

Australian Plants

Registered by Australia Post
Publication No. PP226253/00017

March, 2003
Vol. 22, No. 174

\$3.95



Editorial

Maria Hitchcock (Leader - Correa Study Group)

Sometime in 2002, I was approached by the Publishing Committee to put together an edition of *Australian Plants* just on *Correas*. Over the years, there have been articles and photographs contributed about the genus but never before has a complete issue been devoted to it. In recent years we have had a new revision with the addition of one species and several new varieties.

There is as yet no definitive reference to *Correas* and this edition will fill a gap in the literature. A book is currently being prepared and it is hoped to publish sometime in the near future. With enormous changes in technology, it is now possible to create CDs of images. It is therefore hoped to have an accompanying CD containing scans of all of Kath Alcock's paintings plus many other images of *Correas* as an identification aid.

I am indebted to my loyal members, who continue to be faithful *Correa* lovers and growers and have supported me over the past 11 years. I would also like to thank our members: Cherree Densley, Margie Barnett, Bob O'Neill, Gill Muller and Paul Carmen for contributing articles, my husband Don for the wonderful slides and technical assistance and the Publishing Committee for assistance with preparation of the manuscript but especially for allowing it to happen.

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Front cover: *Correa glabra* var. *turnbullii* 'Mt Barker' taken at Mt. Barker, South Australia. (See page 27.) Photograph - **Maria Hitchcock**.

Back cover: *Correa glabra* var. *glabra* 'Inglewood Gold' - form is from Inglewood, Victoria. (See pages 13 and 26.) Photograph - **Don Hitchcock**.

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The Correa Study Group

Maria Hitchcock (Leader - Correa Study Group)

The Correa Study Group is one of a number of Study Groups active under the authority of ASGAP. Bill Payne the former editor of *Australian Plants* was instrumental in the establishment of Study Groups within ASGAP. He originally called them 'Study Sections' and the first mention of them (the Waratah Study Group) was in Vol. 1 of *Australian Plants* which was published in 1959. By 1962 there were 18 Study Groups including Correa, which was led by Mr. A. E. Brooks of Cheltenham in Victoria.

The Correa Study Group was still functioning under Mr. Brooks' leadership in 1972. By this time he had moved to Sandringham. It is not known where Marianne Beek fitted in during these early days. I assumed that she had been Leader at one stage, but this does not seem to be the case.

In 1976 the group was no longer functioning and it was suggested that a Rutaceae Group be formed. The following year, Dr Mervyn Turner of Boronia in Victoria took up the leadership of a Rutaceae group. It survived until 1981 when it was closed. A Boronia group was started by Barbara Buchanan in 1985. This evolved into the Boronia and Allied Genera Study Group, which was led by John Knight from 1990 and was recently revived by Marilyn Gray of Karwarra.

Trish McTavish of Tamworth revived the Correa Study group in 1989 and that's how I became involved. The very first native plants given to me in Armidale were both Correas, *C. alba* var. *alba* and *C. 'Dusky Bells'*, both of which thrived in my garden and gave rise to many cuttings. When Trish was looking for members to join the Correa Study Group, I jumped at the chance to increase my meagre supply of Correa plants. Trish was very generous with cuttings and I soon had quite a few punnets of cuttings in the glasshouse. After a trip to South Australia to visit Marianne Beek, Trish brought back boxes full of cutting material for me to strike. Many of those plants are still doing well in the garden. Trish had a small backyard and soon ran out of room. In 1991, she asked me to take over the leadership of the Correa Study Group and I have been leader ever since.

The Correa Study Group is very active in promoting the growing of Correas in a wide range of gardens. My motto is: 'If you can grow a rose, you can grow a Correa'. Correas are very valuable in the garden as a nectar source for honeyeaters during Autumn and Winter and every garden should have a small collection. This edition of *Australian Plants* includes a complete list and descriptions of all the Correa species and varieties according to Paul Wilson's recent revision. As space is limited, it was not possible to deal with the cultivars in detail. This will be done in our forthcoming book. Our group is a friendly and active one, although far flung. Occasionally some of us come together on 'Correa crawls', which are important not only for botanical collecting and recording but also for developing wonderful friendships. ■



Correa 'Marian's Marvel'
Painting by Kath Alcock

See page 6

Photo Don Hitchcock



Correa 'Beek's Beauty'
Painting by Kath Alcock

See page 6

Photo Don Hitchcock



← **Correa calycina** var. **calycina**
Painting by Kath Alcock

See pages 6 & 19

Photo Don Hitchcock

The Correa Lover and the Artist

Marianne Beek and Kath Alcock _____ Maria Hitchcock

Marianne Beek was born on 25th October 1919 in Jakarta. Her parents were Dutch and she married a Dutchman in 1946 in Bandung. They came to Australia in 1957 and headed for Naracoorte where her brother had a 400 acre property which had large patches of remnant bush. Marianne's husband worked on the farm for some years and Marianne delighted in discovering the bush wildflowers. The flora was so different to what she knew and she soon made friends with other enthusiasts like Dorothy Foster, who lived in Lucindale and was a professional photographer. Together they collaborated on a book called *Wildflowers of South Australia*, which was published by Rigby.

Marianne was a keen writer. She had written articles for Dutch periodicals (using a man's name) before coming to Australia. Her developing interest in the Australian flora gave her plenty of material to hone her writing skills and she contributed to the SGAP Journal and *Your Garden*. One of her articles was titled *Gold on Mt Arapiles* about the Acacias and Hibbertias there.

Kath Alcock was another good friend who lived in the same town. Both became members of SGAP and Marianne would go out into the bush collecting plants for Kath to paint. During this time, Marianne developed a strong interest in Correas and she contacted Rodger Elliot for help with identifications. Gradually she amassed an enormous collection in her garden and soon began to discover seedlings coming up between the shrubs. She was excited about these cultivars and started to name them before giving cuttings away to friends. Some of these cuttings found their way into the hands of a few professional nursery people like Bill Cane and Phillip Dowling, who introduced them through the trade. Sadly, few people spelt her name correctly and Marianne soon came to accept the anglicisation of her Christian name, thus 'Marian's Marvel'. (See page 4.)

Kath painted approximately 200 of Marianne's Correas and the paintings are a wonderful resource in tracking down the origins of some early species. As more and more seedlings grew and flowered Marianne began naming them after some of her friends, thus *Correa* 'Raelene Goldie' named after Mrs Raelene Head.

I had the privilege of meeting Marianne soon after I took over as leader of the Correa Study Group. She was having hip problems and was incapacitated but still gave me several hours of her time to collect cuttings from her garden and chat about the Study Group. Over the next few years we corresponded regularly. If I ever had a query, she would answer it authoritatively and with a generosity of spirit. Marianne was a true sharer. She was always ready to give and did not profit from any of her cultivar discoveries.

Continued on page 9

Correas Make for Happy Memories

Cherree Densley, Killarney, Victoria

Growing up in natural bushland in the far south-west of Victoria (without TV) provided the time and opportunity for a high regard for nature which has never left me. Being fearless of surroundings and being father's 'right-hand' helper, almost daily trips to get fire wood, cut fence posts, set rabbit traps, find strayed calving cattle or checking and making fences were made even more interesting as forays were made into the differing areas of forest, swamps and heath lands which made up our early partly cleared dairy farm. Observations seeped into consciousness, and it became obvious that different plants were found in different environments. It was easy to see seasonal changes too, with a myriad of different plants providing splashes of colour throughout the year.

One of the first plants to start flowering after the autumn break was a small hairy-leaved plant, which, in autumn, had beautiful lime green long bell-shaped flowers - these had a wonderful rough texture in themselves. Drooping, desiccated leaves and a dismal appearance, it perked up with a bit of rain and looked much more important. Its name was never known but the plants deeply admired.

It was not until at least forty years later, and on visiting a nursery, that the same little plant was recognised, but it had rich bright red flowers with a bright yellow edge. Bill Freeman, a local nurseryman, had visited and collected cuttings from that same area of bushland and had developed the techniques of propagation. Hardly rating another look, and beside the roses, deciduous shrubs and common colourful perennials, these plants were not good sellers. But Bill had developed an enthusiasm for natives and persisted in stocking a good range of these plants. And then, a new customer walked in. That little plant with red bells was the first *Correa* in the newly developing garden at Killarney. It became a poignant reminder of youthful times spent in the bush with Dad and is, naturally, the most favourite plant.

Knowledge and enthusiasm for *Correas* really took off on joining SGAP and subsequently the *Correa* Study Group. Thirteen years ago, there were already forty-four different *Correas* in the garden with the number rapidly increasing after each nursery was visited. Learning the names was difficult and confusing and this is where the *Correa* Study Group members have been of invaluable assistance. To learn to identify the different species; small drawings were made of each plant as it was purchased. This required measuring the size of the petals and calyx as these parts constituted the differences between the species. It sounds boring, but it became all-engrossing. By comparing other members' descriptions of their own plants, familiarisation of names became second nature. Perhaps the number of different *Correas* here in the garden reached over one hundred at one time, maybe more. Some have been lost, new ones come on the scene with fascinating regularity.



O'Neill Garden - 6 years old
See page 10

Bob O'Neill



***Correa glabra* 'Gold'**
(O'Neill garden)
See page 10

Bob O'Neill

Not all those plants were found in nurseries of course. 'Correa crawls' were held with members travelling long distances to visit different states as local members conducted these few days of intense hunting for different forms of local species. These outings were always on a professional footing with permits obtained through the good name of the Correa Study Group. Thus cuttings were obtained and new plants found their way into nurseries firstly via members who had the skill to propagate the different species and forms.

The first 'Correa crawl' through the Warrnambool, Portland and Heywood area saw many different forms of *Correa reflexa* and *Correa alba* var. *pannosa* brought into gardens. It is hard to forget the magnificent heathland in the swales behind the sea cliffs at Portland, where every step taken revealed a different colour, leaf shape, bush habit of *Correa reflexa*. *Correa* 'Portland', 'Peach', 'Icicle' and 'Henry's Burgandy' are just some from there. This area is visited still, and often, especially when the Correas are flowering. The Narrawong Forest still reveals different forms of *C. reflexa* also with a beautiful large pink form seen regularly in the early autumn. It is also hard to forget the superb white form of *C. reflexa* from Mt Richmond - a wonderful companion to the huge deep red form from there. Subsequent 'crawls' were to the Gippsland area, Kangaroo Island and one is planned this year to the Grampians area.

SGAP Warrnambool has registered two Correas with ACRA. *Correa* 'Granny's Grave' is a good seller - most people love the name (a green form of *C. reflexa*) - and *Correa* 'Western Pink Star'. The latter is a delightful small ground cover of a pink *Correa alba* var. *pannosa*. Despite lots of hunting the original plant has not been re-discovered - perhaps it has fallen into the sea. It was found clinging to almost perpendicular limestone cliffs in the Childers Cove area. An SGAP member, Pat Urbonus, discovered, propagated and sold it amongst members and it is still sold in large numbers.

The hunt and the interest go on. During a recent summer holiday at Cape Bridgewater, a large beautiful creamy *Correa alba* var. *pannosa* was seen in full flower - in January. Now, that's different. It is not only the fascination of the different forms of Correas which makes one plant them in the garden - it is the ease of cultivation and rapid growth which makes them favourites. Correas are great in the sun, dappled shade, full shade, dry conditions, clay, sand or loam soils - they are just tough little plants. Good healthy foliage and a long flowering season also add to their success. ■

The Correa Lover and the Artist Continued from page 6

Marianne Beek died at the end of 1998. Her spirit lives on in the Correas named after her, like *C. 'Marian's Marvel'* and *C. 'Beek's Beauty'*. Kath's paintings of both cultivars are featured on pages 4 and 5. Sadly many of her discoveries have been lost and her garden, which was once resplendent with her large personal collection of Correa varieties, is no more. Fortunately for us, Marianne passed on enough plants to ensure the survival of several rare treasures. We are indebted to her for her passionate pursuit of this genus and to Kath for providing an invaluable record of the plants that Marianne collected. ■

Katandra Gardens - A Home for Correas

Bob and Dot O'Neill, Wandin, Victoria

Katandra Gardens is a 3.2 ha (8 acre) property situated approximately 50 km east from Melbourne central, lying between the floor of the Yarra Valley and the base of the Dandenongs. The outlook is rural with beautiful views across the Yarra Valley to the ranges rising north behind Yarra Glen and Healesville. We are favoured with a northerly aspect and a reliable 950 mm (38 inch) rainfall, falling during all months over approximately 125 days per year. Summer rains tend to be thunderstorm derived, winter rain more the wet, cold, persistent form. There would be approx. 8–10 frosts per year with a minimum reading not normally dropping below 0 C. Soils are fertile and variable, from well-drained red soils to heavier, wetter greyer types. There has been a history of commercial fruit growing for over 50 years before the current use as a large private garden and bed & breakfast.

The property was purchased by the O'Neill family in 1976 - the home being completed 2 years later and was surrounded by a conventional mixed home garden. The plum and cherry orchard was commercially harvested till 1989 when the fruit trees were bulldozed as they were no longer a viable proposition. The native garden was commenced in 1990, the first Correas for the new gardens being purchased the following year.

Our first thoughts were to use Correas as smaller plants amidst the larger plants. In ignorance, it was imagined that all *Correa reflexa* plants would be of a roughly similar size, however some grew to 2 m x 3 m dimensions, others were small prostrate specimens. The challenge bit. The state was scoured for different forms, before eventually it was realised that you had to grow your own to acquire the forms that were made available through the generosity of other growers.

For special ongoing value, membership of the Correa Study Group has stood on its own. Much of what has been learned and achieved in regard to Correas with spin-off to other areas of gardening as well, has its roots firmly within the Correa Study Group. These benefits include access to plant material, propagation skills, garden visits, aspirations, friendships and the confidence to experiment and succeed. SGAP Quarterly meetings were great as they provided most valuable opportunities to meet other enthusiasts, have some idea on design and access to plant material. However our basic situation of soil, size, climate, aspirations and general situation was unique, requiring much trial and error to be experienced.

It has been a process of musing over what to do next, be prepared to experiment, ask questions and follow one's own nose in relation to what looks good and what might grow well where. If 50 grew out of 100 then that was 50 plants advance on before and one can learn as much from failures as from successes. It has been a steep learning curve, all gardening matters are taken in one's stride as part and parcel of living and learning. The garden has uniquely evolved and when all is said and done, it is the satisfaction and contentment derived from the garden that really matters. Correas fit in as a very special component of this garden.

Finding sources of plant material is an ongoing challenge. A network of friends, nurseries and study group weekends account for most of our new plant material. Collecting from the wild requires permits to do so, while some interesting seedlings spring up in the garden. Whatever the source, the plant can always be lost so cuttings are advised to be taken as a back-up. It is essential to share special plants with other growers, respecting plant patent rights conditions where applicable. Too often selfish growers have lost a special plant forever.

From the outset mulch has been used on large beds, approx. one thousand metres having been spread to this stage. Generally each bed has a structure of large trees complemented with a full range of well-spaced shrubs to allow for fuller development of all plants. With several hundred *Correas* scattered throughout all parts of the garden they are highly significant to the character of the property. As the beds matured the larger growing plants competed for water and space and a distinct thinning out has occurred over the time, especially in the summer.

Maintenance is a regular and ongoing aspect of any garden, especially larger gardens. Mulching is central to our weed control and moisture loss. Generous spacing of plants and not too many groundcovers has been adopted so that weeding can be carried out rapidly and efficiently, as well as allowing for the development of well-rounded plants. Minimal weed spraying is carried out on the garden edges, especially where kikuyu is prevalent. The edges are otherwise regularly chipped with a small spade. A stainless steel 'Dutch hoe' is the main tool for weeding, a fantastic tool.

We propagate most of our own plants year round using a bottom heat facility, with warmer months providing quicker results. For the main part *Correas* are planted at tube stock size, being cheaper and quicker, with most of the planting occurring in the warmer months. The size of the garden and the cost of water precludes general watering, further encouraging under-planting. Essentially new plants are watered, mulched and the tubes are left temporarily on the garden stakes to indicate the newness of planting. Normally only during summer planting is any further watering provided.

