

Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) (ANPSA)

**Eremophila Study Group Newsletter No. 120**



*Eremophila splendens*,  
 Arid Lands Botanic Gardens  
 photo by Rachael Fowler

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## Letter from the Editor

Welcome to the May 2018 edition of the Eremophila Study Group Newsletter.

We have some great contributions from members this month, with a list of Eremophilas growing in four Victorian gardens and a report on seed experiments. We also have detailed reports from our sub-groups – many thanks to the authors of these, other members really appreciate hearing about the news and discussions.

Another new species has been described, a cultivar description has been published and there is news of Rachael Fowler's important genetic work on the genus. There are also two events – the APS Fleurieu group invites ESG members to its event in SA in September, including a tour of Brian Freeman's garden; and our Queensland sub-group has invited study group members to their informal trip to Winton, Queensland, in August of this year. Happy reading!!



Lyndal Thorburn  
Leader and newsletter  
editor



## What's New in the Study Group

### Final videos from September

The ever-hardworking Ross Dawkins has finished reviewing and editing the final videos from the September 2017 Port Augusta weekend. I will email members about availability once I work out how to get them onto DVD!!

Many thanks to Ross for his sterling efforts in this area. We really appreciate the willingness of members to help in this way.

### Eremophilas in the News

Thanks to Jan Glazebrook for the following: "On Australia Day 2018, our Eremophila Study Group member, Peter Bevan, was awarded citizen of the year by his local Somerset Shire

Council (Queensland). He was presented with the award for his role in establishing a 500 metre garden on a section of the old railway line in the heart of Lowood. Peter's planting of



all native plants has attracted many visitors, who walk or ride along this part of the rail trail.

"Peter has used Eremophilas, Grevilleas and Hibiscus and other species, and a visit at any time of the year is very rewarding and enjoyable."

### ESG Field Trips

Advance notice: We are in discussions about another national ESG field trip in 2020, as the next ANPSA biennial conference is being held in Spring 2019.

## Some Seed Experiments

Russell Wait

I had another go at growing Eremophilas from seeds last year. I tried soaking seeds for 12 hours in Gibberellic Acid, starting off with 50mg per litre. I tried a second lot with 100mg per litre as I had a poor response to the first lot; however when they sprouted they were very distorted.

As you can see (table over), there was only one lot that did better (*E. platycalyx*) with the gibberellic acid. *E. latrobei* were very distorted and didn't survive the potting up.

The whole seeds were treated first with gibberellic acid then sown and smoked in my smoker and then watered. It took about 14 days for the first seedling to appear, but the weather was abnormally cold. The second lot took about 10 days.

I had *E. crenulata* up from seed which surprised me as I have had a couple of goes before without success and I had split some of the fruit open without finding any viable seeds.

When it came up, a mouse came along and ate it and also dug up some other seeds – needless to say there are a few less mice around now.

I also had *E. regia* and *E. foliosissima* come up after gibberellic acid treatment.

For most, apart from *E. aff ramiflora* where there were 10 fruit to start with, there would have been 20-30 fruit (drupes) for all the others so the results are not very good. For the quantity of seeds that were sown it was a poor germination. I have done a lot better than this at other times. The time of the year does have an influence on the results, the southern ones seem to like to grow in early spring where the northern one seem to like summer.

Sown 28/10/17	Not treated				Giberellic Acid 50mg per Litre			Potted up 1 Dec
	Up by:	12-Nov	19-Nov	26-Nov	1-Dec	12-Nov	19-Nov	
<i>aff ramiflora</i>	1	3	5			1		5
<i>arguta</i>	1	2						2
<i>battii</i>		8						
<i>crenulata</i>			1					0
<i>foliosissima</i>			1					1
<i>gilesii</i>	1	8			3	3		10
<i>lanata</i>		2				1		3
<i>lanceolata</i>							1	1
<i>latrobei</i>	1				1		6	7
<i>maculata</i>			2				1	3
<i>platycalyx</i>	1	3			1	2		1
<i>platycalyx</i> (batch 2)	1	4			4	8		7
<i>regia</i>							1	0
<i>rigens</i>		1	3			1		4
<i>splendens</i>	1	7	10			1		10
<i>vericosa</i>			1	3		1	2	5

Sown 22/11/17	Giberellic Acid 100mg per Litre							Potted up 1/1
	Up by:	1-Dec	8-Dec	22-Dec	1-Jan	1-Dec	8-Dec	
<i>bignoniiflora</i>	6	8						8
<i>caerulea</i>	5	5				1	1	5
<i>incerata</i>			1					0
<i>maculata</i>	2	2	3					3
<i>maculata</i>	7	8						8
<i>nivea</i>			1				1	2
<i>Pink Pantha</i>			4				1	5
<i>Yanna Rd</i>		1						1

\* See ACRA registration information this Newsletter

The result of trying gibberellic acid was very disappointing after seeing Carol Elliot's (WA) results growing *E. glabra*. The only difference is that I didn't extract the seed. It looks like that if the seed is left in the fruit, different rates of gibberellic acid are needed.

