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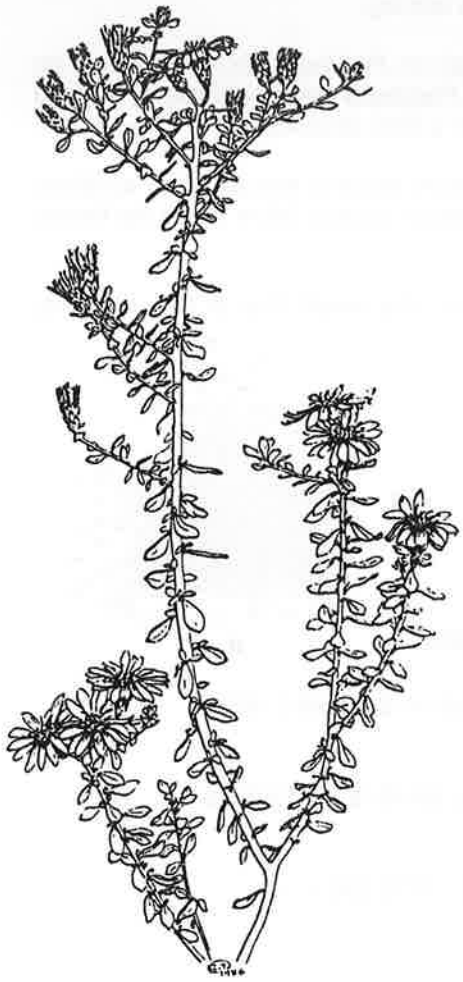
# ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS

ABN 56 654 053 676

# THE AUSTRALIAN DAISY STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER NO. 79



*Olearia iodochroa* x 2/3

(illustrated by Gloria Thomlinson)



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**WEB PAGE** http://asgap.org.au/daisy.html

## Leader's Letter

It seems that the drought is continuing after some promising early winter rains but spring flowers, particularly daisies, are in abundance at the moment. In our garden brachyscomes, olearias, cassinias, ozothamnus and many others seem more colourful than usual and have survived without hand watering over the last 12 months. Will it be the same for next year? That is the big question.

We all owe our thanks to Judy who has recovered very well after her hip replacement and is still editing the ADSG newsletter. Her contribution to the Study Group throughout its life has been quite outstanding. In particular, I don't know how I would manage without her help. Our best wishes also to several members who have suffered health problems over the last few months.

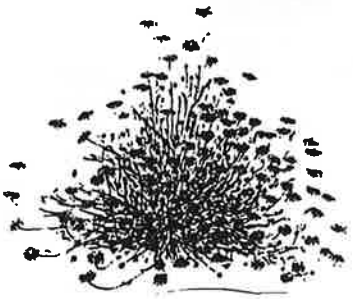
At our June meeting John Armstrong gave an excellent presentation on *Calotis* and he is now working on a CD version. You will all have received a letter asking for information for John as well as for Andre and his *Olearia* project. Please note that John's email address should be johnarmstrong@netspace.net.au, not that given in the letter. Thanks are due to Ros Cornish and Lotte von Richter as well as several others who have contributed so far, and we ask that everyone please keep the information coming.

In September we all enjoyed Maureen's and Judy's excellent presentation on *Podolepis* and they plan to do some further work still. We were also delighted to accept the various *Podolepis* plants offered by several members. It was also great to welcome Bev Courtney to the meeting after a long absence.

The final Esma Salkin studentship has been deferred for a year but the May meeting should be an excellent one at which Angus Stewart will tell us about some of his work with Australian daisies. More about the format of the meeting will be given in the next newsletter.

Don't forget our Christmas break-up in Shirley Carn's beautiful garden. We would like to see as many members as possible there.

Regards, Natalie.



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## COMING EVENTS — Locations for meetings to March 2008

**20th November —** Shirley Carn's garden, 75 David Hill Rd, Monbulk, **125–A–2**. 9756 6147
Christmas Break-up.

**19th February —** Judy and Lee Barker's, 9 Widford St, East Hawthorn, **59–G–3**. 9813 2916

**18th March —** Peg McAllister's, 61 Diane Cres., Croydon. **37–E–11**. 9726 5061

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## Vale Two ADSG members

We regret to report that two of our early members have died in recent months, Frank Birch and Owen McCall.

Beryl rang to tell us that Frank died on 2nd of September. Frank and Beryl joined the Group in the first intake of members at some time before October 1981, and took part in some of the more hair-raising events. This pair saw more snakes on field trips than any of us. On the memorable day we went looking for daisies near Werribee under the guidance of Laurie Gilmore, they began by waiting patiently outside the wrong building (together with the Schaumanns). Later they managed to bog their car and to see several snakes during the course of the expedition. They were part of the Group who were lost on East Tate Ridge. Frank was heard to say he had never been the same since participating in Daisy Study Group activities. Even though they complained loudly we knew they weren't serious. For recreation Frank's first love was Puffing Billy where he and Beryl spent many a helpful hour. Frank was President of the Puffing Billy Society for many years.

Seven years ago Frank and Beryl moved to Bendigo but still kept in touch with postcards and bulletins for the newsletter. They made the trip to Hawthorn to attend the first ADSG meeting of the year in 2006 and we were delighted to see them.

Owen McCall died in August and had asked his daughter-in-law to inform Maureen, for whom he had always held a lively respect and affection. He and Isla were amongst the new members listed in NL 9 (August 1984) when they had a nursery near Apollo Bay. Owen was the first to trace the occurrence of one of the species we sought — *Helichrysum rogersianum* (now *Ozothamnus rogersianus*) — to the area between Lavers Hill and Carlisle River. The McCalls invited us down to Apollo Bay in early December 1985 for an expedition and greeted us with a bunch of daisies and a sign on the gatepost: "Daisy & Co, — Welcome". Numerous forms of *Brachyscome multifida* grew on mounds near the gate. We knew we had reached the right place. The catering was superb. After lunch some intrepid members were led through Owen's rain forest to see *Sarcochilus australis* growing naturally, and returned with leeches in unlikely and unwelcome parts of their anatomy. From memory Frank, Margaret Milburn and possibly Maureen's husband, Vic, figured in this dramatic incident. About five years ago Owen invited Maureen and I for lunch at his Sunbury unit where his small garden held numerous Australian plants and even more in his propagating area. Under his guidance we visited a nature reserve in which he worked as a Friend, and later we purchased plants in two nurseries nearby. We left with more plants donated by Owen. It is good to remember these happy occasions.

Those of us who knew Frank and Owen send sympathy to their families.

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## FOUR SEASONS POST FIRE — Mt Ginini and Ginini Flats

by Ros Cornish

In NL 68 I wrote about the amazing floral displays in the Brindabellas in the spring following the devastating 2003 bushfires. The Wednesday Walkers (of the Australian Native Plants Society, Canberra Region) have continued to monitor the fire recovery over the last four years and in mid-December 2006 revisited Mt Ginini and Ginini Flats. We were quite surprised to again find a very good floral display as the whole area had been in drought for several years.