In our conditions *Correas* are versatile and most useful. While flowering all the year round they are in their element in the autumn and winter period when they provide us with colour and birds with sustenance. One large new bed has a dominance of over 70 *Correas*, but their sheer diversity and the inter-planting of numerous other plant species helps create a very special garden. Katandra Gardens has for a number of years participated in the Open Garden Scheme. Due to its habitat value it has been granted 'Land For Wildlife' status. It also holds the OPCA collection for *Correas*. In 1998 the ABC Gardening Australia program filmed a segment on our *Correas*, 'Australia's Bush Bells'.

The garden is shared with such groups as nursing home residents, gardeners of all persuasions, service clubs and retirement villages. It is of special satisfaction when people return in relation to ideas for their own gardens. *Correa* enthusiasts both new and experienced are especially valued and a phone call before a visit is suggested so that personalised attention may be offered (03 5964 4523). ■

Nangawooka - Land of Springs

Margie Barnett, Mt Barker, South Australia

The Nangawooka Flora Reserve is located 5 km out of Victor Harbour, a coastal town approximately 80 km south of Adelaide. It is 5 acres of remnant forest reserve, once used as cow pasture. In 1982, 'The Year of the Tree' this Reserve was founded by the International Zonta Club of the Fleurieu Peninsula Area. The first plantings began in May 1983, with help from the South Coast Field Naturalists, while the Victor Harbour Council assisted with access roads and fencing. In 1985 the APS Fleurieu Group became actively involved, and an official transfer of the Reserve occurred on 12th August 2000 from the Woods and Forest Department to the City of Victor Harbour. Volunteers, especially local APS members, are involved in planting and maintaining - it is very much a Victor Harbour Community project. An APS member dedicated to the ongoing care and maintenance of the Reserve, Don Overall, is the contact person. We are delighted to know Don received his Life Membership award in early September 2002, at a 20-year celebration for Nangawooka.

In the 5 acre Reserve are over 2000 plants - 250 Australian plant genera are represented among 1250 varieties grown. 60 species of bird have been recorded here. A walk inside reveals the diversity of Australian Flora represented, along with visiting and resident birds, and evidence of small animals - native bush rats, who leave their diggings and tunnels for all to see where they have been feeding upon the roots, corms and rhizomes of Banksias, Grevilleas, Kangaroo Paws and other grassy plants.

The remnant vegetation consists of one large River Red Gum, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, possibly 250-300 years old, a very large Pink Gum, *E. fasciculosa*, and the most dominant upper storey species, South Australian Blue Gum, *E. leucoxylon* ssp. *leucoxylon*, with a sparse understorey of Golden Wattle, *Acacia pycnantha*, and SA Christmas Bush, *Bursaria spinosa*. Several species of native grass have re-established themselves - *Chloris truncata*, *Danthonia* sp., and *Stipa* sp. Also *Dianella longifolia* and Vanilla lilies (*Arthropodium* sp.) are found.

The original cow pasture was very compacted sandy loam, with very little humus, other than the regular addition of manure! Of the planted species, 99% are growing in this compacted soil, but over the years with the constant addition of natural leaf litter mulch, the soil structure is changing. Some of the more recent beds have introduced soils - a mix of heavy clay loam and local sandy loam. A newly made garden bed under the dappled shade of mature Eucalypts has been raised with a mix of local sandy loam and mushroom compost, on top of leaf litter mulch, to try to reduce the problem of invasive tree roots. This area is being developed as a scented/aromatic garden bed. Much of the Reserve is watered with a system of drippers.

Design features include paths of sawdust, with slow curves to encourage relaxed walking, various memorial seats in places of quiet shelter or aromatic areas, a bird hide well covered by a *Hardenbergia* sp. creeper, and a gazebo that overlooks the gardens from a slightly higher vantage point at the northern

end of the Reserve. It is August, still 'winter' and the Reserve is full of life and colour. Banksias bring the honeyeaters in multitudes to sip nectar from their large flowering spikes, Melaleuca, Kunzea and Beaufortia compete with Grevillea and Hakea in showy display, and the Correas glow as their bells bring more honeyeaters to their nectar.

Correa species are scattered throughout Nangawooka, near the entrance, in the scented beds, and also there is a dedicated area for a wide variety of Correa species, hybrids and cultivars. Some of the locally indigenous Correas are found near the entrance - *C. alba* var. *pannosa* (Newland Head) with smaller, rounded leaves and white flowers; *C. calycina* (Hindmarsh Falls), endemic to SA and rare in its natural environment now, has long limey yellow flowers deepening to dull red as they age; *C. decumbens*, a prostrate species with long angled red flowers with green tips, and long exerted anthers; *C. reflexa* (Kangaroo Island), with a long narrow bell flower of red and gold; and *C. eburnea* (Deep Creek) with yellow to lime flowers well hidden below the clasping leaves. *C. glabra*, with distinctively aromatic foliage when brushed or rubbed between the fingers, has pale yellow-green flowers. This form is like those found in the rockier slopes of the Adelaide Hills including Mt Barker, which have red and green red flowers, and are known as *C. glabra* var. *turnbullii*. It is possible this form in the reserve is a natural hybrid between *C. glabra* var. *leucoclada* and *C. glabra* var. *turnbullii*.

Near the centre of the garden is a bed almost exclusively planted with Correas. (See page 17.) Many of these are from interstate collections or are garden hybrids. Several plants with dark green oval shaped leaves and pretty curled ivory coloured flowers with exerted stamens appear to be the Correa known as *C. 'Ivory Dancer'*, a hybrid between *C. reflexa* and *C. pulchella*. *C. 'Elise'*, a small, sparse and narrow-leaved shrub has very striking large, fat red bells with green tips. So also has a ground cover known as *C. reflexa* 'Puffing Billy' originating from Ringwood, Victoria. Another ground cover of beauty is simply labelled as *C. reflexa* 'prostrate' but has a pink flower with lime green/cream tips. *C. reflexa* forms include *C. reflexa* 'Boat Harbour', *C. reflexa* 'Woori Yallock', *C. reflexa* 'Lederberg Gorge', *C. reflexa* 'East Gippsland', *C. reflexa* 'Lakes Entrance', *C. reflexa* 'Mallacoota', and *C. backhouseana* var. *coriacea* 'Madura' from across the SA border in Western Australia. *C. glabra* 'Inglewood Gold' (sometimes called *C. glabra* 'Apricot') and *C. aemula* are also found in this bed. Nearby is a pretty hybrid, *C. aemula* x *reflexa*, with pink bells in which the corolla is split, opening the flower up more than usual. Also near this bed is *C. 'Pink Pixie'*, a hybrid with probable parents of *C. alba* and *C. pulchella*. *C. alba* 'variegated form' grows here, along with other forms of this species, and also another more upright form of *C. decumbens* (possibly a hybrid).

Well established large shrubs of *C. backhouseana* grow near the major Correa bed, as does *C. baeuerlenii*, and various forms of *C. pulchella* such as *C. pulchella* 'Pink Mist', and *C. pulchella* 'white'. A form of *C. glabra* var. *turnbullii* has a golden leaf colour where there is new growth. Hybrids found here include *C. 'Mannii'*, and *C. 'Marian's Marvel'*. There are also many other forms and hybrids growing in the reserve, not named in this article. Nangawooka is a place of changing beauty. One visit will only inspire you to return again and again! ■

Botanical List of *Correa* Species and Varieties

This list is based on Paul Wilson's *Correa* revision, published in *Nuytsia* 12 (1998)

Correa aemula (Lindl.) F.Muell.

Correa alba Andrews var. *alba*

Correa alba var. *pannosa* Paul G. Wilson

Correa backhouseana Hook. var. *backhouseana* (Note new spelling)

Correa backhouseana var. *coriacea* Paul G. Wilson (Formerly *C. reflexa* var. *coriacea*)

Correa backhouseana var. *orbicularis* Paul G. Wilson (New variety)

Correa baeuerlenii F.Muell.

Correa calycina J.M. Black var. *calycina*

Correa calycina var. *halmaturorum* Paul G. Wilson (New variety)

Correa decumbens F.Muell.

Correa eburnea Paul G. Wilson (New species)

Correa glabra Lindl. var. *glabra*

Correa glabra var. *leucoclada* (Lindl.) Paul G. Wilson (New variety)

Correa glabra var. *turnbullii* Paul G. Wilson (Formerly *C. schlechtendalii*)

Correa lawrenceana Hook. var. *lawrenceana* (Note new spelling)

Correa lawrenceana var. *cordifolia* Paul G. Wilson

Correa lawrenceana var. *genoensis* Paul G. Wilson

Correa lawrenceana var. *glandulifera* Paul G. Wilson

Correa lawrenceana var. *grampiana* Paul G. Wilson (New variety)

Correa lawrenceana var. *latrobeana* (F.Muell. ex Hannaford) Paul G. Wilson (New)

Correa lawrenceana var. *macrocalyx* (Blakely) Paul G. Wilson

Correa lawrenceana var. *rosea* Paul G. Wilson

Correa pulchella Sweet

Correa reflexa (Labill.) Vent. var. *reflexa*

Correa reflexa var. *angustifolia* Paul G. Wilson (New variety)

Correa reflexa var. *insularis* Paul G. Wilson (New variety)

Correa reflexa var. *lobata* Paul G. Wilson (New variety)

Correa reflexa var. *nummulariifolia* (Hook.f.) Paul G. Wilson

Correa reflexa var. *scabridula* Paul G. Wilson (New variety)

Correa reflexa var. *speciosa* (Donn ex Andr.) Paul G. Wilson (Formerly *C. reflexa* var. *cardinalis*)

Space restraints do not allow a key to be included. A circular key has been developed and is available from the Leader. Please send a stamped addressed envelope (business size) to:

Correa Study Group, Maria Hitchcock, Old Inverell Rd, Armidale NSW 2350

Descriptions of the Species.

Varieties and Cultivars

Maria Hitchcock (Leader of the Correa Study Group)

***Correa aemula* (Lindl.) F.Muell. (1858)**

Correa aemula is an erect or spreading shrub, growing to 2.5 m with rusty hairy branches and papery, heart-shaped leaves up to 3 cm long. (See page 21.) The unusual narrow flowers (2–3 cm long) are terminal on slender long stalks and they mature in colour from green to pale purple. The calyx is hemispherical with 4 narrow lobes approximately 3–8 mm long. The type specimen was collected between the Douglas and Glenelg Rivers in Victoria by Thomas Mitchell in 1836. It has an unusual distribution, being restricted to the Mt Lofty Range and Fleurieu Peninsula in South Australia, the western end of Kangaroo Island and the Grampians in Victoria, where it can be found growing along streams and in shaded woodlands as well as on mountains. Perhaps it was once more widely distributed but has died out in pastoral areas.

This species is not well known or grown by the average gardener, having a reputation for being difficult to cultivate. Although it occurs naturally along streams, it seems to prefer a well-drained site and has been successfully grown at the base of other large shrubs, which support any climbing stems. It appears to be both frost and drought hardy and will develop a dense bushy thicket if pruned regularly.

Hybridisation occurs with *C. glabra* on Fleurieu Peninsula, with *C. reflexa* var. *insularis* and *C. decumbens* on Kangaroo Island and with *C. reflexa* var. *angustifolia* in the Grampians. A recently named attractive garden cultivar is *C. 'Pink Frost'* (x *C. pulchella*).

***Correa alba* Andrews var. *alba* (1798)**

This is the only species with petals split to the base like a four-pointed star. Like the name implies, the petals are usually white but may be tinged with pink, such as the form from Swansea in Tasmania. (See page 20.) Although the type specimen was collected by JJH de Labillardiere near South Cape, Tasmania in 1793, the species is far more widespread, occurring along the coastline from Newcastle in NSW to Cape Otway in Victoria and along the north and east coasts of Tasmania.

Correa alba var. *alba* is an erect shrub growing to 1.5 m, with rounded greyish leaves up to 2.5 cm long and short pedicels ranging from 2–5 mm long. It grows naturally on coastal dunes and cliffs and may be threatened in some areas due to population pressure in popular coastal environments. This seems to be the case on the south coast of NSW. In Tasmania, whole stands of *C. alba* have been decimated by grazing cattle which are allowed on primary dunes and beaches.

***Correa alba* var. *pannosa* Paul G. Wilson (1961)**

The main difference between the two varieties is the size of leaf and hairiness of leaves and stems. *C. alba* var. *pannosa* has much smaller, tightly clustered round leaves, 8-14 mm in length, which are covered in crowded hairs. (See page 20.) Stems are also covered in rust-coloured hairs and pedicels are much smaller ranging in length from 0.5–1.5 mm. The calyx has broad triangular lobes. Plants themselves are low growing (up to 0.5 m high) and spreading. The type specimen was collected near the mouth of the Glenelg River in western Victoria by Thomas Mitchell in 1836. The variety is naturally distributed from Encounter Bay in South Australia to Portland in Victoria, where like *C. alba* var. *alba*, it also grows on coastal dunes and cliffs.

Successful cultivation of both varieties requires well-drained garden conditions, which can be achieved by planting in a raised bed. Plants do best in full sun with a bit of room to spread. In the shade, *C. alba* var. *alba* may become leggy and untidy and need pruning, although it does lend itself to being grown between other shrubs where the long stems can twine up between branches. The species is very hardy, surviving harsh frost and droughts and will shoot from the base again, should it die back.

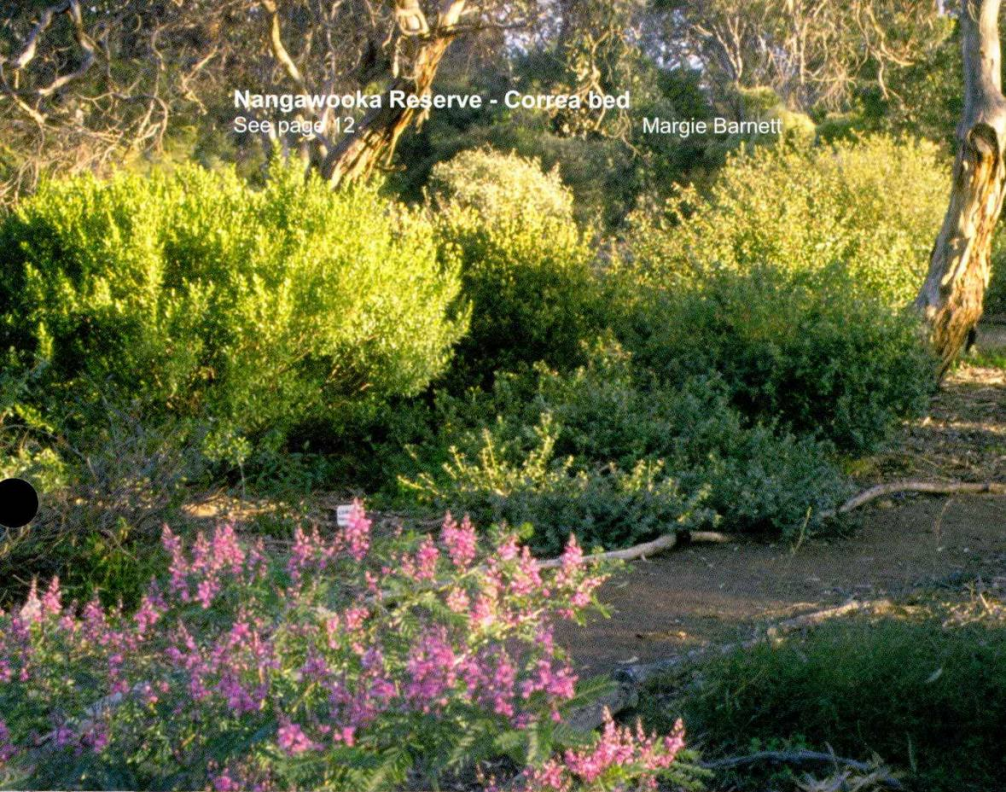
Natural hybrids occur between *C. alba* var. *alba* and other coastal *Correa* species. *C. reflexa* var. *nummulariifolia* is a possible hybrid between *C. alba* var. *alba*, *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* and *C. backhouseana* var. *backhouseana*. There are a large number of garden cultivars, such as *C. 'Ivory Bells'* (x *C. backhouseana*), *C. 'Gwen'* (x *C. reflexa*), *C. 'Boat Harbour'* (x *C. backhouseana*), *C. alba* var. *alba* 'Blush', *C. alba* var. *alba* 'Starlight' (variegated), *C. 'Coconut Ice'* (x *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa*), *C. 'Benara Bell'* (x *C. 'Marian's Marvel'*), *C. 'Pinky'* (x *C. reflexa* - Canberra), *C. alba* var. *pannosa* 'Western Pink Star', *C. 'Candy Pink'* (x *C. pulchella* - Hartshorne)

***Correa backhouseana* Hook. var. *backhouseana* (1834)**

Named after the original collector, J Backhouse, who collected the type specimen at Cape Grim, Tasmania in 1833, the species was once considered endemic to Tasmania until the latest revision by Paul Wilson added two more varieties, one from the mainland and one from Kangaroo Island. *C. backhouseana* Hook. var. *backhouseana* is restricted to the west coast of Tasmania, the Bass Strait islands and a small remnant population on the south-east coast of Victoria.

