shrub to 1 m tall by 3 m across. The leaves are about 6 cm long by 1 cm wide and are lanceolate in shape. The flowers are a pure white, often in inflorescence clusters of three, ageing to a creamy white. The inflorescences are from 10 to 15 cm long by 6 cm in diameter. The flowering season is from November to January. *Callistemon citrinus* varies markedly both in size and flower colour in natural populations. *Callistemon citrinus* 'White Anzac' can be distinguished by its low sprawling habit and white (155D) flowers with yellow-green (153B) anthers.

***Callistemon* 'Glasshouse Country'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is an F² selection from a hybrid cross between *Callistemon* 'Tinaroo' and *Callistemon salignus*. A selection was made by Mr W. G. Trapnell of Save the Trees Nursery in Zillmere, Qld., from a number of seedlings germinated from seed taken from a *Callistemon* 'Tinaroo' plant in the mid 1960s. *Callistemon salignus* occurs naturally in the area. Seed was subsequently collected from these original plants, one of these seedlings being *Callistemon* 'Glasshouse Country'. The name refers to the Glasshouse Mountains where the cultivar was first selected. It grows to 3-5 m tall by 1.5 m wide. The growth habit is very upright. The trunk is covered in a soft fissured bark that is papery underneath. The mature foliage is rather stiff and prickly while the younger growth is paler and is covered with silky hairs. The flower spikes are from 50-55 mm long with some spring inflorescences reaching 70 mm long by 40 mm wide. The flowers are produced in the spring and autumn with occasional flowers during the summer. The anthers are a light gold in colour and the filaments are a deep pink (36A). This plant closely resembles *Callistemon salignus* in most respects and it is difficult to distinguish it. The leaves are slightly smaller than is usual for *Callistemon salignus*, being up to 60 mm long though often smaller.

***Callistemon* 'Glasshouse Gem'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is an F² selection from a hybrid cross between *Callistemon* 'Tinaroo' and *Callistemon salignus*. As with the previous cultivar *Callistemon* 'Glasshouse Country', a selection of a desirable form from the same parents was made by Mrs E. J. Morgan of the Glasshouse Mountains area of Queensland. The plant can be expected to reach 3-5 m tall by 1.5 m wide. The growth habit is very upright. The trunk is covered in a soft, fissured grey bark that is papery underneath. Older foliage is rather stiff and prickly while the younger growth is a deep pink (47A) and is covered by silky hairs. The young foliage is the main feature of this plant and distinguishes it from the cultivar above. The flower spikes are ca. 50 mm long and are a deep pink (38B).

***Callistemon* 'Mauve Mist'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar was a seedling selected from about 300 which were raised from seed collected from *Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink'. It forms a dense shrub to a height of about 3 m with an equal or slightly wider spread. The leaves are entire and about 50 mm long by about 8 mm wide. The new tip growth is pink and densely covered with silky hairs. The flowers are produced in dense "bottlebrush" clusters often produced in bunches. They are red-purple (71B) when first opened becoming a pinkish-mauve (67B) the head of the flower being about 70 mm long by about 50 mm wide. The stamens are the colourful parts of the flower. It is reported that this cultivar will flower as late as Christmas. This cultivar differs from *Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink' with its pink flowers, in having pinkish-mauve "brushes".

***Callistemon pachyphyllus* 'Smoked Salmon'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar was selected from naturally occurring, pink flowered forms of *Callistemon pachyphyllus*. It was found growing amongst a large stand of the normal red flowered form in the Runaway Bay area of the Gold Coast, Qld. It was brought into cultivation in 1976 by Mrs Joan Barton. It is slightly more compact than the type and attains a height of 1.5 m. Other characteristics are as for *Callistemon pachyphyllus*. The flowers are a salmony pink to shell pink in colour (filaments near red 50C, styles yellow-green 149D) and are $\pm$ 8 cm long by $\pm$ 6 cm wide. It is stated that in Brisbane this cultivar has some flowers for most of the year with two main flowering peaks, in summer and from autumn to early winter. The flowers during the summer months are slightly paler in colour. The cultivar tolerates both moist and dry situations.

