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Tribute to Bill Payne

This 'tribute' edition has been produced at the direction of the Council of APS NSW Ltd, in recognition of Bill Payne's untiring efforts in the cause of promoting the growing of Australian plants - see the tribute on page 392. The Publishing Committee had originally planned that it would be the best of the last 43 years. Alas, there was far too much material.

Bill has continually challenged the cutflower industry to produce the range of Australian plants in demand by consumers, to obviate the need for 'bush-picking'. He also wanted to see more research. In recent times he was concerned about *Blandfordia* - see the article on page 403. It is a laudable goal, and while some progress has been made, there is still a long way to go.

Having been instrumental in the formation of 'Study Groups' as they are now known, it is fitting that various Study Groups, in particular the Melaleuca & Allied Genera, Banksia, Grevillea, Garden Design and Daisy Study Groups, have provided articles for this edition.

There has been a subtle change in the *Australian Plants* volumes. It is now possible to produce the last edition of a volume with the index covering the entire volume. This December edition is the last edition of volume 21, instead of the first of volume 22. The new volume will still cover two years but will start and end on a year boundary.

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Front cover: ***Banksia media* (gold tips)**, Photograph David Aldred, photographed at 'Banksia Farm' arboretum, Mt Barker WA. See page 379.

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Banksia in Horticulture

Kevin Collins

The three species described, *Banksia media*, *Banksia praemorsa* and *Banksia epica*, all have horticultural potential for the home gardener. As well as having large fine-textured inflorescences, they have proven adaptable and hardy. *Banksia media* (along with the prostrate species *B. blechnifolia*) is possibly the hardiest WA banksia on the east-coast, some specimens surviving for many years even in Sydney. *B. praemorsa* and *B. epica* are much less well known in cultivation, though *B. epica* has been grown to flowering in the National Botanic Gardens in Canberra and has been grown successfully in yellow sand beds with underground watering at Kings Park Botanic Gardens in Perth.

Gardener's Tip:
Banksia media
from WA is
hardy enough
for the East
Coast.

***Banksia media* (Southern Plains Banksia)**

The Southern Plains Banksia, or Golden Stalk Banksia, occurs over a wide-range of Western Australia's southern coastline, from the eastern end of the Stirling Range to Israelite Bay in the east, with an outlying population at Point Culver and inland to Pingrup, and Frank Hann National Park. It is usually a much-branched shrub to 4 metres, with serrated cuneate leaves 4–12 cm long and fine golden yellow inflorescences, 8 cm or so in diameter and up to 20–23 cm in length, though length tends to vary in proportion to the size of the adult plant. At Point Ann, a range of sizes of shrubs may be found, and these maintain their height when propagated from cuttings.

The results of propagation from seed are unpredictable due to cross-pollination over a wide area. Seedlings of prostrate plants maintain their prostrate form if grown from seed collected from a sole plant and where no others of different form can pollinate them. Seedlings of varying forms are very obvious by the time they are 3 cm tall as they bend to reflect their hereditary adaptation to the elements.

For convenience, I have called the various forms:

- 'Flat out' - a fully prostrate ground hugging plant which grows from 15–20 cm tall and 1.5 metres across, with inflorescences around 10 cm long,
- 'Prostrate' - grows 20–30 cm high and 1.5 metres across, with slightly taller inflorescences,
- 'Swirly' - grows 30–40 cm high and 2 metres across with undulating 'swirly' branches similar to *B. integrifolia* 'Austraflora Roller Coaster',
- 'Low coastal' - grows 60–100 cm high and 2 metres across.

Banksia media inflorescences show a range in flower colour and when in bud, they may have black, red or chocolate brown tips as well as the regular golden yellow tips. The prostrate forms often have red or black tips, and I feel the black-tipped forms make most attractive plants. The inland forms generally grow 2–4 m tall and wide and have golden-yellow or occasionally chocolate tipped flowers. Photographs on page 380.



Banksia media (yellow-black)
See page 379 K. Collins



Banksia media (fully open)
See page 379 D. Aldred



Banksia media
(Red-brown tips)
See page 379 D. Aldred



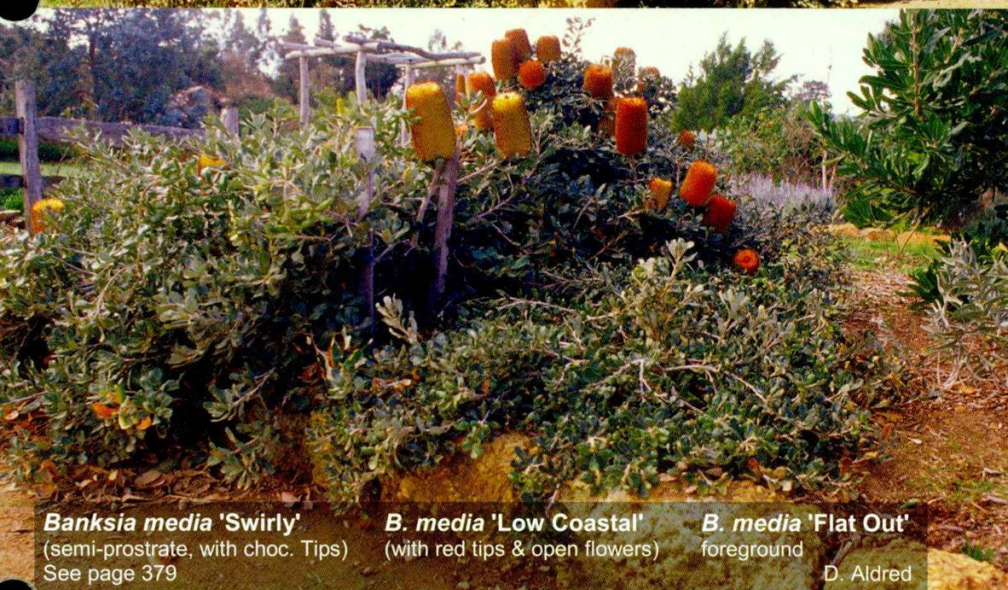
Banksia media
(chocolate brown tips)
See page 379 D. Aldred

Banksia media

All photos on these two pages were
photographed at 'Banksia Farm' arboretum,
Pearce Rd, Mount Barker, WA

***Banksia media* 'Swirly'** foreground to
***B. media* 'Low Coastal'** with
***B. media* 'Prostrate'** - tight coastal
 to LHS, ***B. serrata*** rear,
B. chamaephyton to RHS in front of
B. spinulosa
 See page 379

D. Aldred



***Banksia media* 'Swirly'**
 (semi-prostrate, with choc. Tips)
 See page 379

***B. media* 'Low Coastal'**
 (with red tips & open flowers)

***B. media* 'Flat Out'**
 foreground

D. Aldred

***Banksia media* (super prostrate) - 'Flat out'**
 See page 379

D. Aldred



Banksia media also exhibits great variability in leaf form with the more prostrate ones having very short leaves with small serrations. Standard medium to large inland shrub forms are predominantly yellow tipped with spikier, more serrated, leaves and open branched habit.

In cultivation, *Banksia media* flowers in its 3rd or 4th year from seeding, flowering from March to August, although new growth occurs mainly in the summer months. It is adaptable to a range of soils, though prefers sandy soils with a pH of 5.5–6.5. It would probably do better with a well-drained, open, sunny and well-ventilated position on the east coast. It has been shown to be less susceptible to *Phytophthora* than most other WA *Banksia* species.

Banksia epica

Banksia epica is similar to *B. media* in appearance, but is easily distinguished by its emerald green new flower spikes, smaller leaves and larger inflorescences, 10–12 cm diameter and 20–22 cm in length. Growing on sand on limestone cliffs at Point Culver and Toolinna Cove on the western coastline of The Great Australian Bight, this plant exists as a taller inland form to 2.5 m by 3 m across, or a coastal form which reaches 1.5 m or so. In cultivation at the Banksia Farm, it has flowered in 3–4 years from seed, the season being April to September.

Brushes are either all yellow or an interesting yellow with greenish grey presenters in bud, which open to a pale yellow inflorescence; a colour not unlike some forms of *Banksia robur*. It has been grown in loamy clay or sandy gravel on the Banksia Farm and has proven very tolerant to alkaline soils, growing happily in 6–9 pH. It has performed beautifully in alkaline sandy soils of the Kwinana to Mandurah region south of Perth close to the coast where most other *Banksias* struggle. Photos on page 384.

John Nightingale, the curator of living collections at the ANBG in Canberra, reported two plants of *Banksia epica*, propagated from seeds sown in February 1996, were planted into the mallee eucalypt section (#100) in November 1997. Both are now doing well and are about 1 m tall and flowering profusely. Part of this success must be due to the excellent drainage in this section as other plants from the same seed sowing planted into other less well-drained locations have since died.

***Banksia praemorsa* (Cut-leaf Banksia)**

So named as the truncate leaves appear to have been cut at the tips, the Cut-leaf Banksia grows on exposed coastal dunes and heaths in scattered populations around Albany.

It is a large shrub from 4–7 m in height and 4–6 m in width. Occasionally an attractive bright yellow form is seen as well as a lemon-pink-gold intermediate form. The wine red and bright yellow forms (photos on page 385) can grow to 5 m tall and 6.5 m across whilst the lemony pink gold form is a taller upright shrub 6–7 m tall and 4.5 m across. *B. Praemorsa* flowers later than its cousins (July to February at Mt. Barker) and has distinctive flower spikes up to 30 cm high and 8–9 cm wide, generally a red-maroon colour with pale green–yellow tips. The bright yellow form flowers 4–6 weeks in advance of the other two colours and like *B. media* and *B. epica*, flower for an extended period of up to 6 months.

Continued opposite

Robyn Gordon Grevillea Complex

Grevillea banksii x *G. bipinnatifida* hybrids _____ A note from Merv Hodge

I find it rather amazing that some producers are not aware of the differences between *Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon', *G.* 'Coconut Ice', *G.* 'Superb' and *G.* 'Ned Kelly'. Others, who say they can tell the difference by just looking at the foliage, are unable to describe the difference in the flowers. One wonders whether their original stock plants were correctly named. Judging by the errors that I see in retail nurseries (i.e. plants carrying the wrong labels), someone in the supply chain is making errors. A supplier obtaining a wrongly labelled plant originally will amplify the error once his propagated plants are distributed. I know that this has happened to other plants. Errors have occurred for as long as the plants have been available.

Grevillea 'Ned Kelly' has lighter-green foliage than the others, but I would not care to place a large bet on identifying cuttings not carrying flowers. The flowers are the best way of identifying the four mentioned above, but climate, nutrition and exposure to sunlight or lack thereof can affect this.

Grevillea 'Ned Kelly' is easiest to identify when carrying buds. They are distinctly green and do not carry the bronze hairs seen on the other three. As the buds mature they turn to a pink colour.

Grevillea 'Superb' is easy to tell by the apricot flowers ageing to pink, but it is distinct in having yellow tips on the style, the others all have a red tip.

Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon' has red flowers with little or no toning of other colours.

Grevillea 'Coconut Ice' has colours that are intermediate between *Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon' and *G.* 'Superb' with some toning between the younger and older flowers, but does not show the yellow tips seen on *G.* 'Superb'.

Banksia in Horticulture

Continued from opposite page

A plant of *B. media*, *B. epica* and *B. praemorsa* in your garden will provide flowers and nectar for pollinators for the entire year - a very important species in the wild for this very reason.

