ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS Inc.

EPACRIS STUDY GROUP

NEWSLETTER

No. 12
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September 2001

Greetings to EPACRIS STUDY GROUP member and thanks to all who have contributed to this Spring issue of our Newsletter. We start with a very sad note on Page 2, regarding the recent death of Study Group member, John Emms. We are very pleased to welcome Pat Emms who will continue their shared interest in *Epacris* through membership of the Study Group.

We have received another welcome article from Jeff Irons in U.K. plus some interesting comments on the adaptability of *Epacris myrtifolia*.

You will undoubtedly have noticed the commencement of a series of articles on Tasmanian Epacridaceae by Ron Crowden and Yvonne Menadue in the March 2001 issue of AUSTRALIAN PLANTS magazine. Ron was the founding Leader of our EPACRIS STUDY GROUP and we are extremely grateful to him for getting the group started, as well as for his work on the Epacridaceae family. We also look foward eagerly to the coming issues of AUSTRALIAN PLANTS, as the series of articles continues.

Ron has also kindly offered to provide a profile page for our Study Group Newsletter, on *Epacris celata*, which was described and named by him in 1995.

Members with access to a computer and the internet may like to check the web site http://farrer.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/epacris.html where Brian Walters has prepared a recent addition to the ASGAP web site on The Heath Family, in which he acknowledges help received from our Epacris Study Group. Congratulations Brian on a very interesting presentation.

As this Newsletter goes to press many S.G.A.P / A.P.S. members are preparing to attend the ASGAP 2001 - 21st BIENNIAL CONFERENCE AND SEMINAR in Canberra from Sept. 29th to Oct. 5th. I am looking forward to meeting up with Epacris Study Group members there and maybe our display will also encourage some other S.G.A.P / A.P.S. members to join the Study Group. On Wednesday Oct. 3rd the theme is *Study Group Contributions to Australian Plants in a Changing World.*

While some areas of Australia have received their average annual rainfall - or even more than the normal amount this year, other regions are experiencing drought conditions. Low water-levels in reservoirs are leading to the possibility of restrictions on water use, particularly for gardens and other ourdoor purposes. Regardless as to whether or not these restrictions eventuate, most S.G.A.P / A.P.S. members are keenly aware of the need for water conservation in our gardens.

Grouping together of plants with similar moisture requirements is one way we can reduce the amount of water used. *Epacris* generally have fine roots which are better suited to moist soils and partial or filtered sun rather than to dry or very exposed conditions. Mulching and the use of products which assist moisture-retention in the garden can also help during dry periods.

For our March 2002 Newsletter we would appreciate details of any records you are able to keep and information regarding the survival of *Epacris* species over the summer months, particularly if natural rainfall continues to be in short supply.

Dick Burns has very kindly prepared Profile Information on *E. myrtifolia* for our next Newsletter, but we still need a colour photograph of this species - can any members help here ?

We hope everyone travelling to Canberra has a safe and happy journey, and will welcome your contributions for future Newsletters. If a renewal form is enclosed it means we are yet to receive your Study Group membership for the current year.

With greetings,

Gwen E.

Epacris Study Group Leader: Gwen Elliot, P.O. Box 655 Heathmont Vic. 3135

NEWS AND NOTES

VALE - John Emms of Loch, Vic.

It is with much sadness that we report the sudden passing of John, last March. Some members would known John personally, while others would know him through his contributions to our Newsletter, the last of which appeared on Page 6 of our March edition, when John provided us with information on 12 different *Epacris* he was growing.

John was a former President of the South Gippsland group of A.P.S. and freely shared his knowledge and enthusiasm for Australian plants with other members. He will be very sadly missed. W e will all be richer for having known him.

John's wife Pat wishes to continue the affiliation they enjoyed with our Epacris Study Group, and we are delighted to welcome you to our membership list Pat.

From Dick Burns, in Penguin, Tas.

Dick has sent an interesting note, comparing results in his garden to those experienced by Jennie Lawrence in nearby Burnie, about 10 minutes drive from Dick's place.

While Jennie has had *Epacris petrophila* for several years without any flowers, Dick's plant is about 20 years old and flowers magnificently every year. On the other side of the coin he has had failures with *Epacris* mucronulata which at Jennie's place 'flowers profusely'. As Dick says - gardens are mysterious places.

Other success stories in Dick's garden include *Epacris longiflora, E. myrtifolia, E. reclinata, E. exserta, E.* 'Union Bridge', Tas, which has affinity to *E. exserta* and both the single and double flower forms of *E. gunnii*, although both are somewhat spindly plants. He lost *Epacris grandis* and *E.* species 'Mt. Cameron East' during our recent summer.