It is a large spreading shrub to 2m high with dark green ovate shiny leaves 1.5–2.5 cm long, cream broadly cylindrical flowers up to 2.5 cm long and a hemispherical, tan-coloured calyx, approximately 3–7 mm high. (See page 25.) Plants grow naturally facing the sea front in dunes and amongst rocks and may be found on the sides of cliffs overlooking the beach. The biggest populations can be found near remote beaches on the west coast of Tasmania, where they once resembled large haystacks according to an historical record.

Several garden hybrids have become very popular garden specimens. *C. 'Ivory Bells'* (x *C. alba* var. *alba*), *C. 'Poorinda Fantasy'* (x *C. reflexa*) and *C. 'Marian's Marvel'* - see page 4. *C. 'Beek's Beauty'* (x *C. 'Mannii'*) is not well known but occurs in a few gardens - see page 5. *C. 'Pink Sorbet'*



Nangawooka Reserve - Correa bed

See page 12

Margie Barnett



Nangawooka Reserve - looking toward gazebo

See page 12

Margie Barnett

(x *C. pulchella*) is a garden seedling currently being trialled. *C. 'Boat Harbour'* (x *C. alba* var. *alba*) is a natural hybrid and is being grown by a few enthusiasts.

***Correa backhouseana* var. *coriacea* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

Formerly known as *C. reflexa* var. *coriacea* the type specimen was collected on North Pearson Island in South Australia in 1960 by RL Specht. The variety is distributed from the granite outcrops of the Mt. Lofty Range to the south east coast of Western Australia along the Great Australian Bight where they grow on dunes and on the limestone escarpment.

Correa reflexa var. *coriacea* is a shrub growing to 1m high, with narrow to broad ovate leaves approximately 1–2 cm long, cream to pale green or red broadly cylindrical flowers with cream tips, up to 2 cm in length and having a short hemispherical calyx 2–3 mm in length. The most commonly grown form comes from Eucla and has been registered as *C. 'Eucla Gold'*. (See page 25.) The South Australian form resembles *C. reflexa* var. *scabridula* and may be an intergrade. This form has smooth leaves. Natural hybrids with *C. pulchella* occur near Pt Lincoln and at the southern end of Yorke Peninsula in South Australia but none have been named to date.

Not much has been written about the cultivation of this variety. It obviously requires good drainage and is fairly slow growing outside of its normal habitat. It appears to be both drought and frost hardy and would be suited to coastal gardens. Planting in a clump in the foreground would give the best garden effect.

***Correa backhouseana* var. *orbicularis* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

This variety has been recently split off from the *C. reflexa* group. The type specimen was collected at Mt Thisby, Kangaroo Island in 1965 by HJ Eichler. It is endemic to Kangaroo Island and can be found growing in coastal heath and in sand often over limestone. The variety is very similar to *C. backhouseana* var. *coriacea* but the leaves are almost circular and flowers are red with yellowish tips. The calyx is covered in rust-coloured hairs and anthers are well exerted.

The form from Remarkable Rocks has flowers poking out almost horizontally and the corollas are a definite two tone in colour. (See page 24.) The form that Marianne Beek called 'Half and Half' is probably *C. backhouseana* var. *orbicularis*. Plants observed at Seal Bay were quite striking in colour with bright red and yellow flowers. This variety hybridises with *C. reflexa* var. *insularis*, which is also endemic to Kangaroo Island, occurring mostly on the eastern side of the island.

***Correa baeuerlenii* F. Muell. (1885)**

The lush apple green foliage of this species makes it a wonderful plant for rainforest or poolside gardens. Although grown widely by native gardeners, particularly in Victoria, it is a rare and endangered plant, endemic to the banks of the Clyde River on the south coast of New South Wales, where it was first collected in 1884 by W Baeuerlen. Although its natural habitat is stream-banks in wet sclerophyll forest, it is a very adaptable species and will grow in a wide variety of soil types and conditions, withstanding short periods of dryness.

Plants may grow up to 2.5 m high, so it is more suited as a background shrub. It has narrow-ovate to ovate, papery or smooth leaves, ranging from 3–7 cm long. Flowers are solitary and terminal on short branchlets and pedicels are rusty hairy and approximately 10 mm long. The most distinguishing feature of this plant is the broad cylindrical calyx, which has a saucer shaped process at the base, 10 mm in diameter. The shape of the calyx has led to the common name 'Chef's Cap' Correa. (See page 24.) Flowers are cylindrical, 2–3 cm long, greenish-yellow and shortly 4-lobed with prominently exerted anthers. This species is best grown in shade or part shade and would be useful for screen planting.

Natural hybridisation is unknown as this is an isolated species but at least one unnamed garden cultivar is being grown by native plant enthusiasts. It is a very attractive plant and appears to be hybridised with *C. lawrenceana* var. *lawrenceana*. It grows to about 1 m in height and width, has dark green shiny leaves and long internodes. Flowers are pale pink with cream tips which curl in a little, similar to *C. lawrenceana*. It appears to be frost hardy but only moderately drought hardy. However, plants which die back during a drought may shoot again with watering.

***Correa calycina* var. *calycina* J.M. Black (1925)**

This dense, erect shrub was first collected at Upper Waterfall, in the Hindmarsh Valley of South Australia, in 1924 by JB Cleland. It is one of the rare forms of *Correa*, occurring in only a few isolated localities on the southern Fleurieu Peninsula of South Australia. Despite its rarity in the wild, it is a widely grown garden plant. Although it grows naturally on or near the banks of streams, it appears to be very adaptable and can withstand moderate droughts and hard frosts.

Well-grown plants can reach up to 2 m in height, but many specimens grow no larger than 1 m. Branchlets are covered in rusty hairs and are woolly to touch. The oblong-elliptic leaves are somewhat papery and flat averaging about 2–3 cm in length. Upper surfaces of the leaves are rough textured with a sparse covering of hairs. Pedicels are about 2–4 mm in length and the distinguishing feature of this *Correa* is the calyx lobes, which have lanceolate or acute tips. The flowers themselves are narrow and up to 3 cm long. They are lime green in colour and although not showy, they are highly bird attractive. (See page 5.)

Plants do best in semi-shade or full shade and can be grown successfully at the base of trees or larger shrubs. In severe drought conditions, plants may die back but will shoot again from the base. This species rarely needs pruning or any other maintenance and is very long lived. It is ideal for amenity plantings in parks, commercial developments or along streetscapes as well as the home garden. Plants may be hedged along pathways as the soft foliage and branchlets will not injure passers-by.

Because of its rarity in the wild, *C. calycina* var. *calycina* has no known natural hybrids, but some garden hybrids have been documented, although none have been officially named to date. A red flowered hybrid which is probably *C. reflexa* x *C. calycina* has many of the leaf and flower characteristics of *C. calycina* but the flowers are red not green. *C. calycina*



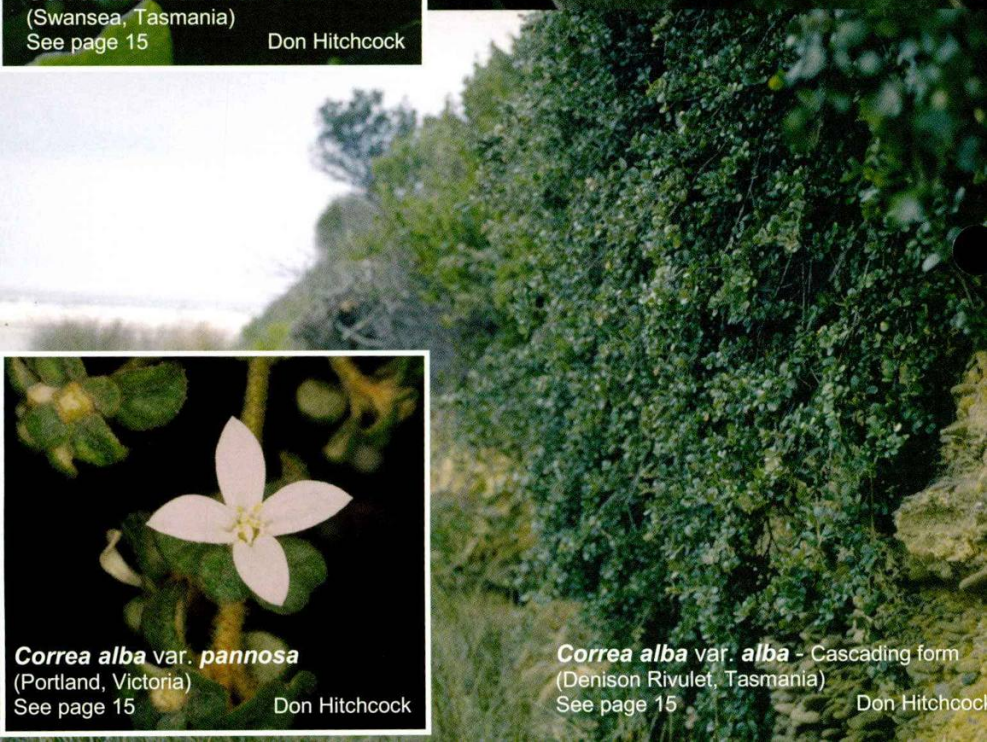
Correa alba* var. *alba
(Dunally, Tasmania)
See page 15

Don Hitchcock



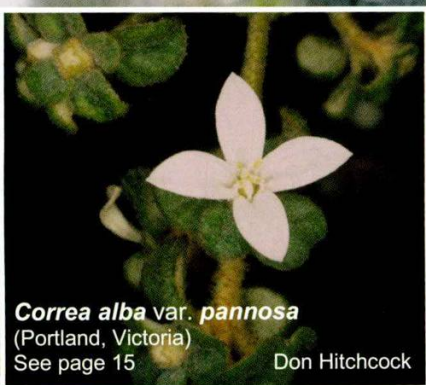
***Correa alba* var. *alba* 'Pink'**
(Swansea, Tasmania)
See page 15

Don Hitchcock



Correa alba* var. *alba - Cascading form
(Denison Rivulet, Tasmania)
See page 15

Don Hitchcock



Correa alba* var. *pannosa
(Portland, Victoria)
See page 15

Don Hitchcock



Correa aemula

(Church Rd, Kangaroo Island, South Australia)

See page 15

Don Hitchcock

'Hindmarsh Falls' is very endangered and needs to be grown widely to ensure survival.

***Correa calycina* var. *halmaturorum* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

The Kangaroo Island form of *C. calycina* has a similar flower and calyx lobes to *C. calycina* var. *calycina*. However the plants themselves are quite different. The underside of leaves and branchlets of *C. calycina* var. *halmaturorum* are covered in a dense layer of dark rusty hairs and the plant tends to be smaller, more open and more straggly in habit than var. *calycina*. Flowers are almost sessile and the rusty hairy leaves are oblong-elliptic in shape, with slightly recurved margins and are approximately 2–4 cm long. In the garden, plants may grow up to 1 m high. (See page 28.)

The type specimen was collected on the banks of the De Mole River on Kangaroo Island, South Australia as recently as 1985 by G Jackson. It is endemic to this site and is not well known in cultivation although it has been proven to be fairly tough and adaptable. It would probably not be suited to the nursery trade and should be sought from collectors or *Correa* enthusiasts. Cuttings take a while to strike and may damp off due to the dense hairiness of stems. There are no known hybrids.

***Correa decumbens* F.Muell. (1855)**

Correa decumbens is another species that is very restricted in its habitat but possibly had a much wider range before widespread farming and clearing. The type specimen was collected at Onkaparinga in South Australia in 1848 by Ferdinand von Mueller and occurs in pockets on the Mt Lofty Range. It can also be found on Kangaroo Island but is difficult to spot due to the species' low growing habit. It tends to grow on moist slopes in dry sclerophyll forest or mallee and is very inconspicuous.

This prostrate spreading shrub has long stems and narrow oblong to elliptic leaves, 2–5 cm long, smooth to rough above, hairy below with margins recurved. The most curious feature of this species and the chief identifying feature is the habit of the flowers which are solitary, erect and terminal on short branchlets. The erect habit allows pollinating birds to hop along stems and poke their beaks into the floral tubes. Pedicels are 5–10 mm long, the calyx is hemispherical to cup shaped, thin, hairy and 8-lobed with linear 3–7 mm long lobes. Floral tubes are narrow cylindrical, 1.8–2.7 cm long and pink to red with green lobes. Anthers are well exerted. (See page 28.)

On Kangaroo Island leaves tend to be elliptic and rough, while on the mainland they are more often narrow, oblong and smooth. Natural hybrids occur with *C. reflexa* var. *insularis* at Cape Borda, with *C. aemula* at Kelly Hill and with *C. pulchella* at Southwest River. There are intermediates between *C. decumbens* and *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* in the Grampians (now named *C. reflexa* var. *angustifolia*). It seems that *C. decumbens* may have occurred in the area at some time. Hybrids tend to be fairly distinctive with flowers often resembling *C. decumbens* but being pendulous or semi-pendulous. Shrubs tend to be upright and may have dense foliage.

A stand of natural hybrids occurs on Hummocky Track west of Kingscote on Kangaroo Island. It appears to be a stable hybrid. (See page 28.)

Named cultivars include: *C. 'Dancing Lipsticks'* (x *C. pulchella*), *C. 'Mama Maria'* (x *C. 'Dusky Bells'*), *C. 'Ainslie'* (x *C. 'Mannii'*) *C. 'Pink Panther'* (x *C. reflexa* var. *insularis*), *C. 'Sauce Factory'* (x *C. reflexa* var. *insularis*).

***Correa eburnea* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

This form has been known for some time as the 'Deep Creek' form. Paul Wilson named it as a separate species in the latest revision. It is restricted to a small endemic population in the Deep Creek Conservation Park at the southern end of the Fleurieu Peninsula in South Australia, where it was first collected in 1991 by RJ Bates. It grows naturally on banks of damp creeks and on cliff tops.

The plant itself is an upright shrub growing from 1–4 m high. Branchlets are closely rusty hairy and the leaves have short petioles. They are ovate to elliptic in shape, 3–5 cm long, papery, flat, smooth, glabrous and glossy above, minutely hairy with cream hairs below, rounded to slightly heart-shaped at the base. The interesting and identifying characteristic of this species is the pair of rounded to heart-shaped bracts at the end of slender 1–2.5 cm long pedicels. These leaf like apple green bracts clasp 1–3 flower buds that are semi-hidden between them.

The calyx is cup shaped 5 mm high with a wavy margin and the cylindrical corolla is approximately 2.5 cm long, green with shortly exerted anthers. (See page 29.)

There are no recorded hybrids. The species is a recent introduction, not well known in cultivation. It does not adapt well to garden conditions and may be best suited to tub culture.

A plant grown by Marian Beek struggled for many years and did not appear to grow or flower well. The species obviously requires trialling in a large number of garden environments. It may also benefit from grafting.

***Correa glabra* Lindl. var. *glabra* (1838)**

Correa glabra var. *glabra* is generally recognised as a widespread inland species occurring in rocky areas and along water-courses in south-east Queensland, on the western slopes of New South Wales, in central and western Victoria. The type specimen for this species was collected near Hillston, New South Wales in 1836 by Thomas Mitchell.