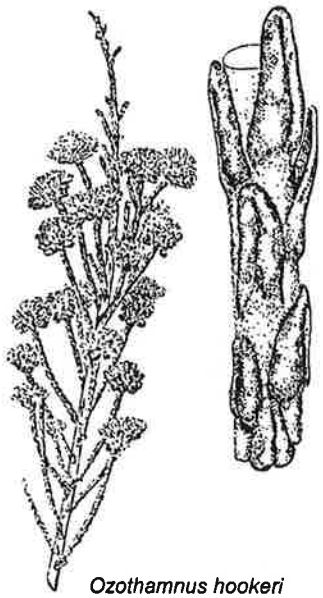
We first explored the summit of Mt Ginini which is at an altitude of 1,762m. The view is incredible —360° — and quite breathtaking (apart from the fenced off area containing a weather station and air navigation beacon). A light breeze rustling through the stunted and gnarled snow gums (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) hid the noise from these human intrusions. Beneath the snow gums, scattered among small (hazardous) rocks and grasses was a lovely array of *Leucochrysum albicans* ssp. *alpinum, Microseris lanceolata, Brachyscome spathulata* and *B. aculeata,* all flowering. We hunted for another daisy that we'd seen on a previous visit and were pleased to find it; we rarely see it in other locations — *Olearia phlogopappa* var. *subrepanda* or should that now be *O. brevipedunculata*? (Walsh 2004 — *O. phlogopappa* var. *subrepanda* is only in Tasmania.) Other understorey plants included *Leucopogon hookeri, Monotoca scoparia, Podocarpus lawrencei* and *Bossiaea foliosa,* to name a few.

After lunch we made our way down the cleared slope, which used to be an old ski run, towards Ginini Flats — a large swampy area. More daisies were added to our list — *Brachyscome decipiens, Rhodanthe anthemoides, Erigeron bellidioides, Lagenifera stipitata, Podolepis jaceoides, P. robusta, Chrysocephalum apiculatum* and *Olearia erubescens,* all of which we had seen on our previous visit.

We were shocked to find the swamp just about dry and still trying to recover from the 2003 fire. It is an upland Sphagnum wetland and is listed as a Wetland of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands (so named because it was signed in Ramsar, Iran). Such alpine mossy wetlands are very important for the ACT's water supply as they help to store and filter water. They are also habitat for the endangered northern corroboree frog, *Pseudophryne pengilleyi.* Apparently there is a major restoration project to try and stop water flowing over the burnt, denuded areas cutting streams into the underlying peat layers and removing sediments and nutrients. Weed free straw bales, rocks and other obstacles are being used to slow down the water movement and it seems to be working. In some ways, it was probably good for the swamp to have drought conditions for a few years to allow for gradual regeneration.

In previous years, pre-fire, we had difficulty getting near the swamp because of dense thickets of *Hakea microcarpa, Leptospermum myrtifolium,* several *Baeckea* species, *Epacris paludosa, E. microphylla* and lots of *Baloskion tetraphyllum* and *B. australe,* not to mention a reluctance to get our feet wet. This time we were able to walk (carefully) a long way into it. This resulted in recording a new range of plants in and around the swamp, including *Comesperma retrusum, Gonocarpus micranthus* ssp. *micranthus,* and *Ranunculus millanii.* Some interesting daisies we found in the swamp area were *O. microphylla, B. decipiens* and *B. scapigera,* all

flowering beautifully, and a puzzle — a different looking *Leptorhynchos squamatus*, also flowering. I am very familiar with *L. squamatus* because it is native to our block. Ours are green and hairy. The plants at the swamp had a glabrous upper leaf surface and a silvery, hairy under surface. I consulted *Flora of NSW* Vol 3 and found to my surprise that there are two sub-species — A and B. *L. squamatus* ssp. A has concolorous leaves which can be hairy on both surfaces and *L. squamatus* ssp. B is discolorous with the upper leaf surface hirsute or glabrescent and the lower surface white-woolly over the whole surface. We added *Leptorhynchos squamatus* ssp. B to our plant list.



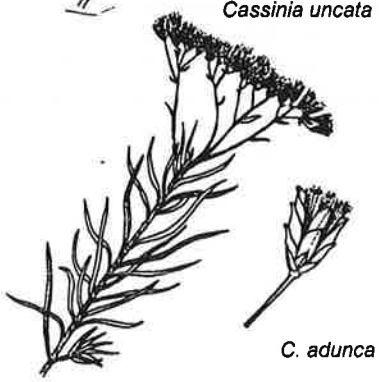
*Ozothamnus hookeri*
(drawn as *Helichrysum hookeri* by Mr F. Dandridge.)
*Reference at end of article.

We found three daisies with which we were unfamiliar. One was a brachyscome, growing in the sphagnum moss in the only moist area that we saw. I found a mature seed head and once home I was able to use the excellent chart from the ADSG Brachyscome Book to identify it as *B. obovata*. The fruit is quite distinctive — obovate (hence the species name), smooth, without wings and with a small pappus. The sketch of the whole plant also matched what our plants looked like — a clump of basal, linear to narrowly oblanceolate leaves with unbranched flower stems. The flowers were white with a faint hint of mauve.

The other daisies weren't quite so easy to identify. They were woody shrubs, not yet flowering but in bud. One was in profusion and quite striking — the other was a single plant. The plants in profusion were about 1m tall with an erect habit. The branches had a white tomentum and the small, green leaves were appressed to the stem. The leaves had revolute margins which hid the hairy undersurface. The buds were in tight, terminal clusters and were yellowish-green. I consulted *Flora of NSW* Vol 3 but was unable to key it out. After looking through a variety of books I thought that it could be *Ozothamnus hookeri.* Indeed, the photo of it in *Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants* Vol 7 is spot on. Judy and Maureen confirmed my identification when they checked my pressed sample. Maureen recognised it and then they "proved" it using their various references.

The third plant was a little more difficult to pin down and the jury is still out. It was very smelly and quite sticky with yellow sticky hairs on the new growth. The plant was about 1m tall and growing back from burnt woodstock. The leaves were up to about 2.5cm long with revolute margins. It had flowered the previous year and now had lots of new creamy buds in terminal clusters. I thought that it might be another ozothamnus but couldn't seem to get it to fit any in *Flora of NSW* Vol 3. Before I sent a pressed sample to Judy, I made another attempt to identify it, this time wondering if it could be a cassinia — but not one of the local ones with which I'm familiar (*C. aculeata, C. arcuata, C. longifolia* and *C. quinquefaria*). *Flora of the ACT* mentioned two other species — *Cassinia uncata,* which has been found at high elevations near Murray's Gap in the ACT, and *C. adunca* which had been collected near Lake George (NSW) and may well be in the ACT.

*Cassinia uncata*



*C. adunca*

(Illustrations by Nicola Oram and Felicity Green reproduced from *Flora of NSW* edited by Gwen J. Harden with permission of UNSW Press.)

Judy and Maureen thought my sample keyed out to *C. adunca* using *Flora of NSW.* I thought nothing more of it until preparing to write this article. I "googled" *C. adunca* on the internet and among the search results was PlantNET — FloraOnline. This is an excellent site — it is the New South Wales Flora Online (http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au). The line drawing looked very much like the plant I remembered as well as a digital image that a friend had taken at the time. My problem is that *C. adunca* has not been recorded from the Southern Tablelands, let alone the ACT, despite the mention in *Flora of the ACT.* It is found "usually in mallee, on ridges with stony soils or on sandy red soil; chiefly from Torrington to Temora. NSW subdivisions: NC, NT, CWS, NWP, SWP; Other Australian states: S.A." I then checked the website for *C. uncata* as at least that is found in the ACT at high elevations. The line drawing looked promising but the photo doesn't really match ours. If it is *C. adunca* it would be very exciting as it means an extension of its range to the Southern Tablelands and so should be reported to the powers that be. Needless to say, I am already planning another trip (or two) to Ginini Flats and this time I will pay more attention to some of the key features and take the books with me. A distinguishing feature between *C. adunca* and *C. uncata* is the number of florets per head (5–6 for *C. uncata* and 9–12 for

*C.adunca*) which should be easy to pick. The involucral bracts are also different. I hope to report further on this little mystery in 2008. It could even be a "new" species.