From Faye Candy, in Berwick Vic.

We have received a great list from Faye who currently has the following *Epacris* in her garden.

Epacris petrophila, E. gunnii (double flower form), *E. reclinata, E. paludosa, E. longiflora, E. lanuginosa* plus the 'Western Red' form of *E. impressa* from Western Tasmania which is a small shrub to 60 cm tall with lots of red foliage and dark red flowers.

Faye also has the following in terracotta pots which are facing north and in full sun during the winter, then are moved to filtered sun beneath a large eucalypt during the warmer months. Faye waters the pots frequently and prunes each plant as it finishes flowering, using the prunings for cuttings.

E. mucronulata, E. barbata, E. myrtifolia, E. microphylla (pink), *E. impressa* 'Cranbourne Bells', *E. impressa* var. *grandiflora* double pink form, *E. tasmanica, E. pulchella* and *E. serpyllifolia.*

Faye said it is easy to miss the flowers on her *E. petrophila*, as they are minute. Half of her plant died so she took cuttings and managed to strike 6 out of 8, and has given them away to friends, keeping one in a pot. Tiny cuttings were used and they were potted on into Propine potting mix with the addition of slow release fertiliser. (Propine is a supplier of potting & propagation mixes, in Kilsyth Vic.)

From Jennie Lawrence in Burnie Tas.

Another letter, packed with information from Jennie, included notes on her potting medium. She makes up her own mix, using coconut fibre, pinebark and fertiliser. She also makes up her own fertiliser using 30g blood & bone, 30g Osmocote, 30g potash, 30g dolomite, 15 g iron sulphate and 10 g trace elements. These are mixed together then Jennie adds 6 teaspoons to a 10 litre bucket - *presumably of potting mix.*

Jennie lost *E. gunnii* (double flower form) and *E. paludosa* during the dry summer but still has a large range of *Epacris* growing and flowering in her garden.

Both Faye and Jennie have also included helpful information regarding *Epacris* which were in bud, in flower or had finished flowering at the time of writing.

What *Epacris* do you have in your garden - or in containers ?

We are gradually managing to compile a register of *Epacris* species, forms and cultivars being grown by Study Group members.

A page for you to make a note of plants you are growing is attached in this Newsletter. You may like to use the Comments area to note flowering times or other observations you have made.

A similar loose page is also included, and maybe you would like to send this back to the Study Group, to add to our accumulation of knowledge on the different *Epacris* we are all growing.

Special Newsletter contribution

We are grateful to former Epacris Study Group Leader, Ron Crowden, and also to one of Ron's former students at the University of Tasmania, Craig Gilmour, for the following item, which is an excellent follow-up to earlier items on seed germination of *Epacris*.

Promotion of germination of *Epacris* seeds, by plant derived smoke, darkness and heat.

by Craig Gilmour

A wide range of native plants with previously sporadic or poor seed germination rates have been shown to have seed germination promoted by smoke derived from the combustion of plant material.

Several species from the Epacridaceae family have shown a positive response to plant derived smoke and/or smoke products.

In my own experiments *Epacris tasmanica* seeds were subjected to a combination of heat, dark, and smoke concentration treatments (16 treatments in all including the controls), to determine which treatments gave rise to the highest percentage and highest rates of germination.

The best treatment was then applied to three other Tasmanian *Epacris* species, (*E. obtusifolia*, *E. lanuginosa* and *E. apsleyensis*), along with the mainland species *E. purpurascens*, for a comparison of germination rates and percentages.

The *E. tasmanica* treatments are as follows;

- Dark
- Smoke
- Heat
- Dark, Smoke
- Dark, Heat
- Smoke, Heat
- Dark, Smoke, Heat
- 5% Smoke, Heat
- 5% Smoke
- 5% Smoke, Dark
- 5% Smoke, Dark, Heat
- 10% Smoke, Heat
- 10% Smoke
- 10% Smoke, Dark
- 10% Smoke, Heat, Dark
- Control

All seeds were germinated on filter papers in petri dishes, with 6 replicates of 50 seeds used for each treatment.

TREATMENTS

Smoke - Smoke solutions were generated by burning both green and dry native vegetation and then using a vacuum cleaner to bubble smoke through two-litre containers of distilled water for half an hour. Both the initial solution generated, and 5% and 10% dilutions of the original smoke solution were used for the treatments. Smoke solutions were applied to the seeds for the first 4 waterings after which all seeds were watered with distilled water.