Shrubs generally have an erect habit, growing to 1.5 m in height. The distinguishing feature of this species is the smooth leaves after which the species was named and which are strongly aromatic when crushed. Calyces are hemispherical, 3–5 mm long, and glabrous to sparsely hairy. Flower colour varies from pale green to pale yellow. The size of the flower can also vary markedly. Plants with very short bells occur in western New South Wales, compared to specimens with long floral tubes in Victoria.

Correa glabra var. *glabra* is one of the best *Correas* for the garden. It is amazingly tough, being able to withstand hard frosts and the worst droughts. Plants can be grown in either full sun or shade and some forms grow into neat rounded shrubs requiring no pruning. Flowering is usually prolific and although the flowers are not showy like *C. reflexa* or *C. pulchella*, they are



Correa baeuerlenii

(Cherree Densley's garden)

See page 18

Don Hitchcock



***Correa backhouseana* var
*orbicularis***

(Kangaroo Island)

See page 18

Don Hitchcock



Correa backhouseana* var. *backhouseana

(Ocean Beach, Tasmania)

See page 16

Don Hitchcock



Correa backhouseana* var. *backhouseana

(Murrawah Beach, Tasmania)

See page 16

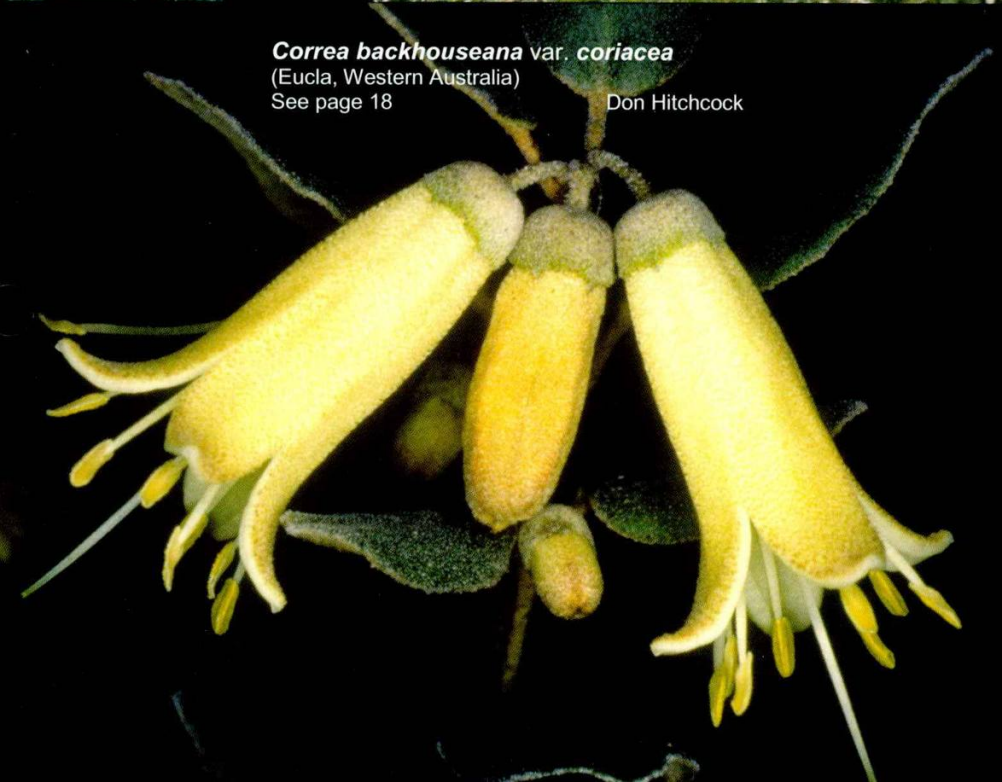
Don Hitchcock

Correa backhouseana* var. *coriacea

(Eucla, Western Australia)

See page 18

Don Hitchcock



highly bird attractive and single plants will provide copious amounts of nectar for honeyeaters. Planting hedges or thickets of *C. glabra* var. *glabra* will provide hiding places and probably nesting sites as well. Propagation is usually very easy from cuttings and the plants will adapt to many different soil types. The easy care nature of this species recommends it for amenity planting in parks, commercial developments, schools and other public gardens.

Some natural hybridisation occurs with *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* and there are several garden cultivars. *C. glabra* var. *glabra* 'Inglewood Gold' is a very vigorous open shrub with apricot coloured flowers. (See back cover.) In South Australia this variety has been called *C. glabra* 'Apricot'. The long golden flowers are particularly attractive and the cultivar can be planted in pockets throughout the garden. Pruning will make plants more 'bushy' and this is recommended for foreground plantings.

Correa glabra var. *glabra* 'Mt Arapiles' is a form with rounded wavy leaves and a neat rounded habit. It grows to just over a metre in height and is a very hardy shrub, which can be grown in many situations. (See page 29.)

Correa glabra var. *glabra* 'Coliban River' is a widely grown form. Plants grow to 1.5 m in height and have apple green oblong to ovate shaped leaves and yellow flowers, which occur most of the year and are splayed outwards at the tips to display the prominently exerted stamens. This very hardy cultivar is one of the showier forms of *C. glabra* var. *glabra* and should be planted where the masses of yellow flowers can be appreciated.

***C. glabra* var. *leucoclada* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

This new variety was formerly lumped in with *C. glabra* var. *glabra*. It has now been split off from the species and given a new varietal name. The major difference between varieties is hairiness of leaves and branchlets. The type specimen was collected in 1836 by Thomas Mitchell on the summit of the Goulburn Range in New South Wales. It has been recorded from the southern Mt. Lofty Range in South Australia and from eastern and central NSW where it occurs on the Western Slopes. The form from Tambar Springs in NSW, which has velvety grey green leaves and branchlets has been identified as *C. glabra* var. *leucoclada*. However, it is so distinctive that this form may be given a separate varietal name at a later date. It normally grows in hilly situations along banks of streams.

The plant is an erect shrub growing to 1.5 m. (This contrasts with the Tambar Springs form, which grows to 4 metres in height and is the dominant plant in the understorey). Leaves are hairy below, the calyx is cup shaped and 7 mm long, or shortly cylindrical and 10 mm long, with fawn hairs. Flowers are pale green in colour and the foliage like others in this species has a distinctive smell.

Not much is known about the cultivation of this variety. *C. glabra* 'Tambar Springs' appears to be slower growing and not quite as vigorous or reliable as *C. glabra* var. *glabra* forms. The plant is being trialled in several gardens and more information should be available at a later date. Grafting onto *C. glabra* var. *glabra* rootstock may be an option to ensure success in a wider range of gardens.

***Correa glabra* var. *turnbullii* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

The former species *C. schlechtendalii* was replaced by the third variety of *C. glabra*. This variety includes all the Monarto forms and also any other red flowering *C. glabra*. The type specimen was collected near Monarto in South Australia in 1948 by E Ashby. It occurs naturally on rocky hills of the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges in South Australia, as well as on the Murray plains. (See page 29.)

Plants grow to a height of up to 1.5 m. Leaves are glabrous to sparsely hairy below. Calyx is hemispherical, 3–5 mm long, glabrous or glabrescent. Flowers are red with green lobes. Like other varieties of *C. glabra* the foliage has a distinctive fruity fragrance.

This variety is a very vigorous grower and highly adaptable to a wide range of garden conditions. It is both drought and frost hardy and requires minimal maintenance. Light pruning would increase density but plants are quite attractive without any pruning. Flower colour varies in intensity and growers should look for good colour forms. The form from Mt Barker in South Australia is particularly attractive. (See cover and page 29.)

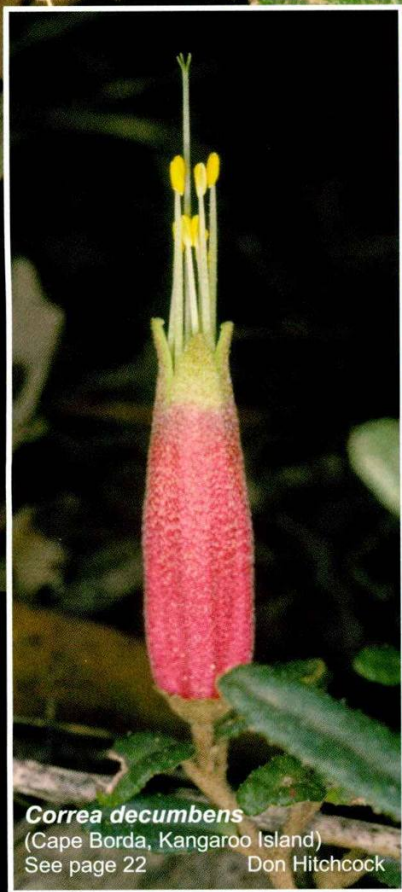
Natural hybridisation occurs with *C. reflexa* var. *scabridula*. However, these hybrid forms do not seem to be grown in gardens. *C. 'Jewels'* (x *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa*) has been recorded but not much is known about its cultivation. *C. glabra* var. *turnbullii* 'Ian Fardon' is a very hardy and vigorous shrub growing to 2 metres and having pink and green narrow bells for most of the year. It is named after the Reverend Ian Fardon. The form would be excellent for hedges, farm plantings, amenity plantings in parks and in commercial developments.

***Correa lawrenceana* Hook var. *lawrenceana* (1834)**

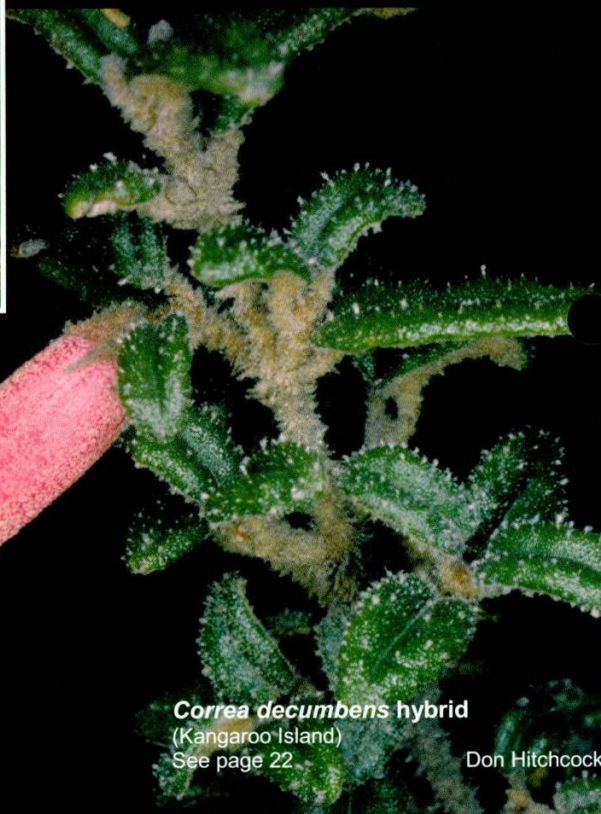
The tallest of the *Correa* species, *C. lawrenceana* var. *lawrenceana* is probably one of the least cultivated. The species is ideally suited to gardens that have an emphasis on rainforest plants and possibly those in more humid regions like Sydney. The type specimen was collected on Mt Wellington in Tasmania in 1835 by J Backhouse and on the outskirts of Hobart Town by R Gunn. It is endemic to Tasmania and King Island in Bass Strait, where it can be found principally in montane forest. Other locations include the Dismal Range, Harford, the Dazzler Range and on the M Road, north west of Swansea.

The species grows into a small tree and depending on its location can reach up to 5 or 6 metres. This is certainly the case on the side of Mount Wellington where it grows in a montane forest dominated by *Eucalyptus obliqua* and *Eucalyptus linearis*. The plant has papery, narrowly oblong to elliptic leaves, which range from 2–4 cm in length and are smooth above and mostly glabrous or minutely hairy below. Flowers are terminal and solitary, with a 5 mm long pedicel. The calyx is relatively small and cup shaped, about 4 mm wide and 3 mm high, with a wavy margin and rusty hairs. Flowers are narrow cylindrical, approximately 1.5–2 cm long and pale green to gold. (See page 32.)

Correa calycina var. *halmaturorum*
See page 22 Don Hitchcock



Correa decumbens
(Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island)
See page 22 Don Hitchcock



Correa decumbens hybrid
(Kangaroo Island)
See page 22 Don Hitchcock

Correa eburnea
(Deep Creek)
See page 23

Don Hitchcock



***Correa glabra* 'Mt Arapiles'**
(Mt Arapiles, Victoria)
See page 26

Don Hitchcock



Correa glabra* var. *turnbullii
(Ferries McDonald C.P.)
See page 27

Don Hitchcock



Correa glabra* var. *turnbullii
(Mt Barker, South Australia)
See page 27

Don Hitchcock



A form that stands out for its ornamental value is a single tree growing in a recreation park at Latrobe in northern Tasmania. The tree is well shaped and absolutely dripping with flowers, which are well displayed beside the small leaves. Back-lit by the afternoon sun, the effect is quite magical and if it is possible to grow a specimen tree like this, it is well worth the effort.

The best situation for this species is a moist well-drained site in shade or semi-shade. Plants are moderately frost tolerant and should do well in most gardens. They make very good screening plants and are highly attractive to honeyeaters.

Hybridisation may occur with *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* green form where populations overlap. This is shown in the flower form of *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* on Mt. Wellington, Tasmania. Garden cultivars are fairly rare but there are one or two being grown by enthusiasts.

Correa lawrenceana* var. *latrobeana (F.Muell. ex Hannaford) Paul G. Wilson (1998)

Although only recently split off and given a separate varietal name, this plant was first collected on the Delatite River in Victoria in 1853 by Ferdinand von Mueller. It is restricted to eastern Victoria and the southern Tablelands of NSW, where it grows in open Eucalypt forest. It was collected on the upper Wadbilliga River in 1961 by CR Dunlop, at The Big Lift, south of Bentleys Plains in New South Wales in 1971 by Beauglehole and on Mt Buck by NA Wakefield.

The size of plant is very variable ranging in height from 3–6 m. Leaves are elliptic to ovate, mostly 3–6 cm long with obtuse tips, cuneate to rounded at the base, softly hairy below and smooth above. Flowers are either solitary or occur in groups of 2–3, axillary and terminal to branchlets. Pedicels may be 3–5 mm long. The calyx is cup shaped with fine rusty hairs, 4–7 mm high, with a wavy margin or with linear lobes up to 3 mm long. Flowers are cylindrical, 2.5–3 cm long and greenish yellow or reddish mauve in colour.

A variant of *C. lawrenceana* var. *latrobeana* found in the Otway Range in Victoria is stated to form a tree 6 m high, another from the mountains of East Gippsland is a 2 m high shrub with red flowers and large densely hairy calyces that have prominent linear lobes. Forms in cultivation include: *C. lawrenceana* var. *latrobeana* 'Mitchell River', *C. lawrenceana* var. *latrobeana* 'Ada Tree' and *C. 'Barwon Falls'* which is believed to be a hybrid with *C. glabra* var. *glabra*. Little is known about the cultivation requirements of this variety.

Correa lawrenceana* var. *rosea Paul G. Wilson (1961)

This is probably the best known and most widely grown of all the *C. lawrenceana* varieties. The type specimen was collected along the Geehi River on the Alpine Way in southern New South Wales in 1958 by J Vickery. The form is restricted to the Snowy Mountains in New South Wales where it grows naturally in wet sclerophyll forest.

Correa lawrenceana var. *rosea* is a spreading shrub growing up to 3 m high with large leathery leaves, approximately 6 cm long, acute to obtuse, densely rusty hairy below and smooth above. Flowers tend to be solitary,

terminal to branchlets or on a short axillary peduncle. Individual pedicels range from 4–10 mm long, much shorter than *C. lawrenceana* var. *cordifolia*. The rusty hairy calyx is hemispherical to shortly cup-shaped, 3–5 mm high, with wavy margins or with minute teeth. Flowers are narrow cylindrical, about 12–20 mm long and dusky pink to dull red or with green lobes. They have small compact stellate hairs. The flower colour is somewhat muddy and does not stand out from the dark foliage. (See page 32.)