In cultivation, this plant could do well in exposed coastal gardens and makes an excellent wind break with leaves to ground level. The bright yellow flowered form is certainly one of the showiest of the larger shrub banksias and is becoming popular in Perth gardens. A stunning hedge of these was grown by the late Ken Stuckey on his property in South Australia and is a popular garden and town plant in Albany and Mount Barker.

It may be worth trying in the eastern states, as it has been shown to be only slightly more susceptible to *Phytophthora* than *B. media*. The plants perform well in deep acid sand, sandy gravel and deeper loamy clay soils in the pH range of 4.5-6.5. The foliage is also an attractive feature and is stunning in fresh flower arrangements.

A Sydney florist also spoke of cutting the large rich burgundy flowers into wafers with a band saw and attaching false stems... - that's what I call VALUE ADDING.



Banksia epica (reddish tips)



Banksia epica (brownish tips)



Banksia epica (light grey/brown tips)



Banksia epica (yellow)

See page 382

All photos on these two pages by D. Aldred,
photographed at 'Banksia Farm' arboretum,
Pearce Rd, Mount Barker, WA



Banksia praemorsa
(lemony/pink intermediate form)
See page 382



Banksia praemorsa (burgundy red)



Banksia praemorsa (bright yellow)



Banksia praemorsa (rich wine red)

Some Rainforest Grevilleas

Peter Olde, Grevillea Study Group leader

As well as *Grevillea baileyana*, which was featured in *Australian Plants* Vol. 20 page 346 (Issue 164), several other species of Grevilleas are suitable for a rainforest garden.

G. hilliana is a related plant of similar size and appearance that occurs further south (from the NSW/Qld border north to Cooktown) and may be grown as far south as Melbourne where it performs well in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Whereas *G. baileyana* has rusty hairs on the undersurface of the leaves, *G. hilliana* has white hairs.

G. helmsiae is a small, rough-barked tree from 3–10 m high in nature which occurs on rainforest margins in coastal Queensland from Brisbane to Rockhampton. It has fragrant green and white flowers (attractive, but somewhat difficult to see in the lush green foliage) that occur mainly in winter and spring, but scattered flowers may be seen all year. It requires a frost-free protected site, though grafting increases its tolerance to cooler climates and grafted specimens have been surviving in Victoria.

The Silky Oak (*G. robusta*) also occurs with *Castanospermum australe* in rainforest in Queensland and may suit a rainforest garden (though one should be aware of the large size this plant reaches). Unlike the previous species which appear to be insect-pollinated, *G. robusta* attracts large numbers of nectar-feeding birds and sometimes even bats. It sets prolific amounts of fertile, winged seeds that are widely distributed in the wind. It has become a nuisance in some areas with seedlings appearing in weed proportions.

Gardener's Tip:
Be aware that *Grevillea robusta* can grow to 30m high in the wild, usually less in cultivation.

Grevillea shiressii, by contrast, is a smaller (2–5 m) shrub found in sheltered gullies along two creeks in the Brisbane Water National Park just north of Sydney. It is mentioned here because it is a shade-tolerant Grevillea and has broad, soft, simple leaves with reticulate venation that are particularly attractive when back-lit by the sunlight. Its blooms, which are hidden within the foliage, contain various shades of green, mauve, red and even blue!

Finally, *Grevillea venusta*, a related species with limited distribution (Shoalwater Bay area of Queensland) has similar foliage and similar but somewhat showier flowers with various shades of purple, maroon, green and red.

Our Garden No 39

Growing Native Plants for 25 years on Clay Soils

What I have learnt

Jeff Howes

I thought that new members would be interested in my 25 years' experience of growing Australian native plants. My garden is on a ¼ acre block of suburbia at Westleigh, which is a northern suburb of Sydney. The block has only a slight slope from rear to front and has a relatively thin (10 to 20 cm) layer of good soil over a heavy clay base. When the builders finished building my house I had no shrubs or trees - so where should I start? After levelling my block, adding some lawn and a driveway, the next step was to plant shrubs. Knowing absolutely nothing about plants I planted a lot of totally inappropriate exotics and over the next few years most died on me. While I was in a newsagent, a copy of Vol. 8, No 68, dated Sept 1976 of *Australian Plants* caught my eye as it had an attractive yellow flowering plant (*Senna artemisoides*) on the cover. Inspired, I joined the then Society for Growing Australian Plants, requested some seed of this plant, managed to get them to germinate, planted them out and thought that was not too hard - as a result I was hooked on native plants. Interestingly, *Senna artemisoides* has proved a very hardy and long-lived plant in my garden and seedlings from the original plant are still growing today.

What have I learnt during my 25 years of gardening?

Initially I did not undertake any soil improvements or raising of garden beds, I just planted native plants that I liked because they had attractive flowers. I soon learnt that most of the plants had no hope of growing in my soil and aspect and I lost many of them, especially Grevilleas. This taught me a valuable lesson (and nearly sent me broke), so I started to select plants that would grow in my soil and local conditions.

Clay soil is not all that bad, as it has considerable reserves of nutrients including trace elements in the clay material. It also resists rapid changes in pH value and washing out of nutrients by rain. The disadvantage of clay is that it absorbs and holds considerable quantities of available water which results in a swelling of the clay and conversely drying which is accompanied by shrinkage of the clay. If the clay is heavy, the pores are close together and thus allow less room for the roots to grow. As well, the rate of oxygen travelling down through these pores is slower, especially if water filled.

Jeff Howes is a member of the ASGAP Garden Design Study Group and the North Shore District Group of Australian Plants Society NSW. Jeff's recently remodelled garden has just won 'Best Large Garden' in Hornsby Shire Council's 2002 Garden Competition. His garden is also open in Australia's Open Garden Scheme. As a Committee Member in Sydney AOGS, Jeff is committed to enlisting more open gardens in the scheme as he believes that this is a great way to encourage more people to grow Australian plants.



House from street: Tall trees are *Dysoxylum fraserianum* (rosewood) at right and *Eucalyptus citriodora* at left.

Below Left: *Senna artemisoides* (yellow), *Grevillea* 'Red Clusters', *Micromyrtus ciliata* (white), *Brachyscome multifida* and *Eucalyptus preissiana*

Below Right: *Hibbertia serpyllifolia* (yellow foreground), *Anigozanthos* 'Bush Pearl' (pink) and *Brachyscome multifida* (blue).

All Photos on both pages: J. Howes





Left to right rear:
Philotheca myoporoides (white),
Prostanthera rotundifolia (mauve),
Ricinocarpus pinifolius (white). Front:
Conostylis aurea (yellow)
Tetralochea pilosa (pink), *Actinotus helianthi*



Philotheca myoporoides (white) and *Conostylis aurea* (yellow)



Philotheca myoporoides, *Conostylis aurea*, *Phebalium squamulosum*, *Anigozanthos* and *Brachyscome multifida*

I should have tried to improve my soil with Gypsum (calcium sulphate) right from the start and be patient enough to let it work before planting. What you need to do is to keep digging the Gypsum into the clay and then water. This must be repeated every few weeks for at least two months - then plant your plants. It appears that it is very hard to put too much gypsum into your soil. Gypsum works by breaking down the dug up clay particles into smaller particles, hence the requirement to keep digging and then applying more gypsum until this happens. Interestingly, Gypsum does not increase the alkalinity of the soil and will in fact gradually render the soil more acidic.

Another important aspect of gardening on clay is to raise the garden beds with a good well-drained mix suitable for native plants, something that I have not done too much of in the past. I was talking to both Max Hewitt and Ted Newman at the 2002 Grevillea Spectacular and they both agreed that 250 to 400 mm is the optimum height to raise a garden bed. This allows the plants to have good drainage for their surface feeder roots, as well as allowing their main roots to travel down into the clay, where there are more nutrients and usually some moisture.

I have used different ways to raise my garden beds. The easiest way, although not always the most practical on a near level site like mine, is to excavate a pathway and use the excavated soil to mound up your new garden. Another way, for smaller areas, is to buy a few bags of potting mix or sand and mix them with the existing soils. For a large area, I once imported a few tonnes of 'native plant' mix from a commercial soil supplier. I needed to first break up the existing garden soil with a mattock to allow the two soils to 'blend' together better. This worked fine until the earthworms existing in the clay discovered the humus in the imported soil and promptly recycled it. The end result, was a mound of soil with low humus content that was particularly difficult to get wet after it had dried out. When I next create a raised garden bed I intend to use crushed sandstone as it is cheap, readily available and appears to work very well.

Another reason to raise garden beds is to stop the roots sitting in water logged soil. The only water that is of any value to plant life is the water passing through the soil. Clay soil slows and sometimes stops this passage of water, often with fatal results to the plant.

When the clay sub-soil dries out, I have found that artificial watering is of little use, as the water only runs down through the soil until it reaches the clay sub-soil and then fails to penetrate the clay. Effective wetting of the clay when dry only occurs after prolonged rain. This artificial watering in dry times just keeps plants alive, it is only after there have been good soaking rains that plants put on growth and regain their green healthy look.

When to water - I have a problem deciding how much watering I should undertake. Some of our more experienced members advise to only water until the plant is established (when is that?), then not to water any more. Their theory is that if you continually provide water, the plant root system has no need to go looking for water. By not watering, the plant root system will need to develop extensively, as it goes looking for water, with the result of being better able to withstand dry conditions. While I have talked to people who adopt that practice I have never been game enough to try it.

As clay shrinks and expands I have found that smaller plants often need to be staked, as they can be blown over in strong winds or fall over when the foliage gets too wet.

Mulch - I am blessed with a good supply of leaf mulch. I have a 70 year old English oak tree next door one of my boundaries and I use most of these leaves directly onto the garden as they mulch down very quickly. On my opposite boundary, I have a neighbour's *Eucalyptus citriodora*. This is a prolific leaf-shedder and I use as many leaves as fall on my property, again directly on the garden. Mulch has a lot of advantages in that it keeps the soil cool, helps retain moisture, stops weeds sprouting from bare earth and with the slow break down of the leaves provides minute amounts of trace elements. Like all good things in life, there are a few disadvantages. Mulch used too close to the trunk can induce root and fungal problems. Many inland Australian plants grow very well without mulch and using leaf or wood mulch around them in Sydney is often detrimental to these plants as the mulch retains too much moisture for them. It is better to use gravel or some other inert material around these plants. One of the main problems I have found with mulch is that after a while, especially if it is dry, it packs down to form a near impervious mat against water. Every 6 months or so, to overcome this, I rake it aside with my small hand spade and break it up before returning it. I am always amazed that after two or three days of good soaking rain the soil is still dry under places I have missed doing this.

Fertilising - I do very little. At time of planting I add a little 'Blood and Bone' fertiliser at the bottom of the hole, add some soil on top and then plant. I may at other times give small plants a half-strength application of fertiliser such as Osmocote or Nitrosol, but not often - apart from that they are on their own.

I go out at night with a torch to inspect the garden for bugs and other creepy crawlies. You will be surprised how many you find. It will be advisable to explain to your neighbours what you are doing and that you are harmless (in my case I am).

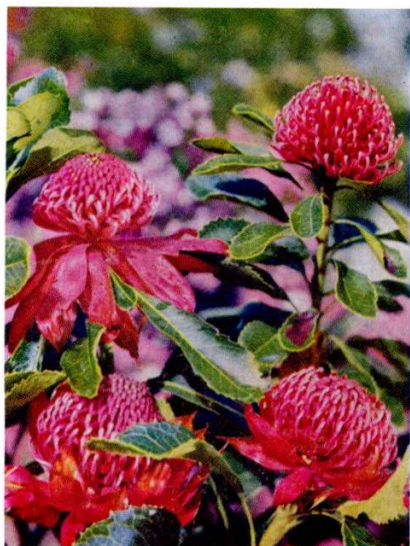
If you select plants that agree with your local environment you will find that they grow strong and healthy and are less likely to be attacked by too many predators. This will also reduce or eliminate the need for toxic sprays to control them.