Heat - Seeds were placed in aluminium foil envelopes and pre-heated in a convection oven at 90° C for 10 minutes prior to smoke or distilled water treatments.

Dark - Dark treatments were placed in a light proof cardboard box in an incubation room set at 25° C. All other treatments were kept in the same incubation room but exposed to a 16 hour photoperiod.

Control - The controls along with all other treatments, not including smoke, were watered with distilled water.

Epacris tasmanica

In one month 46% of seeds germinated in the 5% Smoke, Heat, Dark treatment, with the majority of the germination occurring within the first 2 weeks. Whereas the Controls took a month before beginning to germinate and the germination was sporadic with only 3% of seeds germinating.

The second highest germination percentage was observed in both the 10% Smoke, Dark, Heat treaqtment and the 10% Smoke, Heat treatment. Both treatments had 29% germination.

However all the other treatments had germination percentages of less than 20%, with the majority, such as the 5% and 10% Smoke treatments having germination percentages of less than 10%.

Only 4% of the seeds in the full strength smoke solutions germinated, mostly towards the end of the second month of the experiment, perhaps due to continuous watering gradually diluting the smoke solution to a level where it did not inhibit germination.

The 5% Smoke, Dark, Heat treatment which was the best treatment was applied to the other *Epacris* species.

Epacris purpurascens showed the greatest germination percentage with 67% of seeds germinating within 2 weeks of the experiment being set up. In comparison only 1% of the Controls germinated.

Epacris apsleyensis 63% of the seeds germinated within 2 weeks, whereas only 4% of the Controls germinated.

Epacris obtusifolia 34% of the seeds germinated within 2 weeks, whereas only 1% of the Controls germinated.

Epacris lanuginosa 31% of the seeds germinated within 1 week of the experiment being set up, whereas less than 1% of the Controls germinated.

It can be seen that all five *Epacris* species responded positively to the combination of 5% Smoke, Dark, Heat treatment, and all five species had only low levels of germination in the light in the absence of heat and diluted smoke solutions. However, smoke solutions by themselves did not greatly increase the percentage of seeds which germinated when compared with the number of seed which germinated in the controls. The germination responses suggest that all five species probably have fire related seed dormancy adaptations, but they also possess relatively small non-dormant seed fractions.

Craig Gilmour.

Epacris suitable for alkaline soils -

We have received a request for information regarding the cultivation of *Epacris* in soils with a high pH. Maybe some members could help here. Do you have alkaline soils ?

Are you growing *Epacris* species with success ?

We would love to hear from you so that we can help Diane of Camberwell Vic.

Growing *Epacris* in Containers

A further contribution from our U.K. member - Jeff Irons

Several of my plants are grown in pots or containers, because if grown in the ground they die, either at the end of the summer, or as a consequence of our wet and cold winters.

My usual container is a 19 or 26 cm pot, but recently I've started using expanded polystyrene boxes, obtained from a wholesale nursery. Having a greater bulk and depth of compost they give both better temperature stability and a better soil water profile. It is also possible to grow more than one plant in them.

When I first began using pots everything was grown in standard compost (*potting mix*) of one part of sphagnum peat and one of Perlite. However recently I've tried one part of peat, one leafmould and one of Perlite. The peat is a very coarse Russian one. Being half the price, it is used by nurseries instead of pine bark. My leafmould is made from leaves swept up off the road's nature strip. Since the sweepings contain both oak and beech leaves I make sure that the mix also includes conifer needles. Their acidity should help to balance out the high calcium content of the oak and beech.

Feeding potted plants is something that I'm very haphazard about. Perhaps once or twice a year my plants get a dose of liquid seaweed fertilizer, but that is all.

Plants seem to grow well with this treatment, and by their third year need repotting. Various methods have been tried and there does not seem to be much difference between them. They are:

1 remove the top portion of compost (*potting mix*) and replace;
2 retaining the lower roots; remove the lower part of the rootball & replace with fresh compost.
3 make a vertical cut to slice off half the compost, and refill the pot with fresh mix;
4 chop off the outer part of the rootball, and replace with new compost (*potting mix*)..

I spent November 2000 in Australia, and all my potted epacrids were plunged in the garden while I was away.

Unfortunately my time away included the wettest part of an exceptionally wet eighteen months. At one stage the entire garden was under water. I do not know for how long this lasted, but believe that it must have been at least a week. Only one plant has been lost, *Epacris petrophila*.