**References Used**

*Olearia brevipedunculata* (Asteraceae): a new species from alpine areas of mainland Australia. Walsh, N.G. *Muelleria* 19: 95–100, 2004
*Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants Volume 7*, W Rodger Elliott & David L Jones, 1997
*Flora of the ACT,* Nancy T. Burbidge & Max Gray, 1976
*Flora of New South Wales* Volume 3, Gwen Harden, 1992
* Illustration taken from Burbidge, N.T. (1958). A monographic study of *Helichrysum* subgenus *Ozothamnus* (Compositae) and of two related genera formerly included therein, *Aust. J. Bot.,* **6** (3): 280.

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## ***Olearia brevipedunculata***

(*O. brevipedunculata* has been mentioned for the first time in our newsletters in the article by Ros (above), and is one of the species in which Andre Messina is interested. Natalie has obtained a copy of the article in *Muelleria* from the author, Dr Neville Walsh, and he has kindly given us permission to copy what is required for the newsletter.)

*Muelleria* 19: 95–00 (2004)

***Olearia brevipedunculata* (Asteraceae): a new species from alpine areas of mainland Australia**

***Neville G. Walsh***

*'Abstract*
The illegitimate name *Olearia phlogopappa* (Labill.) DC. var. *subrepanda* (DC.) J.H. Willis has long been misapplied, at least in mainland Australia. The variety is apparently confined to Tasmania. The mainland taxon to which the name has been applied is endemic in higher subalpine and alpine areas of New South Wales and Victoria. It is described as a new species, *Olearia brevipedunculata* N.G. Walsh.'

**'Taxonomy**

Foliose *shrub* to c. 1 m high, with stems ±erect, densely whitish tomentose with fine stellate trichomes in upper parts, glabrescent below. *Leaves* alternate, sessile to subsessile, somewhat stem-clasping at base, elliptic to obovate, 5–15 mm long, 2–6 mm wide, obtuse or rounded, margins entire or unevenly crenate, nearly concolorous, overall silvery or whitish-grey from a close tomentum of stellate trichomes, often somewhat sparser above, the undersurface often yellowish on younger leaves. *Capitula* 15–22 mm diam., solitary and terminal, sessile or on short peduncles not exceeding the subtending leaves at anthesis, but sometimes elongating to c. 15 mm in fruit. *Involucre* ±hemispherical, 4–6 mm long; *bracts* 3- or 4-seriate, eglandular, grading from the shorter outermost to longer innermost; outermost bracts ovate, c. 2 mm long, densely stellate-tomentose abaxially; innermost bracts oblong or narrowly ovate, evenly tomentose, or often glabrescent in lower half and densely stellate tomentose near tip; margin glabrescent, fimbriolate near tip, often crimson, sometimes the entire bract crimson. *Ray florets* 12–22, white, ligules 5–9 mm long, entire to minutely tridentate at tip; *disc florets* 18–30, yellow, 5–6 mm long. *Cypselas* flattened-cylindric, obscurely ribbed, c. 3 mm long, sericeous; pappus bristles barbellate, 5–6 mm long, the outer row often including a few shorter bristles c. 1 mm long. Flowers Dec.–Jan. (Fig. 1)

*Etymology*: The epithet refers to the very short peduncles.'

'*Olearia brevipedunculata* differs from *O. phlogopappa* and closely allied species in the smaller, nearly concolorous leaves and terminal, solitary, sessile or shortly pedunculate capitula.

The species appears to be confined to higher subalpine and alpine areas of New South Wales, in Kosciuszko National Park from near Round Mountain (and, according to unvouchered survey records, perhaps Mt Selwyn), south to Mt Kosciuszko, and Victoria, in the Alpine National Park on the Bogong High Plains (including Mt Bogong) and Mt Cobberas area. It appears to be absent from areas closely adjacent to the Bogong High Plains where it might be expected to occur (e.g. Mt Hotham, Mt Wills) but further searches may indicate a broader range than is currently known. Records of *O. phlogopappa* var. *subrepanda* from the Baw Baws, Victoria, refer to another, probably undescribed taxon. *Olearia brevipedunculata* occurs mainly in heathland, usually in rocky sites, sometimes in association with *O. phlogopappa* var. *flavescens* (Hutch.) J.H. Willis, and often with *Prostanthera cuneata, Grevillea australis, Orites lancifolia, Phebalium squamulosum*

ssp. *alpinum* and/or *Nematolepis ovatifolia.* At some sites *Eucalyptus pauciflora* is present above a similar shrubby understorey.

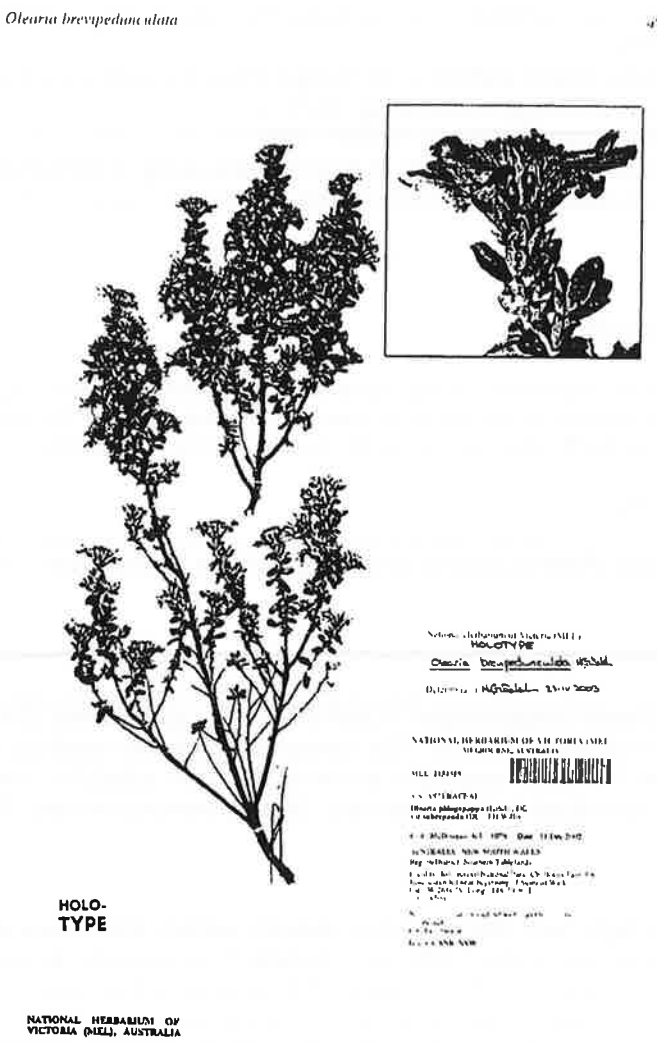


Figure 1. Holotype of *Olearia brevipedunculata*

**Figure 1.** Holotype of *Olearia brevipedunculata* (reduced to 2/3)

*Olearia brevipedunculata* is localised, probably rare (2RCa in the sense of Briggs & Leigh (1996)), but not threatened. With the exception of those areas in the Falls Creek Alpine Resort area on the Bogong High Plains, all occurrences of the species appear to be conserved in the Kosciuszko National Park, Victoria.

As indicated above, the name *Olearia phlogopappa* var. *subrepanda* is illegitimate. This leaves Tasmanian plants previously referred to that name without a valid combination under *Olearia,* the only validly published name being *Eurybia gunniana* Hook. f. Although the appropriate combination could be made here, I believe it is preferable to await a thorough revision of *O. phlogopappa* to avoid the possibility of creating a trinomial which may turn out to be superfluous or short-lived.'

**Reference**

Briggs, J.D. & Leigh, J.H. (1996). *Rare or Threatened Australian Plants* (1995 revised edition). CSIRO Publishing: Collingwood.

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## PLEASE HELP

Dear ADSG Members and others who could help,

The Australian Daisy Study Group is asking for help with information about the following two groups of plants.