Maintenance/pruning - this is an individual thing and you will need to decide on how much time you have and how neat and tidy you like the look of your garden. One thing is for sure, your garden will reflect the outcome of these decisions. The degree of maintenance will determine the degree of formality that is created. There is no doubt that regular pruning prolongs the life of a plant, makes it look much better and promotes more flowers. Care must be taken not to prune into 'old' wood especially on Grevilleas, as you will often get no new shoots. How old is old? - You will learn.

(Continued on page 411)

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS"

PRICE: 3 SHILLINGS



Colour Photography by Frank Hurley
Blocks by courtesy of John Sands Pty. Ltd.

TELOPEA SPECIOSISSIMA

The Waratah of New South Wales.

The characteristic crimson, rounded inflorescence is made up of numerous individual flowers, and contrasts strikingly with the leathery, dark green toothed foliage.

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CHRISTMAS BELLS *Blandfordia grandiflora*

CULTIVATION OF CHRISTMAS BELLS

by P. J. Parry, Page 3

CHRISTMAS BELLS FROM SEED

by H. Boyd, Page 4

N.S.W. CHRISTMAS BUSH FROM SEED

by H. Brackpool, Page 5

WEST AUSTRALIAN CHRISTMAS TREE

by L. O'Grady, Page 9

Australian Plants

Registered for posting as a periodical: — September, 1976—Vol. 8, No. 68 75c
Category B Volume 8 will comprise issues 61-68



Photography by H. A. Morrison

CASSIA ARTEMISIOIDES — A hybrid form, see page 341

Looking Back

The first 2 volumes of *Australian Plants* were printed 3 times.

Volume 1, No 1 of *Australian Plants*, in December, 1959, was published with a striking picture of Waratahs on the cover and a series of articles on the family, Proteaceae, and the genus *Telopea* in particular. It also announced that Mr H.G. Bleakley was leading a 'Study Section' on Waratahs. See page 378.

Volume 2, No 13, in December 1962 also had a memorable cover, featuring Christmas Bells, with articles on their propagation written by P.J. Parry and H. Boyd. See the Update on *Blandfordia* on page 403.

The attractive yellow flowering plant (*Senna artemisioides*) on the cover of Volume 8, No 68, September 1976 in a newsagent inspired Jeff Howes to join the Society. 25 years later, he is still a member - see page 387.

Bill Payne

An Acknowledgement by NSW Regional Council

'Australia's National Preservation Journal' – 'to encourage and publicise the preservation, cultivation and development of the native flora of Australia, our natural heritage' – to enlist support from 'other societies, the public libraries, local government authorities and the professional botanists' – 'not to deal with internal society affairs or to seek members'. This was the personal charter of Bill Payne, dedicated editor of *Australian Plants* for a good part of half a century from September, 1959 to May, 2002. (Vol. 1, Sept 1962).

In September 1993, William H. 'Bill' Payne, an engineer, received the highest honour from the Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants (ASGAP). On the nomination of his colleagues in the NSW Society, he received the Australian Plants Award in the amateur category. This is awarded for an outstanding contribution to the knowledge of Australian plants through primarily amateur or voluntary work or interest in Australian plants. His nomination, compiled by those that had observed and enjoyed the fruits of this contribution over the years, provides a valuable testimony of his worth. **Throughout this tribute the italicised text is drawn from that citation.**

Bill has dedicated his life to the pursuits of knowledge and growing of Australian plants. It is through his determination and dedication that the Society in NSW was founded and that the Society's journal 'Australian Plants' was established to promote knowledge and interest in our unique flora. He has provided the link for all those interested in the Australian flora, from the professional botanist to the home gardener, to share their knowledge and experience so that all may learn from each other, the varying aspects of cultivation and preservation of our flora.

Bill Payne is a foundation member who attended the first meetings of the Society in Melbourne and Sydney. Since March 1957 he has worked tirelessly at the district (local), regional and Australian levels of the Society encouraging members' interest, finding office bearers, promoting membership and actively growing much of the flora himself. Life Membership of the Society in NSW was conferred on him in March 1972. He has been editor of the journal 'Australian Plants' since its first issue in December 1959 and was President of NSW Region for the 1976–77 year.

The early records show that Bill played a supportive role in the leadership of the newly formed Society and was elected to the Executive Council in January 1958. At the following AGM he was elected Plant Steward. Notices of meeting state that Mr Payne would be in attendance from 7:30 p.m. to assist in displaying exhibits of plants from members' gardens. A 'point score' competition was regularly held throughout the year for both "flowers" and potted plants - Bill figured prominently in the awards and in one year headed the points table for potted plants.

At the same time in his local East Hills in October 1957 he established the district group, often holding meetings in his own home.

He has encouraged local members to participate in projects at Picnic Point from schools to conservation areas. He has held various positions in the East Hills Group, arranged speakers, involved new members and conducted many social activities to make the Group a cohesive one. There was always a local flower show and, thanks to Bill, many active helpers. One highlight was the opening of Bankstown Town Hall where Bill organised *Banksias* to be flown in from all over Australia. They made a spectacular display. Much credit goes to Bill for his help and direction in the Group.

Norm Denovan, who had a plant nursery at Panania, recounts how Bill 'got hold of him one day' and persuaded him to 'grow more natives'. Overcoming difficulties to obtain suitable stock to do this, his business 'took off'. In the process a customer, Noel Gane, who became a prolific grower and East Hills stalwart, was 'hooked' on native plants. Norm also describes assisting Bill prepare for flower shows at the Sydney Town Hall and Anthony Horderns' department store, on one occasion carrying upstairs a five gallon drum with a magnificent *Lechenaultia biloba* in 'half soil and half Picnic Point sandstone'!

This story of his confrontation of the nurseryman is exemplary of Bill's outstanding role as a catalyst in the Society... *Bill's powers of persuasion have been experienced by all. Coupled with his ability to conceive new ideas, he has been able to ensure that NSW has always had many office bearers, maintained a General Meeting and been involved in many projects. Bill has always been keen to encourage and involve as many members as possible.*

The projects he has undertaken are too numerous to list, but among them are the establishment of a flower show, Waratah Park Reserve, sale of plants at meetings and the importation from interstate of plants for distribution amongst members and for research, support for Burrendong Arboretum, support at Sydney Royal Botanic Gardens and National Herbarium, the use of interstate speakers for general meetings and the encouragement of the Society sponsoring projects.

Bill Payne's greatest achievement undoubtedly, is the conceptualising and establishment of 'Australian Plants', the Society's journal.

Until March 1959, the Victorian organisation published a national journal for which it received a proportion of all subscriptions. In July the NSW division considered the publication of a journal itself and subsequently canvassed its membership on the type of publication they would like to see. From the SGAP Country Letter (NSW) of August 1959, the issues centred on whether 'to hand over the entire responsibility of determining the editorial policy and actual selection of articles to one person or to a well-balanced committee', the format of the Journal and the cost.

This is not the place to relate the detail of their deliberations, described as 'lively discussion', nor the arrangements with the other regions. A history of the Society is planned to be published for the jubilee of the Society in 2007 and will no doubt follow up the 'politics' of such important debates.

In December 1959, Volume 1, Number 1 of *Australian Plants* was published with a striking picture of Waratahs on the cover and a series of articles on the family, Proteaceae, and the genus *Telopea* in particular.

There is no fanfare, no introductory editorial to which we have now become accustomed. W.H. Payne is listed as Managing Editor with L. Cady, H. Boyd and P.D. Leak as the Publishing Committee for the issue. In subsequent early issues a different composition of names of active NSW members appears. His most regular assistant, Phil Leak, has been proof reading for Bill throughout his editorship. The office-bearers of the other regions are listed in the same format we know today but including sales and advertising representatives.

During the 1970's for a time Bill was responsible to a Federal Publishing Committee that had oversight of *Australian Plants*.

Another prime-mover in the foundation of the Society and early office-bearer, made an honorary life member of the Society at the outset, was the botanist educator and writer, Dr Thistle Harris (Stead). Her biographer, Joan Webb, writes that from the day Bill Payne accepted the position of Editor, 'Thistle was outspoken in her opposition to him, claiming he didn't have the experience or the ability. Some years later she was to concede that Bill had produced a first-rate publication.' (p. 114)

Without Bill's drive and persistence, the flora of Australia would not have had the promotion, or prominence it has today. He has travelled Australia-wide, seeking articles and photographs from all people associated with Australian plants. The journal reflects these travels. The articles are donated by professional scientists and horticulturists and by lay gardeners alike. All have their place and their interest. There is something for everyone.

As a result, much of our flora has been photographed, written about and published. With some of our flora, this may never have happened if 'Australian Plants' had not been in existence. The journal is now recognised world-wide. Since the first issue in December 1959 (which by the way was reprinted three times), Bill has done it all. Not only has he edited, set the lay out and proof read, he has also administered its finances, services and distribution.

With Bill Payne's encouragement Study Groups, originally called 'Study Sections', were formed and are now an integral part of the Society. The earliest mention of them was in the first issue where he announced that Mr H.G. Bleakley was leading a Study Section on Waratahs. By the end of Volume 1, eighteen groups had been listed. He described them as being for 'those who wish to learn more about growing wildflowers but do not have any experience'. By Volume 6 another dozen or so groups had been named.

The first ASGAP Study Group Co-ordinator, Bob Ross, was appointed at the Federal Conference in Canberra in 1971. Jan Sked, the current co-ordinator, (and from 1990-1993), in her *History of the Study Groups*, reinforces the catalytic nature of Bill's work in the Society... *It is interesting to note just how many Study Groups were listed in those early years. In the beginning, many of them had no names and addresses for leaders, and interested members were advised to address their inquiries to the Editor of 'Australian Plants'. This suggests that Bill Payne, in his inimitable way, was initiating an interest in the study of various genera and other aspects of the cultivation of Australian plants in the hope of 'persuading' someone from amongst the inquirers to take up the Leadership and form a Study Group.*

Bill has used the journal to promote many organisations and projects both within and outside the Society. The Australian Cultivar Registration Authority and the Australian Flora Foundation, which fosters research into the biology and cultivation of Australian plants, were established. He was a driving force in their initiation and has remained on their Committees, continuously urging Member Societies and Groups to join and to support them.

He has always encouraged the wider publishing activities of the Society and pressed the claims of a number of now established titles. His contacts have led to the publication by NSW of books such as *Friends and Foes* by David Hocking and the *Banksia Book* by Alex George. One of the first, *The Language of Botany*, is into its ninth reprint.

By the time Volume 2 was embarked upon a purpose-produced binder was available for Volume 1 and individual back copies were being advertised, a process which has been on-going. Volume 2 introduced continuous page numbering throughout the issues of a volume.

Another commitment was to the production of bound volumes of earlier issues. The first three volumes have become collectors' items and now attract prices in excess of \$60.00 per volume. From Volume 2 to 9 Bill adopted the practice of including other Society publications including *The Language of Botany*, *Australian Plant Genera* and George Althofer's *Cradle of Incense* about the prostantheras of the Central West of NSW. Volume 3 is the plant catalogue of nurserymen, E. and E. Boddy of Geelong, Victoria, the same company which Norm Denovan used when he obeyed Bill's edict to grow more natives. Publications concerning the flora of Northern Australia and the horticulture of the flora of Western Australia have also been included.