***Callistemon* 'Packers Selection'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar appeared as an obvious variation in seedlings of *Callistemon subulatus* raised by Mr Eric Packer at Bankstown, New South Wales. Interestingly the application for registration came from Mr Ray Aitken, Wildflower Nursery, Wanneroo, Western Australia, indicating a wide preference for this unusual plant. It is a fast growing and pendulous shrub to 1.5 m tall by 1.5 m wide. Inflorescences are deep red (53A) in colour and 9 cms long, but narrow in diameter (3 cms), fading to greyed-purple (185A). Flowering is spasmodic all year (as observed under conditions in Western Australia), with profuse flowering in October, January-February and March-April (also in Western Australia). The plant closely resembles *Callistemon subulatus* but it is possible to distinguish the cultivar by its very pendulous habit and narrow leaves compared with the more erect habit and broader leaves of *C. subulatus*, and by the much longer inflorescences. The flowers are a deep red fading as they age. It has been sold since 1977 in Western Australia under the cultivar name (as at January 1982). It shows a good resistance to drought but its frost hardiness has not been tried. It flowers in 14-16 months from rooted cuttings.

***Callistemon paludosus* 'Sallyann'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is a pink flowered form of *Callistemon paludosus* that was originally purchased from a Mr D. Sandell of Victoria. After flowering the form was selected by Mr G. Wilson as worthy of further propagation. The shrub grows from 3-4 m tall by 2-3 m across and has pendulous branchlets bearing soft, lolly-pink (51B) brushes of flowers. The flowering season is from

November to May. The plant differs from the usual cream flowered form of the species by its clear pink flowers. There are other pink flowered forms of *Callistemon paludosus* in cultivation but many of these have "dirty" pink colouration in comparison. This form has been in cultivation for many years, with the applicant remembering it, an extremely similar form, being grown by Schubert's Nursery in Victoria in the 1950's, a plant said to have been selected by Bill Cane of Maffra, Victoria. *Callistemon paludosus* 'Sallyann' is as adaptable to cultivation as the more common cream flowered form of the species, tolerating heavy soils, waterlogging, exposure to wind, drought, and is frost hardy. It has been widely used in landscaping works in Melbourne.

***Callistemon* 'Red Reika'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is a seedling selection from seed taken from *Callistemon* 'Harkness', raised by Mrs E. Thoren at Myers Flat in Victoria. It grows to about 4 m tall by 3-4 m wide. The flowers are red in colour, 150 mm long by about 65 mm wide. The flowering period is from October to December. In most respects this cultivar is similar to *Callistemon* 'Harkness' but can be distinguished from it by the longer and wider inflorescences and by the flower colour, which is a deeper red. The stamens are red (46B/C) and the stigma is red (46A). The cultivar has proven drought tolerant and frost hardy.

***Callistemon* 'Reeve's Pink'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar was a chance seedling variant of uncertain parentage although there are affinities with *Callistemon citrinus*. It originated at the nursery of Mr Reeve Sea, at Cheltenham, Victoria and was discovered there by Mr G. Wilson in 1957-58. It forms a dense shrub to a height of about 3 m with an equal or slightly wider spread. The leaves are entire and about 45 mm long by about 8 mm wide. The new tip growth is pink and densely covered in silky hairs. The flowers are produced in dense "bottlebrush" clusters which are themselves often grouped into bunches. Individual "bottlebrushes" are pink and about 70 mm long and about 40 mm wide. The stamens are the colourful parts of the flower (62A).

***Callistemon viminalis* 'Bob Bailey'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar was originally obtained as a container plant from Flora Tropical Nursery, Kelso, Queensland by the Townsville Group of S.G.A.P. The seed from which this plant arose was collected from a cultivated plant growing at the Heatley State Primary School. The general presentation of this cultivar resembles *Callistemon viminalis* growing to 5 m tall by 3 m wide. The flowers are in dense spikes 10-16 cm long by 6 cm wide and the filaments are pink in colour. The flowering season in Townsville is from August to October. *Callistemon viminalis* 'Bob Bailey' can be distinguished from the typical form of *Callistemon viminalis* by the dense arrangement of flowers on the spikes and by the flower colour. The filaments are pink (63C) instead of the more usual red. The styles are red (46C) and the anthers black. The inflorescence is also slightly wider than is usual for the species. It has proved drought tolerant in Townsville, with even young plants surviving well through an extended dry period. The general performance of the cultivar in other parts of Australia should be as for *Callistemon viminalis* which indicates that severe frost can cause a degree of tip defoliation.

***Callistemon viminalis* 'Rose Opal'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar was raised from seed collected at the Wappa Falls on the South Arm of the Maroochy River by W. G. Trapnell and K. A. W. Williams in August 1956. The population of *Callistemon viminalis* in this area are smaller (to 4 m) than the more usual form of *Callistemon viminalis* which can grow to over 5 m in height. Twenty-four seedlings were raised from the seed and planted on Mr C. Broadley's property in Oxley, Brisbane. As the plants matured they varied in height from ± 2 m to ± 4 m in height. When flowering in spring of 1962 some colour variation became apparent leading to the selection of one of these. *Callistemon viminalis* 'Rose Opal' is a dwarf and compact form of *Callistemon viminalis* growing to 1.5-1.8 m high and 1 m wide. The rosy-red (50A, 51A to 53B) inflorescence is 7-8 cm long. Flowering is in spring and autumn. The small and compact habit of this cultivar is of great value for smaller gardens. In nearly twenty years of trials it has proven to be stable in colour and form. It is frost tolerant to at least -5°C and drought hardy.