This variety grades into the alpine element of *C. lawrenceana* var. *latrobeana*. The natural hybrid may be distinguished by its narrow elliptic leaves, narrow red flowers, slender peduncles and slender pedicels, which bear minute deciduous bracteoles. There are no known garden cultivars.

***Correa lawrenceana* var. *grampiana* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

This new variety was formerly known as the 'Mt William' form of *C. lawrenceana*. It has now been split off from var. *lawrenceana* and named after the district in which it occurs. The type specimen was collected at the Saddle, 0.8 km south, south-east of the summit of Mount William in 1986 by DE Albrecht. It is restricted to the Grampians in western Victoria and on Mount Langi Ghiran, 16 km east of Ararat, Mt Rosea and Major Mitchell Plateau in the Grampians. It is a montane plant found growing among rocks.

Correa lawrenceana var. *grampiana* is a medium sized shrub that grows up to 2.5 m high, depending on the amount of wind exposure. The plants on Mount William don't appear to exceed 1.5 metres in height due to the strong winds that blow across the Saddle. Leaves are leathery and elliptic in shape with obtuse tips, mostly 2–4 cm long and about 1–1.7 mm wide. The upper surfaces of leaves are smooth but lower surfaces are velvety with fine fawn coloured hairs.

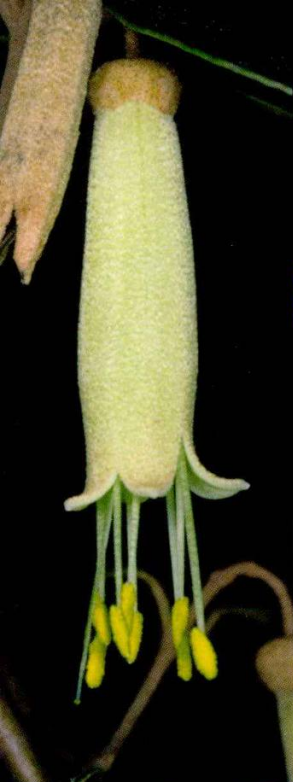
Flowers are solitary and axillary with a recurved peduncle, 2–5 mm long. The pedicel is 6 mm long. The calyx is robust, deeply cup shaped, 5–7 mm long, rusty hairy, with wavy margins or with 4 teeth. Flowers are broadly cylindrical, 1.5–2.5 cm long and velvety, with a thick covering of very fine cream to yellow brown hairs. (See page 32.)

There are no known hybrids or cultivars. This variety appears to be very hardy in cultivation, surviving severe frosts and drought. It requires a well-drained site and competes well with other shrubs for moisture. Flowers are present most of the year and they stand out quite well from the dark, leathery leaves.

***Correa lawrenceana* var. *glandulifera* Paul G. Wilson (1961)**

This is another wet forest variety of *C. lawrenceana*. The type specimen was collected at Springbrook in Queensland in 1929 by CT White. Another population occurs in the Washpool National Park where it borders with Gibraltar Range National Park. It is difficult to spot because it mimics the other rainforest species around it by growing tall leafless stems and developing a small canopy about 2 metres from the ground.

It is also believed to occur in the mountains near the north coast of New South Wales, in the Nightcap Range and on Mt Moonbill and also in the



Top Left: *Correa lawrenceana* var. *lawrenceana*
(Myrtle Hole, Tasmania) See page 27

Top Right: *Correa lawrenceana* var. *cordifolia*
See page 33

Bottom Left: *Correa lawrenceana* var. *rosea*
(From plant growing in Hitchcock garden) See page 30

Bottom Right: *Correa lawrenceana* var. *grampiana*
(Mount William, Victoria) See page 31

All Photos by Don Hitchcock



Macpherson Range in far south-east Queensland, where it grows on the margin of rainforest.

In its natural environment, this variety can grow to 3m or taller, depending on the amount of available light. Leaves are elliptic to ovate in shape, 4–8 cm long by 2–2.5 cm wide, with acute tips and narrow, cuneate bases. They have smooth upper surfaces but a fine dense layer of hairs on lower surfaces. Flowers are principally terminal on short branchlets with 4 mm long peduncles. Pedicels are about 1–3 mm long and the calyx is shallowly hemispherical, 2 mm high, with wavy margins and sparsely hairy. Flowers are narrow cylindrical, 2.5 cm long and pale greenish yellow. This variety is distinguished by its leaf shape and shallowly hemispherical, sparsely hairy calyx.

The variety is fairly slow growing in the garden but appears to survive hard frosts and dry conditions. In the garden, the plant is more bushy and flowers early, even when the plant is quite small.

***Correa lawrenceana* var. *cordifolia* Paul G. Wilson (1961)**

Probably the most ornamental of the *Correas*, *C. lawrenceana* var. *cordifolia* is being grown more widely today than in the past. It is distinguished by its long peduncles and pedicels that allow the red flowers to be displayed to best advantage. The type specimen was collected at Mount Dromedary in New South Wales in 1953 by EF Constable. It also occurs on the south coast of NSW, inland to Braidwood and south to the far east of Victoria, where it grows along creeks in rainforest. Other locations are the Currowan State Forest, 13 km west of Brooman, Tomerong Ck, Tomerong and in the Drummer State Forest in Victoria.

This variety grows as a shrub to 2 m in height. Leaves are papery, broadly ovate or subcordate in shape, growing to 7 cm long by 4 cm wide with acute tips. Upper surfaces are smooth but lower surfaces are covered with a thin felt-like layer of fawn hairs. Flowers occur singly or groups of 2–3, terminal on slender axillary peduncles which range from 1–5 cm in length. Flowers are cylindrical, 2.5–3 cm long, and usually pink with yellow tips or may sometimes be entirely yellow. The calyx is cup shaped, toothed or slightly wavy, 5 mm long and rusty hairy. (See page 32.) This variety grades northwards into var. *macrocalyx*. There are no known cultivars.

***Correa lawrenceana* var. *macrocalyx* Paul G. Wilson (1961)**

The type specimen was collected at Patonga Creek in New South Wales in 1923 by DWG Shireess & WF Blakely. It also occurs in the Taree-Kendall area of eastern New South Wales, 8 km west of Coopernook and 16 km south of Kendall where it grows on the margin of montane rainforest.

The variety is a 1–4 m high shrub with ovate to broadly ovate leaves having obtuse tips and rounded bases, approximately 4–8 cm long. Upper surfaces of leaves are smooth but lower surfaces are loosely velvety. Flowers are axillary or terminal on short branchlets with slender peduncles, 1–3 cm long. Pedicels are 5–10 mm long and the large calyx is deeply cup shaped, 5–10 mm long, slight wavy on the margins and moderately rusty hairy. Flowers are cylindrical, 2–3 cm long and greenish-yellow. This variety is distinctive

because of its deeply cup shaped calyx which is directly subtended by a pair of deciduous bracteoles.

In cultivation, *C. lawrenceana* var. *macrocalyx* is both frost and drought hardy. It is a vigorous grower and responds well to pruning. Despite being a rainforest species, it adapts quite well to drier garden conditions.

***Correa lawrenceana* var. *genoensis* Paul G. Wilson (1961)**

This rare variety is restricted to the banks of the Genoa River in eastern Victoria. It was first collected in 1860 by Ferdinand von Mueller and is currently involved in a recovery program.

It is a shrub growing to 2 m high with ovate leaves, 3–6 cm long, with obtuse tips and obtuse to rounded leaf bases. Leaves are smooth above and have pale fawn hairs below. Flowers are axillary and mostly solitary. Peduncles and pedicels are about 1 cm long. The calyx is somewhat pitcher shaped, smooth and green, 9–12 mm long including the lanceolate-acuminate lobes, which are 3–4 mm long. Flowers are narrow cylindrical, 17–25 mm long and yellow-green.

There are no known hybrids or cultivars. It is also not known if the plant is in cultivation. It is almost impossible to obtain cutting material, due to its rarity.

***Correa pulchella* Sweet (1827)**

Correa pulchella is the most attractive species and the most sought after but often not very reliable in the garden. Hybrids of this species seem to do better in most gardens than plants sourced from the wild. The type specimen was raised by J. Mackay from seed collected on Kangaroo Island by W. Baxter. As well as Kangaroo Island, *C. pulchella* also occurs naturally on the Eyre Peninsula, the Yorke Peninsula, Encounter Bay and in the south-east (one locality), where it grows on the coast in calcareous soils.

It ranges from an erect to prostrate shrub to 1 m high, with smooth branchlets and 3–5 mm long petioles. Leaves are glabrous, narrow oblong to broad ovate, 1–2 cm long, leathery, smooth, pitted above when dry. Flowers are solitary, pendulous, on short axillary branchlets, with slender 5–10 mm long, glabrous pedicels. The calyx is semi-orbicular, 3–6 mm high, green and glabrous. Flowers are cylindrical or funnel shaped, 1–3 cm long with spreading lobes and usually pink-red or orange, although colours range from white to dark crimson. Anthers are short, enclosed or just exerted. Some forms have attractive highly curled back tips. (See page 45.)

Correa pulchella needs to be grown in a well-drained site with half or full sun. It is the perfect plant for rockeries and foreground planting, although some wild forms can grow up to a metre high in the garden. Plants are often short lived and it is wise to propagate and plant out a few of the one variety, especially if it is a good form. *C. pulchella* is also ideal as a tub plant, where drainage and soil type can be controlled.

On Kangaroo Island, *C. pulchella* hybridises with *C. decumbens* and *C. backhouseana* var. *orbicularis*. It also hybridises readily in the garden, leading to a large number of hybrid cultivars. Several variants have become

popular garden plants, such as: *C. pulchella* 'Coffin Bay', *C. pulchella* 'Sunset Glow', *C. pulchella* 'Annie's Delight', *C. pulchella* 'Pink Mist', *C. pulchella* 'Aldgate Pink', *C. pulchella* 'Waitpinga', *C. pulchella* 'Sir Hans Heyson', *C. pulchella* 'White', *C. pulchella* 'Whaler's Way', *C. pulchella* 'White Tips', *C. pulchella* 'Tall Pink' and *C. pulchella* 'Wreck of the Ethyl'.

Popular hybrids are: *C. 'Pink Frost'* (x *C. aemula*), *C. 'Dusty Bells'* (x *C. backhouseana* var. *backhouseana*), *C. 'Marian Beek'* (x *C. backhouseana* var. *backhouseana*), *C. 'Dusky Bells'* (x *C. reflexa*), *C. 'Mannii'* (x *C. reflexa*), *C. 'Ivory Dancer'* (x *C. reflexa*) and *C. 'Pink Delight'* (x *C. reflexa*).

***Correa reflexa* (Labill.) Vent. var. *reflexa* (1803)**

Correas are known by the common name 'Native Fuschia' and it is normally a form of *Correa reflexa* var. *reflexa* which is envisaged. This species has been recently split into 7 varieties. Although the type specimen for *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* was collected in Tasmania in 1831 by R Gunn, this variety has a very wide distribution, ranging from the mountains of south east Queensland, eastern New South Wales and eastern Victoria, coastal and near-coastal areas of southern New South Wales and Victoria, far south-east South Australia and eastern Tasmania. In the wild it can be found growing in a wide range of habitats from damp gullies and rainforest to rocky situations in dry sclerophyll woodland.

Correa reflexa var. *reflexa* is usually a shrub growing to 2 m in height. Branchlets are loosely rusty woolly and leaves are thin with short petioles, broadly ovate, cordate or rounded at the base, rough above and hairy below. Slender flower stalks terminate in a pair of leaf-like bracts that clasp the flower. This feature often results in flowers being almost completely hidden within the bracts. It often occurs with green flowered forms. The calyx is hemispherical with fawn to rust-coloured hairs and shortly 4-lobed. Flowers are narrow cylindrical, 2.5–3 cm long, usually green or yellow, or dull red and green. Anthers are shortly exerted. (See page 45.)

As already stated, this is a very variable taxon. There is a red flowered form in north east Tasmania which grades into the normal green form giving rise to many colour variations. In east Gippsland, the Snowy Mountains and the Southern Tablelands of NSW, flowers are sometimes dull red and green and are broader than is usual. In far south-western Victoria a variant with green flowers occurs. It intergrades with *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* and *C. alba* var. *pannosa*. The variant found in far south-east South Australia is a red flowered intermediate between *C. reflexa* var. *scabridula* and the south-west Victorian variant of *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa*.

Correa reflexa var. *reflexa* is a very popular garden plant and there are many named cultivars being grown by gardeners all over Australia except perhaps in tropical gardens. These are: *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Icicle', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Granny's Grave', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'River Bells', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Lemon & Lime', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Squat', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Squat Princess', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Squat Queen', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Narrow Neil', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Green Giant', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Henry's Burgundy', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Pink Cascade', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Dawn Glow', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Flared Bell', *C. reflexa* var.

reflexa 'Running Creek Green', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Blacknose Point', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Kentbruck White', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Mary's Choice', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Carpenter Rocks', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Mt Richmond White', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Avignon', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Wyabalong', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Tricolor', *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Tall Green' and *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Old Gold'.

Well known hybrids include: *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* 'Cane's Hybrid', *C. 'Firebird'* (x *C. 'Mannii'*), *C. 'Raelene Goldie'* (x *C. 'Marian Beek'*), *C. 'Jewels'* (x *C. glabra* var. *turnbullii*) and *C. 'Bett's Red'* (x *C. 'Mannii'*).

***Correa reflexa* var. *lobata* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

One of the newly named varieties, the type specimen was collected in the south central Highlands at Beenak in Victoria in 1970 by M Fisch. It is restricted to the Dandenong and Powelltown area of eastern Victoria where it grows in eucalypt forest and heathland in hilly terrain.

The plant grows up to 2 m but is most often much smaller. Leaves are papery, ovate, rounded or almost heart-shaped at the base, mostly 2–4.5 cm long with crenulate margins, rough above and moderately hairy below. Flowers are terminal on slender stalks bearing terminal leaves which clasp a cluster of buds. The calyx is obconical and up to 16 mm long, the upper half divided into triangular, acuminate lobes. Flowers are narrow cylindrical, up to 3.5 cm long and entirely yellow-green. Anthers are about 3 mm long. It intergrades readily with *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa*.

***Correa reflexa* var. *speciosa* (Donn ex Andr.) Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

Formerly known as *C. reflexa* var. *cardinalis*, the type specimen was first collected in 1812 at Port Stephens in New South Wales in 1941 by C Davies. It has a fairly wide distribution from coastal New South Wales south of Port Stephens to the south-east and central parts of Victoria, where it can be found growing on coastal dunes, sand, or on sandstone in dry sclerophyll woodland. It is a highly attractive variety and is distinguished from *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* in that the flowers are not clasped by a pair of leaf like bracts and they are broadly cylindrical. Some of the bright red forms with large bulbous flowers are highly sought after as garden specimens.

Correa reflexa var. *speciosa* is a spreading shrub to 1 m high. Leaves are somewhat leathery, narrow ovate to ovate, rounded or almost heart-shaped at the base and mostly 1–2 cm long, sparsely hairy beneath and rough on top with recurved margins. Some forms have very narrow leaves with highly indented veins. Flowers are solitary and terminal on branchlets with subtending leaves which do not clasp the flower. The calyx is hemispherical, 3–4 mm high, with rusty hairs and minute teeth. Flowers are broad-cylindrical, 2.5–4 cm long and are usually bright crimson red with greenish lobes. Anthers are obtuse to rounded.

Intergrades with green forms of *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* occur around Ulladulla and Sydney and natural hybrids with *C. alba* var. *alba* have been documented in coastal areas. It grades westwards into *C. reflexa* var. *scabridula*.

Although there are several forms being grown in gardens, they are not very reliable in cultivation and may need to be grafted. They require a well-drained site with regular watering and it is best to grow them in a clump for best effect. Pruning will also help bush up plants which tend to be straggly in the natural state. Forms being grown include: *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Fat Fred' (see page 45), *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Point Hicks Beauty', *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Gippsland Giant', *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Hurstbridge', *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Colray Giant', and *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Brisbane Ranges' (see page 41).