A keen photographer himself, Bill significantly insisted on the production of good colour illustrations. For publication in the journal he inveigled slides out of the Society's best photographers of native plants and gardens.

The receipt of Bill's Australian Plants Award at the ASGAP Biennial Conference in 1993 coincided with the award of the Olympic Games to Sydney. Bill directed his endeavours to the Society's promotion of the use of native plants wherever possible, which in turn led to his taking a keen interest in the native cut flower industry whose activities he still supports.

Bill used the approach of the Centenary of Federation to highlight a number of important national issues and travelled widely to urge the establishment of more regional Botanic Gardens to depict and preserve local flora.

Bill and the journal have had a myriad of loyal supporters but there have also been critics of editorial and management practices and strong debates. The controversial issues must not be allowed to detract from our commendation of his vision, his consistency and tenacity, nor acknowledgement of his amazing achievement in producing four journals a year for forty-two years in the promotion of his stated aim 'the preservation, cultivation and development of native flora'.

In all, Bill Payne has been a tireless worker, donating many hours of his own and family's time to the cause and promotion of the Australian flora. He is an extraordinary member in every sense.

Australian Plants Index to Volume 21

Volume 21 comprises issues 165–173 of Australian Plants
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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:

- C refers to Cultivation details
- D refers to a description of the plant or its natural occurrence
- E refers to an Environmental or Conservation reference
- L refers to a line drawing
- P refers to a colour photograph and
- X gives propagation details.

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'Mannii'	193D	(dip-lo-GLOT-iss)	
'Manon's Choice'	191D	cunninghamii	359C
'Marion's Marvel'	187D	Diplolaena	
'Mary's Choice'	192P	(dip-lo-LEEN-a)	
'Narrawong Forest Green'	191D	angustifolia	215X
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'Pink Delight'	189P, 193D	microcephala	215X
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'Portland Dawn Glow'	190D	(drac-o-FILL-um)	51DL
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(sy-an-o-STEE-jee-a)		australis	
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Cyathodes		(em-en-o-SPEM-a)	
(sy-a-THO-deez)	50DL	alphonitoides	351CD
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macrostegia	162D	corymbiflora	108P, 125D
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<i>dissosperma</i>	226CD	'Butterscotch'	<i>longifolia</i> 241D, 243D
<i>iffalana</i>	226CD, 227CD, 179D	236P, 238D, 243D	<i>longistyla</i> 239D, 243D
<i>laeviscarpa</i>	227CD	<i>buxifolia ssp. buxifolia</i>	<i>magnifica ssp. magnifica</i>
<i>laeviscarpa var. heterophylla</i>	227D	248CDX	251CDX
<i>leichhardtii</i>	198D	<i>caleyi</i> 239D, 243D	<i>magnifica ssp. remota</i>
<i>maculosa</i>	179D, 197D, 227CD	<i>calliantha</i> 233P, 248CDX	249P, 251CDX
<i>oppositifolia</i>	274CD, 314D	<i>chrysophaea</i>	'Majestic' 238D, 243D
<i>pimentelliana</i>	274CD, 314D	decumbent form 248D	<i>masonii</i> 252P, 251CDX
<i>pimentelliana</i> forma		(Gippsland form) 256P	'Masons Hybrid' 235D
<i>oppositifolia</i>	314D	'Coastal Glow' 260P, 262CD	<i>maxwellii</i> 251CDX
<i>schottiana</i>		'Coastal Sunset' 239D, 243D	<i>miniata</i> 242D
77CD, 179D, 274CD		'Coconut Ice' 235D, 243D, 383D	'Misty Pink' 235D, 238D,
<i>xanthoxyla</i>	179D, 275CD	'Cooroora Cascade'	242D, 243D, 272D
Fortuneilla	52D	238D, 243D	'Moonlight' 235D, 242D, 243D
Geleznowia		<i>crithmifolia</i> Pink 243D, 241D	<i>nana ssp. abbreviata</i>
(jell-ez-NO-ee-a)		<i>crithmifolia</i> 241D	238D, 243D
<i>verrucosa</i>	215X	<i>crowleyae</i> –	'Ned Kelly' 235D, 243D, 383D
Gentiana		Darkan Grevillea 250CD	<i>oleoides</i> – Avon Dam form
<i>wingecarribiensis</i>	246C	'Desert Gold' 250CD	251CD
Glochidion		'Deua Flame' 277P, 254CDX	<i>olivacea</i> 323D
(glo-KID-ee-on)		<i>dielsiana</i> 242D	'Peaches And Cream'
<i>ferdinandi</i>	353P, 354CD, 362E	'Dot Brown' 236P, 238D, 243D	242D, 243D
Gmelina (mei-I-na)		'Edna Ellen' 235D	'Philomena' 242D, 243D
<i>leichhardtii</i>	78CD, 179D	<i>fastigiata</i> – Jerdacuttup River	<i>pinaster</i> 323D
Grevillea (gre-VILL-ee-a)		Grevillea 250CDX	'Pink Ballerina' 241D
(flowers, fruit) 22L, 279247CDX		<i>fastigiata</i> 252P	'Pink Flush' 272D
<i>acanthifolia</i>	272D	'Firesprite'	'Pink Ice' 241D, 243D
<i>acerata</i>	249P	237, 239D, 242D, 243D	'Pink Midget' 241D, 243D
'Amethyst'	241D	'Flamingo' 238D, 243D	'Pink Surprise'
<i>aquifolium</i> – Mt. Richmond		<i>flexuosa</i> – Zigzag Grevillea	235D, 238D, 243D
form 247CD		250CDX	<i>polybotrya</i> – pink flowered
<i>arenaria ssp. canescens</i> –		<i>flexuosa</i> 257P	form 254CDX
Gilgandra form 247CDX		'Flora Mason' 323CD	<i>polybractea</i> – dwarf form
		'Forest Rambler' 260P, 263CD	254CD
		<i>formosa</i> 238D, 243D	'Poorinda Golden Lyre' 238D
		<i>gaudichaudi</i> 270X	'Poorinda Royal Mantle'
		'Geisha' 238D, 243D	263CD
		<i>georgeana</i> 242D	

'Poorinda Splendour'	263CD	<i>ceratophylla</i>	10C	<i>rhombales</i>	10C
<i>pteridifolia</i>	235D,238D, 239D,243D,272D	<i>cinerea</i>	10C	<i>rostrata</i>	15CD
'Rawlinson Flame'	250CD	<i>collina</i>	7C	<i>salicifolia</i>	7C,19C
<i>rhyolitica</i>	277P,254CDX	<i>conchifolia</i>	11C	<i>scoparia</i>	10C
<i>robusta</i>	179D,241D,356P, 359C,(rootstock),245DCX, 386D	<i>coriacea</i>	19C	<i>sericea</i>	19C
'Robyn Gordon'	235D,242D,383D	<i>corymbosa</i>	10C,12P	<i>smilacifolia</i>	11C
<i>rosmarinifolia</i>	313DE	<i>cristata</i>	8P,10C,17CD	<i>stenocarpa</i>	10C
'Rosy Pink'	241D	<i>cucullata</i>	9P,10C,19C	<i>stenophylla</i>	6C
'Sandra Gordon'	235D,239D,243D,272D	<i>cyclocarpa</i>	10C	<i>strumosa</i>	10C,13P
<i>sericea</i> – 'Lawson Giant'	254CDX,257P	<i>cycloptera</i>	10C	<i>subsulcata</i>	10C
<i>sericea</i> – Blue Mountains form	254CDX	<i>dactyloides</i>	12P,14CD	<i>sulcata</i>	10C
<i>sericea</i> ssp. <i>nova</i>	254CD	<i>divaricata</i>	7C	<i>trineura</i>	14CD
<i>sessilis</i>	235D,243D	<i>drupacea</i>	10C,19C	<i>undulata</i>	10C
<i>sessilis</i> x <i>G. pteridifolia</i>	235D	<i>ednieana</i>	7C	<i>verrucosa</i>	10C
'Sid Cadwell'	238D,243D	<i>erecta</i>	8P,10C,15CD	<i>victoria</i>	10C,19C
'Simply Sarah'	241D,243D	<i>eyreana</i>	7C	Helichrysum	
<i>speciosa</i> – Red Spider Flower	255CDX	<i>florida</i>	10C	(heel-ee-CRIS-um)	307
<i>spinosa</i> x <i>eristostachya</i> – 'Canning Classic'	251D	<i>francisiana</i>	7C,16P,17CD,19C	<i>Helichrysum bracteatum</i> , see <i>Bracteantha bracteata</i>	307DX
'Strawberry Blond'	239D,243D	<i>francisiana</i> ssp. <i>coriacea</i>	17CD	Helicoverpa	
'Strawberry Sundae'	242D,243D	<i>fraseri</i>	7C	<i>armigera</i>	409P
'Sunset Bronze'	239D,243D,272D	<i>grammatophylla</i>	5P,19C	Helipterum	
'Sunset Splendour'	272CD,273P	<i>hookeriana</i>	10C	(he-LIP-ter-um)	
'Superb'	235D,242D,243D,383D	<i>invaginata</i>	10C	'Ebony White'	143CDX
'Sylvia'	242D,243D,264P, 272D,276P	<i>kippistiana</i>	10C	Hemiandra	
'Tango'	239D,243D	<i>laevipes</i>	14CD	<i>pungens</i>	320D
<i>venusta</i>	239D,243D	<i>lasianthoides</i>	10C	Hibiscus (hy-BIS-cus)	
<i>whiteana</i>	235D,238D,243D	<i>laurina</i>	19C,25P	<i>heterophyllus</i>	359C
<i>wickhamii</i> (orange form)	242D	<i>lehmanniana</i>	10C,19C	Hicksbeachia	
Hakea		<i>leucoptera</i>	10C	(hix-BEACH-ee-a)	
(HAKE-ee-a)	3CX,14CD, (fruit/seed) 22L	<i>linearis</i>	10C	(flowers)	22L
<i>actites</i>	6C	<i>lissocarpa</i>	12P,15CD	Hymenosporum	
<i>aenigma</i>	7C	<i>lissosperma</i>	7C	(hy-men-OS-por-um)	
<i>arborescens</i>	6C	<i>loranthifolia</i>	10C	<i>flavum</i>	359C
<i>archaeoides</i>	8P,14CD	<i>lorea</i> (formerly <i>suberea</i>)	19C	Isopogon (i-so-PO-gon)	
'Burrendong Beauty'	21C	<i>Hakea suberea</i>	7C	(flowers)	22L
<i>baxteri</i>	17CD	<i>macraeana</i>	9P,15CD	<i>anemonifolius</i> 'Woorikee 2000'	24CD
<i>brownii</i>	17CD	<i>macrocarpa</i>	7C	<i>latifolius</i>	1P
<i>bucculenta</i>	5P,17CD,19C	<i>meisneriana</i>	10C	Kunzea	
<i>bucculenta</i> x <i>Hakea</i> <i>francisiana</i>	40P	<i>microcarpa</i>	7C	(KUN-zee-a)	150,154L
		<i>minyma</i>	4P,10C,19C	<i>baxteri</i>	400P,401P
		<i>multilineata</i>	4P,10C,19C	<i>ericifolia</i>	150D,157P
		<i>myrtoides</i>	19C	<i>muelleri</i>	150D
		<i>newbeyana</i>	10C	<i>parvifolia</i>	150D
		<i>nitida</i>	10C	<i>preissiana</i>	150D
		<i>nodosa</i>	19C	<i>pulchella</i> x <i>Kunzea baxteri</i>	150D,157P
		<i>oleifolia</i>	10C	Lachnostachys	
		<i>pandanicarpa</i>	10C,13P,15CD	(lack-NOS-ta-kis)	
		<i>pandanicarpa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i>	15CD	eribotrya	294X
		<i>pedunculata</i>	6C	Leionema	
		<i>pendens</i>	10C	<i>ambiens</i>	215X
		<i>petiolaris</i>	10C,16P,17CD	<i>bilobum</i>	215X
		<i>petiolaris</i> ssp. <i>trichophylla</i>	17CD	<i>coxii</i>	215X
		<i>preissii</i>	10C	<i>dentatum</i>	215X
		<i>prostrata</i>	16P,17CD	<i>elatus</i>	215X
		<i>pulvinifera</i>	7C	<i>lamprophyllum</i>	215X
		<i>purpurea</i>	9P,14CD	<i>viridiflorum</i>	215X
		<i>recurva</i>	13P		
		<i>recurva</i> ssp. <i>arida</i>	10C		
		<i>recurva</i> ssp. <i>recurva</i>	10C		