***Callistemon viminalis* 'Wilderness White'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar was selected from a wild population of the species near Copper Load Falls Dam in north Queensland. The selection was made by R. Wiles, M. Gandini and G. Hardy. It grows to 2.5 m by 2 m wide and has a dense, weeping habit. The flowers are clear white in colour and each raceme is about 10 cm long. The drought and frost hardiness is expected to be similar to other forms of *Callistemon viminalis*.

***Callistemon* 'Wollumbin'**

cally-STEE-mon

This cultivar is said to be a seedling variant of *Callistemon viminalis*. It was raised by Mr Davidson of Wollumbin, New South Wales. A three-year-old shrub is about 2 m high with a spread of about 1 m. The leaves are up to 60 mm long by up to 9 mm wide. The flowers are produced in dense "bottlebrush" clusters. Individual "bottlebrushes" are salmon coloured and about 35 mm long by about 40 mm wide. The stamens are the colourful parts of the flower (40B). It is stated that this cultivar has a short flowering period of 7-12 days, however it flowers in spring and again at the end of January.

***Callitris* — Australian Cypress Pine Group**

Decorative Trees

These tall shrubs to small trees with the typical cypress foliage are particularly hardy and easy to grow. Previous issues have described seven species with their cultivation. There is a need for selection and marketing pleasing forms. Who has the following one growing?

***Callitris* 'Golden Zero'**

ca-LIT-ris

This cultivar was established by Mr Bill Cane from a mutant shoot which was noticed on a normal green-leaved form of *Callitris* sp. growing in the foothills of Mt. Zero in the Grampians, Victoria. The plant is identical to its parents except that the foliage is golden yellow throughout the year. The lower leaves are yellow-green (146A) and the leaf tips are also yellow-green (153B).

***Ceratopetalum gummiiferum* 'Christmas Snow' NSW Christmas Bush**

This form of *Ceratopetalum gummiiferum* was noticed as a variant in a tray of seedlings raised by Mr Roy Whalen of Kotara, New South Wales in 1955. It differs from other known forms of the species in the variegation of its leaves. The variegation is of the "blotched" variety, with irregular patches of cream varying from 3-50% of leaf surface. Some minor variegation also occurs; these are pale greyish green patches and are not strongly discernible.

***Ceratopetalum gummiiferum* 'White Christmas' serra-to-PET-al-um**

This cultivar was noticed as a natural colour variant within a population of normal red New South Wales Christmas Bush. The calyx lobes remain white to green in colour (150D) throughout the flowering and seed developing period.

***Ceratopetalum gummiiferum* 'Magenta Star' serra-to-PET-al-um**

This cultivar arose as a seedling in Brown's Wholesale Nursery, Wollongong. The name refers to the coloration of the leaves. The new growth is a dark magenta purple (183D) which fades as leaves age. The undersurface is a deeper colour. The margins hold the coloration as the leaf ages, the mid veins changing from a red to greenish yellow.

The Geraldton Wax — *Chamelaucium*

Magnificent Shrubs

As these attractive shrubs have already received international recognition as a pleasing free-flowering shrub, producing a commercial group of cut flowers, there has been careful selection of the best forms. Unless the flowers are picked and all photographed together to get a comparison, a series of photographs of cultivars would appear very similar. For this reason, only one is included here, on page 192, to illustrate them all. Another *Chamelaucium* species is pictured on page 233. Will readers please advise of their experiences with cultivation of all species of the Geraldton Wax Genus *Chamelaucium*, and forward any slides they have —Editor.

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Bundara Excelsior' Geraldton Wax Cultivars**

Developed for the cut flower trade from a manipulated cross between two forms of *Chamelaucium uncinatum*. The female parent was a pink flowered form and the male parent a seedling raised from the pink flowered form. The cross was performed by Mr D. Gust of Bundara Nursery, Crows Nest, Queensland and was done with the intention of raising a prolifically flowered plant for the cut flower market. In the first year 3.4 kg, 2nd year 13.6 kg and the third year 18.2 kg were cropped from one plant. The habit of this cultivar is similar to the usual form of the species *Chamelaucium uncinatum*. The flowers are an attractive pale mauve (68 B/C) and it is distinguished from other similarly coloured forms by its heavier crop of flowers on the branch terminals.