Firstly, for John Armstrong who is working on a ***Calotis*** CD and would like help with plant material (including seed, cuttings, plants or pressings), photographs, locations and any other information such as garden conditions required, etc.
Secondly for Andre Messina who was the ADSG Esma Salkin student in 2005. He worked on the relationships between several *Olearia* species and has been granted a PhD studentship to continue his work on the **Olearia sect. asterotriche** group.

We would be most grateful for any assistance you can offer for either of these projects.

Natalie Peate, ADSG.

**1. John's list:**

**Please email information to John at johnarmstrong@netspace.net.au**
**or mail to John Armstrong, 25 Grove Street, Vermont, Vic, 3133**

### *Calotis* from Greek *calos*, beautiful; *otis*, ear.

There are 26 Australian species and 3 Asian species (as at 17/6/07)

1. ***ancyrocarpa***, Qld, NSW, SA
2. ***anthemoides***, NSW, Vic
3. ***basaltica***, NT
4. ***breviradiata***, SA, WA, NT
5. ***breviseta***, Qld, WA, NT
6. ***cuneata* var. *cuneata***, Qld, NSW
   ***cuneata* var. *pubescens***, NSW, Vic
7. ***cuneifolia***, Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT
8. ***cymbacantha***, NSW, Vic, SA, WA?, NT
9. ***dentex***, Qld, NSW
10. ***erinacea***, Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT
11. ***glabrescens***, Qld
12. ***glandulosa***, NSW
13. ***hispidula***, Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT
14. ***inermis***, Qld, NSW
15. ***kempei***, SA, NT
16. ***lappulacea***, Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA?, NT?
17. ***latiuscula***, Qld, NSW, SA, WA, NT
18. ***moorei***, NSW
19. ***multicaulis***, Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA, NT
20. ***plumulifera***, Qld, NSW, SA, WA, NT
21. ***porphyroglossa***, Qld, NSW, SA, WA, NT
22. ***scabiosifolia* var. *scabiosifolia***, Qld, NSW, Vic, SA?
    ***scabiosifolia* var. *integrifolia***, NSW, Vic
23. ***scapigera***, Qld, NSW, Vic, SA
24. ***squamigera***, Qld, NSW, WA, NT
25. ***suffruticosa***, Qld
26. ***xanthosioidea***, Qld

*Calotis ancyrocarpa*
[illustrated by J.M. Black from *Flora Of South Australia* Part iv, J.M. Black revised by E.L. Robertson (1965)]

Of the 26 species, 19 are known to occur in Qld, 20 in NSW, 10 in Vic, 13(14) in SA, 10 (12) in WA, 13 (14) in NT and none in Tas.

## 2. Andre's List:

**This is the list of *Olearia* species that Andre would like to collect information about for his PhD project. If you can help with locations or specimens from known locations as seed or cuttings or pressings please let Andre know and the information will be passed on to him.**
**His email address is: andremessina@hotmail.com**
**and his mailing address is: Andre Messina, 4 Cheryl Grove, Viewbank, Vic., 3084.**

**The information is also of interest to the ADSG, in particular to Joy Greig, and will be passed on to her by the ADSG. Please contact me at npeate@sme.com.au**
**or by mail to Natalie Peate, 26 Kardinia Cres., Warranwood, Vic., 3134.**

**As Andre says, those marked * are of priority to him.**

**Olearia sect. asterotriche collection list:**

| |
|---|
| *O. phlogopappa* var. *phlogopappa* NSW, Vic, Tas |
| *O. phlogopappa* var. *flavescens* NSW, Vic (subalpine/alpine) |
| * *O. phlogopappa* var. *subrepanda* — this taxa only occurs in Tasmania, all mainland plants are now called *O. brevipedunculata* |
| **O. phlogopappa* var. *brevipes* Tas |
| **O. phlogopappa* var. *microcephala* Tas |
| **O. phlogopappa* var. *angustifolia* Tas |
| **O. phlogopappa* var. *salicifolia* Tas |
| *O. stellulata* NSW (south coast and southern tablelands), Vic, Tas |
| *O. rugosa*— 3 formally unrecognised taxa/forms NSW, Vic, Tas<br>Wilsons Promontory form (*O. allenderae*)<br>Dandenong Ranges form<br>East Gippsland form |
| *O. brevipedunculata* NSW, Vic (alps) |
| *O. lirata* NSW, Vic, Tas |
| *O. frostii* Vic (alps) |
| **O. stenophylla* NSW (Kosciusko National Park) |
| *O. asterotricha* NSW (central coast), Vic, Tas |
| *O. astroloba* Vic (east Gippsland endemic) |
| **O. lasiophylla* NSW (Kosciusko N.P.) |
| **O. quercifolia* NSW (Blue Mountains) |
| **O. viscidula* NSW, Vic (records from western Vic) |
| **O. montana* NSW (Tinderry, Brindabella & Scabby Ranges) |
| **O. nernstii* Qld, NSW (northern tableland & north coast) |
| **O. gravis* Qld, NSW (ranges along Qld/NSW border) |
| **O. hygrophila* Qld (Stradbroke Island endemic) |
| **O. heterocarpa* Qld, NSW (east coast along border) |
| **O. canescens* Qld, NSW |

**(* indicates priority taxa — those ones don't occur in Victoria, so I can't just go up the road to collect them! Andre.)**

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## DAISY FIND ON A WEDNESDAY WALK

by Ros Cornish

On a recent Wednesday Walk our group visited the lower slopes of Mt Ainslie near the Campbell Park Offices and close to the airport. It was a very gentle walk with not too much to see apart from a few wattles flowering. It was the first walk for one of our members (Jean) after a double knee replacement in June 06 so we took it very slowly. I could see that Jean was dropping back a bit, taking photos, and then finding it hard to catch up. We were in an area with lots of big fallen trees so I suggested she should find a good one to sit on and wait for us. We would walk for 10 more minutes then return to have lunch with her. We continued walking and just as 10 minutes were up, we saw a creek line and decided to turn back once we got there. Rather than exactly retrace our steps, we walked along the creek for a short distance before turning back. There was a

sudden shout from Jo Walker (fellow ADSG member) who was in the lead. She had found a patch of a suckering daisy. I caught up and suggested that maybe it was *Calotis scabiosifolia* var. *integrifolia* as we occasionally see such large patches of it (would have been close to 1.5m in diameter). Jo was already on her knees looking closely and touching it. It was very soft and, on close examination, not a calotis. We were lucky enough to find a few flowerheads and it was a brachyscome — but not one that any of us recognised. We scouted around and found a few more patches. We took a GPS reading. Jo took a sample of material and I also took a sample with flowerheads. Jo's initial thought was *B. dentata*. The leaves were long and narrow with 2–3–4 points — very like those of *B. dentata*.

Once home I went straight to the microscope but was surprised to find no "teeth" on the seed. I pored over the chart from the Brachyscome Book for a while, then the text, but couldn't make a quick decision. The next day I tried to be a bit systematic and convinced myself that we had once again found *B.* aff. *formosa* Entity 2. But this one looks very different from those that we found a couple of years back — coined "Royalla Daisy". I convinced myself that I could see septate hairs which is a distinguishing feature. I have sown some seed. Hopefully Jo's cuttings will take. We showed it to Cathy Hook (another ADSG member) at our Rhamnaceae Study Group meeting — in fact we spent considerable time discussing daisies! She agreed that it looked a bit different from what she recognises as *B.* aff. *formosa* Entity 2. I found some old Royalla Daisy seed and flowerheads so compared them — they look similar but a bit more robust. The seed from the Wednesday Walk looks immature in comparison, which it may well be. We plan to contact the relevant experts to report our find and seek their opinion on its ID.

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## EMERALD GARDEN AFTER A DRY SUMMER

by **Trish Tratt**

x 1/3

*B.spathulata* (illustrated by Gloria Thomlinson)

I always enjoy Barbara Buchanan's writings and her contribution in the September *Growing Australian* really struck a chord with me.