Lepidozamia (lep-id-o-ZAY-me-a)	278	Mallotus (mal-O-tus) <i>philippensis</i>	359C	Nymphaea (nim-FEE-a) <i>gigantea</i>	369P,370CD
Leptecophylla	163D	Melaleuca (mel-a-LOO-ca)	151D	<i>gigantea</i> var. <i>neorosea</i>	371CD
<i>abietina</i>	163D,165P	<i>boeophylla</i>	303D,305P	Olearia (o-lee-AIR-ee-a)	30CD
<i>divaricata</i>	163D,165P	<i>ciliosa</i>	303D,306D	<i>argophylla</i>	397D
<i>juniperina</i>	163D,165P	<i>coccinea</i>	306D,137P,151D,305P	<i>axillaris</i>	31CD
<i>juniperina</i> ssp. <i>parvifolia</i>	163D	<i>depressa</i>	306D	<i>ciliata</i>	31CD,32P
<i>pendulosa</i>	163D,177P	<i>eximia</i>	151DL,151D,305P,306D,306D	<i>floribunda</i>	33P
<i>pogonocalyx</i>	163D	<i>filifolia</i>	302D,303DL,305P	<i>grandiflora</i>	30CDL
Leptospermum (le p-to-SPERM-um)	152DL	<i>gibbosa</i>	152D,153P	<i>microdisca</i>	31D,32P
<i>brevipes</i> 'Backwater Beauty'	68P,70CD	<i>huegelii</i>	320D	<i>pannosa</i>	30L,31D
Leucopogon (loo-co-PO-gon)	166DL	<i>huttensis</i>	306D	<i>phlogopappa</i>	31CD,32P
<i>amplexicaulis</i>	100X	<i>laetifica</i>	306D	<i>pimeleoides</i>	31CD,33P
<i>australis</i>	166D	<i>leiopyxis</i>	152D,153P,303D	<i>rudis</i>	31D,33P
<i>collinus</i>	166D,180P	<i>nematophylla</i>	302DL,303D	<i>stellulata</i>	397D
<i>erlcoides</i>	100X,167D,177P	<i>penicula</i>	151D,152D,306D,306D	<i>viscosa</i>	355CD,397CDX
<i>esquamatus</i>	167D,180P	<i>trichophylla</i>	152D,306D	Omalanthus (o-ma-LANTH-us)	
<i>hookeri</i>	167D,181P,224CD	<i>urceolaris</i>	306D	<i>nutans</i>	354CD
<i>lanceolatus</i>	100X,166D	<i>laetifica</i>	304P	Opisthiolepis <i>heterophylla</i>	275,367CD
<i>microphyllus</i>	100X	<i>nematophylla</i>	304P	Pandorea <i>pandorana</i>	361
<i>milliganii</i>	167D,181P	Melia (MEEL-ee-a) <i>azedarach</i>	77CD,126D,275,356P,361	Pentaceras (pen-TASS-er-as)	
<i>montanus</i>	224CD	<i>Malichrus</i> (mel-ICK-rus) <i>procumbens</i>	100X	<i>australis</i>	127D
<i>oerophilus</i>	167D	Melicope (mee-li-CO-pee)		Pentachondra (pen-ta-CON-dra)	170DL
<i>parviflorus</i>	167D,181P	<i>micrococca</i>	357P,359C	<i>ericifolia</i>	170
<i>pilifer</i>	167D	Microcitris (my-cro-SIT-rus)	52D	<i>involutrata</i>	171D,222X,224CX
<i>setiger</i>	100X	<i>australasica</i>	54D	<i>pumila</i>	164P,171D,224CX
<i>stuartii</i>	167D	<i>australis</i>	54D	Persoonia (per-SOON-ee-a)	
<i>virgatus</i>	100X,167D,169D,180P	<i>garrawayae</i>	54D	(drupe/seed)	22L
Lissanthe (liiss-ANTH-ee)	169DL	<i>inodora</i>	54D	<i>mollis</i>	229CP
<i>montana</i>	169D,184P	<i>maideniana</i>	54D	Petrophile (pet-ROFF-il-ee)	seed 22L
<i>sapida</i>	102X	Miligania (mill-ig-AIN-ee-a)		Phebalium (fee-BAY-lee-um)	
<i>strigosa</i>	100X,169D,184P	<i>densiflora</i>	105P	<i>bullatum</i>	215X
Litsea (LIT-see-a) <i>reticulata</i>	77CD,275	Monotoca (mon-o-TO-ca)	169DL	<i>davlesii</i>	73D
Livistona (liv-is-TO-na) <i>australis</i>	354CD	<i>elliptica</i>	100X,168P,169D,224C	<i>giandulosum</i>	215X
Lobelia (lo-BEEL-ee-a) 'Summer Skies'	324CD	<i>empetrifolia</i>	165P,169D	<i>squamulosum</i>	215X
Lomandra (lo-MAND-ra) <i>longifolia</i>	270X,359C	<i>glauca</i>	168P,170D	<i>woombye</i>	215X
Lophostemon (lo-fos-tee-mon) <i>confertus</i>	341D,359C	<i>linifolia</i>	170D,170D,177P	Philotheca (fil-ol-THEEK-a)	
Ludwigia (lud-WIDJ-ee-a) <i>octovalvis</i>	105P	<i>linifolia</i> ssp. <i>aigida</i>	170D	'Kangaroo Gully Crimson'	69P,70CD
Lysiosepalum <i>involucratum</i>	323CD	<i>linifolia</i> ssp. <i>linifolia</i>	170D	<i>angustifolia</i>	215X
Macadamia (mac-a-DAY-mee-a) (seed)	22L	<i>scoparia</i>	100X,168P,170D	<i>buxifolia</i>	215X
Macrozamia (mac-ro-ZAY-me-a)	29P	<i>submutica</i>	168P,170D	<i>difformis</i>	215X
		Nematolepis (nee-ma-to-LEE-pis) <i>frondosa</i>	215X	<i>myoporoides</i>	215X
		<i>squamea</i>	215X	<i>nodiflora</i>	215X
		Newcastelia (new-cas-TEE-lee-a) <i>chrysophylla</i>	294X	<i>pungens</i>	215X
				<i>scabra</i>	215X
				<i>spicatus</i>	215X
				<i>verrucosa</i>	215X,229CP

- Phyllanthus**
cuscutiflorus 338C
- Pipturus** (pip-TEW-rus)
argenteus 357P, 359C
- Pisonia** (pis-O-nee-a)
umbellifera 354CD
- Pithocarpa**
 (pith-o-CARP-a)
corymbulosa 158DL
pulchella 158DL
- Pittosporum**
 (pit-OS-por-um)
undulatum 355CD
- Planocarpa** 171DL
nitida 164P, 171D
petiolaris 50D, 164P, 171D
suicata 164P, 171D
- Pleiogynium**
 (ply-o-JIN-ee-um)
timorense 78CD, 275
- Poa** (PO-a)
sallacustris 202DEX
- Podocarpus**
 (pod-o-CARP-us)
elatus 275, 359C
- Polyscias** (polly-SY-as)
elegans 77CD, 357P, 359C
murrayi 354CD
- Prionotes** (pry-o-NO-teez)
cerinthoides 109P, 217D, 224CD
- Prostanthera**
 'Badja Peak' 27CD
- Puccinellia** 202DEX
- Pultenaea** (pul-ten-EE-a)
capitellata 36P
parviflora 246C, 269X
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 (ra-PAY-nee-A)
howittiana 354CD
variabilis 354CD
- Rhodanthe** (ro-DANTH-ee)
anthemoides 142CDX, 143X, 144
chlorocephala 113P, 141P, 144
chlorocephala ssp. *rosea* 110CDX, 112P, 141P, 143CDX
chlorocephala ssp. *splendida* 142CDX
manglesii 141P, 143CDX
- Rhodospaera**
 (ro-do-SFEAR-a)
rhodanthema 78CD, 127D, 275
- Richea** (RICH-ee-a)
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acerosa 213P, 217D, 218D, 223X
- alpina* 213P, 217, 218D
angustifolia 219D
continentis 222X
curtisiae 218D
dracophylla 212P, 217D, 218D, 222X, 223X
gunnli 212P, 217D, 218D, 223X, 228P
milliganii 217D, 218D
pandanifolia 217D, 218D, 218D, 219D, 223X
 ssp. *pandanifolia* 216P, 218D
 ssp. *ramosa* 218D, 232P
procera 216P, 217D, 219D
scoparia 217D, 218D, 219D, 223X
sprengeloides 213P, 217D, 219D, 222X, 223X
x curtisiae 212P, 218D
- Ricinus**
communis 361
- Rubus** (ROOB-us) 359C
- Schizomeria**
 (skiz-o-MEER-ee-a)
ovata 275D, 341D
- Spathoglottis**
placata 'Odyssey' 24CD, 25P
- Sprengelia**
 (spren-JEEL-ee-a)
distichophylla 219D, 220D
incarnata 100X, 219D, 220D, 228P, 232P
montana 219D, 220D
propinqua 219D
- Stenocarpus**
 (sten-o-CARP-us)
 366C, (flowers, fruit, seed) 22L
angustifolius 366C
cryptocarpus 366C
davallioides 366C
salignus 275, 366C
sINUATUS 275, 366C
verticis 366C
- Sterculia**
 (ster-KEW-lee-a)
quadrifida 359C
- Streblus**
brunonianus 361
- Stylidium**
 (sty-LID-ee-um) 310D
graminifolium 309P
- Styphelia** (sty-FEEL-ee-a)
adscendens 220D, 228P
laeta 100X
longifolia 100X
triflora 100X
tubiflora 100X
viridis 100X
- Synoum**
gianduosum 352P, 354CD
- Syzygium**
 'Cascade' 27CD
australe 336P, 338C, 359C
fibrosum 338C
leuhmannii 336P, 338C
leuhmannii x Syzygium wilsonii 27CD
paniculatum 336P, 338C
sayeri 338C
tierneyanum 338C
- Telopea** (tel-O-pe-a)
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 'Shady Lady' 194C, 229CP
- Thelymitra**
 (thell-ee-MY-tra)
sargentii 129P
variegata 129P
- Thryptomene**
 (thrip-TOM-e-nee)
baeckeacea 320D
ericaea 'Centenary Starburst' 73D
- Toona** (TOON-a)
australis 78CD, 275
- Trema** (TREEM-a)
aspera 354CD
- Tristanopsis**
 (tris-TAIN-ee-a)
collina 341D
laurina 275, 355CD
- Trochocarpa**
 (tro-co-CARP-a)
cunninghamii 220D, 225P
disticha 220D
gunnii 220D, 223CX, 225P
thymifolia 220D, 223CX, 225P
- Wilkiea**
huegellana 351CD
macrophylla 359C
- Wollemia**
nobilis 342DE, 363D
- Woolfsia**
pungens 100X
- Xanthostemon**
chrysanthus 333P, 337C
- Xerochrysum**
 formerly *Bracteantha* 398D
bracteatum 398D
- Xylomeiium**
 (zy-lo-MEEL-um) seed 22L
- Zieria** (ZEER-ee-a)
arborescens 215X
cytisoides 215X
granulata 215X
laevigata 215X
pilosa 215X
 'Pink Crystals' 194, 229CP
smithii 215X

Olearia viscosa (Labill.) Benth.