Epacris myrtifolia - surviving for 10 years in the garden -including winter floods and frosts

In December we had three successive nights with minima of -7°C. The days had maxima around 2 - 3°C, and the ground was saturated with water.

Having already survived the total immersion treatment, a garden plant of Dick Burns' *Epacris myrtifolia* (from South Cape) survived this shock with only slight leaf browning. It must be around 10 years old and has never been pruned. It is 14 cm tall and 16 cm across. Since our insolation is considerably less than that of its natural habitat, comments on the position and soil composition have little relevance. The only significant point could be that the plant was probably almost completely 'shut down for the winter' when flooded and when frosted.

E. myrtifolia also grows well here in a container.

OUR THANKS TO JEFF FOR THE ABOVE ITEMS We are always delighted to receive his contributions.

As he says, it has been an extremely wet winter in the Liverpool region in north-western England. It has in fact been the wettest since records began, in 1766. Jeff sent a photo of his back garden, in which the lawn area looked more like a backyard swimming pool !

Jeff already has a number of Australian *Epacris* in cultivation but perhaps members may like to suggest others which from their own experience they feel would be worth trying in his conditions.

From U.S.A.

Our Californian member - Mary Sue Ittner writes that she has recently prepared a list of her ten favourite Australian plants. I wonder if any *Epacris* are included !

She has the horticultural challenges of slugs, snails, squirrels and a dog who is always keen to chase the latter, so husband Bob has built some raised benches for her container-grown plants. Mary Sue says she has recently been busy sorting through two truckloads of bulb plants from a friend who wished to dispose of his collection. Quite a task! Her personal collection includes several Australian species of *Thysanotus* and she is now helping to start a bulb collection at the local Botanical Garden.

The solution to the Crossword in our March 2001 Newsletter

Several members appreciated the crossword. One member even asked for *MORE ! !* Do we have any puzzle enthusiasts who would like to draw up a crossword or etc. for a future newsletter ?

Across: 2 - Impress; 4 - Vein; 6 - Stem; 9 -Peat; 10 - Tube; 12 - EPACRIS; 14 - Axil; 15 - Salt; 17 - Isle; 18 - Reap; 19 - Implant

Down 1 - Gene; 2 - Instep; 3 - Rim; 5 - Brevi; 7 - EPACRIS; 8 - Buds; 11 - Heath; 12 - Edit; 13 - Insert; 16 Leaf; 17 - Ill

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EPACRIS STUDY GROUP Plant profile

Epacris pulchella Cav.
Coral Heath or Wallum Heath

pulchella = beautiful.

Distribution - Queensland & New South Wales

Epacris pulchella is a variable shrub of up to 2 m tall, with somewhat wiry branches. The form commonly cultivated grows to about 1 m tall, and there is also a very attractive prostrate form with pale pink flowers available from some specialist Australian plant nurseries.

The leaves are 4 - 8 mm long and somewhat heart-shaped with a sharply pointed tip. They can be crowded and almost overlapping on the slender branches.

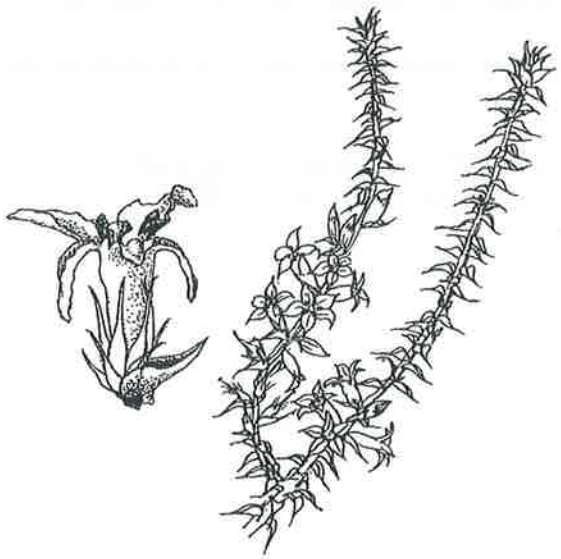
The small tubular flowers have prominently flared tips and can be white or pink. They are produced along the branchlets and can provide a profuse and showy display.

In Queensland it is common for plants to have two major flowering periods in a year. One is in late summer to early winter, between February and June, with a further spring flowering in August to September.

Plants in New South Wales coastal areas flower mainly in autumn to early winter while those in the Blue Mountains bloom mainly in summer.

The fruit is a small capsule which splits when ripe to release the very fine seeds.