Our good soil combined with a little more rain than many places receive, resulted in more vigorous growth than envisaged. It isn't that I put in some small plant from a tube which grows at a record rate and all is well. I plant very close with good cover for little wildlife such as frogs, skinks and birds in mind, but the reality is that what were once spaces which could be filled with daisy annuals, have been filled — in some cases to overflowing — requiring decisions regarding cutting back and, in a few cases, removal.

Overall the garden came through the very dry times quite well, in fact some plants are flowering their best yet. This could be due perhaps to the stage of their growth, or that they are thankful to be alive! I seem to have had more damage from recent hard frosts than caused by drought. The majority of plants received very little supplementary water. I used any rain water collected in buckets and bins from the carport roof plus any collected prior to showers, washing up etc., but no hoses.

Some of my little brachyscomes did well — *decipiens, procumbens, spathulata, rigidula* and 'Betty Campbell'. *Brachyscome diversifolia, dentata, nivalis* and 'Valencia' a little ragged but recovering. *Helichrysum leucopsideum* Tas form is still thriving and a tall plant of *H. elatum* has numerous buds just opening. As I have often come across this plant growing in bush in East Gippsland I felt quite happy with my specimen, that is until I visited Shirley Carn's super young garden in Monbulk. Her *H. elatum* is a wondrous bush with a very sturdy base, absolutely covered with large flowers.

*H. rupicola* is just hanging on, and plants of *H. rutidolepis* have a burst of new shoots, as has *Ammobium alatum.*

*Olearia glutinosa* didn't survive but *O. lepidophylla* is doing very well. A couple of bushes of *O. phlogopappa* are flowering but have many dead shoots. *O. rudis* and *O. adenophora* are fine. *O. tomentosa*, mentioned in a previous newsletter as leaning somewhat, has resisted attempts to right it, so once the numerous flowers are over I will remove it and plant another in a more secure spot, as I really like it.

*Ozothamnus ledifolius* has clusters of reddish buds so I am looking forward to its first flowering. *Rhodanthe anthemoides* plants, which looked very dismal after the drought, were cut back hard and are now putting on a good show, as is *Allittia cardiocarpa.*

## DAISIES PLUS

by Pat Webb

At the first winter lecture of the Friends of the Royal Botanic Gardens Cranbourne on 25 June we had Angus Stewart as one of the speakers. Many of you will know him as a presenter on ABC-TV's "Gardening Australia". He has been a passionate plant selector and breeder of Australian flora since the 1980s. He was inspired and encouraged by Rodger Elliot in those days.

Angus started his lecture talking of the Asteraceae family with some lovely pictures of his selections and cultivars. It is amazing how many varieties there are now of brachyscomes, with so many different names such as the 'Pacific Blue'. I have enough difficulty these days remembering the botanical names so I just enjoyed the variety he showed us. It is quite amazing how important colour is in the marketing of all plants, and he emphasises that longevity and ease of growing is a big factor in selling. *Brachyscome multifida* with all its varieties comes out tops in this field, from all the blues and mauves right through to the bright yellow flower-heads. I was interested in one plant he spoke of that starts flowering yellow and becomes orange with age, especially in cooler climates.

Angus went on to speak of *Xerochrysum bracteatum, Ozothamnus diosmifolius* and then many other species. These included his particular love, *Anigozanthos* species. What a variety have now been developed in size and colour with these plants. Some of us may have questions about the manipulation of plants for commercial purposes, but one has to accept that if we want Australian plants to become really popular in gardens, they will have to be attractive to the buyers in nurseries.

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## EXTRACT from *NATIVE PLANTS for NEW SOUTH WALES*

(This extract is part of Study Group Notes by Lyn Thompson, taken from *Native Plants* — April 2007.)

'The most recent Correa Newsletter (No. 33) introduces an idea which has significance beyond this particular genus and I shall watch with interest if it is taken further. Paul Carmen and his partner, Cathy Hook, introduced the notion of *apparent latitudinal variation in flower colour intensity.* They were taking up the comment in Australian Daisy SG Newsletter (No. 73) by Ray Purches that *the factor which decides flower intensity is cold, and the colder the climate, the more intense the colour.* His comments were initially inspired by a selection of *Ozothamnus diosmifolius* of which I know Ray has considerable experience, which varies from pale pink in western Victoria but flowers white in northern NSW and southern Qld.

Paul and Cathy write that over the years they have observed that the flower colour of several correas becomes markedly deeper/more intense in the colder parts of the year, especially with those flowers which start flowering earlier in the year when the days are still quite hot and continue flowering into winter, such as *C.* 'Federation Belle', *C. reflexa* 'Clearview Giant', some forms of *C. pulchella* and *C.* 'Coconut Ice'. In the latter the change is particularly marked — in early March there is virtually no pink in the corolla but by July/ August the pink extends for at least half its length.

This has led them to wonder about the usefulness of the RHS colour chart coding required for ACRA registration of cultivars. And is temperature the only factor, they ask, in colour intensity? SG leader, Maria Hitchcock, writes that she has observed a deeper shade of pink in *C.* 'Federation Belle' in winter and wonders if it could be due to a concentration of anthocyanins. Let her know your experience.'

Lyn also records the fact that she applauds ADSG's use of the proceeds of our three books (and Esma's royalties) to create the Esma Salkin Studentship.

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## ADSG JULY MEETING

***Bedfordia* species** (named after the Duke of Bedford in 1833)

by John Webb

It is not every day that one comes across a nine metre daisy (Maureen can go to sleep at this point!). Is anyone growing *Bedfordia* in their garden? I expect that in Tasmania it is more likely as they are endemic and do not grow quite as tall. With the present water situation these plants would only be suitable for areas which are more or less permanently damp or if they were indigenous to the district. Would it be suitable for a pot specimen?

*Bedfordia* is related to *Senecio* but is distinguished by the fact that it has matted hairs on its stems and the undersides of its leaves. *Senecio* hairs are single.

Apparently there are only three species of *Bedfordia* and they are all endemic to Australia. They are *Bedfordia arborescens, B. linearis* and *B. salicina.*

***Bedfordia arborescens*** grows on the mainland in Victoria and New South Wales, mostly in moist gullies and montane forests. Costermans shows them growing from East Gippsland to Braidwood. Ian McCann also notes them in the Otways and Angahook National Park. They do not cope well with drought or sustained bright sunlight. Propagation is best with seed which grows easily. Cuttings are difficult because the hairy stems tend to rot. This species flowers in late spring, early summer.

***Bedfordia linearis*** and ***B. salicina*** are both endemic to Tasmania and hybridise easily when growing together, producing confusing intermediate forms. Neither is as tall as *B. arborescens.* As the names suggest, their leaves are narrow —'*salicina*' = willow-like. Both species need moisture and good drainage — if grown in the garden they would need regular checking to see that they do not dry out. A good mulch would be beneficial. As with *B. arborescens,* both species propagate more easily from seed or transplanted seedlings. As before, cuttings are difficult because of their tendency to stem rot. Flowering is December to February. The flowers of all three *Bedfordia* are not very significant. They are yellow, mostly about 0.5cm, growing in clusters on panicles.

In discussion Natalie told us that she has three *B. arborescens* growing. They are quite tall but have suffered in the drought. Members suggested that *Bedfordia* spp. would not be attractive as container plants as the leaves are too large, they hang down and also go black and brown in colour.

References: Elliot & Jones, Costermans, Wrigley and Fagg, and McCann.