***Correa reflexa* var. *scabridula* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

This newly named variety separates out the *C. reflexa* forms from western Victoria and inland South Australia. The type specimen was collected on the Coorong Rd near Salt Creek, 60 km south-south east of Meningie South Australia in 1958 by DJE Whibley. It is distributed from the Mt Lofty Range in South Australia to eastern Victoria, where it is generally found growing as understorey in Mallee heathland. Specific locations include: 4 km northeast of MacLaren Flat, 3 km northwest of Coomandook and Mt Boothby Conservation Park, all in South Australia and in the Little Desert in Victoria.

Correa reflexa var. *scabridula* was named for the rough (scabrous) leaves which are a dominant feature of this species. It is a spreading shrub growing to 0.5 m high, with ovate leaves which are 1.5 cm long, rounded to slightly heart-shaped at the base, irregularly wavy along margins, rough on top and moderately hairy below on petioles which are 2–3 mm long. The calyx is hemispherical, with rusty hairs. Flowers tend to be trumpet-shaped, 1.5–3 cm long and red to orange with paler lobes. Anthers are shortly exerted. The shape of the flower is a differentiating factor. (See page 45.)

The variety intergrades with *C. glabra* var. *turnbullii* in South Australia and with *C. reflexa* var. *angustifolia* in the Grampians in Victoria. It also grades eastwards into *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* in Victoria. Some hybrid populations in far south-west Victoria involve *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* and *C. alba* var. *alba*.

A few forms have made it into cultivation, under the old classification of *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa* and may be involved in some common hybrids. Some of the better known forms are:

Correa reflexa var. *scabridula* 'Desert Glow', *C. reflexa* var. *scabridula* 'Yanakie' and *C. reflexa* var. *scabridula* 'Dutson'.

***Correa reflexa* var. *angustifolia* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

This is another of the newly named varieties and is the form found in the Grampians, which for many years defied the original classification. The type specimen was collected in the Victoria Range, Grampians Victoria in 1957 by MM & PE Finck & AC Beauglehole. It also occurs on the Mt William Range in the Grampians and is endemic to the area. It grows naturally on sandstone slopes in stringybark and *Eucalyptus viminalis* woodland.

The variety grows to 1 m high. It has narrow-oblong leaves that are 15–30 mm long and somewhat recurved. They are rough on top and densely hairy below. The calyx is bell-shaped with 8 small linear teeth and rusty hairs about 5 mm high.

Correa reflexa var. *angustifolia* flowers are cylindrical, 3–4 cm long and red with pale green lobes. Anthers are obtuse. It is recognised by its narrow leaves, which are recurved on the margins and very hairy below, the 8-lobed calyx and large red corollas. It is possibly a result of early hybridisation with a form of *C. decumbens*, which does not occur in the area any more. It intergrades with *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* and hybridisation also occurs when growing near *C. aemula*. One named cultivar that has been grown in gardens is *C. 'Hollow Mountain'* (x *C. aemula*).

***Correa reflexa* var. *insularis* Paul G. Wilson (1998)**

This form from Kangaroo Island has also been split off and given a separate varietal name. The type specimen was collected on Section 36, Hundred of Haines, Kangaroo Island South Australia in 1989 by PJ Lang. It is endemic to the eastern half of Kangaroo Island, where it grows on a variety of soils including ironstone and sand. It is the form seen at Dudley Conservation Park on Kangaroo Island. The distinguishing features are the green to yellow flowers, the calyx with 4 deeply triangular lobes and the prominently exerted anthers.

Correa reflexa var. *insularis* is an erect shrub growing to 2 m high with broadly ovate to circular leaves which are 1.5–2 cm long, flat, rounded at base, with a rough upper surface and velvety-hairy below. Petioles are 4 mm long and flowers are terminal to branches, not surrounded by obvious leafy bracts. The calyx is thin, cup shaped, 3–4 mm long, with 4 minute teeth and fawn hairs. Flowers are narrow cylindrical, about 2 cm long, yellowish green with a rusty tip and anthers well exerted. (See page 45.)

This variety is similar to *C. reflexa* var. *nummulariifolia* from Bass Strait, but the latter has anthers enclosed or just exerted and a hemispherical hairy calyx. It hybridises with *C. decumbens* and with *C. backhouseana* var. *orbicularis* on Kangaroo Island and there are no known cultivars.

***Correa reflexa* var. *nummulariifolia* (Hook.f.) Paul G. Wilson (1961)**

The type specimen was collected on Flinders Island in Bass Strait, Tasmania in 1844 by J Milligan per C Gunn. It is restricted to the islands of the Furneaux Group in Bass Strait, Tasmania and on Cape Barren Island, where it grows on mountains and coasts.

It is a low shrub with shortly petiolate leaves which are ovate to circular, rounded at the base, about 1–2 cm long, rough on top and hairy below. Flowers are terminal to branchlets and the terminal leaves not different to the other leaves. The calyx is hemispherical with rusty hairs. Flowers are cylindrical or slightly expanded and greenish-yellow. Anthers are enclosed or just exerted. (See page 41.)

Correa reflexa var. *nummulariifolia* appears to be an original intergrade between *C. backhouseana*, *C. alba* and *C. reflexa* var. *reflexa*, therefore few collections precisely match the type. A similar plant occurs on the east coast of Tasmania where a hybrid origin is apparent.

The form that is in the trade is very hardy in cultivation and will adapt to most soil types. It flowers in Autumn and is bird attractive. It is suited to embankments, rockeries or under-planting. ■

Grafting *Correa*

Paul Carmen - Australian National Botanic Gardens, Canberra

In south-eastern Australia, members of the genus *Correa* are generally regarded as being hardy, adaptable plants which grow well in a wide range of soil conditions and garden situations. So why graft them? Unfortunately some of the most desirable forms are not always reliable in the ground. Several are somewhat fussy about drainage, plants from alkaline areas may not always perform well in acidic soils, and some species do not seem suited to coastal areas subject to high humidity.

Successful grafting could overcome at least some of these problems, improving vigour, reliability and life-span. I became interested in grafting *Correas* after the sudden death of a favourite plant - an outstanding form of *C. pulchella* 'Sweet' - in hot, damp conditions. This selection had also been more difficult to strike consistently from cuttings than many other *Correas* I had propagated. Grafting can be a means of improving propagation success in species that do not strike easily.

The first step in the grafting process is to identify suitable species to use as a rootstock. Essentially these need to be hardy, long-lived plants which grow well in a range of soils and climatic conditions, are resistant to root pathogens, and are close relatives of the plant to be grafted (scion) to improve the likelihood of graft compatibility. For cutting grafts, the ideal stock will also strike roots quickly (3-4 weeks), with a consistently high strike rate.

Correa alba was used in England as a rootstock for grafting *Correa*, as well as *Crowea* and *Eriostemon* species.¹ Some rootstock trials were carried out in the early 1990's by *Correa* Study Group member, Steve Clemesha, with the results reported in the Study Group Newsletter. He had no success with *C. alba* as a stock, and concluded that hardy forms of *C. reflexa* or tough hybrids would probably be the best.² My experience here in Canberra suggested a hardy, fast-growing and easily propagated form of *C. glabra* Lindl. var. *glabra* could make an excellent stock for this area. The most appropriate stock for other regions and hence conditions may well be different.

After initial success at home using *C. glabra* var. *glabra* as a rootstock, some limited trials were begun in August 2002 at the Nursery of the Australian National Botanic Gardens using *C. alba* Andrews var. *alba* (provenance unknown), *C. glabra* 'Coliban River', and *C. 'Marian's Marvel'* as rootstocks for three scions; *C. pulchella* (orange-flowered, upright form; provenance unknown), *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Clearview Giant' and a form of *C. reflexa* var. *speciosa* (Donn ex Andr.) Paul G. Wilson from near Eden, NSW.

Trial method: Twenty cutting grafts of each scion were prepared for each of the three stocks (i.e. the cutting and graft were prepared at the same time). Time and space limitations precluded the use of pre-rooted cuttings. A top wedge graft was used as a matter of personal preference. Material was prepared as follows:

For stock - selected healthy, semi-hardwood material, approx. 2 mm in diameter,

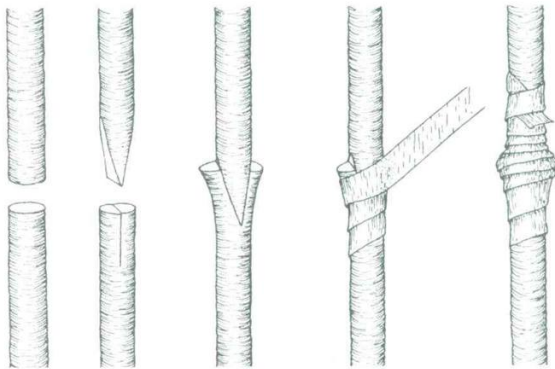
- cut to approx. 80 mm long with firm material at top
- all leaves removed, except one pair left about three-quarters of the way up stem
- 10 mm vertical cut made into top of stem using a double-sided razor blade

For scion - selected healthy, firm material, as similar in diameter to stock as possible,

- trimmed to about 40 mm in length
- one set of leaves left at top (pruned back to reduce moisture loss if necessary)
- base cut to a wedge shape using sharp blade

For graft - scion wedge inserted into cut in top of stock, bound and sealed using grafting tape wound firmly around the stem to about 5 mm above and below union.

Technique for preparation of top wedge graft



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Completed cutting grafts were dipped in rooting hormone (Clonex Purple, 3000 ppm IBA), and placed in 100 mm punnets (10 per punnet) of cutting media (5 parts perlite : 1 part coco-peat). Cutting grafts were watered in and placed on the propagation bed (23° C, with intermittent mist).

Any subsequent new growth on the stock was removed. At a progress check in late October, several punnets of *C. pulchella* material appeared to have dried out, so misting levels were increased. After about 5 months (22 Jan 2003), all material had either rooted and the graft apparently taken, or had rooted and the scion died. New scion leaves, and swelling at the graft union followed by splitting of the grafting tape, are signs a graft has taken. Top growth alone is not a reliable indicator, as the scion will sometimes shoot although a successful union has not formed. Surviving cutting grafts were potted up into 40 mm tubes; the numbers for each combination are given in the following table.



***Correa reflexa* var. *speciosa* 'Clearview Giant'**
Grafted plant approx. 10 months old.
Stock *C. glabra*
See page 39

R. Hnatiuk



***Correa pulchella* (orange)**
Grafted plant about 3 years old.
Stock *C. glabra*
See page 39

R. Hnatiuk



Above: *Correa reflexa* 'Brisbane Ranges'
Grafted plant approx. 10 months old.
Stock *C. glabra*
See page 39

R. Hnatiuk



Correa reflexa* var. *nummulariifolia
(From garden specimen)
See page 38

Don Hitchcock

Table – Number of Grafts Surviving After Five Months

Scion Species	Stock Species	No. of Grafts	Grafts Growing
		Aug 02	Jan 03
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> (Eden)	<i>C. alba</i> var. <i>alba</i>	20	7
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> 'Clearview Giant'	<i>C. alba</i> var. <i>alba</i>	20	4
<i>C. pulchella</i> (orange)	<i>C. alba</i> var. <i>alba</i>	20	0
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> (Eden)	<i>C. 'Marian's Marvel'</i>	20	8
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> 'Clearview Giant'	<i>C. 'Marian's Marvel'</i>	20	10
<i>C. pulchella</i> (orange)	<i>C. 'Marian's Marvel'</i>	20	1
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> (Eden)	<i>C. glabra</i> 'Coliban River'	20	4
<i>C. reflexa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i> 'Clearview Giant'	<i>C. glabra</i> 'Coliban River'	20	5
<i>C. pulchella</i> (orange)	<i>C. glabra</i> 'Coliban River'	20	4

Discussion of results: It can be 3–4 months (or more) before there are indications a graft union has formed/is forming. Appropriate humidity levels need to be maintained during this time. The apparent drying out of some of the *C. pulchella* material in late October indicates that this did not occur in these trials, and limits the usefulness of the results obtained particularly for the *C. pulchella* grafts. It is possible that other scion/stock combinations were also affected.

The apparent failure to maintain adequate humidity levels highlights the importance of timing. While the spring and early summer of 2002 were unusually hot and dry, grafting is more likely to be successful if undertaken during the cooler months (late autumn-early winter start time) when plant material is more easily prevented from drying out. In a propagation house where bottom heat is available, growth potential should still be sufficient in lower air temperatures.

The trial results suggest that *C. alba*, *C. glabra*, and *C. 'Marian's Marvel'* are all potentially suitable rootstocks for *Correa* grafting. However, only two forms of *C. alba* and *C. glabra* were tried and other forms/provenances may prove more or less satisfactory. Given the widespread cultivation of *C. 'Marian's Marvel'*, further investigation of this hybrid as a rootstock seems warranted.

I have found over the years that *C. pulchella* (orange) does not give consistent strike rates from cuttings. These trials suggest that it may also be a touchy scion, and sensitive to propagation conditions.

Finally, it should be stressed that an initially successful graft union does not necessarily indicate long-term compatibility. Further study in garden conditions over a period of years is needed. ■

1. Elliot, WR & Jones, DL (1984), *Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants suitable for cultivation* Vol. 3, Lothian, Melbourne.
2. ASGAP Correa Study Group Newsletter No. 8, June 1993

Correas as Potted Colour

Gill Muller, Blackwood, South Australia

Leader of the Australian Plants for Containers Study Group

Correas make outstanding container plants. All the species, cultivars and hybrids can be grown in this way. They are most suited to SA, Victoria, Tasmania, most parts of NSW and should also grow well in southern WA. In more sub-tropical areas container growing may suit them more than in the garden, drainage should be perfect and they should be placed to have plenty of air circulating around them.

I consider the two main tips to growing Correas successfully in containers to be:

1. Tip prune regularly, even when in flower, and prune harder after flowering.
2. Matching the shape of your Correa to its containers. By this I don't mean forcing the poor plant to match the pot, but selecting the appropriate container for the particular Correa.

The low spreading Correas like *C. reflexa* prostrate forms, *C. reflexa* var. *nummulariifolia* and *C. decumbens* forms look really effective in wide, shallow bowls. Some forms can also look good cascading down in taller, narrow pots. A rounded, small Correa like *C. 'Federation Belle'* looks really good in a squat, bulb planter. *Correa lawrenceana* forms lend themselves to tall upright pots in cool shaded positions.

You could also create some interesting plant combinations. A half wine barrel could be planted with *C. 'Mannii'* as a tall, red flowered specimen in the middle, a small, red and green flowered form of *C. reflexa* in front, and *C. reflexa* var. *nummulariifolia* at the base for its cream flowers and low habit. The many forms of *C. glabra* with their glossy green leaves and variety of flower colours make very attractive larger tub specimens, with the added advantage of perfumed foliage. Put them next to a path where they will be brushed by visitors. All the forms of *Correa pulchella* make beautiful pot plants, with the Rosellas agreeing, often ripping the flowers to shreds. The various orange flowered forms of this Correa are a good way to introduce brilliant colour to your garden.

As well as the shape of your pot, consider it's colour, i.e. terracotta, plastic or glazed. Some of the black glazed pots look stunning with a really red flowering Correa, whereas I can't imagine an orange Correa in the 'Oxblood' red that is popular in glazed pots.

I could enthuse forever about which Correas to grow in pots, its easy, all of them! As always use the best quality potting mix. Correas aren't as phosphorus sensitive as some other natives, so it is possible to use a Premium mix, with fertiliser included, however I still prefer to use a 'Native' mix, and add my own slow release fertiliser. I also use a soil wetting agent and mulch all my pots either with pine bark, natural leaf mulch or pebbles.

Correas grow rapidly in pots, and need re-potting every two years or so. You can be quite vigorous with root pruning, so you don't necessarily have to move up in sizes, I have one *Correa reflexa* form that has been in the same pot for six years, I just prune the roots and the foliage to match, and it blooms beautifully every autumn. I fertilise when potting or re-potting, then again in Spring and I try and soak each pot in a large container of water with Seasol added at least once a year. I also use Seasol as a foliage spray during summer.

The main pest on Correas is scale, which I try and remove by hand, or if it gets away from me I use Pest Oil or White Oil. You may need to repeat spray a couple of times until all the scale have gone. They can also suffer the dreaded 'overnight drop dead'. I find this happens in Adelaide particularly in Summer after a heavy rain, and put it down to some sort of root pathogen. The good news is it rarely happens to my potted Correas, mainly my garden specimens.