Photograph - © Rodger Elliot



Epacris pulchella form, × ·75 flower, × 3

Illustration - © Trevor Blake
from *The Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants Suitable for Cultivation.* Volume 3, 1984.
Published Lothian Books, Melbourne Vic.

Epacris pulchella Cav.

Coral Heath; Wallum Heath

Natural Habitat

Epacris pulchella occurs in Queensland and New South Wales. In NSW it is found in coastal heathlands and woodlands as well as in the Blue Mountains, growing on sandstone or granite. In Queensland it occurs in heathland in deep on sandhills of the Sunshine Coast and also in Wallum situations, from which this *Epacris* has gained the common name of Wallum Heath. Its distribution extends offshore to Fraser Island, Qld.

Wallum is the name given to peaty-sand wetlands from the Qld/NSW border to near Rockhampton. Wallum regions usually have a high water table with acid peaty grey or black sands or yellowish silty loams with some clay content, this latter becoming very hard when dry and boggy when wet. Wallum species generally love the nutrient-deficient soils and can be difficult to cultivate in ordinary garden situations.

Wallum areas are able to support an incredible diversity of plant species and provide some spectacular floral displays in spring. Sadly the Wallum areas have been almost wiped out by development in some regions, such as on the Gold Coast. Their fate on the Sunshine Coast appears to be a little better, with considerable areas being in environmental and National Parks.

We thank Barbara Henderson, leader of the Wallum & Coastal Heathland Study Group for supplying information regarding Wallum regions. If you ae interested in other heathland plants also, you may like to contact Barbara at M.S. 1063, Farrow Rd, Samsonvale Qld. 4520

Cultivation

Epacris pulchella is regarded as a highly desirable plant for gardens or containers. Cultivated plants do well in light to medium soils with good drainage. They prefer a position with dappled shade or sun for just part of the day. Plants are tolerant of moderate frosts.

The Coral Heath or Wallum Heath responds well to pruning after flowering which encourages bushy growth and continued good flower production.

Propagation

Propagation of *Epacris pulchella* is mainly undertaken from cuttings (see Newsletter No. 8). Vegetative propagation should certainly be used if the propagation of specific forms is being undertaken.

Plants can be grown from seed, although this does not appear to be a widely used method of propagation for this species. In coastal regions of Queensland and northern New South Wales plants will often self-seed in garden situations. For information on Propagation from Seed - see Newsletter 7.

Epacris pulchella Cav.

The botanist who described and named *Epacris pulchella was* Antonio Jose (Joseph) Cavanilles who lived from 1745 to 1804.

Cavanilles was the Spanish botanist who also described and named the genus *Epacris*. He was a Spanish clergyman and botanist who lived in Paris in the late 18th century, then from 1801 became the Director of the Madrid botanical garden

In addition to naming the genus of *Epacris*, Cavanilles named two species, *E. longiflora* and *E. pulchella*.

This space is for your own comments on the Propagation and Cultivation of *Epacris pulchella* - Coral Heath or Wallum Heath

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EPACRIS STUDY GROUP

Special PROFILE Page

Species of *Epacris* which I am growing or have grown in the past.

This page is provided for your own ongoing reference.

		C - Container-grown G - Garden plant	Approx year planted	Comments
Epacris				
acuminata Benth.	Tas			
apiculata A. Cunn.	NSW			
apsleyensis Melville	Tas			
barbata - see *apsleyensis*	Tas			
bawbawensis - see *paludosa*				
breviflora Stapf	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas			
calvertiana F. Muell.	NSW			
celata R. K. Crowden	NSW, Vic			
coriacea A. Cunn, ex DC.	NSW			
corymbiflora Hook. f.	Tas			
crassifolia R. Br.	NSW			
exserta R.Br.	Tas			
franklinii	= *mucronulata*			
glabella F. Muell	NSW, Vic			
glacialis - see *glabella*				
grandis Hook. f.	Tas			
gunnii - see *grandis*				
hamiltonii Maiden & Betche	NSW			
heteronema Labill.	NSW, Vic, Tas			
impressa Labill.	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA			

Epacris - species which I am growing or have grown in the past.

lanuginosa Labill. NSW, Vic, Tas

longiflora Cav. Qld, NSW

marginata Melville Tas

microphylla R. Br. Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas

mucronulata R. Br. Tas

muelleri Sonder NSW

myrtifolia Labill. Tas

obtusifolia Smith Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas,

paludosa R. Br. NSW, Vic, Tas

petrophila Hook. f. NSW, Vic, Tas

pulchella Cav. Qld, NSW

purpurascens R. Br. NSW

reclinata A. Cunn. ex Benth. NSW

rigida Sieber ex Sprengel NSW

robusta Benth. NSW

serpyllifolia R. Br. NSW, Vic, Tas

squarrosa = *tasmannica*

sparsa R. Br. NSW

stuartii Stapf Tas

tasmanica W. M. Curtis Tas

virgata Hook. f. Tas

Address at which plants are being grown: _____

Grower or information recorder: _____ Date _____

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EPACRIS STUDY GROUP

Special PROFILE Page

Species of *Epacris* which I am growing or have grown in the past.