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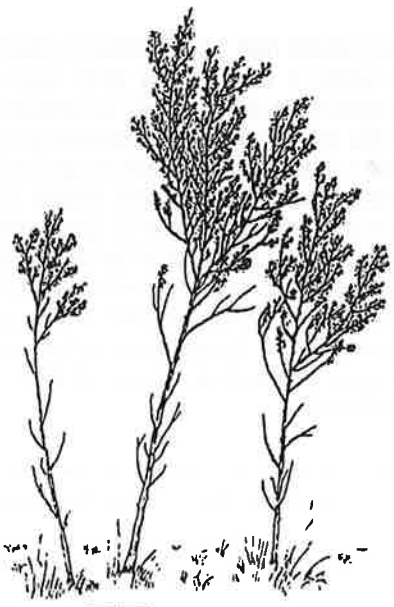
## DROUGHT-TOLERANT DAISIES of the OTWAYS

by **Judy Barker**

Our first visit to Fairhaven for the year was in August, above average rain having fallen in the previous three months. This welcome rain does not alter the fact that the area suffered one of the most severe droughts for many years. What had happened to the many daisies growing here?

On this first visit *Helichrysum scorpioides* was one species that looked particularly happy and healthy wherever I saw it. The rain in such quantities must have raised the confidence of the dormant plants. Quite extensive runs of plump green rosettes had erupted.



Stand of *Olearia teretifolia* along the road to Pinchgut Junction drawn by Betty Campbell

On the Lookout area two daisies were growing well in late August — especially the orange-budded form of *Chrysocephalum apiculatum.* There was only one plant of *Leptorhynchos squamatus* but it was an exceptionally juicy specimen. The Lookout area runs along a steep rise beside the Great Ocean Road. It is a hot, open area but the coastal heathland cover is exceedingly dense. There is good root protection.

Of the daisies growing along the road from Aireys Inlet to Pinchgut Junction, the tough, little mats of *Leptorhynchos linearis* appeared even more extensive than they had at the end of the previous November. The *Olearia teretifolia* bushes lining the road at that point seemed fewer but looked healthy. A similar tale could be told of *Olearia phlogopappa* on the short circuit track of Distillery Creek Picnic Ground. Plants had decreased in number, young plants in the 1–2m range height remaining alive but not looking very healthy. *Bedfordia arborescens* in the same area had dropped most of its old leaves but young growth was appearing all along the stems.

In the garden at Fairhaven not a drop of water (apart from a very low rainfall figure) had found its way to one of the daisies over summer. Not one member of the five families sharing the

summer in the house spares a thought for the plants. *Olearia lanuginosa* and *O. ramulosa* (local form) were thriving and all the little *Leptorhynchos squamatus* plants left over from the Nature Show in late September were still where they had been planted. In August they were sporting new fresh green growth. *C. apiculatum* was holding its own.

At that time a tour of nearby roads appeared bare of my favourite, *Argentipallium obtusifolium.* The loss of this species would have been a tragedy. As we drove down the long hill into Anglesea in early September, however, the small Elizabeth Street wildflower reserve dazzled the eye with the masses of these white everlastings opening in the sun. One more species could be ticked off with relief.

A small stand of *Olearia lirata* grows at the edge of the Great Ocean Road at the top of Urquharts Bluff. In normal years the plants range from 1–3m, the leaves are often yellowing and they look tatty. On this visit they looked healthy and boasted masses of buds.

The conclusion that could be drawn is that the indigenous daisies have come through quite well, but the above normal rainfall in July may have modified the effect of the drought. If next summer is as dry as the last and the following winter rains are poor the outcome may well be quite different.

*Argentipallium obtusifolium*
(illustrated by Betty Campbell)

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## ***Calomeria amaranthoides* rouses emotions**

**Jeff Irons** thanked Natalie on 3/7/07 for NL 78 and commented in an email that 'Pat Webb describes *Calomeria amaranthoides* as not being a pretty plant (p. 27). That is true but my opinion is that the scent makes it a must for every garden. Attached is a picture of my only plant this year, which is just making flower heads. I have to grow it as a tender biennial. This year growth began early and by the end of March the plant reached the greenhouse roof. It was moved outside and put on one of my "sitting out places". The shock caused all the leaves to die and subsequent ones have been tiny. The result is plain for you to see. I'll send you another picture when the plant is in bloom.'

**Barbara Buchanan** observed to the Webbs: 'I really envy you your familiarity with Cranbourne. The *Calomeria amaranthoides* struck a special chord — I flowered it once when we lived in Kallista and have recently been thinking I'd like to try again. If the drought is over. At least today is wet and rainy and July looks like getting back to average.'

**Judy Barker** read Jeff's comment and sent Barbara some of Jeff's seed which had been stored in the fridge and should germinate. She reminisced 'At some time in the past when I was young and keen (and presumably fit) I made a special trip to the Flat Rock area in the Grampians to see how *C. amaranthoides* grew in its natural habitat. I left Lee in the car because he was not fit at the time and had no interest in a plant that 'caused ladies to swoon'. It seemed a long way, especially on my own. The path was narrow and winding and plants were expected around every corner. At least half an hour later (and it seemed like hours) I came upon a relatively broad expanse of the species. Plants varied from about 1.5–4m high, were of open habit but crowded together. They were in seed. Swathes of thin, pendulous branchlets held masses of small red-brown clusters of fruit. Those were the days when we were surprised and very excited to find what we sought. For a short while I wandered around making notes and exploring, but suddenly began to feel fearful. These plants seemed to be exuding something ominous. It was a far cry from Jeff's description. I was back at the car in a flash and, although I subsequently grew a few of them, I wasn't eager to plant a copse of *Calomeria amaranthoides.* It should be explained that I am not usually a sensitive person!'

On 10/9/07 **Barbara** reported that she was delighted to receive the calomeria seed (collected by Jeff from his cultivated plants) and that it was already sown. 'If I don't do it straight away I run the risk of forgetting until it is stale.'

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## Drought Tolerant Daisies

**Jeff Irons** suggested on 4/7/07: 'I think that ***Olearia muelleri*** could be added to Barbara Buchanan's list of drought tolerant daisies. I recall seeing it by the roadside on the 'old' road through the Mallee. About 2ft (60cm) high, it was in seed in January. Presumably the plant is fairly common but if anyone wants to know the location, the best I can do is say that it was close to the entrance to a track leading to a fire observation tower.

**Judy Barker** adds ***Brachyscome angustifolia, Olearia myrsinoides*** and ***Podolepis* sp. 1** to the list.

The editor has **not** been inundated with suggestions to add to this list.

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## SHOW and TELL

Natalie led the discussion about *Acanthocladium dockeri*, as described in the last newsletter, and provided samples for members. Information on *Centratherum punctatum* was also provided by Natalie. This should remind us all that the genus was wrongly spelt in the list of name changes appearing in NL 78, p. 31. The 'n' was inserted by the editor, who apologises.

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## SNIPPETS

- Natalie received a letter from David Robbins, the Nursery Coordinator at RBG in Melbourne listing Rare and Threatened plants that he was seeking for planting in a threatened species bed. ADSG was able to supply seed of *Rutidosis leptorrhynchoides* and 3 forestry tubes of *Olearia pannosa* ssp. *cardiophylla.*
- We were all delighted to hear that Cranbourne RBG is placing a commemorative plaque in the dry garden to honour the work of Alf Salkin.

## MEMBERS' REPORTS

**Barrie Hadlow** of Theodore (ACT) reported on 30/4/07: 'We had a magnificent 35mm of rain over the weekend. I've run out of adjectives to describe its effect on us and the countryside. Theodore, the suburb, is on the border of reserve and farming land to the south and east and we have views of some fine hills from our home. It's so good to see the difference in the landscape appear quickly following the rain, and of course our spirits lift accordingly! I can only imagine how uplifting it must be for those on farms.