Joy Greig, Australian Daisy Study Group Leader

The Australian Daisy Study Group has been very active in recent years, with the publication of *Everlasting Daisies Of Australia*. We asked Joy about daisies as rainforest plants after the mention of this species in a recent issue.

Description

This daisy has been suggested by members of APS Bairnsdale District Group as a suitable companion plant for rainforest fringes.

The Viscid Daisy Bush (*Olearia viscosa*) is a common species in wet sclerophyll forest in Tasmania, growing to about 3 m high. It also occurs in small pockets of temperate rainforest margins in the vicinity of Lake Tyers in Victoria.

It is a bushy shrub with sticky branchlets and aromatic, lanceolate or elliptical, more or less flat leaves to about 12 cm long. The upper surface is usually green and sticky, while the lower surface is densely covered with whitish or yellowish T-shaped hairs. White, or creamy (or rarely mauve) flower-heads about 1.5 cm in diameter occur in profuse, branched, terminal clusters. The involucre is narrow with graduated serrate bracts that have ciliate margins. There are usually 4 to 6 ray florets with one or two of these being more prominent. Yellow disc florets normally number 3 to 5. The cypsela has 6 to 8 longitudinal ribs, and the pappus bristles are straw-coloured or pinkish. In the wild the plant flowers from November to February.

Cultivation & Propagation

Olearia viscosa is not often cultivated, but it should do well in semi-shaded, moist, acidic soils. It may be propagated from fresh seed or cuttings of firm new growth.

Finally, some other suggestions for daisies for fringes of a rainforest garden would include:

- the Musk Daisy Bush (*Olearia argophylla*), a larger plant to 10 m, which occurs in moist forest areas in NSW, Victoria & Tasmania
- the Snow Daisy Bush (*Olearia stellulata*), ranging from Queensland to Tasmania, which may reach 3 m high and wide
- The Blanket Leaf (*Bedfordia arborescens*), which occurs in NSW and Victoria and is a large shrub or small tree to 7 m
- *Bedfordia linearis*, a smaller shrub to 3 m high, from Tasmania.

Gardener's Tip:
Olearia viscosa
may be
propagated
from fresh
seed or
cuttings.

Xerochrysum the Correct Name for the Genus Bracteantha

Paul Wilson

Based upon their distinctive features Anderberg & Haegi, in 1991, renamed the group of Australian *Helichrysum* species that are commonly referred to as Strawflowers by placing them in a new genus *Bracteantha*. The most widespread of these species, and the one most valued in horticulture, was *Helichrysum bracteatum*, and this one was designated as the type of the genus. However, unbeknown to Anderberg and Haegi, the Russian botanist Nikolai Nikolaievich Tzvelev had the previous year (1990) published a paper the title of which, when translated into English reads, 'Notes on some Asteraceae of the European part of the USSR'. In this paper Tzvelev described a new genus *Xerochrysum* which was also based on the Australian species *Helichrysum bracteatum*. Therefore since *Xerochrysum* (1990) and *Bracteantha* (1991) are based on the same species, in accordance with the rules enunciated in the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature*, the earlier of these names has priority while the later one becomes illegitimate.

The names of other species placed in *Bracteantha* by Anderberg & Haegi, and those subsequently described, have been transferred to *Xerochrysum* by Randall Bayer in a paper in the Kew Bulletin 56: 1013-1015 (2001) and are currently:

- *Xerochrysum bicolor* (Lindl.) Bayer
- *Xerochrysum bracteatum* (Vent.) Tzvelev
- *Xerochrysum palustre* (Flann) Bayer
- *Xerochrysum papiosum* (Labill.) Bayer
- *Xerochrysum subundulatum* (Sch.Bip.) Bayer
- *Xerochrysum viscosum* (DC.) Bayer

A note on these changes was published in a recent issue of the Daisy Study Group Newsletter No. 62 (March 2002). The name *Xerochrysum bracteatum* is applied to a variable plant found over nearly the whole of Australia and future studies will no doubt show that included under it are forms which will one day be described as distinct species.



Xerochrysum bracteatum

J. Howes

Book Review:

Starting Out With Natives

Easy-to-Grow Plants for Your Area - John Wrigley and Murray Fagg

by Lesley Waite

Well known and respected by members of the Australian Plants Society for many years, Wrigley and Fagg have once again collaborated to produce a visually stunning book, introducing gardeners to the more easy-to-grow Australian native plants. Written in A5 format, with a plastic slip cover and thick, glossy water-resistant pages, it is small enough and sturdy enough to take into the garden or to throw in the car for a trip down to the local nursery. Each plant is illustrated with a glorious colour photograph, and given a code describing the climatic zone that it is most suited to. Descriptions in the text provide information on its size, habit, flowering season, hardiness, frost tolerance and uses, as well as its requirements for sun/shade, soil, drainage and pruning. There is also a section promoting the Australian Plants Society, providing addresses and websites for region groups around Australia.

I imagine it would be difficult, when presenting a catalogue of plants, to decide how to organise the information. Naturally, in a book with this title, Wrigley had the native plant novice firmly in his sights, so he decided to organise the plants alphabetically by common name. As someone more familiar with botanical names, I found the arrangement initially rather frustrating, but I can see that there would be appeal for the novice in this format, since it can be intimidating to read through overly technical botanical names. The system used is able to more gently educate the novice as each section introduces and describes the common features of the family or genus involved (eg. "Mint Bushes and their Relatives") and then provides the botanical name for each plant. The inclusion of an excellent colour photograph for every plant described makes it easy to flip through and find something that appeals. And for those who want to look for a plant by genus name, there is a comprehensive index.

I can't help but feel that a few key lists of 'groundcovers', 'trees', 'hedges', 'small shrubs' etc., would be useful additional tools to help those starting out find a native that would suit their garden. Instead the book is oriented towards encouraging you to find an attractive plant, then check the cultivation details to see if you can find a space for it. This seems to be a bit restrictive, which is a great shame for a book that seems to have all the other elements so well thought out and executed. Perhaps some suitable lists might be put into a second edition of the book.

But despite the small drawback, I feel that Wrigley and Fagg have done an excellent job in introducing to natives those people who have previously thought that native plants are 'scrappy and boring'. No-one who reads this book could be anything but amazed and delighted at the wonderful choice of easy-to-grow native plants that are now available to them at nurseries.

Kunzea baxteri

— Colin Cornford (Melaleuca & Allied Genera Study Group Leader)

The genus *Kunzea* was named after Dr. Gustav Kunze (1793-1851), a professor of medicine and botany in Germany. The specific *baxteri* honours William Baxter, a British gardener and plant collector, who found the species during his collections in Western Australia during the period 1823 to 1830.

Kunzea baxteri is an open spreading shrub to a height of approx. 3 metres and with a spread of 3 to 4 metres. Oblong leaves, 10-15 mm in length, are usually dark green but occasional grey-green leaved forms are seen. Leaves are edged with short white hairs. Bright red flowers, which superficially resemble *Callistemon*, are borne in dense spikes to 50 mm long by 50 mm wide and are usually seen near the ends of branches. The stamens, with yellow anthers, are the prominent part of the flower. Flowers are seen in spring. The maturing fruits, following flowering, are very obvious. Nectar feeding birds are attracted to the flower while parrots are attracted to the maturing fruits.

The natural habitat of this species is granite country in the south-west of Western Australia where it occurs along the southern coastline between Esperance and Israelite Bay and north to the Russell Range. On the summit ridge of Mount Ragged in the Russell Range, at an elevation of 585 metres ASL, *Kunzea baxteri*, *Callitris priessii* and *Dillwynia pungens* are the most noticeable vegetation.

Kunzea baxteri will adapt to a fairly wide range of climatic conditions but, for best results, it prefers a well-drained, sunny site. It is frost hardy and will withstand quite low temperatures without damage. It will grow satisfactorily in southern and coastal districts of southern and eastern Australia and it has been grown successfully as far north as Brisbane in well-drained situations. It appears to be able to handle the humidity of a Brisbane summer provided it is in a well-drained site, receives plenty of sunlight and has reasonable air movement around it. It grows quite successfully in the higher areas of inland south-east Queensland. Seedling-grown plants may take some years to flower but cutting-grown plants will flower at a much earlier age.

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Left:

Banksia tricuspis

See page 402

B. Rymer

Below:

Kunzea baxteri* and *Banksia tricuspis

See pages 400 & 402

Taken at the Banksia Farm of Kevin Collins in Mt Barker, WA, just north of Albany by D. Aldred



Banksia tricuspis

notes compiled by Casimir Liber (Banksia Study Group Leader)

Description

Banksia tricuspis is a shrub or small tree which grows to 4m in height. It has linear leaves 5–13 cm long. Trevor Blake (former ASGAP Banksia Study Group Leader) reported that when he first saw it in the wild he found the habit reminiscent of a she-oak from a distance. The showy yellow inflorescences are terminal and distinctive in appearance - the flowers opening from the top downwards, like all except one of the hooked-style species (the exception being *B. nutans*). Flowers occur from late March to August, and the old spikes afterwards are graced by follicles (seed pods) which are an attractive bright green colour initially before fading to grey.

Its relationships within the genus *Banksia* are unclear, some place it with the Spicigerae (including *Banksia occidentalis* and *spinulosa*) on the basis of flower morphology, while others feel it should reside with the Abietinae (*Banksia sphaerocarpa* and relatives) on the morphology of the leaves.

Distribution

Endemic to the Gairdner Range, 200 km north of Perth. Plants occur over a range of 13 km, most of which lies within Lesueur National Park. At one time, CRA Exploration Pty Ltd had intended to develop an open-cut mine and coal-fired power station in the area, however the area was declared a National Park in January 1992.

Prior to this, the Lesueur *Banksia* had been considered 'vulnerable' under the Department of Conservation and Land Management Schedule of Declared Rare Fauna as none of its range was in protected habitat. However with the establishment of Lesueur National Park and the discovery that it is more abundant locally than previously thought, it is no longer declared 'vulnerable'. In the wild, it is found on rocky lateritic or sandstone-derived soils on hilltops, slopes or gullies, generally growing in low shrubland (with itself as the tallest plant form).