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Bundara Mystic Pearl' cam-ee-LAW-she-um**

This cultivar was the result of a manipulated cross between *Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Bundara Excelsior' as the female parent and a white form of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* as the male parent. The cross was performed by Mr D. Gust of Bundara Nursery, Crows Nest, Queensland and was done with the intention of raising a prolifically flowering plant for the cut flower market. The first crop attained a 4.5 kg cutting. It is a very robust shrub with a large number of the flowers borne on the branch terminals. The habit of this cultivar is similar to normal *Chamelaucium uncinatum*. The flowers are a pink-mauve on opening (68D) fading to a very pale pink (36D).

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Dowell'**

cam-ee-LAW-she-um

This cultivar is a form of *Chamelaucium* selected and named by the late George Wilson, a part owner of Wilson and Johns Nursery at Cannington in Perth, in honour of the late Oliver Dowell. Mr Dowell was an early pioneer and grounds curator at the University of Western Australia. The plant was submitted for registration by Mr George Lullfitz. It grows vigorously and at maturity attains a height of 2 m with an equal spread. The flowers are large with full petals and measure $\pm$ 20 mm across. When freshly opened the flower petals are light purple in colour (75A). As the flower ages the petals recurve and become a deep purple (78 B/C). The staminal collar is also large and ages from white (155D) to purple (78A) and then to a red-purple (74A). The centre of the flower ages from a greyed green (194B) to a greyed-purple (187A).

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Mullering Brook'**

cam-ee-LAW-she-um

This cultivar was a selection made from the wild at Mullering Brook, Western Australia, and submitted for registration by Mr R. Aitken of the Wildflower Nursery, Wanneroo, Western Australia. It was selected because of its more upright growth habit; it can reach 4 m tall by usually less than 2 m in width. The flowers are slightly smaller than average for the species and do not open as wide. The flowering period under general garden conditions is considerably longer than for other cultivars of the species, flowering from June to December. The flowers are greyed-purple (186C) at the petal edge through white to yellow-green (144C) at the base of the petal.

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Munns'**

cam-ee-LAW-she-um

This cultivar is a naturally occurring form of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* introduced to cultivation by Mr George Munns, a former curator of the gardens and grounds of the University of Western Australia and submitted for registration by Mr George Lullfitz in recognition of his work. It is of average vigour for the species with an erect habit. The leaves are 20-25 mm long, much narrower than is normal for the species. The flowers are 20 mm in diameter with petals a dark pink (75A) ageing to a red-purple (71A) from the edge and going white on the inside of the petal. The staminal collar is white (155A) ageing to red-purple (70C). The centre of the flower is yellow-green (152A) ageing to purple (77A). It flowers from Sept./Nov. in W.A. and is the latest variety to flower. See the colour photograph on page 192.

***Chamelaucium uncinatum* 'Murfit Rose'**

cam-ee-LAW-she-um

This cultivar was a chance seedling that arose in a cleared paddock at Waggradine, Western Australia. It was selected for cultivation by G. & M. Murfit in 1979. It grows to around 2.5 m tall by up to 4 m wide. The foliage is said to be a darker green than usual and the plant has a dense habit. The flowers are up to 22 mm across, with some opening a very pale pink (73D) and the majority opening a deep rose colour (67B). The flowers darken in colour as they age. The plant requires similar conditions to other forms of *Chamelaucium uncinatum*. It is said to be drought tolerant and frost hardy (though experience with *Chamelaucium uncinatum* shows that it is burnt by severe frosts).

Chamelaucium uncinatum 'Newmarracarra' cam-ee-LAW-she-um

This cultivar is a form of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* that originated on a sheep station north of Perth around the 1920s. It was brought into cultivation and popularized during the 1930s by the late George Wilson, a part owner of Wilson and John's Nursery at Cannington in Perth. The cultivar has been recognized in cultivation since that time. It is a robust shrub, growing vigorously to 2 metres tall with a spread of 2-3 metres. The newer stems are tinged pink, and the leaves are long, being 30-40 mm in length. This cultivar is an early flowering variety with large, full petals. The flower is rose pink with dark centres, though flower colour varies from when a flower has freshly opened pink-white petals (155D) to red-purple (69A) ageing darker to (70C). The staminal ring and the centre of the flower follows the same colour trend on ageing. The flower colour is blotched on the older flowers. The flowers measure to 22 mm in diameter.