## New species – *E. subangustifolia*

In the latest edition of *Nuytsia*<sup>1</sup> Andrew Brown *et al* propose that the southern (near Eneabba) form of *E. microtheca* (also known as *E. microtheca* subsp 'narrow leaves') be a separate species – *E. subangustifolia*. He describes the difference as:

- its (when mature) larger, more spreading habit up to 2.5m x 4m, compared to *E. microtheca* at 0.8-1.5m x 0.3-1.0m;
- its longer, narrower leaves 6-17mm x 1mm compared to 3-7mm x 1.5-2mm in *E. microtheca*
- its longer flower pedicel of 5-7mm, compared to 1-2mm in *E. microtheca*; and
- its larger flowers 12-15mm x 8-12mm compared to 10-12 mm x 5-8 mm in *E. microtheca*.



We understand that both *E. microtheca* and *E. subangustifolia* have been sold as *E. microtheca* in the past. Check the leaf length!

## New cultivar registered: Pink Pantha

Russell has registered the *Eremophila* that was illustrated in the November 2017 Newsletter (no. 118). Publication by ACRA is pending:

**Label:** *Eremophila* 'Pink Pantha'

**ACRA Registration** 1616 (10 November 2017)

<sup>1</sup> *Eremophila subangustifolia* (Scrophulariaceae), a rare new species from the Mid West Region of Western Australia, with notes on *E. microtheca*. *Nuytsia* 29:17-20

**Family:** Scrophulariaceae

**Origin:** Selection made by Russell Wait, Riddells Creek, Victoria on behalf of the ANPSA *Eremophila* Study Group in 2010.

**Characteristics:** Dense upright shrub, 2mH x 2.5mW, leaves: grey, flowers: buds orange/yellow, petals deep pink, 25mm x 20mm, Aug-Nov. Possibly an *E. glabra* hybrid crossed with either *E. compacta* or *E. nivea*. Both the flower colour and size is unusual for *E. glabra*.

**Cultural notes:** *Eremophila* 'Pink Pantha' responds well to pruning, which makes it an attractive dense shrub with spectacular flowering displays. It has been propagated vegetatively through several generations and has proven hardy in many districts.

**Propagation:** Cuttings and can also be grafted onto *Myoporum*.

**Uses:** Suitable for use as a feature plant

**Availability:** *Eremophila* 'Pink Pantha' is available from Russell Wait who can be contacted by email: [russwait \(at\) bigpond.com](mailto:russwait@bigpond.com)

**Colour Coding RHS 1995**

Leaves: Greyed Green Group 198a

Flowers: Red Purple Group 70a (pics by Russell Wait)



## Featured Species – *Eremophila subfloccosa*

Lyndal Thorburn with contributions by Russell Wait and Ken Warnes.

Photos by Russell unless otherwise attributed.

*Eremophila subfloccosa* is a low, spreading shrub which, in good growing conditions, reaches up to 2m in diameter while remaining less than 1m tall (often lower). The branches are densely clothed in long white hairs which can give a cream edge to the leaves. The flower is green and up to 25mm long and is unspotted. Chinnock (p. 601) notes it is very similar to *E.glabra* but unlike *E. glabra* it consistently has yellow or green flowers, the branches and leaves have “long lax white branched hairs” and it is aromatic. The flower attracts birds as pollinators.

In its natural range it is scattered through southern South Australia and Western Australia. Three sub-species are recognised by Chinnock: *ssp. subfloccosa*, *ssp. lanata* and *ssp. glandulosa*.

*E. subfloccosa ssp. subfloccosa* is found in a small area of Western Australia, around the Avon and Roe districts north of Perth. It ranges in height from 0.4m to 0.8m and in width to 2m. The margins of the leaves are densely stellate pubescent (covered with short, soft, star-shaped hairs), which can make the leaf margins appear white or cream

Photo below by Lyndal Thorburn, and one in the next column from Alice Newton at Burrendong Arboretum.