If you suspect root rot, there are commercial fungicides on the market, but you may be better off disposing of the soil in the pot, washing it out thoroughly and using some bleach on the inside to kill any residual spores. Then start again with a good quality potting mix. Root rot can occur if the pot is sitting in water or if the soil mix is too wet. Most Correas prefer a well-drained site and the roots are good at seeking out small amounts of moisture. Raise the pot by putting it on one of those trays with castors. This will allow the base to drain freely and you can move it around easily without heavy lifting.

As I write this it is mid November, and I have a couple of green forms of *C. glabra* flowering. *C. reflexa* 'Fat Fred' (see page 45) has just finished, and most of the *C. decumbens* forms are budding up, and will flower through summer, so it is possible to have a Correa in flower somewhere most of the year. Growing a selection of Correas in pots will allow you to move them around when in flower in order to appreciate the 'potted colour' and to brighten up an entrance-way or patio.

A member of the Australian Plants for Containers Study Group who lives in the Netherlands grows Correas in containers successfully, despite the harsh winters. Correas are very tough and will survive some quite severe weather conditions. Growing Correas in pots is also an excellent solution to growing those touchier species which may not be suited to the heavier soils in your garden or which may require more frequent watering. Try one plant first then gradually build your collection as you become more confident. If you place your potted Correas near a window when in flower, you will be pleasantly rewarded with watching the antics of small honeyeaters as they feed on the flowers at different times of the year. ■



Left:

Correa reflexa* var. *insularis

(Dudley C.P., Kangaroo Island)

See page 38

Don Hitchcock



Right:

Correa reflexa* var. *reflexa green

('Fred Wiggs Track', East Gippsland, Victoria)

See page 35

Don Hitchcock

Correa pulchella (Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island)
page 34

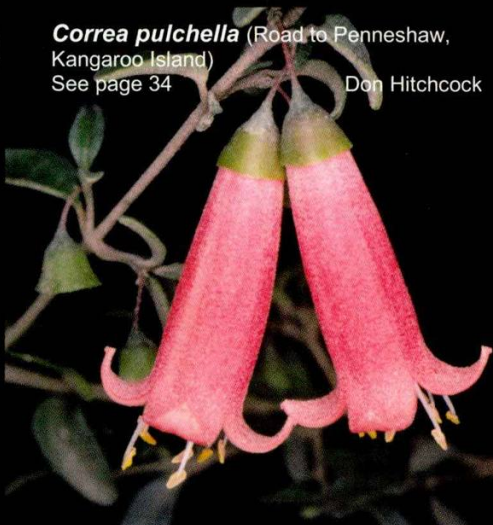
Don Hitchcock



Correa pulchella (Road to Penneshaw, Kangaroo Island)

See page 34

Don Hitchcock



Potted *Correa* 'Fat Fred'

See page 44

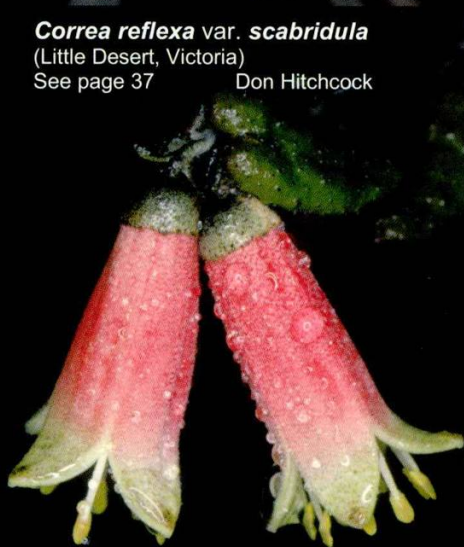
Gill Muller

Correa reflexa* var. *scabridula

(Little Desert, Victoria)

See page 37

Don Hitchcock



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PUBLISHED BY THE AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY NSW LTD

Under the direction of the PUBLISHING COMMITTEE

Editorial Material: Editor, Australian Plants, PO Box 744, Blacktown NSW 2148

E-mail: edap@austplants-nsw.org.au Fax. (02) 9676 7603

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All publication correspondence / feedback to: Publishing Committee, PO Box 744, Blacktown NSW 2148

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Australian Plants Index to Volume 22

Volume 22 comprises issues 174–181 of Australian Plants

Published by the Australian Plants Society NSW Ltd

A.C.N. 002 680 408

Index A - General Interest Articles / Plant Groups to provide a starting point for those wishing to access information in Australian plants without knowing specific plants or botanical plant names

Index B - Index to plants using Botanical Names. The pronunciation of the generic name is also provided.

Letters following the page number indicate the type of reference:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| B | refers to a black and white photograph | F | refers to use as a Bush Food |
| C | refers to Cultivation details | L | refers to a line drawing |
| D | refers to a description of the plant or its natural occurrence | M | refers to Medicinal use / implications |
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<i>nervosa</i>	315	<i>sulcata</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>	'Harmony'	110CD
<i>nigripilosa</i>	321		'Red Cross'	110CD
<i>nilotica</i>	301	<i>sulcata</i> var. <i>sulcata</i>	'Regal Claw'	110CD
<i>nitidula</i>	310	<i>tetanophylla</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	107D
<i>nuperrima</i>	307	<i>tetragonophylla</i>	<i>flavidus</i>	107C, 111C
<i>nuperrima</i> ssp. <i>cassiteria</i>			<i>gabrielae</i>	107CD
	159D	<i>thomsonii</i>	<i>humilis</i>	107CD
<i>obtusifolia</i>	167D	<i>tindaleae</i>	<i>kalbarriensis</i>	108D
<i>oncinocarpa</i>	328M	<i>truncata</i>	<i>manglesii</i>	108CDX, 111C,
<i>orthocarpa</i>	322	<i>tumida</i>		236P, 236P
<i>oxyclada</i>	315, 321	<i>ulcifolia</i>		
<i>pachypoda</i>	321		<i>onycis</i>	108CD
<i>palustris</i>	331F	<i>ulicina</i>	<i>preissii</i>	108D
<i>pellita</i>	328M	<i>uliginosa</i>	<i>pulcherrimus</i>	108CD, 111C
<i>penninervis</i>	301, 302	<i>uncifera</i>	<i>rufus</i>	108CD, 111C
<i>perryi</i>	321CD, 322	<i>uncinella</i>	<i>viridis</i>	108CD
<i>phaeocalyx</i>	321	<i>uniflissilis</i>		
<i>phlebocarpa</i>	307	<i>validinervia</i>	Anodopetalum	
<i>phlebopetala</i>	310	<i>varia</i> var. <i>crassinervis</i>	(an-o-do-PET-a-lum)	
<i>podalyriifolia</i>	91E, 307	<i>varia</i> var. <i>parviflora</i>	<i>biglandulosum</i>	365P
<i>pravifolia</i>	319	<i>varia</i> var. <i>varia</i>	Anopterus (an-OP-ter-us)	
<i>pravissima</i>		<i>verticillata</i> var. <i>ovoidea</i>	<i>glandulosus</i>	
'Golden Carpet'	325C, D	<i>victoriae</i>		228D, 363D, 365P
'Little Nugget'	320P	<i>whitei</i>	Aotus (ay-O-tus)	
'Little Nugget'	323C, D	<i>wickhamii</i> ssp. <i>wickhamii</i>	<i>ericoides</i>	148P, 150D
<i>preissiana</i>	315		<i>lanigera</i>	148P, 150D
<i>ptychoclada</i>	314	<i>willdenowiana</i>	Apophyllum	
<i>pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>		<i>williamsonii</i>	(ap-o-FILL-um)	
	314, 336P	<i>yirrkallensis</i>	<i>anomalum</i>	215D, 217P
<i>pulchella</i> var. <i>goadbyi</i>	314	Acidonia	Araucaria	
<i>pulchella</i> var. <i>pulchella</i>		(ass-id-O-nee-a)	(arr-au-KAIR-ee-a)	
	314C, D	<i>microcarpa</i>	<i>bidwillii</i>	358F
<i>pulchella</i> var. <i>reflexa</i>	314	Acmena (ac-ME-na)	Archidendron	
<i>pulviniformis</i>	315, 321	<i>Acmena ingens</i>	(ar-kee-DEN-dron)	
<i>purpureapetala</i>	307, 158D	<i>Acmena smithii</i>	<i>hirsutum</i>	197P, 218CD
<i>pycnantha</i>	12D, 291CD,	Acradenia	Argusia	
	292P, 294, 295, 297, 298, 299	(ac-ra-DEEN-ee-a)	<i>argentea</i>	341P, 342F
<i>pycnoccephala</i>	315	<i>frankliniae</i>		

glabra var. *glabra* 'Coliban River' 26CD,39X,42C
glabra var. *glabra* 'Inglewood Gold' 26CD, 48P
glabra var. *glabra* 'Mt Arapiles' 26CD
glabra var. *leucociada* 14D,26CD
glabra var. *turnbullii* 1P, 29P
glabra var. *turnbullii* 'Ian Fardon' 27CD
glabra var. *turnbullii* (prev. *C. schlehtendalii*) 14D, 27CD
lawrenceana 19CD, 43C
lawrenceana var. *grampiana* 14D
lawrenceana var. *cordifolia* 14D,32P,33CD
lawrenceana var. *genoensis* 14D, 34CDX
lawrenceana var. *glandulifera* 14D,31D,33CD
lawrenceana var. *grampiana* 31CD, 32P
lawrenceana var. *latrobeana* 14D, 30D
lawrenceana var. *latrobeana* 'Ada Tree' 30D
lawrenceana var. 'Mitchell River' 30D
lawrenceana var. *lawrenceana* 14D,27CD,30CD,32P
lawrenceana var. *macrocalyx* 14D,33D,34CD
lawrenceana var. *rosea* 30CD,31CD,32P,14D
pulchella 14D,34CDX,39X, 40C,41P,42C,43C,45P
pulchella 'Aldgate Pink' 35D
pulchella 'Annie's Delight' 35D
pulchella 'Coffin Bay' 35D
pulchella 'Pink Mist' 35D
pulchella 'Sir Hans Heyson' 35D
pulchella 'Sunset Glow' 35D
pulchella 'Sweet' 39C
pulchella 'Tall Pink' 35D
pulchella 'Waipunga' 35D
pulchella 'Whaler's Way' 35D
pulchella 'White Tips' 35D
pulchella 'White' 35D
pulchella 'Wreck of the Ethyl' 35D
reflexa 9D,10CD,39X,43C
reflexa var. *angustifolia* 14D,15D,22D,37D,38D
reflexa var. *cardinalis* (now *reflexa* var. *speciosa*) 14D
reflexa var. *insularis* 14D,15D,18D,38D,45P
reflexa var. *lobata* 14D, 36D
reflexa var. *nummularifolia* 14D,16D,38CD,41,43C
reflexa var. *reflexa* 14D,30D,35CD,45P

reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Avignon' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Blacknose Point' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Cane's Hybrid' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Carpenter Rocks' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Dawn Glow' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Flared Bell' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Granny's Grave' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Green Giant' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Henry's Burgundy' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Icicle' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Kentbruck White' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Lemon & Lime' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Mary's Choice' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Mt Richmond White' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Narrow Neil' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Old Gold' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Pink Cascade' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'River Bells' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Running Creek Green' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Squat Princess' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Squat' 35D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Tall Green' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Tricolor' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* 'Wyabalong' 36D
reflexa var. *reflexa* x *C. reflexa* var. *scabridula* 35D
reflexa var. *scabridula* 14D,27D,37CD,45P
reflexa var. *scabridula* 37D
reflexa var. *scabridula* 37D
reflexa var. *scabridula* 37D
reflexa var. *speciosa* 37D
reflexa var. *speciosa* (prev. *C. reflexa* var. *cardinalis*) 14D,36D,37CDX,39X, 42C
reflexa var. *speciosa* 39X,41P,42C
reflexa var. *speciosa* 'Brisbane Ranges' 37D, 41P
reflexa var. *speciosa* 'Clearview Giant' 37D, 41P
reflexa var. *speciosa* 'Colray Giant' 37D
reflexa var. *speciosa* 'Fat Fred' 37D,44C,45P
reflexa var. *speciosa* 'Gippsland Giant' 37D
reflexa var. *speciosa* 'Hurstbridge' 37D
reflexa var. *speciosa* 'Point Hicks Beauty' 37D
reflexa var. *speciosa* x *C. alba* var. *alba* 36D
reflexa var. *speciosa* x *calycina* 19CD
schlechtendalii (now *glabra* var. *turnbullii*) 27CD,14D
Corymbia 311,139CD
calophylla 208CD,209P
ficifolia 208CD,209P
Corynanthera 88D,89P,90X,92P
fiava 88D,89P,90X,92P
Cotoneaster 183E
franchetii 183E
glaucophyllus 183E
pannosus 183E
salicifolius 183E
simonsii 183E

Crinum (CRY-num)
asiaticum var. 105D
pedunculatum (syn. *Crinum pedunculatum*) 105D
flaccidum 105D
flaccidum x *pedunculatum* 104P,105D,106CD
pedunculatum 105D
Cyathodes (sy-a-THO-deez)
platystoma 213P,214D,228D
Cymbopogon (sim-bo-PO-gon)
obtectus 134C
Cynanchum (sy-NANG-cum)
leptolepis 202C
Dampiera (dam-pee-EER-a)
sylvestris 149P
Darwinia (dar-WIN-ee-a)
citriodora 153C
Davidsonia (day-vid-SO-nee-a)
jerseyana 358F
pruriens 358F
Daviesia (da-VEE-zee-a)
umbellulata 148P,150D,189P
Derwentia
arenaria 221P
Dianella (di-a-NELL-a)
caerulea 343F
Dichondra (di-CON-dra)
repens 134C,137P
Dioscorea (di-os-COR-ee-a)
transversa 343F,349P
Diploglottis (dip-lo-GLOT-iss)
australis 358F
campbellii 358F
Diselma (di-SEL-ma)
archeri 365P,366D
Elaeocarpus (ell-ee-o-CARP-us)
grandis 358F
Elatostema (el-a-to-STEEM-a)
reticulatum 356F
Elatostachys
xylocarpa 173P
Enchylaena (eng-ky-LEEN-a)
tomentosa 346F,372P
Epacris (ep-AC-ris)
franklinii 363D
marginata 228D
mucronulata 363D,365P
myrtifolia 228D

Eremocitrus see Citrus**Eremophila**

(er-e-MOFF-il-a)

- alternifolia* 281P
calorhabdos 221P
debilis 356F

Eucalyptus (yoo-ca-LIP-tus)

- 'Torwood' 118C, 122CD
calophylla (syn. *Corymbia calophylla*) 139CD
campaspe

117P, 118C, 119CD, 125P

- celastroides* 118C, 122C
codonocarpa 166D, 169P
curtisii 166D
ficifolia

208CD, 208CD, 209P, 209P

- jacksonii* 369P

- kondinlensis* 118C, 321

- phoenicea* 160D, 161P

- pimpiniana* 209P, 210CD

- racemosa* 148P, 150D, 189P

- saimonophloia*

116P, 117P, 118C, 122CD, 321

- salubris*

117P, 120P, 121P, 122CD

- sheathiana*

117P, 122CD, 125P

- torquata* 115D, 122CD, 124P

- transcontinentalis* 122D

- viminalis* 37D

- woodwardii*

115D, 119CD, 124P, 125P

Eucryphia (yoo-CRIF-ee-a)

- lucida* 364P

- milliganii* 363D

Eugenia (yoo-JEEN-ee-a)

- reinwardtiana* 357F, 371F

Euphrasia (yoo-FRAY-zee-a)

- amphisepala* 230D

- bella* 164P, 167D

- phragmostoma* 230D

- semipicta* 230D

Eupomatia (yoo-po-MAY-ti-a)

- laurina* 357F

Euroschinus

(yoo-ro-SKY-nus)

- falcatus* 343F

Eurychorda

- complanata* 229D

Euryomyrtus

- ramosissima* (prev. *Baeckea*

- ramosissima*) 228D

Exocarpos (ex-o-CARP-os)