Chamelaucium uncinatum 'University' cam-ee-LAW-she-um

This cultivar is a form of *Chamelaucium uncinatum* originally selected from plants growing at the West Australian University by the late Oliver J. Dowell. It has been grown commonly in cultivation since the early 1960s. It is a low growing form with an open habit and sparse, woody branches. Although flowering is less prolific than on most forms the individual flowers are a spectacular colour, opening deep pink (75A) and darkening with age to purple-violet (80A) and then to a deep purple (71A). The stamens are a deep pink progressing through a blushed deep pink to a red-purple like the petals. The flowers are 20 mm in diameter with average to large petals.

Chamelaucium uncinatum 'Wilson' cam-ee-LAW-she-um

This cultivar is from a seedling selected by the late Mr George Wilson, a part owner of Wilson and John's Nursery at Cannington, Perth, in the 1930s. It forms a shrub to 3 m tall by 3 m wide. The leaves are 30 mm long. The average to large petalled flowers open a deep pink-purple colour (80B) and as they age turn a deeper purple (80A). When open, the staminal collar is a very distinct white (155B) ageing to purple-violet (80A). The flowers average 20 mm in diameter.

Correa 'Bett's Red' CORR-ee-a

This cultivar is a spontaneous hybrid which has affinities with *Correa* 'Mannii' and red flowering form of *Correa reflexa*. The cultivar has been grown by Mr W. Ogden of Frankston, Victoria from 1968. It is a large open shrub growing to a height of about 1.5 m by about 2 m wide. The leaves are up to 20 mm long by 10 mm wide. The upper surface is rough to the touch while the underside is rusty to light green in colour and covered with matted woolly hairs. The younger stems are also rough. The deep pink flowers (53C) are tubular and 35 mm long. The colour is slightly paler at the tips (49A). The tips of the floral tube are partially reflexed. The style and stamens protrude about 5 mm beyond the rim of the floral tube. It is reported to flower freely from March to October.

This cultivar, growing to a height of about 1.5 m, is larger than *Correa* 'Mannii' which usually grows up to 500 mm. It also has darker pink flowers and the roughness of the leaves, stems and flowers is much greater than that shown by *Correa* 'Mannii'.

This cultivar is most probably a hybrid between a form of *Correa reflexa* and *Correa pulchella*. Its origin is obscure and its time of introduction to horticulture equally so, though it has been suggested that it may have been as long as fifty years ago. It is an extremely compact and very dense shrub, rarely exceeding 0.6 m in height. In more sheltered situations plants may grow marginally taller. Plants can spread from 2-4 m across. Leaves vary considerably in size, from 10-40 mm long by 5-20 mm in width. They are elliptic to lanceolate or ovate in shape. The leaf apex is usually obtuse but can be emarginate. They are a dull green above and lighter green below. Both surfaces of the leaves have white stellate hairs when young but these hairs are practically absent on the upper surface of the older leaves. The uppermost part of the stems and branchlets are covered in brown stellate hairs. The tubular flowers are solitary and axillary. The exterior of the corolla is generally a pale carmine pink (47A) at the top of the tube and (53A) at the base. The corolla is from 25-40 mm in length. The outer surface of the corolla is densely covered in stellate hairs while the inner surface is free of hairs. The flowering period is from March to September though occasional flowers may be found at other times of the year. *Correa* 'Dusky Bells' is a long-lived shrub and has been proven to be frost hardy and moderately drought resistant, though it grows best in a moist soil in semi-shaded situations. It is a long-lived shrub. The flowers are conspicuous when in full flower even though some may be partially hidden by the foliage. Good results can be achieved from cuttings at most times of the year. *Correa* 'Dusky Bells' has been known by a number of names in the past, including *Correa* 'Pink Bells', *Correa* 'Rubra', *Correa* 'Carmine Bells' and *Correa* sp. (pink). It is believed to have been first introduced as *Correa* sp., and for further ease of identification it became *Correa* sp. (pink). It is now widely distributed through nurseries as *Correa* 'Dusky Bells'. This name was originally applied to a form of *Correa reflexa* with "... long bells of a deep dusky red with yellow tips" (Boddy's Nursery Catalogue). As *Correa* 'Dusky Bells' has been so well known in horticulture, the plant will continue to be distributed as *Correa* 'Dusky Bells'. The International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants states that "a name which has come into common usage may be retained as the correct name if using a previous name would lead to confusion". This is only done in special circumstances, but in this case it will be applied.