An unusual variegated form of *E. subfloccosa ssp. subfloccosa* appeared at Ken Warnes’ place after the Pinery Fires in 2016. This plant is still alive and well, now 0.45m high with side branches and (so far) maintaining its variegation. It is showing buds now but Ken notes that some of the side shoots look green – we will report on progress!



Photos by Ken Warnes of the variegated form



The second sub-species, *E. subfloccosa ssp. lanata*, has very white tomentose (hairy) leaves and sepals, and as a result of these hairs the whole leaf appears to be grey. It grows a little taller than other subspecies.



It is found in several valleys in Western Australia including mulga woodlands in the Avon, Austin, Helms and Roe districts.

A separate population, whose plants are more sparsely-haired, is found in the Eyre Peninsula in South Australia, in mallee woodlands. In SA they exist mainly as short-lived, opportunist seedlings on disturbed or burnt sites. There have been reports of roadsides white with young plants following fire, but no sign of them a year later.

The green flowers can have green or pink stamens (below).



The third subspecies, *E. subfloccosa ssp. glandulosa* is 0.3m-1m high x 0.6m-1m wide. It also has densely pubescent branches with glandular or eglandular hairs and the leaves are generally green. It is found in the Roe and Coolgardie districts in WA and in the Flinders Ranges, Yorke Peninsula, Lofty Ranges and the Murray in South Australia, mostly as party of Eucalyptus woodlands.

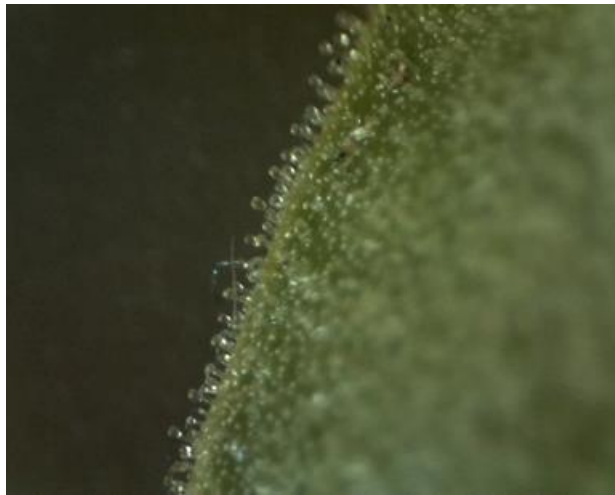


Ken reports that this subspecies was originally classified as *E. glabra ssp. viridiflora*. It was transferred to *E. subfloccosa* in 2007 by Chinnock. Ken notes that this sub-species was probably quite wide-spread across the higher rainfall parts of the mallee belt in SA and has recently been described from western Victoria (see the last Newsletter).

Ken has long been aware of it in remnant scrubs around Owen (rainfall 400mm) but in recent years it was down to a single plant, which was destroyed in the Pinery Fire. He and a friend have since found it in 6 burnt scrubs including on his own farm, where he had never

expected to see it. Almost 100 plants have been found and recorded, and it is likely that there are many more still undetected. From this he deduces that, in his area at least, it was widespread and that the seed remains viable for very long periods (i.e. in Owen a minimum of 70 years.) He has also seen it on northern Yorke Peninsula at Bute and Kulpara and Central Yorke Peninsula at Urania, where it had a greyish tomentum.

Photo of the glandular hairs below is by Tom Jordan.



Another potential subspecies was collected by Russell Wait in 2000. Ken reports that this keys to *ssp. lanata* but its leaves vary from gold to grey and it has a yellow to yellow-green corolla. It gets about 0.5 m high by 2m wide. The bushes themselves are much more open, and the leaves are smaller and sparser.



### **Horticulture**

*E. subfloccosa* grows in a wide variety of soils and is drought-hardy.

Ken reports his *E. subfloccosa ssp subfloccosa* is quite attractive when young, with terminally-notched and white hair-fringed foliage on a low, dense bush. It is easy care, relatively long-lived but, in his view, has nothing to make it stand out. Plants of various provenances can be bought from nurseries. In Canberra it is quite frost-tolerant, and is relatively long-lived with one specimen being at least 15 years old. Russell, however, reports that *E. subfloccosa ssp. subfloccosa* is short-lived in the garden, in his experience.

*E. subfloccosa ssp. lanata* is faster growing than *ssp. subfloccosa* but is always short-lived in cultivation. Ken notes that his grew quickly to 1.5m diameter but “once it shows signs of senescence it is beyond recall.” He currently has no plants living.