Cultivation

Banksia tricuspis has been grown successfully as a cut flower crop on deep acid sands (pH 4.5–6) as far east as Sale in East Gippsland, Victoria. It may take up to 10 years to flower and may be very showy when it does so. The conifer-like foliage and attractive seed pods also add to its appeal. *Banksia tricuspis* propagates readily from seed. A sunny, well-drained position in sandy or rocky soil should suit this plant best. Cultivation on the humid east coast is unknown, though would probably be difficult. Interestingly, there is one instance of it being grafted successfully onto *Banksia integrifolia* in Sydney recently (4). Otherwise I have never heard of it being used as a potential scion in grafting trials (now there's a thought...).

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Update On *Blandfordia*

Dr Krystyna Johnson

Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Technology, Sydney

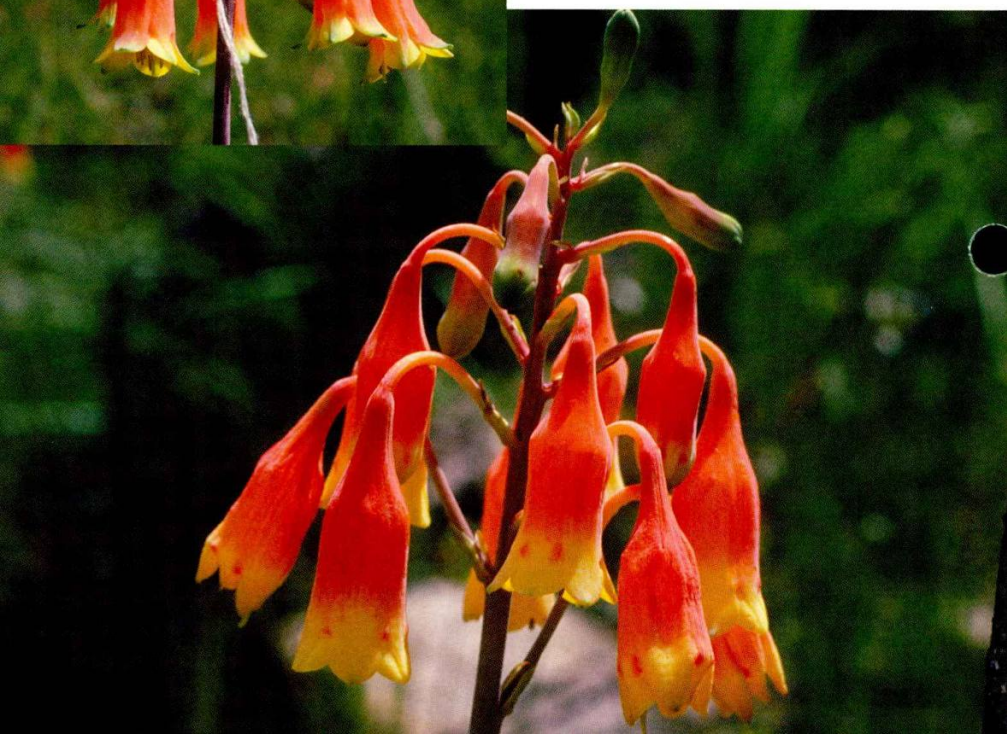
It is now 40 years since two articles on the cultivation of Christmas Bells were published in this journal (Parry 1962; Boyd 1962), and it is therefore time to update the readers on what has been happening in terms of scientific investigations and commercial development of this plant. Although the *Blandfordia* flowers were always admired by Australians in the 'bush' and on Christmas tables, ecological, physiological and horticultural studies of the genus were not undertaken systematically until the 1980's when Dunstan (1982) initiated a new area of interest in this genus. In 1986–90 a series of articles in *Australian Horticulture* stressed the importance of the genus as a potential horticultural crop. Flowers were usually picked from the 'bush' to decorate Christmas tables, and otherwise the plant was forgotten until the next Christmas, when again, the 'pickers' supplied the flower shops with the 'bush-picked' bunches of *Blandfordia*. However, from 1989 there were investigations conducted on *Blandfordia* at various institutions in NSW. Australian Rural Research Fund (now RIRDC) granted a 3 year fund to study biology and development of *Blandfordia* species as a new native ornamental crop and that study was conducted by myself at UTS (Johnson, 1994). At the same time Dr Peter Goodwin at Sydney University was granted funding to develop production and export technology for *Blandfordia*. In 1993, the Department of Agriculture was funded by RIRDC to investigate post-harvest disinfestation and management of *Blandfordia*.

The formation of a group of growers, researchers, advisers and other interested parties, in 1989, known as *Blandfordia* Research and Extension Group (BREG), has consolidated its efforts to develop and market *Blandfordia* as a commercial cut flower. This was an innovative way of encouraging communication and co-operation aimed at developing a new crop. There was a lot of enthusiasm, energy and willingness in the group that endeavoured to put this beautiful plant on the international map. Since that time *B. grandiflora* has been grown as a commercial cut flower crop by a few growers in NSW (Port Macquarie and the Central Coast of NSW).

Field observations of the genus *Blandfordia* at that time, conducted by our research team at UTS, have found it to be very variable in habit. Therefore the aim of my studies was to investigate the population status of species in the genus, to assess the conservation status of the genus, and to document any evidence of human destruction of populations of the genus. Population studies, including morphometric measurements, were made over a 4-year period of 61 populations of four *Blandfordia* species from locations in Queensland, New South Wales and Tasmania. A great variability within the species *B. grandiflora*, and across the whole genus in terms of the bloom colour and quality, stem characteristics, and time of flowering has been found in my investigations (Johnson 1994). Susceptibility to pests (*Helicoverpa armigera*) and diseases (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*) was also observed, and this was investigated by a group of researchers at the Department of



Various selections of ***Blandfordia nobilis***
See page 406 All Photos by K. Johnson





Above: *Blandfordia cunnighamii*
 Left and Below: *Blandfordia punicea*
 page 406 All Photos by K. Johnson



Agriculture, NSW. The need for consistent and improved cultivars of *Blandfordia* has been recognised therefore a very systematic approach to selection and breeding was required to achieve the desired results.

***Blandfordia* botany and distribution**

Blandfordia is a protected genus, and a licence from National Parks and Wildlife or other authorities such as The Forestry Commission is required to pick either flowers or seeds. It is a genus of perennial herbs with basal leaves and a single terminal racemose inflorescence. The leaves are linear and mostly crowded at the base of the stem with crenulate or smooth margins. The flowers are pedicellate, pendulous, each subtended with one bract and a smaller bracteole. They are bisexual, and tubular to campanulate in shape with the colour ranging from red to yellow. All species flower from early to mid-summer, but flowering is known to be dependent on fire occurrence (Johnson *et al.* 1994). The genus is very distinctive, with a rhizomatous corm and long contractile roots, consistent shoot morphology and showy bells, and whereas it was previously included in Family Liliaceae, it is now recognised as a monogeneric family Blandfordiaceae (Dahlgren *et al.* 1985).

B. grandiflora R. Br, *B. nobilis* Sm., *B. cunninghamii* Lind. and *B. punicea* (Labill.) Sweet, are endemic to Eastern Australia. They are distributed along the eastern coast of Queensland, NSW and Tasmania, with *B. grandiflora* occurring on the mainland and Fraser Island from 24° S to 34° S and *B. nobilis* occurring from 34° S (Sydney, NSW) to approximately 36° S. *B. cunninghamii* occurs in the Illawara and the Blue Mountains regions of NSW (34° S) and *B. punicea* is endemic to Tasmania (Johnson, 1994). Photos pages 404, 405.

***Blandfordia* Propagation**

Seed propagation

Seed propagated plants give a wide range of characteristics that are often not desired in cut flower production. However, for non-commercial propagation seeds can be used as they germinate readily. The seed material however, should be obtained from recognised sources. The seeds are small, light coloured and covered with masses of hairs, which possibly enhances their dispersal in the wild. Germination usually takes three weeks, but it can be faster in warm, humid weather and much slower in winter. Seeds do not require germination pre-treatment and should be planted in a mixture of 50% peat and 50% sand with the pH adjusted to around 5. The main dangers in the germination stage are fungal attacks, hence regulation of watering is critical. Excessive water and shade can also encourage moss growth, which can retard and choke the seedlings. Plants take 2–4 years to produce flowers from germination.

Gardener's Tip:
Blandfordia
seeds
germinate
readily.

Vegetative propagation

The great variation in seedling material in terms of floral attributes can be avoided and *Blandfordia* can also be propagated vegetatively from the underground rhizomatous corm (with highly impressed internodes). The central growing point is located at the centre of the crown, and becomes active when flowering occurs. At the sides and around the crown of the corm side buds may arise. These may produce young shoots that give rise to a

new clone, but this method of propagation is very slow. Clumps of *Blandfordia* can be subdivided into single plants every 2–3 years, giving 2–3 new plants that take about 2 years to regain the flower production stage.

Micropropagation

As the demand for new improved cultivars increases, plant tissue culture will become essential as a propagation technology (Johnson 1998, Johnson and Burchett 1996). Plant tissue culture procedures developed for *Blandfordia* species had several aims, the long term being to relieve the pressure on wild populations and increase the availability of plant material. Micropropagation has become a useful tool enabling the rapid build up of stock of selected clones showing desired attributes. Moreover, the need for the development of new hybrids resulting in plants bred for qualities such as vigour, yield, and consistency of performance makes micropropagation a desired technology for the cultivation of the genus. From the commercial perspective, the need for supply of not only the quantity but also the quality of propagation material is of prime importance at this stage of *Blandfordia* crop development. The development of this genus, for both domestic and overseas markets, as cut flowers, pot-plants or garden specimens, and its conservation, which will involve both *ex situ* and *in situ* cultivation, all require speedier approaches than those of conventional propagation methods alone. Vegetative meristems or flower buds can be used for micropropagation of *Blandfordia*. The appropriate media for multiplication and rooting were selected from a very wide range of media used in the micropropagation experiments (Johnson 1994, Bunn and Dixon 1996). Long term investigations however, indicate that the flower bud material of selected hybrids or cultivars is favoured as the starting material.