- latifolius* 343F, 349P

Ficus (FY-cus)

- coronata* 357F

- fraseri* 357F

- opposita* 337P, 340P, 357F

Flindersia (flin-DER-zee-a)

- schottiana* 173P, 175D

- xanthoxyla* 179D, 275CD

Gaiadendron

- punctatum* 126D

Gardenia (gar-DEEN-ee-a)

- ochreatea* 159D, 161P

Garnieria

- spathulifolia* 66D, 68P

Gautheria

(gaul-THEER-ee-a)

- hispida* 363D

Geijera (GUY-jer-a)

- salicifolia* 158D, 173P

Geitonoplesium

(guy-ton-o-PLLEE ee-um)

- cymosum* 346F

Grevillea (gre-VILL-ee-a)

- 'Robyn Gordon' 355M

- banksii* 236P

- banksii* 355

- bipinnatifida* 221P, 355

- linsmithii* 167D, 168P

- robusta* 355M

Hakea (HAKE-ee-a)

- epiglottis* ssp. *epiglottis* 229D

- francisiana* 281P

- megadenia* 229D

Harpullia (har-PULL-ee-a)

- pendula* 173P, 175D

Heilchrysum

(heel-ee-CRIS-um)

- lindsayanum*

- 165P, 167D, 192P

Hibbertia (hib-ER-sha)

- acicularis* 186D

- furfuracea* 369P

- salicifolia* 186D

- stricta* 186D

- heterophyllus*

- 99F, 346FM, 357F

Hibiscus (hy-BIS-cus)

- sabdariffa* 99F

- Hibiscus splendens* 172P

Hoya (HOY-a)

- macgillivrayi* 145P, 175CDX

Hydnocarpus

sp. Possum Scrub

- 198D

Idiospermum

(id-ee-o-SPERM-um)

- australiense* 193P, 218CD

Jacaranda

- mimosifolia* 136C

Jagera (JAY-ger-a)

- pseudorhus* 173P

Kunzea (KUN-zee-a)

- obovata* 167D, 170D

- pomifera* 99F

Lasiopetalum

(lass-ee-o-PET-a-lum)

- baueri* 281P

Leionema

- gracile* 167D, 169P

Leptospermum

(le p-to-SPERM-um)

- liversidgei* 151D, 188P

- riparium* 363D, 364P

- scoparium* var. *eximium* 228D

- semibaccatum* 149P, 151D

- variabile* 165P, 167D, 170D

Leucophyta (loo-co-FY-ta)

- brownii* 279D, 285P

Ligustrum

- lucidum, sinense* 183E

Livistona (liv-is-TO-na)

- decipiens* 346F

Lomandra (lo-MAND-ra)

- confertifolia* 357F

- hystrix* 357F

- leucocephala* 284P

- longifolia* 346F, 357F

Lomatia (lo-MAY-tee-a)

- tinctoria* 229D

Macadamia

(mac-a-DAY-mee-a)

- integrifolia* 358F

Macropidia

(mac-ro-PID-ee-a)

- fuliginosa* 107D, 108CDX

Marsdenia (marz-DEEN-ee-a)

- hemiptera* 200P, 202D

Marsilea (marz-ILL-ee-a)

- drummondii* 342F, 344P

Melaleuca

(mel-a-LOO-ca)

- leucadendra* 343F

- psammophila* 271BD

- thymifolia* 186D, 188P

Melastoma (mel-a-STO-ma)

- affine* 343F, 357F

Melicope (mee-li-CO-pee)

- rubra* (prev. *Evodiella*

- muelleri*) ref. as *Melicope*

- elleryana* 128P, 129CD, 160D

Melodorum

- leichhardtii* 343F

Mentha (MENTH-a)

- australis* 356F

Microcitrus see Citrus**Mirbelia** (mer-BEEL-ee-a)

- rubifolia* 149P, 151D

Myoporum (my-o-POR-um)

- debile* 346F, 372P

Nauclea (NAW-clee-a)

- orientalis* 131D, 343F, 348P

Nelumbo (nel-UM-bo)

- nucifera* 342F, 345P

- Nuytsia** (NEWT-see-a)
floribunda 126D, 133CX, 134CX, 135CX, 137P, 140P
- Nymphaea** (nim-FEE-a)
gigantea 342F, 344P
- Olearia** (o-lee-AIR-ee-a)
archeri 212P, 227D
- Opuntia stricta** 347F
- Orthoceras**
 (or-THOSS-er-ass)
strictum 229D
- Ozothamnus**
 (o-zo-THAM-nus)
purpurascens 213P
reticulatus 227D
X purpurascens 227D
Pandanus spp. 341P, 342F
- Panicum** (Pan-ic-um)
decompositum 346F, 373P
- Parahebe** (par-a-HE-be)
arenaria 221P
- Pararistolochia**
australopithecurus 200P, 202D
- Parsonsia** (par-SONZ-ee-a)
sankowskyana 200P, 202D
- Patersonia** (pat-er-SO-nee-a)
sericea 149P, 186D
- Pavetta**
australlensis 173P, 175D
- Pentachondra**
 (pen-ta-CON-dra)
involuta 228D
- Persoonia**
 (per-SOON-ee-a)
acerosa 70M, 86X
acicularis 74DX, 75E
amaliae 67, 70, 71X, 75E, 96P
angustiflora 74DX
arborea 67DX, 67DX, 68P, 75E, 85X
biglanduosa 74D
bowgada 74DX, 75E
brachystylis 74D
brevifolia 70, 85X
brevirhachis 66D
chamaepeuce 70, 73P, 83C, 85X, 86CX
chamaepitys 69P, 70D, 71X, 83C, 84C, 85X, 86CX
chapmaniana 69P, 74D
comata 74D
confertiflora 66DX
cornifolia 70D, 71X, 72P, 84X, 85X
curvifolia 70, 84X
cuspidifera 70, 86X
cymbifolia 70
daphnoides 70, 85X, 86C
dillwynioides 67D, 70, 85X
- elliptica* 67D, 70D, 75E, 83CX
falcata 74DX, 75E
filiformis 74DX
glaucescens 70, 85X
graminea 71DX, 75E, 77P
gunnii 67DX, 75E, 77P, 85X, 86C
hakeiformis 74D
helix 69P, 70D, 71X, 84X
hexagona 74DX, 75E
hindii 67D, 70
hirsuta 70D
hirsuta ssp. *evoluta* (labelled ssp. *revoluta*) 72P
inconspicua 66D
isophylla 70, 86X
juniperina 67D, 70D, 85CX, 86C
katerae 74D, 70, 71X, 75E
lanceolata 67D, 70D, 85X
laurina 66DX, 84X
laurina ssp. *intermedia* 73P
laurina ssp. *laurina* 86X
laurina ssp. *leiogyna* 86X
levis 70, 71X, 75E, 84X, 85X
linearis 70, 71X, 73P, 75E, 85X
longifolia 67DX, 68P, 75E, 83CEX, 86
marginata 70, 84X
media 70D, 71X, 75E
micranthera 71D, 74DE, 75E
microphylla 69P, 70D
mollis 70, 76P, 76P, 77P, 85X
mollis ssp. *caleyi* 86X
mollis ssp. *ledifolia* 76P
mollis ssp. *leptophylla* 71D
mollis ssp. *livens* 71D, 77P
mollis ssp. *maxima* 71DX
mollis ssp. *mollis* 71X, 86X
mollis ssp. *revoluta* 70D, 76P
moscalii 67DX
muelleri 67DX, 75E
myrtilloides 70, 85X, 86C
nutans 70, 83C, 85X, 86C
oblongata 70, 86X
oleoides 70, 71X, 72P
oxycoccoides 70D, 76P, 83C, 84C, 85X, 86X
papillosa 74DX
pauciflora 67D, 70
pentasticha 74D
pertinax 66D, 70
pinifolia 70D, 71X, 83C, 84CX, 85CX, 86CX
procumbens 70, 85X
pungens 70D
quinquenervis 74DX, 77P
recedens 70, 76P, 85X, 86C
rigida 70, 84X
rudis 74DX
rufa 70, 84X, 85X
ruffiflora 66D, 68P
saccata 74D, 83C, 93P
saundersiana 74D
- scabra* 74DX
sericea 70D, 86X
silvatica 66DX, 85X
spathulata 74DX
stradbrokeensis 70D, 71X, 75E, 84X, 85X, 151D
striata 74DX
stricta 74D, 93P
subtilis 70, 71X
subvelutina 67DX
sulcata 74DX, 76P
teretifolia 70D, 74D, 85X, 86C, 151D
terminalis 70
trinervis 74DX
tropica 67D, 69P, 71DX
virgata 70, 86X, 189P, 151D
- Philothea**
 (fill-ol-THEEK-a)
myoporoides ssp. *obovatifolia* 167D
- Pileanthus**
 (py-lee-ANTH-us)
aurantacus (written auranticus) 184D
bellus 184D, 185P
filifolius 154D
limacis 152P, 154D
peduncularis 185D
peduncularis ssp. *peduncularis* 185D, 185P
peduncularis ssp. *piliferus* 185D
rubronitidus 152P, 184D
septentrionalis 152P, 154D
vernicosus 154D
dilatatum 153D
- Pimelea** (pim-MEEL-ee-a)
linifolia 149P, 186D
- Pipturus** (pip-TEW-rus)
argenteus 343F, 357F
- Pisonia** (pis-O-nee-a)
grandis 342F
- Placospermum**
 (plac-o-SPERM-um)
coriaceum 49P, 64CD, 75E, 160D
- Planchonella**
 (plan-shon-ELL-a)
australis 358F
eerwah 358F
- Planchonia**
 (plan-SHO-nee-a)
careya 343F
- Plantago** (plan-TAY-go)
triantha 229D
- Platysace** (plat-ee-SAY-see)
cirrosa 102C
deflexa 99CF, 100P, 101P, 102CDX, 103C, 123CD
maxwellii 102C

Plelogynium (ply-o-JIN-ee-um)		(sare-co-STEM-a)		Terminalia (ter-min-AIL-ee-a)	
<i>timorensis</i>	343F, 371F	<i>esculentum</i>	200P, 202D	<i>ferdinandiana</i>	99F
Pneumatopteris		Scaevola (SEE-vo-la)		Tetragonia (tet-ra-GO-nee-a)	
<i>pennigera</i>	361P	sp. 'Mt Ernest'	164P, 167D	<i>tetragonoides</i>	99F, 340P, 342F, 356F
Podocarpus (pod-o-CARP-us)		Solanum (sol-AIN-um)		Tetramolopium	
<i>elatus</i>	358F, 99F	<i>amblymerium</i>	277DE	<i>vagans</i>	164P, 167D
Portulaca (port-yoo-LAC-a)		<i>armourense</i>	277DE	Tetradthea (tet-ra-THEEK-a)	
<i>oleracea</i>	346F, 373P	<i>avicularis</i>	269P, 270D	<i>thymifolia</i>	149P, 186D
Pouteria (poo-TEER-ee-a)		<i>brownii</i>	277DE	Thelymitra (thell-ee-MY-tra)	
<i>australis</i>	358F	<i>capsiciforme</i>	270D	<i>azurea</i>	229D
<i>eerwah</i>	358F	<i>celatum</i>	277DE	<i>fragrans</i>	164P, 167D
Prasophyllum (pras-o-FILL-um)		<i>centrale</i>	99F, 275F	Thryptomene (thrip-TOM-e-nee)	
<i>apoxychilum</i>	229D	<i>cinnereum</i>	267D, 276D, 268P	<i>micrantha</i>	278D
Prionotes (pry-o-NO-teez)		<i>curvicauspe</i>	269P, 277DE	Toronia	
<i>cerinthoides</i>	366D	<i>hoplopetalum</i>	267D, 268P	<i>toru</i>	64D
Prostanthera (pros-TANTH-er-a)	99F	<i>hystrix</i>	267D	Toxicodendron	355M
<i>phylicifolia</i>	167D	<i>laciniatum</i>	270D	Triglochin (try-GLO-kin)	
Psychotria (sy-CO-tree-a)		<i>lasiopetalum</i>	268P	<i>procum</i>	342F, 344P
<i>loniceroides</i>	357F	<i>limitare</i>	277DE	Tylophora (ty-LOFF-or-a)	
Pteridium (ter-ID-ee-um)		<i>linearifolium</i>	270D	<i>benthamii</i>	200P, 202D
<i>esculentum</i>	343F	<i>neoangiticum</i>	277DE	Uvaria	
Pterostylis (ter-o-STY-lis)		<i>nobile</i>	277DE	<i>concava</i>	200P, 202D
<i>dolichochila</i>	280D, 288P	<i>prinosphyllum</i>	267D	Verticordia (ver-te-CORD-ee-a)	
<i>erythroconcha</i>	241P, 279D	<i>pungentium</i>	269P, 267D	<i>cooloomia</i>	184D
Ptilotus (ty-LO-tus)		<i>rostratum</i>	267E	Viola (VY-o-la)	
<i>fusiformis</i>	131D, 141P	<i>silvestre</i>	277DE	<i>banksii</i>	261P, 262D, 263D, 266E
Pyracantha		<i>simile</i>	270D	<i>cleistogamoides</i>	262D
<i>angustifolia</i>	183E	<i>stelligerum</i>	274C	<i>eminens</i>	261P, 263D
<i>coccinea</i>	183E	<i>symonii</i>	270D	<i>fuscoviolacea</i>	262D, 263D
<i>fortuneana</i>	183E	<i>vescum</i>	270D	<i>hederacea</i>	259D, 261P, 262D, 263D, 266E, 356F
Randia (RAND-ee-a)		Sowerbaea (sour-BEE-a)		<i>sieberiana</i>	262D
<i>chartacea</i>	357F	<i>juncea</i>	149P, 151D	<i>x zophodes</i>	261P, 263D
Rhodanthe (ro-DANTH-ee)		Spyridium (spy-RID-ee-um)		Viscum	
<i>chlorocephala</i> ssp. <i>rosea</i>	225DE, 236P	<i>gunnii</i>	212P, 229D	<i>album</i>	126D
<i>lochiae</i>	59, 60D	<i>obovatum</i>	229D	Wahlenbergia (wahl-en-BER-jee-a)	356F
<i>notiale</i>	59, 60D	Sterculia (ster-KEW-lee-a)		<i>stricta</i>	221P
<i>viriosum</i> (prev. <i>R. lochiaie</i>)	59, 60D, 93P, 160D	<i>quadrifida</i>	175CD, 346F, 358F	Westringia (west-RIN-jee-a)	
Richea (RICH-ee-a)		Stylidium (sty-LID-ee-um)	310D	<i>blakeana</i>	167D
<i>dracophylla</i>	214D, 228D	<i>armeria</i>	230D	Wilkiea	
Rubus (ROOB-us)		<i>graminifolium</i>	186D, 214D, 230	<i>macrophylla</i>	358F
<i>fraxinifolius</i>	343F, 356F	Suaeda		Woolfsia (WOOL-zee-a)	
Salix		<i>australis</i>	342	<i>pungens</i>	243DX, 244P, 245P, 246X, 247X, 248P, 250X, 251X
<i>babyionica</i>	183E	Syzygium (siz-IDG-ee-um)		Xanthorrhoea (zanth-o-REE-a)	172P, 346F
<i>x calodendron</i>	183E	<i>australe</i>	343, 357, 358	Xanthostemon sp. 'Mt Tozer'	196P, 161P
<i>x reichardtii</i>	183E	<i>buettnerianum</i>	162, 197, 218	Xerochrysum	225
Santalum (SANT-al-um)		<i>corynanthum</i>	358	Ziziphus	
<i>acuminatum</i>	99F	<i>crebrinerve</i>	358	<i>mauritanica</i>	347F
Sarcocornia (sar-co-CORN-ee-a)		<i>fibrosum</i>	162, 376P		
<i>quinqueflora</i>	342F	<i>luehmannii</i>	99F, 358F		
Sarcostemma		<i>oleosum</i>	358F		
		Swainsona (swain-SO-na)			
		<i>laxa</i>	285P		
		Tasmannia (taz-MAN-ee-a)	99F		
		Templetonia (temple-TO-nee-a)			
		<i>retusa</i>	278D, 281P		