In Canberra, *ssp. lanata* does not appreciate the La Nina wet periods and suffers from terminal mould during these times. Dieback and mould are also reported in other subspecies during wet periods.

*E. subfloccosa ssp. glandulosa* lasts around 5 years in the garden. It grows well from cuttings, can grow to 2m across. Members saw mature specimens at “Waldon” at the September 2017 Gathering.

### **Propagation**

*E. subfloccosa* can be propagated from cuttings but, according to Boschen, Goods and Wait, its dislike of being wet means that cuttings have to be kept drier than those of most species.

Cuttings strike relatively easily but *E. subfloccosa* ssp. *lanata* needs care in preparing cuttings because any attempt at stripping leaves results in torn surfaces. Every time, surplus leaves must be cut, not stripped.

Grafting is recommended for a longer life in drier locations. Russell has also only propagated the undescribed subspecies by grafting. However, Ken believes grafting makes no difference to life expectancy in the garden.

Ken reports he hasn't tried it from seed and he admits he has never bothered to search under bushes, just presumes it's there. He hasn't had any volunteer seedlings.

### **Pests**

It is reported in Boschen, Goods and Wait that plants can suffer from bees collecting a sticky resin or sap from *E. subfloccosa* to make propolis, which they use to coat their hives. This activity can damage the plant.

### **Hybrids**

Russell Wait reports a hybrid of *E. calorhabdos* x *E. subfloccosa* which grew to about 2m before dying after about 4 years. He never worried about propagating it because he didn't feel it was worth growing. It was an open shrub a bit denser than *E. calorhabdos*, with pale pink flowers.

Ken reports "some post-Pinery Fire seedlings, which are believed to be hybrids of *E. subfloccosa* ssp. *subfloccosa* with ssp. *lanata*, are not dissimilar to ssp. *lanata* plants (now deceased). However, the fastest growing of these collapsed and died recently so the old problem still exists."

He notes that seedlings came where a mature plant had been burnt, and there were none found where a mature plant had been heavily smoked but not burnt.

Ken has also struck pieces from a plant in a scrub at Pinery that he suspects might be a hybrid of *E. subfloccosa* ssp. *glandulosa* with *E. glabra*. Both species were present and the foliage suggests it could be. No sign of flowers yet.

## **E. prostrata chimera**

*Ian Tranter*

Colour me confused! My *E. prostrata*, after two years of putting on prostrata flowers and fruit has now put out two *Myoporum* shoots. This plant was kindly grown for me from a cutting by Charles Farrugia, who in turn had it as a cutting from Ken Warnes. Previously, Ken had advised this was a chimera, but according to all the articles I had read on chimera the shape of the leaves and flowers should be influenced by the underlying *Myoporum*, and so I felt maybe it was originally a sectoral chimera and mine/Charles' plant was from a shoot of pure prostrata. Now I don't know what is going on.

According to the books the only real stable chimeras are periclinal chimeras where the outer layer of the plant is a different species to the two inner layers. This is because it is relatively easy for cells to swap between the inner two layers, but the outer layer keeps pretty much to itself. The middle layer determines most of the flower shape and size, and these are normal *E. prostrata* flowers and leaves, so that means that the middle layer has to be prostrata.

All I can think of is that the inner layer is *Myoporum* and the outer two are *E. prostrata*. But as there are no parts of the plant with a mixture of characteristics that means there is no swapping of cells from the inner to the middle layers, only the occasional breakout of a pure (all layers) *Myoporum* shoot, which I gather is very unusual. Also, the L3 (inner) layer of a plant is supposed to be the vascular system and pith of the plants, but I can't see much that is different with the true *E. prostrata* part, perhaps the stems are a bit more upright and stiff?

One article that looked at tomatoes found L3 determined the number of carpels (ovaries/seeds). But I don't think that will help work things out, as both *montanum* and *E. prostrata* have 4 cavities and one seed per cavity. Apparently in some variegated plants, where the L3 is the only layer that has chloroplasts, the edges of leaves are white but



the centres are green, implying the edges are just L1 and L2 whereas the centre of the leaf has all layers. But the centre of the prostrata leaves look the same as the edges. So I don't know. It seems the rule with *Eremophilas* is expected the unexpected.