Correa 'Mannii'

CORR-ee-a

This cultivar is a hybrid between *Correa pulchella* and *Correa reflexa*. It is believed to have first appeared as a chance seedling in Sir Frederick Mann's garden in Melbourne, after whom it is named. It is a small to medium shrub which usually grows from between 0.6-2.5 m tall dependant on the planting situation and from 2-3 m across. It is a much branched open shrub with long arching branches and with long internode spaces, but is more compact in an open situation. The leaves are dark green and glabrous on the upper surface and paler green and almost glabrous on the lower surface. The leaf shape is cordate with an obtuse apex and they vary considerably in size. The larger leaves are up to 3 cm long by 2 cm wide. The flowers are tubular and up to 4 cm long by 1 cm across. The flowers are a vivid red on the exterior (47A) and a paler pink (36B) inside. The perianth has reflexed tips. The flowering season varies from spring, autumn to winter and autumn to summer. The main flowering season in Canberra is the cooler months, especially from April to July.



Correa reflexa △ The form of the Grampians, Victoria. Photography by Colin Woolcock.
Correa reflexa ▽ The form along Telegraph Road, Portland, Victoria.



***Correa reflexa* 'Fat Fred'**

CORR-ee-a

This cultivar is a selected form of the typeform of *Correa reflexa* originally introduced by Somerville Nurseries Pty. Ltd. of 419 Flinders Road, Somerville 3912. It is a very large flowered form of the species. The flowers are quite squat, measuring ± 30 mm overall by ± 13 mm in diameter. The upper part of the corolla tube is red (47A) while the tips are a clear green-yellow (154C). All other characteristics of the cultivar fit within the known range of variation of *Correa reflexa*.

***Crowea* 'Cooper's Hybrid'**

CROW-ee-a

This cultivar is a cross between *Crowea exalata* and *Crowea saligna*. It arose as a seedling in the garden of Mrs R. Cooper of Turrumurra, New South Wales in 1983. It is a dense shrub with erect branches and an upright habit. The leaves are dark glossy green, 30 mm to 35 mm long by up to 4 mm wide. It grows to 1.5 m tall by 1 m wide. The flowers occur from November to May, though occasional flowers may be found at other times of the year. They are a deep pink (72B) and up to 30 mm across. It can be distinguished from a similar cross, *Crowea* 'Festival', by its more upright habit and paler pink flower colour. The petals are narrower and more pointed. *Crowea* 'Poorinda Ecstasy', a similar cross, has obovate leaves instead of the narrow elliptical to elliptical leaves of the previously mentioned hybrids. The cultivar should be grown under similar conditions as *Crowea exalata*. It has been proven as frost hardy and moderately drought hardy.

***Crowea exalata* 'Austraflora Green Cape'**

CROW-ee-a

This cultivar is a naturally occurring form of the species found growing at Green Cape on the south coast of New South Wales. It has been propagated and distributed by Molyneux Nurseries Pty. Ltd., since collection about 1969. It is a prostrate plant reaching a height of about 150 mm but with a spread of about 800 mm. The leaves are up to 20 mm long by 3 mm wide. Oil glands are clearly visible on the underside of the leaves. The mauve flowers (75A) are produced in the leaf axils on semi-mature growth. After flowering the petals change colour to white then green. They remain green and protect the seeds while they mature. This cultivar is different from known normal forms of *Crowea exalata* in its prostrate habit. The usual height attained is 1-2 m.

***Crowea exalata* 'Bindelong Compact'**

CROW-ee-a

This cultivar is a form of the species selected from the wild in the vicinity of The Crinoline in the Eastern Highlands of Victoria. It is a compact shrub with a height of about 0.5 m and a width of about 1 m. It is very floriferous, producing deep pink flowers (74C) which darken to a deep purple (61A) with age. The flowers and leaves are in the smaller size range of the species with the flower diameter around 1.7 cm and the leaves about 1.2 cm long. It is more compact than the usual form of *Crowea exalata* which grows to more or less 1 m high. It flowers throughout the year with the main flowering from December to April. Other forms of *Crowea exalata* are usually most prolific from March to May. Other features of this cultivar are as for *Crowea exalata*. It is both drought and frost hardy.

— continued on page 232.

This book by John Wrigley and Murray Fagg has been thoroughly revised and updated for the third time. Since its first introduction in 1979 it has been reprinted many times to meet the popular demand that has made it the most favoured book on our wildflowers ever. There has been an avalanche of books over the last ten years but market forces, and the discerning buyer, have clearly decided which is the best. The very considerable work that has gone into this latest revision will ensure that it maintains its position as the most widely sought reference to plants suitable for cultivation.