This page is provided for you to send to the Epacris Study Group for a record of species currently being grown by members.

	C - Container-grown G - Garden plant	Approx year planted	Comments
Epacris			
acuminata Benth.	Tas		
apiculata A. Cunn.	NSW		
apsleyensis Melville	Tas		
barbata - see *apsleyensis*	Tas		
bawbawensis - see *paludosa*			
breviflora Stapf	Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas		
calvertiana F. Muell.	NSW		
celata R. K. Crowden	NSW, Vic		
coriacea A. Cunn, ex DC.	NSW		
corymbiflora Hook. f.	Tas		
crassifolia R. Br.	NSW		
exserta R.Br.	Tas		
franklinii	= *mucronulata*		
glabella F. Muell	NSW, Vic		
glacialis - see *glabella*			
grandis Hook. f.	Tas		
gunnii - see *grandis*			
hamiltonii Maiden & Betche	NSW		
heteronema Labill.	NSW, Vic, Tas		
impressa Labill.	NSW, Vic, Tas, SA		

Epacris - species which I am growing or have grown in the past.

lanuginosa Labill. NSW, Vic, Tas

longiflora Cav. Qld, NSW

marginata Melville Tas

microphylla R. Br. Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas

mucronulata R. Br. Tas

muelleri Sonder NSW

myrtifolia Labill. Tas

obtusifolia Smith Qld, NSW, Vic, Tas,

paludosa R. Br. NSW, Vic, Tas

petrophila Hook. f. NSW, Vic, Tas

pulchella Cav. Qld, NSW

purpurascens R. Br. NSW

reclinata A. Cunn. ex Benth. NSW

rigida Sieber ex Sprengel NSW

robusta Benth. NSW

serpyllifolia R. Br. NSW, Vic, Tas

squarrosa = *tasmannica*

sparsa R. Br. NSW

stuartii Stapf Tas

tasmanica W. M. Curtis Tas

virgata Hook. f. Tas

Address at which plants are being grown: _____

Grower or information recorder: _____ Date _____

EPACRIS STUDY GROUP

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for year ended 1.6.2001

Balance as at 30.6.2000			$448.26
Receipts	Memberships and donations		$155.00
	Maroondah Credit Union interest received		$ 13.09
			$616.35
Expenses			
	Newsletter printing - Oct. 200 / March 2001 (including colour copying)	$ 92.60	
	Postage, including Newsletters	$ 58.65	
	Govt. charges on credit union account	$ 0.67	
		$ 151.92	$151.92
Balance as at 1.6.2001			$464.43

Funds are held at Maroondah Credit Union where there are no account-keeping charges.

Note: This statement has been prepared in May 2001 - to fit in with timetable required by ASGAP Study Group Co-ordinator.

INDIVIDUAL STUDY GROUP MEMBERS to June 2001

The Epacris Study Group Newsletter is also sent to
regional groups of the Australian Plants Society who affiliate with the Study Group,
the ASGAP Study Group Co-ordinator,
the State Secretaries, and State Newsletter Editors of each State member body of the Australian Plants Society,
and to Botanic Gardens and Universities where research on *Epacris* is currently being undertaken

Epacris Study Group - Membership information.

Membership of The Epacris Study Group and other Study Groups of
the Australian Plant Society / Society for Growing Australian Plants
is available only to members of the A.P.S. / S.G.A.P.
Membership of any Australian state group, not necessarily that of the area in which you reside, entitles you to membership of one or more study groups.
You can join the EPACRIS STUDY GROUP for just $5.00 per year (Overseas $10 Aust.) renewable in June.
Memberships should be sent to P.O. Box 655, Heathmont 3135.
Please make your cheque payable to The Epacris Study Group.

Association of
SOCIETIES FOR GROWING AUSTRALIAN PLANTS
EPACRIS STUDY GROUP
P.O. Box 655, Heathmont Vic. 3135