I took a photo about ten days ago (when it was very dry) of some *Xerochrysum viscosum* on a steep hill nearby. They were struggling to survive but continued to flower for a relatively long period. These xerochrysums were comparatively few compared to the huge numbers of *Vittadinia* species spread across the slopes and noticeable this year for their wonderful heads of seed everywhere. A humble genus for plant size, but made up for by their numbers on the ground. Spectacular!'

**Margery Stutchbury** of Bundaberg (Qld) sent a seed order and a report on 24. 5. 07: 'Started out on Anzac Day with sowings of *Rhodanthe chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea* and *R. manglesii.* These were successful in part but I think the ants enjoyed quite a lot of the seed, so I have resown those spots. More seedlings are now emerging.

Belatedly perusing the daisy seed list, I have decided it is time I tried out some other varieties. I will just list the ones I might try, particularly the *Asteridea nivea* (seen at Lucky bay with Barrie Hadlow in 2004).

We are very dry up here. We put in a rainwater tank last year and use the water for drinking and supplementing water for the garden. We are lucky we do not have any water restrictions in our district yet. Our daughter, Sarah, in Brisbane has planted a native garden and has to bucket water to her plants when they need it. We were pleased to hear that welcome rains have been received in some of the southern regions of Australia.

I have some *Rhodanthe oppositifolia* ssp. *ornata* seed that I will send. I find that it is difficult to grow from seed unless it has been left to its own devices in the garden or pot!!! So far I have about 10 plants coming up in the two pots where they have grown for the last two years. They make a lovely show hanging over the oblong pots.

Since last October I have mulched the gardens mostly with grass and mowed leaves from our Flame Tree. These leaves won't mulch easily unless I mow them and then they are quite effective and can be dug into the soil before the next planting.'

**Beryl Birch** of Bendigo (Vic) sent the Webbs a card with their sub.: 'Hope your "babies" are surviving the lack of water (or surfeit!). Several losses here — time for something new. My pet *Acacia glaucoptera* fell foul, not of the drought as we thought, but to a big fat witchetty grub!'

**Jeanette Closs** of Kingston (Tas) wrote to John Webb on 4/7/07: 'We are settling into our new home in Redwood Village and enjoying developing a new garden. I haven't got many daisies in yet but that will happen. I do enjoy the ADSG newsletter and I admire the dedication of the many members.'

**June Rogers** of Horsham (Vic) also wrote to John in July: 'The rain and then the fine weather has seen me out in the garden, especially as I've had a 'Backyard Blitz'. No longer do I have any lawn at all, front or back (the front went two years ago) so I've been busy bringing my plants for a pebble, stones, pavers area to fruition. I'm very pleased with the result.'

**Jeff Irons** of Heswall (England) sent a report by sea mail, probably in June: 'Day 1 — lots of seedlings of *Brachyscome rigidula* and *Leucochrysum albicans*. Day 2 — catastrophe, no seedlings. Two snails removed from the greenhouse and crushed.'

At the same time Jeff sent ADSG four pages from *Curtis' Botanical Magazine* on *Olearia megalophylla* written by C. Jeffrey, and with a superb colour painting by Margaret Stones.

**Trish Tratt** of Emerald (Vic) wrote on 15/8/07: 'I haven't been able to get much done in the garden due to wet conditions so will have to get very busy when it does dry out. I have quite a few things to cut back and many areas needing serious attention, but know it will happen soon. However, on the whole the Garden survived the drought and most plants are flourishing.'

**Beth McRobert** of Jamboree Heights (Qld) wrote on 19/8/07: 'We had about 2 inches (50mm) of rain in June, and none from then till now. It is sorely needed, but I am amazed at how the garden has responded to the June rain, even in our really cold winter this year.

Thank you for the *Olearia nernstii* identification and the information in the newsletter (NL 78). I have shared that with Western Suburbs SGAP folk. I've had no luck with the seeds yet. Maybe they have a 'waiting period' like some of the other daisies.

Because of the water situation I restricted my seed planting to *Rhodanthe chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea* (some also self-sowed), and with this rain I am very hopeful of a lovely flowering. All clumps are 'possum-protected'. And then, quite by itself, a little *Schoenia filifolia* appeared, so it is being protected and encouraged too. With a little luck I might have some roseums in flower for the 15/16 September display.'

**Corinne Hampel** of Murray Bridge (SA) reported on a trip from home to Sydney on 11/9/07: 'We took the long way around to get to Sydney, spending a day looking around Round Hill Nature Reserve out of Lake Cargelligo. We have been seeing daisies everywhere although they are not the size they probably would be in a good year. I think I also found *Brachyscome melanocarpa*. It was growing on the southern side of a eucalypt, under the canopy and in very hard and dry ground. Had quite a tough rootstock when I scratched around to see where the shoots were coming from. It certainly does not need to be nursed as I had been doing. *Rhodanthe corymbiflora, Waitzia acuminata, Calotis cuneifolia* and some other tiny *Rhodanthe* were quite common. I didn't put the daisy books in so am not certain of ID. We haven't travelled much in the spring in the past so I did not think of the books.

Found a pretty *Vittadinia* sp. at a roadside rest area west of Hay in amongst the salt bush. I have an old copy of *Plants of Western NSW* but it was not good on *Vittadinia*. I think, from the info, that I have one that is not common. Amazing what grows in salt bush country. We always take a thermos when travelling so that we can stop along the way to bird watch and check out the flowers. Most people think we are mad.

Yesterday at Ku-ring-gai Wildflower Garden I came across a patch of paper daisies that had been deliberately planted. There was no name label and they are not *Xerochrysum bracteatum*. The plants were about 60cm tall. In Weddin Mountains National Park I found *Brachyscome stuartii. Minuria leptophylla* has been a picture wherever we saw it. It is very widespread through Western New South Wales.'

(If Corinne's 'tiny *Rhodanthe*' was bright yellow it might be *R. diffusa* var. *diffusa*, which grows near Lake Cargelligo. ...Ed.)

**Natalie** of Wonga Park (Vic) reported an anecdote on 27/9/07that amused: 'Mother and baby koala in one of our trees this morning were approached by a male with only one thing on his mind. Baby managed to escape to the tree top and, after a lot of screaming and roaring (his), mother managed to repulse him and he went off very disgruntled. The whole noisy proceedings were accentuated by a bunch of squawking magpies who did not approve at all. Living here is more exciting than any TV show but without the warnings of explicit sex and violence!'

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## AUSTRALIAN DAISY STUDY GROUP ANNUAL REPORT 2006/2007

Monthly meetings have been held throughout the year, mostly in members' homes. However, our October meeting was in the form of an excursion to David and Barbara Pye's garden and nursery 'Sun Tuff Natives', and Ian Taylor's nursery 'Western Plains Flora', while our November meeting was held at Karwarra Gardens. The Pye's superb garden has an interesting mix of Western Australian and more local flora, including *Olearia* species and several interesting Brachyscomes. Although the nursery was reducing stock for the coming summer period, we managed to find many daisies and other plants to take home. Ian Taylor's nursery had an interesting mix of Western Plains flora including *Leucochrysum albicans* ssp. *albicans* var. *tricolor* from the Cressy area and again, many plants to take home.

The November meeting at Karwarra Gardens was a celebration of 25 years as a Study Group. Several members including Maureen Schaumann, Judy Barker, Joy Greig, Gloria Thomlinson and John Armstrong told us about the early days of the ADSG and we celebrated by giving Maureen an Honorary Life Membership of the Australian Daisy Study Group. Maureen initiated its setting up, was its first leader, and has been an enthusiastic contributing member throughout the whole 25 years. Judy Barker was also thanked for her 17 years as editor of our newsletter. We enjoyed a birthday cake provided by Barbara Rooks.

Our annual plant sale was held at Peg McAllister's in the spring and was very successful.