*Addendum:* After having a closer look at the *E. prostrata* chimera, I can see that the shoots which have reverted to Myoporum appear to be side shoots rather than apical growth. In one instance it is coming straight out of what seems to be normal *E. prostrata* stem. The others seem to have an inch or so of leaves with rapidly increasing Myoporum content culminating in full Myoporum leaves. Where one side of a leaf is Myoporum it is much longer (and somewhat darker) than the prostrata side (somewhat lighter coloured) giving the leaf a curled appearance. Where there is a thread of Myoporum in the middle of the leaf its stronger growth gives the leaf a bobbled appearance.

I have yet to see any intermediate flowers, but this is probably because when a stem decides to revert it does so very quickly, so a flower would have to be forming at just the right time and place. The more I think about it, the more I feel the Myoporum is the L3 layer and for some reason is not leaking into the L2 layer but is taking over both the L1(skin) and L2 layers at the same time when it reverts. Perhaps being a prostrate plant, with little stiffening in the stem, means the L2 layer is not as important. There is a bit of variation in leaf length and stem stiffness that might suggest parts that

have both L1 and L2 as myoporum, but the leaves are still ovate. *E. prostrata* leaves vary a bit anyway, and most importantly none of these have unusual flowers.

So it does suggest that, contrary to the existing literature, it is possible to have a near undetectable *Eremophila* chimera with a Myoporum hiding in the core (L3) layer. My intent is cut off all the pure reversion shoots, leaving only the 'pure' *prostrata* and those tiny parts that have a bit of both, feed it up and see if I can spot a flower with mixed genome.

## Eremophila Genetics – presentation of research by Rachael Fowler

*Lyndal Thorburn*

Rachael Fowler of the University of Melbourne gave a very well-received talk to ANPS Canberra on 12 April (photos supplied by Rachael).



The talk summarised her PhD research into *Eremophila* genetics. To gather data for the research, which has taken her four years, she analysed over 500 samples of *Eremophila* from around Australia. She collected these samples herself and with help from a number of people, including some who are members of the Study Group.

Rachael also included samples from the other genera which are currently included in Tribe Myoporeae within the family Scrophulariaceae – *Bontia*, *Calamphoreus*, *Diocirea*, *Glycocystis*, *Myoporum* and *Pentacoelium*. Most of these are single-species genera and many occur in isolated regions outside Australia (e.g. Japan).

The total samples represent 90% of *Eremophila* genus diversity.



*E. duttonii*, Flinders' Ranges

### **Taxonomy**

Rachael's main focus was development of a "family tree" of *Eremophila* species, to show which ones are closely related genetically and to check if the resulting groupings (called clades) matched the 25 Sections into which Chinnock has grouped *Eremophila* in his 2007 taxonomic study. If Chinnock's taxonomy, which was based on morphology (shape, size, colour) is correct, Rachel's DNA analysis should produce a family tree of 25 clades within the *Eremophila* genus, each clade matching a Chinnock Section. In addition, all the other genera within Myoporaee should form other clades but separate to those for all the *Eremophila* species.

The analysis used samples from the DNA held in the cell nucleus (inherited from both male and female parents) as well as DNA held separately in the chloroplasts (inherited only from the female parent). The use of High Throughput Sequencing Techniques, which have become available in the last decade, enabled her to look at a much larger proportion of the genome than has been possible in earlier studies.

The results of her study are based on re-assembly of chloroplast genomes for 317 individuals from 223 species and nuclear genomes for 355 individuals from 240 species. The two analyses produced overlapping results, with the chloroplast analysis generating 9

clades and the nuclear DNA analysis generating 14 clades of closely related species.

The analyses overall revealed that only 12 of the 25 Chinnock Sections contain species that are actually closely related to each other – these were Sections Pholidiopsis, Crustaceae, Chamaepogonia, Eremaeae, Platycalyx, Pholidia, Hygrophanae, Eriocalyx, Subscissocarpae, Virides, Stenochilis and Scariosepalaee.

For all the other Sections, the species within the Section are scattered between different clades, indicating that the morphological characteristics through which they have been grouped do not reflect the genetic relationships. In general terms, the chloroplast analysis revealed that only 20% of the species classified by morphology were grouped by genetic indicators, and the nuclear DNA analysis revealed that between 40% and 60% of the species were grouped this way.

In addition to these results, Rachael has found that the other genera within tribe Myoporeae are actually scattered within the new clades, showing that they are likely to be much more closely related to existing *Eremophila* species than was previously thought. She believes a major re-classification is required to bring these other genera into the *Eremophila* genus.

### **Biogeography**

Rachael was also interested in exploring broader issues of biogeography, for example how the genus has spread across Australia and become specialised for dry regions, and how any particular plant/insect relationships have evolved.