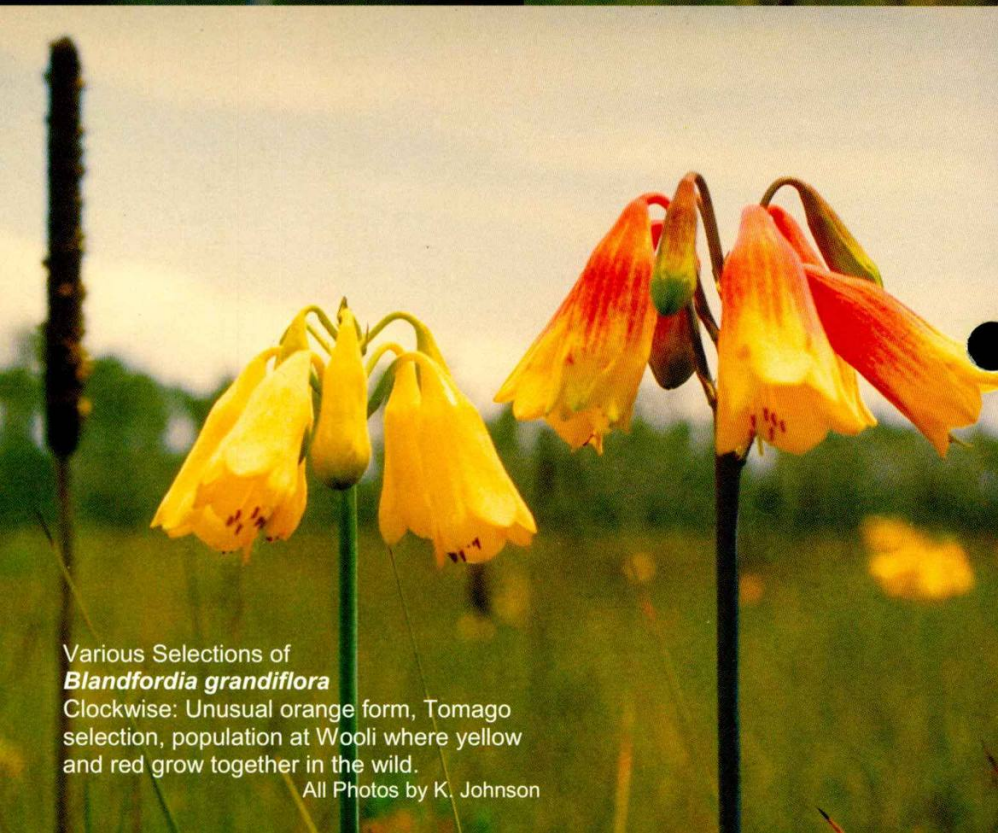
Production

Nutritional trials have been conducted at the Horticultural Research and Advisory Station at Narara and the University of Sydney. The trials have shown that the 5-year-old seedlings in 200 cm (8") pots produce an average of just over 2 stems per pot. Gordon Dick (pers. com.) gets faster growth by moving the seedlings on quickly in their first year. Lamont *et al* (1990) have conducted nutritional trials that pointed out the responsiveness of the plants to high potassium nutrition in liquid feed with 1N: 1.5K or Osmocote 18N: 2.6P: 10K at 5 kg/m³. However, the optimum nutrient regime for *Blandfordia* is still to be established (pers. com.). Gordon Dick (pers. com.) has reported boron and calcium deficiencies in cultivated *Blandfordia* plants. However, the optimum doses are yet to be established.

Gardener's Tip:
Grow
***Blandfordia* in**
200 cm (8")
pots.

Present status

At present, *Blandfordia* is cultivated by a small number of growers in northern New South Wales. Some blooms are still harvested from the wild under licence and are sold on the domestic market only. A trial shipment of *Blandfordia* flowers to Japan was undertaken in December 1991, and further shipments have been made each year since. The flowers were also shipped



Various Selections of
Blandfordia grandiflora

Clockwise: Unusual orange form, Tomago
selection, population at Woolli where yellow
and red grow together in the wild.

All Photos by K. Johnson



Blandfordia are susceptible to pests such as *Helicoverpa armigera*
See page 403

All Photos by K. Johnson



Small **Blandfordia** seeds (5 mm) covered with masses of hairs. Seed capsule inset.
See page 407



All Photos by K. Johnson

to Holland for the first time in 1993 and were very well received (BREG, 1994). Recently shipments have been made to the USA and Canada (Gordon Dick, pers. com.). Standards have been established by the BREG group regarding flower quality and only top-quality are being exported. New selections are being made and micropropagated for future trials. *Blandfordia* is very slow growing however, and the commercialisation is still very much in the trial and error stage. There is still a long way to go before this crop will meet the market demand. There is an exciting future for this crop, no doubt, but the investigations must continue for the crop to become known around the world in years to come.

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Our Garden number 39 (Continued from page 391)

Try to group plants that like similar conditions of light and especially water together. A basic statement, but one that is easy to break and will lead to plant losses through under or over-watering.

Landscaping - this raises many questions. Some are: What style are you trying to create, is it formal, informal, rambling, collector or all of one family garden or should you worry? Are you going to have lawn or paved areas or both? If so, how much of each? To create unity in my garden I repeat plants of like foliage and texture, especially ground covers.

Select plants carefully to ensure that you have some flowers all year round. This is not as hard as you think and really makes the garden better to look at. I try to get away from having all my plants flowering in spring. Winter flowers are a great way of lifting your spirits.

A weed is only a misplaced plant – frequent decisions will need to be made as to whether to retain self-sown native seedlings. My decisions are based on what they are and where they are growing, especially if they are something special like flannel flowers.

If your garden is like mine, it is continually evolving and will always be two years behind one's lifestyle.

Gardening is an on-going exercise and never at any one time can I say that my garden is finished and there is nothing more to do in it.

Many of the plants that I have long term (eight years or more) success with are: *Acacia iteaphylla*, *Banksia spinulosa*, *Banksia marginata*, *Baeckea crenatifolia*, *Crocea 'Festival'*, *Chorizema cordatum*, *Correa alba*, *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*, *Callistemon 'Captain Cook'*, *Callistemon subulatus*, *Calothamnus villosus*, *Darwinia citriodora*, *Philotheca myoporoides*, *Eucalyptus haemastoma*, *Eucalyptus ficifolia* var. *guilfoylia*, *Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon'*, *Grevillea sericea*, *Grevillea dimorpha*, *Grevillea speciosa*, *Grevillea oldeii*, *Grevillea 'Orange Marmalade'*, *Grevillea 'Misty Pink'*, *Hibbertia serpyllifolia*, *Hibbertia pedunculata*, *Indigofera australis*, *Lambertia formosa*, *Lomatia silaifolia*, *Leptospermum petersonii*, *Melaleuca incana*, *Melaleuca lateritia*, *Melaleuca 'Snow Storm'*, *Melaleuca thymifolia*, *Myoporum parvifolium*, *Pandorea pandorana*, *Prostanthera ovalifolia rosea*, *Pimelea ferruginea*, *Phebalium squamulosum*, *Scaevola aemula*, and *Westringia linifolia*.

The following are successful rainforest plants: *Austromyrtus hillii*, *Austromyrtus dulcis*, *Acmena smithii* var. *minor*, *Anopterus macleayanus*, *Archirodomyrtus beckleri*, *Backhousia citriodora*, *Dysoxylum fraserianum* and *Syzygium paniculatum* (dwarf form).

To conclude - I hope the above points do not conflict each other too much and you can see the advantages of gardening in raised beds over a clay subsoil to grow native plants successfully.



Left: The main feature of Jeff's private front courtyard is the 'Orchid Rock' near the front of the house. Other plants include: *Eutaxia obovata* (yellow), *Philotheca myoporoides* (white shrub), *Dampiera purpurea* (light blue, left rear) and *Grevillea 'Misty Pink'* (rear).

Opposite Top: *Dendrobium kingianum* is growing on top of the rock and *Philotheca myoporoides* is the white flower in background. See also Opposite Bottom.



Above: *Anigozanthos 'Bush Pearl'*, *Xerochrysa bracteata* yellow dwarf form, *Dampiera purpurea*, *Philotheca myoporoides*, and *Ceratopetalum gummiiferum 'Wildfire'*

Opposite Middle: A view of the courtyard looking back from 'Orchid Rock'. Take note of the left-hand rear of the photo and the end of the brick wall as the other photos are taken from this point

Opposite Bottom: In front of the rock is *Dendrobium speciosum* (yellow orchid) just coming out. Potted plants include *Thomasia pygmaea* (pink) and *Lechenaultia* (yellow and red in rear pot)

Left: *Eutaxia obovata* (yellow), *Philotheca myoporoides* and *Dampiera purpurea* light blue, left rear

All Photos: J. How



Wildflower Nurseries in Queensland

Fairhill Plants and Botanic Gardens — Huge range: rainforest plants, grafted grevilleas, rare plants, wildflowers, ferns, orchids, revegetation trees. Extensive display gardens. Open every day 8.30 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. Fairhill Native Plants, Fairhill Rd, Yandina, Qld 4561. Tel. (07) 5446 7088.

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Annangrove Grevilleas — 98 Annangrove Rd, Kenthurst 2156. Tel. (02) 9654 1380. Wide range of natives including hundreds of different species in tubes — many hard to get. Ten percent discount to APS members.

Dealbata (cold climate) Aust. Plant Nursery — off Bloomfield St, Dalgety 2630. Tel. (02) 6456 5043. Specialising in alpine and dry Monaro plants — Sorry no overseas orders. Phone to arrange a visit.

Illawambra Native Growers — PO Box 89, Cobargo, NSW 2550. Tel. (02) 6493 7398, mail order specialist. Send 2 x 45c stamps for catalogue of our large range including rare species.

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Wariapendi Nursery — Church Ave, Colo Vale (10 km north of Mittagong off the freeway towards Colo Vale). Tel. (02) 4889 4327. Extensive range of natives from tubestock to advanced for Southern Highlands and Tablelands, South Coast and Sydney Basin. www.wariapendi.com.au

Wirrimbirra Native Nursery — Hume Hwy, between Bargo and Tahmoor E. side 2574 (3 km from Freeway entry). Wide range including unusual plants. Tel. (02) 4684 1112.

Wirreanda Nursery — End of Wirreanda Rd, Ingleside 2101. Tel. (02) 9450 1400. Growers of advanced and semi-advanced native trees and shrubs. Open 7 days.

Wildflower Nurseries in South Australia

Brenton Tucker Native Plants and Carawatha Garden — Placid Estates Rd, Wellington East via Tailern Bend. Tel. (08) 8572 7104. Wide range of tubestock and advanced plants. Extensive display gardens and picnic areas. Open weekends and public holidays March to November and by appointment, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Wildflower Nurseries in Tasmania

Plants of Tasmania Nursery — 65 Hall St, Ridgeway 7054. SAE catalogue. Tel. (03) 6239 1583. Open 7 days.

Wildflower Nurseries in Victoria

Kurunga Native Nursery — 393 Maroondah Highway, Ringwood 3134. Tel. (03) 9879 4076. www.kurunga.com.au For Australia's largest range of Australian flora including rare and unusual forms. Delivery to most states. Free stock list on request.

Australian Wildflower Seed Suppliers

R. Horner — 1 Grundy St, Alice Springs, NT 0870. Seed of trees and shrubs of Central Australia. Please send a 45c stamp for a list.

Wildflower Society of Western Australia (Inc.) — PO Box 64, Nedlands 6909. A range of seeds available, labelled and packed, at \$1.50 (plus postage) per packet. Send for a **current** Descriptive Seed List (\$3.00 posted) to: The Seed Sales Officer, Eastern Hills Branch, PO Box 111 Glen Forrest, WA 6071. Also available a book *Hints on Growing Native Plants* (\$4.00 posted).

The Grevillea Book, volumes 1, 2 and 3 by Peter Olde and Neil Marriott, is a complete reference to all species of *Grevillea*. The Australian Plants Society NSW ensured that they were published to a very high standard with at least one large colour photograph of each of the 340+ species, an easily read description of each species and details of its occurrence and cultivation. They are available from the Australian Plants Society NSW, PO Box 744, Blacktown NSW 2148, at \$44 per volume plus postage and handling of \$7.50 for 1 or 2 volumes and \$15.00 for 3 volumes within Australia.

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<http://www.austplants-nsw.org.au> E-mail: office@austplants-nsw.org.au

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIVE PLANTS SOCIETY, CANBERRA REGION INC.

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Online: <http://farrer.riv.csu.edu.au/ASGAP> is the national internet page for all the above Societies, receiving thousands of 'hits' from all over the world. The wealth of information is augmented by a newsletter, Australian Plants Online, all free. Refer to it and enjoy.

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PUBLISHING COMMITTEE: M. Wagner (Convenor), J. Caldwell, R. Daniels, E. Hannah, D. Murray, J. Recsei, M. Robinson, R. Smyth-Kirk, K. Sommerville, G. Teague, B. Walters, V. Williams

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