Topics discussed throughout the year have included wiring of everlasting daisies (Maureen Schaumann and Judy Barker), propagation (especially division, introduced and led by Peg McAllister), phylogenetics (introduced and led by Max McDowall) and the genus *Calotis* (introduced and led by John Armstrong).

Joy Greig's DVD 'Cultivation of Australian Olearias' has been completed and successfully launched with several copies already sold to various groups. Joy is to be congratulated on an excellent production. Our next venture in this area is to produce a DVD about Calotis and John Armstrong has made a good start on this work. Books are expensive to produce, require many copies to be printed and are not easily updated whereas DVDs can be printed to order, are relatively cheap to produce and easily updated. We feel that the specialized knowledge held by many now ageing Study Groups should not be lost but preserved in this manner.

At our annual weekend in May Ross Dennis, who was the ADSG Esma Salkin student for 2007, gave an excellent presentation of his work on the relationships between some species in the *Leucochrysum* genus. Jan Hall also gave an excellent talk describing the setting up of her waterwise garden in Wangaratta. On the Sunday we visited the beautiful gardens of Brenda and Tony Moore and of Meryl Webb.

We are delighted that Andre Messina has now started his PhD studying the Olearia sect. asterotriche group. This is a major extension of the project he undertook as the 2006 Esma Salkin student and we look forward to hearing about his progress.

We would like to thank Judy Barker as newsletter editor, John Webb as treasurer, Brenda Moore and Barbara Rooks for taking notes at our meetings, and all members for providing hospitality at these meetings.

Natalie Peate, leader ADSG

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**MAY MEETING 2008**: Natalie advises that this will be held on the third weekend of May. Details will appear in the March newsletter.

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**Editor's Note**

We would all like to thank Natalie for leading us through another successful year. It has been a year of hard work for her to keep the large garden alive and healthy through Melbourne's severe drought. Although some plants have died a surprising number have held on, particularly her beloved *Pomaderris* species. When we had good rain in July we all hoped that the worst was over, at least temporarily, but August and September have seen the same frustrating black clouds result in a few spots of rain. No doubt Natalie replaced the dead plants, as did many optimistic gardeners, and now we all worry about the coming summer. We are a year older and some of us are less able. Generous Natalie has agreed to open her garden to two groups. This has meant even more work, but perhaps APS Vic will gain a few members from the exercise.

Maureen is also opening her garden for visitors to the November Quarterly meeting of APS Vic. It has been particularly instructive to be associated with these activities, to see the arduous aspects and the exhaustion. At the moment Maureen's garden is a mass of colour and she is busy planting daisies that may carry the colour through to November, at which time some of these bright species might have finished flowering. Many unusual species grow in this garden and the container collection is quite lovely.

It is marvellous to be free of pain after the hip replacement but there are two important disadvantages: I can't bend further than 90°, which makes weeding and planting much more difficult, and I have been warned that baths are dangerous. Nevertheless, the garden has been a great recuperative aid once I learnt not to pull up a weed the minute I saw one unless I had my Fiskers Weeder. The plants I have particularly loved this year are the hoveas, hibbertias and tetrathecas, the Love Creeper, *Chorizema cordatum* and *Guichenotia sarotes.* It was a joy to watch Peg's yellow *Blandfordia grandiflora* pot send up a flowering spike and to watch the flowers developing. More recently it has been good to see that Peg's March meeting advice about division has given me three small pots of *Orthrosanthus laxus* ssp. *gramineus* — all healthy and flowering profusely.

Christmas seems to be advancing very quickly. I wish you all a Happy Christmas and a Peaceful New Year and good rain.

Sincerely,

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## Seed Donors

Many thanks to Margery Stutchbury for her donation of fresh seed from her garden of the everlasting daisy species listed below.

**SEED BANK — Garden and Commercial seed**
**Additions**:
***Rhodanthe*** *chlorocephala* ssp. *rosea, manglesii, oppositifolia* ssp. *ornata*

**— Provenance**
**Deletions**:
***Asteridea*** *athrixioides, nivea*
***Calotis*** *cuneifolia, inermis, multicaulis*

**Seed Wanted Please**: ***Brachyscome formosa, multifida, sieberi* var. *gunnii, spathulata,* all *Calotis* species needed by John Armstrong for the DVD, *Ozothamnus diosmifolius* (pink), *Olearia* spp. (not listed in the seed bank and those species needed by Andre Messina for research). We would also like fresh seed of *Asteridea, Celmisia, Craspedia, Podolepis* and *Pycnosorus,* especially *P. globosus.***

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## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 2007/2008 WERE DUE ON JUNE 30th.

**Subscriptions are $10.00 per year for members within Australia and $20.00 per year for overseas members. If there is a red sticker here, this will be your final newsletter. If you wish to continue — please send your subscription now to JOHN WEBB, AT 99 FIDDLERS GREEN, 57 GLOUCESTER AVE, BERWICK, VICTORIA, 3806.** Cheques should be made payable to the 'Australian Daisy Study Group'.

# ADSG Financial Report 2007–2008

## BALANCE SHEET
### as at 30th June 2007

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | |
| Cash in Hand | 127.75 | |
| Bank - Cheque A/c | 776.42 | |
| Bank - Cash Management A/c | 3,377.25 | |
| | | **4,281.42** |
| **ACCUMULATED FUNDS** | | |
| Balance Carried forward 1/07/2006 | | 3,680.53 |
| Surplus from I. & E. A/c | | 600.89 |
| | | **4,281.42** |

## MOVEMENT IN BANK ACCOUNTS
### for the year ended 30th June 2007

| | Total | Cash | Cheque a/c | C.M a/c | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance Carried forward 1/07/2006 | 3,680.72 | 80.30 | 1,846.69 | 1,753.73 | |
| | 1,420.71 | 280.50 | 1,016.69 | 123.52 | * |
| | 0.00 | | -1,500.00 | 1,500.00 | |
| Sub Total | 5,101.43 | 360.80 | 1,363.38 | 3,377.25 | |
| less expenditure | 820.01 | 233.05 | 586.96 | | |
| **Balance at 30th June 2007** | **4,281.42** | **127.75** | **776.42** | **3,377.25** | |

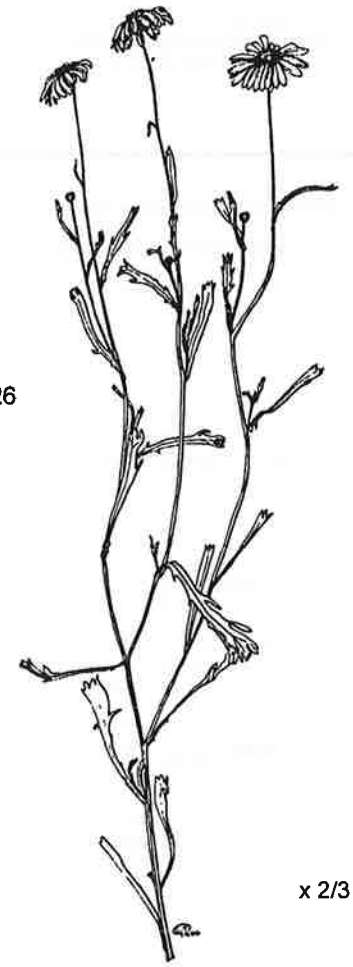
* Bank Interest ($123.52)

17/10/2007

## INDEX FOR ADSG NEWSLETTERS, 2007

(NL 77 includes pp. 1–18, NL 78 includes pp. 19–34, NL 79 includes pp. 35–52. Page numbers are underlined if species are illustrated. Species are only listed in the Index if the material associated with them is of substance.)





x 2/3

*Brachyscome melanocarpa*
(drawn by Gloria Thomlinson)

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## DEADLINE FOR MARCH NEWSLETTER — 1st February 2008