The absence of *Eremophila* fossils has hampered any earlier studies of this genus as indicators of adaptations to dry conditions. She has found that her work supports a theory of the *Eremophila* genus originating in the more temperate/mesic environments, possibly along the east coast of Australia, then moving into the arid zone after its formation 10 to 15 million years ago.

This analysis also shows the genus likely started as insect-pollinated, with a shift to bird

pollination occurring several times as new species evolved.

### Ongoing research

Rachael has submitted her PhD and is preparing papers for publication. In the meantime the University of Melbourne team has received a grant to work with a university in Denmark on applications for some of the active compounds in Eremophila, particularly diterpenoids and cyanogenic glycosides, both of which are found in many species. These compounds are produced in response to external attack, and may have applications in

medicine as anti-virals, anti-fungals and anti-inflammatories.

### Eremophila in Victoria

David Oldfield has provided a list of Eremophila that are growing in member's gardens visited by the Victorian Sub-Group of the ESG.

This list has been compiled from the group's garden visits in the last year.

Apologies for the small font – I can send a PDF to anyone who can't read it here!

Species	Common Name	Form	Plants grown in gardens visited in these areas				Species	Common Name	Form	Plants grown in gardens visited in these areas			
			Maldon	Maribyrnong	Avoca	Pimpinio				Maldon	Maribyrnong	Avoca	Pimpinio
E. abietina			v	v			E. latrobei ssp latrobei			v	v		
E. abietina ssp abietina			v		v		E. lehmanniana			v	v	v	v
E. abietina ssp ciliata					v	v	E. longifolia			v			v
E. abietina x E. galeata				v			E. longifolia x E. scoparia					v	
E. accrescens			v	v	v	v	E. lucida					v	
E. adenotricha			v				E. lucida	yellow					v
E. aff. clarkei			v				E. lucida	pink		v			v
E. aff. occidentis			v			v	E. macdonnellii				v		
E. aff. sargentii			v				E. macdonnellii	green broad leaf					v
E. alternifolia			v	v	v		E. macdonnellii	green fine leaf					v
E. alternifolia		cream broad leaf		v		v	E. macdonnellii	green leaf		v		v	
E. alternifolia		short leaf		v		v	E. macdonnellii	grey leaf		v		v	v
E. alternifolia x Myoporum platycarpum						v	E. macdonnellii	grey leaf, pink flower					
E. arachnoides ssp arachnoides						v	E. macgillivrayi			v		v	
E. arachnoides ssp tenera			v		v		E. mackinlayi ssp mackinlayi			v	v	v	
E. arbuscula						v	E. macmillaniana					v	
E. aureivisca			v	v	v	v	E. maculata			v	v	v	
E. barbata					v	v	E. maculata						v
E. bignoniiflora		cream	v	v	v	v	E. maculata	compact					v
E. bignoniiflora		pink			v	v	E. maculata	large pink					v
E. bignoniiflora		crimson		v		v	E. maculata	light orange					v