A quick study of the book will indicate why it has been so popular. No doubt many buyers had previously purchased one of the other pretty-picture, colourful books designed for the impulse buying market, but have found that they needed a more authoritative, complete reference presented in simple language. *Native Plants* by Wrigley and Fagg is just that. With descriptions of some 6 000 plants, it is unrivalled by any other single book available. Most importantly, however, it is so well and simply written that a beginner can use the book as a clear, concise reference.

The introductory sections on seed collection, propagation, fertilizers, pests, etc., are also well presented and illustrated so as to be easily understood. With specific recommendations on the plants for use as ground covers, in rockeries and a broad spectrum of landscaping positions, this book is ideal for the beginner home gardener. You will appreciate that, to present such a volume of information in a 600 page (28 × 20 cm) book, well illustrated in colour, the price is not small. At \$75.00 it is excellent value. ■

Native Plants of the Sydney Region

Was that a Sydney Blue Gum or a Blackbutt that you admired on your last bushwalk; which mangrove was that in flower at Bobbin Head; what *Banksia* is threatened by sand mining at Agnes Banks near Richmond? A popular guide, "Native Plants of the Sydney Region," may be the book you need for your Sydney bushland rambles. It has recently been made available again with the release of a second printing. Written by SGAP members Margaret Baker, Robin Corringham and Jill Dark, it contains simple botanical descriptions and clear colour photographs of 300 of the commonly found native plants in an area which extends from Broken Bay to the Hacking River and to the foothills of the Blue Mountains.

The book is divided into ecosystems or plant habitats into which the plants are then grouped. Each habitat, from the tall open forests to the floodplain lagoons, is precisely described with details on location, micro-climate, geology, soils, landforms, the plant community and associated fauna, and illustrated with a full-page colour photograph. Each plant description includes details on plant dimensions, flowering, plant family and other interesting snippets. A colour plate accompanies each description. Though designed to be tossed in a backpack and used in the bush, this book should also be regarded as a supplement to other texts consulted when growing local Sydney plants.

It is available from your SGAP agent, Bower Bird Books, P.O. Box 104, Winmalee 2777, for \$19.95 which includes postage. ■

Correa — Growing These Beautiful Shrubs

The Study Group

Readers who wish to grow these delightful little plants are invited to join the Correa Study Group by writing to Mrs Trish Mactavish, 99 Rawson Avenue, Tamworth, New South Wales 2340. For a nominal charge of \$3.00 per year you can learn about these plants and exchange notes and cuttings with others. Those people who do not want to join but have plants of *Correa* in cultivation, are invited to write to Trish, giving details of cultivation of their plants and offering cuttings for propagation. We are particularly keen to hear from people who know of a very good form of any species.

Dulegal Arboretum

Established on the shore of Chaffey Dam, near Tamworth, New South Wales, is a very picturesque and bold venture by a group of dedicated workers in the Tamworth Group of S.G.A.P. led by Mrs Barbara Graham, Nundle Road, Woolomin, New South Wales 2340. She is the leader of the *Calothamnus* Study Group as well. The group is anxious to receive plants or seed to add to the arboretum, the special collections to date being *Hakea*, *Grevillea*, *Calothamnus* and *Correa*. Readers interested in joining the Calothamnus Study Group can write to Barbara and for a nominal sum of \$2.00, can join in their activities. Anyone in Western Australia who can assist by sending seed would be able to give good support and encouragement. Will anyone who has grown plants of *Calothamnus* please advise Barbara as we are preparing an issue on their descriptions and cultivation.

The Geraldton Wax, *Chamelaucium uncinatum*, as pictured on page 193, has won international acclaim as a free-flowering picturesque shrub that produces commercial crops of cut flowers. This has led to the careful selection of the best forms and their registration as garden cultivars, as described on page 225. Not so well known are other species of *Chamelaucium* with considerable potential. One of these is shown opposite. The flower are a waxy white, ageing to red and on some forms, equally as large as its more famous brother. The selection of desirable forms appears an obvious commercial proposition. Who has grown this plant? —Editor.

Garden Cultivars of Australian Plants

— continued from page 230

Crowea 'Festival'

CROW-ee-a

This cultivar is said to be a hybrid between *Crowea exalata* and *Crowea saligna* and was selected from a number of seedlings that arose in the garden of Mr and Mrs A. Cooper in Turrumurra, New South Wales. It is a small, dense shrub that grows to approximately 1 m high by 1 m wide. The flowers are star shaped, deep pink in colour (greyed-purple 186A inside the petals and 186B outside) and $\pm$ 20 mm in diameter. It flowers from November to March in Sydney with occasional flowers being found at other times of the year. The leaves are 30-40 mm long by $\pm$ 4 mm wide and narrow elliptical to elliptical in shape. Leaf margins are entire. It can be distinguished from *Crowea saligna* as the leaves, even though of a similar shape are smaller, narrow elliptical 30-40 mm long by $\pm$ 4 mm wide. The branches are similar to *Crowea exalata*. Colour forms similar to this cultivar can be found in both *Crowea exalata* and *Crowea saligna*. However, propagation of these species can be difficult at times. *Crowea* 'Festival' propagates readily in a few weeks, giving a good percentage strike. It readily accepts heavy pruning and is a good cut flower.