E. bignoniiflora x E. alternifolia				v		v	E. maculata	Thundercloud			v		
E. bignoniiflora x E. alternifolia Meringur Pink			v	v	v	v	E. maculata	Winter Gold			v		
E. bignoniiflora x E. polyclad: Meringur Isaac			v	v	v	v	E. maculata	Aurea			v		
E. bignoniiflora x E. polyclad: Big Poly			v	v	v	v	E. maculata ssp brevifolia	red			v		
E. bignoniiflora x E. purpares Meringur Ray			v				E. maculata ssp brevifolia	orange			v		
E. bignoniiflora x E. viscida Meringur Midnight			v	v			E. maculata ssp brevifolia	yellow			v		
E. biserrata			v	v	v	v	E. maculata ssp brevifolia	low growing		v		v	v
E. biserrata x E. glabra			v		v	v	E. maculata ssp brevifol Beryl's Lipstick			v	v	v	
E. bowmanii ssp bowmanii				v			E. maculata x E. alternifolia						v
E. bowmanii ssp latifolia				v		v	E. maculata x E. brevifolia					v	
E. bowmanii ssp nutans					v	v	E. maculata x E. duttonii						v
E. brevifolia			v	v	v	v	E. maculata x E. glabra Crazy Mac			v		v	
E. caerulea ssp caerulea					v	v	E. maculata x E. racemosa			v	v		
E. caerulea ssp merrallii					v	v	E. maculata x E. viscida			v	v		v
E. calcicola	Parmango Road		v			v	E. malacoides			v			v
E. calorhabdos			v	v			E. metallicorum			v	v		v
E. calorhabdos		green leaf				v	E. microtheca			v		v	v
E. calorhabdos		grey leaf				v	E. miniata			v	v	v	v
E. calvata						v	E. mirabilis			v	v	v	v
E. caperata				v		v	E. muelleriana			v	v	v	v
E. chamaeophila			v			v	E. neglecta			v			v
E. christophorii			v	v		v	E. nivea						v
E. clarkei				v	v	v	E. nivea	blue		v	v	v	
E. compacta ssp compacta					v	v	E. nivea	white		v		v	
E. compacta ssp fecunda					v		E. nivea x E. christophorii			v	v		v
E. complanata			v	v		v	E. nivea x E. drummondii			v	v	v	v
E. conglomerata				v			E. nivea x E. georgei				v		
E. cuneifolia		tetraploid	v	v	v		E. nivea x E. species Beryl's Blue			v		v	v
E. cuneifolia		small leaf diploid		v		v	E. obovata					v	
E. dalyana				v		v	E. oldfieldii ssp angustifol Piccaninny Dawn			v		v	v
E. debilis			v	v	v	v	E. oldfieldii ssp angustifolia			v			v
E. decipens x E. glabra						v	E. oldfieldii ssp oldfieldii				v	v	v
E. decipiens ssp decipiens			v	v	v	v	E. oppositifolia					v	
E. decipiens ssp linearifolia			v	v	v	v	E. oppositifolia	cream		v	v		v
E. decussata			v	v	v	v	E. oppositifolia	yellow					v
E. delisseri			v		v	v	E. oppositifolia ssp angustifolia			v			v
E. dempsteri		mauve				v	E. oppositifolia ssp ruba	burgundy		v			v
E. dempsteri white form		white				v	E. oppositifolia x E. longifolia						v
E. densifolia		prostrate			v		E. oppositifolia x E. serulata						v
E. densifolia		purple leaf				v	E. ovata			v	v	v	
E. densifolia ssp densifolia						v	E. paisleyi				v	v	
E. densifolia ssp capitata					v	v	E. pantonii				v	v	v
E. densifolia ssp erecta					v	v	E. papillata			v			v
E. denticulata ssp denticulata			v			v	E. parvifolia			v			v