Crowea 'Poorinda Ecstasy'

CROW-ee-a

This cultivar is thought to have arisen from a cross between *Crowea saligna* and a short leaved form of *Correa exalata* that occurs at Little River near Wulgulmerang in Victoria. It is a compact plant to 1 m tall by 1 m wide. The foliage is light green in colour. The leaves are from 30-40 mm long and 9-12 mm wide, oblanceolate with a mucronate tip. The branches are angular and very slightly winged. The flowers are pale pink (186C) and occur principally from early summer to autumn. Occasional flowers occur at other times of the year. The flowers which are 25 mm across, have a short pedicel and thus sit tightly in the leaf axils. This cultivar is adaptable to a wide range of soil types. Drought and frost tolerance is similar to *Crowea exalata*. The cultivar resembles a broad-leaved form of *Crowea saligna* which is believed to have come originally from Kariong near Gosford, New South Wales and which is occasionally seen in cultivation. However, the Kariong *Crowea saligna* has typical noticeable winged stems right to the tips of the branches whereas *Crowea* 'Poorinda Ecstasy' does not. The branches are angular in the cultivar, similar to those of *Crowea exalata*, with a very slight "wing" lower on the stems. The cultivar differs from *Crowea* 'Festival', by its larger leaves and its paler flower colour. ■



Chamelaucium megapetalum

- △ The flowers ageing to red are large and appealing
 ▽ The bush. Selected forms can be compact to one metre high



Garden Varieties of Australian Plants

This is a small book that describes thirty-six cultivars, together with cultivation advice, all thirty-six being illustrated by a good colour photograph. At a cost of \$4.00 plus 80¢ postage it is excellent value. These 36 cultivars will not be described in Australian Plants so you will need a copy. The booklet was produced by the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority as a non-profit making venture and your support will assist the orderly marketing of better plants for horticulture.

Wildflower Nurseries in Queensland

Fairhill Plants and Botanic Gardens — Fairhill Rd., Yandina, 4561. Tel. (071) 46-7193. Large range of trees, shrubs, ground covers, climbers, ferns, palms and orchids for the sub-tropical and tropical east coast. Extensive display gardens open 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. any day. New comprehensive catalogue \$3.50 posted.

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Bundara Native Nursery — 37 Carters Road, Dural, Sydney, 2158. Tel. 651-1962. Specialising in *Grevillea*. Open weekends. Weekdays please ring first.

Cranebrook Native Nursery — R23 Cranebrook Road, Cranebrook, N.S.W. 2750. Tel. (047) 77-4256. Five km north of Penrith, between Tadmore and Taylor Roads. Open 8.00 a.m.-6 p.m. Sunday 1 p.m.-5 p.m. Also at Great Western Highway Warrimoo, N.S.W.

Sydney Wildflower Nursery — Branches at Duffys Forest 450-1785, Heathcote 520-3335, Marsden Park 637-4585.

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Pomonal Wildflower Nursery — Gramplans. Sign opposite Gramplans Store Pomonal. Garden and Nursery open most of the time but phone (053) 58-6250 to check. Browse round our gardens.

Westernport Nursery — Specialist growers of Australian plants, 88 Flinders Road, Bittern, 3918. Hours — Monday to Saturday — 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m., Sunday — 10.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Phone: (059) 839 9328 Melway Ref. 164 F.7.

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"Australian Plants", The Australian Flora Periodical

Past issues are available for all volumes (3-10), each volume is bound and cased, beautifully presented with green vinyl covering and gold lettering for \$21.00 plus postage \$2.75. Issues of Volume 12 to the present are only available (as yet) as individual issues each \$2.50 plus \$1.00 postage.

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Editorial Material: Editor, Australian Plants, 860 Henry Lawson Drive, Picnic Point 2213. Enquiries by mail only.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE: P. Olde (Chairman), R. Page, K. Barrington, W. H. Payne, H. Stacy, B. Hayward, G. Brookes and P. Lowe.

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Astartea 'Winter Pink' — see page 192 for flower and 199 for description.