Species	Common Name	Form	Plants grown in gardens visited in these areas				Species	Common Name	Form	Plants grown in gardens visited in these areas			
			Maldon	Maribyrnong	Avoca	Pimpinio				Maldon	Maribyrnong	Avoca	Pimpinio
E. denticulata ssp trisulcata			✓		✓	✓	E. phillipsii						✓
E. denticulata x E. calorhabdos			✓	✓		✓	E. phyllopoda			✓			
E. denticulata x E. glabra			✓			✓	E. phyllopoda x E. lachnocalyx					✓	
E. deserti			✓	✓		✓	E. phyllopoda x E. spatulata			✓		✓	
E. dichroantha			✓			✓	E. pinnatifida			✓	✓	✓	✓
E. divaricata ssp divaricata				✓		✓	E. platycalyx			✓	✓		
E. divaricata x E. polyclada	Summertime Blue		✓	✓	✓	✓	E. platycalyx ssp pardolota				✓	✓	✓
E. drummondii			✓			✓	E. platycalyx ssp platycalyx				✓	✓	✓
E. drummondii		short leaf				✓	E. polyclada			✓	✓		✓
E. drummondii		white				✓	E. praecox						✓
E. drummondii		prostrate		✓	✓		E. pterocarpa			✓	✓		
E. drummondii		pink		✓		✓	E. pterocarpa ssp acicularis						✓
E. drummondii		tall		✓		✓	E. pterocarpa ssp pterocarpa						✓
E. duttonii						✓	E. punicea						
E. enata			✓	✓		✓	E. punicea	pink		✓	✓	✓	
E. eriocalyx			✓		✓	✓	E. punicea	white		✓	✓	✓	
E. falcata						✓	E. purpurascens			✓			✓
E. flabellata					✓		E. racemosa	light pink		✓			✓
E. flaccida				✓			E. resinosa			✓			✓
E. flaccida ssp attenuata			✓				E. reticulata			✓		✓	
E. flaccida ssp flaccida			✓				E. rotundifolia				✓		
E. fraseri ssp fraseri					✓		E. rugosa	mauve					✓
E. fraseri x E. cuneifolia			✓	✓	✓		E. rugosa	pink		✓			
E. georgei			✓	✓	✓		E. saligna						✓
E. georgei x E. glabra			✓	✓	✓		E. santalina			✓			✓
E. gibbifolia			✓	✓		✓	E. sargentii			✓			✓
E. gibbosa			✓			✓	E. scaberula			✓			✓
E. gilesii			✓	✓			E. scoparia			✓			✓
E. gilesii ssp gilesii					✓		E. scoparia x E. longifolia	Sterling North		✓			✓
E. gilesii x E. latrobei	Yana Road		✓	✓	✓	✓	E. serpens			✓		✓	✓
E. glabra	Brice					✓	E. serrulata	broad leaf		✓	✓		✓
E. glabra	Steep Point		✓	✓	✓	✓	E. spatulata					✓	
E. glabra	Amber Carpet		✓		✓	✓	E. spectabilis ssp brevis			✓			✓
E. glabra x E. veneta	Augusta Storm		✓	✓	✓	✓	E. spectabilis ssp spectabilis			✓	✓	✓	
E. glabra	Canning		✓		✓		E. splendens			✓	✓	✓	✓
E. glabra	Kalbarrie Carpet		✓		✓	✓	E. splendens hybrid						✓
E. glabra	Kalbarrie Gold					✓	E. splendens x E. calorh Beryl's Gem			✓	✓	✓	
E. glabra	Mingenew Gold		✓		✓	✓	E. stenophylla			✓			✓
E. glabra	Norseman			✓			E. stronglyophylla			✓		✓	✓
E. glabra	Roseworthy		✓	✓	✓	✓	E. sturtii						✓
E. glabra	Rottnest Island		✓			✓	E. subfloccosa ssp glandulosa			✓			✓
E. glabra ssp carnosa			✓	✓	✓	✓	E. subfloccosa ssp lantana				✓	✓	
E. glabra ssp elegans				✓	✓	✓	E. subfloccosa ssp subfloccosa				✓		✓
E. glabra ssp glabra				✓	✓	✓	E. subterretifolia			✓	✓	✓	✓
E. glabra ssp tomentosa				✓	✓	✓	E. sulcata			✓		✓	✓
E. glandulifera			✓	✓	✓		E. sulcata	Cable Haul Road			✓		✓
E. grandiflora			✓		✓		E. ternifolia						✓
E. granitica			✓	✓		✓	E. tetraptera				✓	✓	
E. hillii					✓		E. tietkensis					✓	
E. hillii	orange		✓			✓	E. veneta			✓		✓	✓
E. hillii	red		✓	✓		✓	E. vernicosa			✓		✓	✓
E. hygrophana			✓		✓	✓	E. veronica			✓			
E. interstans ssp interstans				✓	✓		E. virens			✓			✓
E. ioantha			✓			✓	E. viscida					✓	✓
E. koobabiensis			✓	✓		✓	E. viscida	cream		✓	✓		
E. laanii	pink		✓	✓	✓	✓	E. viscida	pink		✓	✓		
E. laanii	white		✓	✓	✓	✓	E. warnesii			✓	✓	✓	✓
E. labrosa						✓	E. weldii			✓	✓	✓	✓
E. lachnocalyx				✓	✓		E. willsii				✓		
E. lactea						✓	E. youngii	yellow		✓		✓	
E. lanceolata			✓		✓		E. youngii ssp lepidota			✓			✓
E. latrobei ssp filiformis			✓		✓		E. youngii ssp youngii					✓	✓

## Fleurieu Group Gathering September 2018

The Fleurieu Group of APS South Australia is hosting a Gathering from 14-16 September 2018. The Group welcomes attendance from Eremophila Study Group members.

The program includes garden visits near Victor Harbour. Several gardens grow Eremophila, with ESG member Brian Freeman's expansive garden of 2 hectares on the list. The promotional material says "Brian propagates his own grafted plants, rare Eremophilas and Grevilleas. Brian frequently adds photos of his plants to the APS Fleurieu Group Facebook page."

The event runs from the Friday evening to Sunday lunchtime. The fee includes lunches and a formal dinner on Saturday night. More information, including the application form to attend the event, is at page 21 of this Newsletter. Applications close on 20 July 2018.

Australian Plants Society Journal, February, 2018

**Australian Plants Society  
(SA Region) Inc  
Regional Gathering 2018**

**ON THE FLEURIEU**



**FRIDAY - SUNDAY  
SEPTEMBER 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> 2018**

## How to Stop your Pot Plants Frying

The recent Australian Plants journal (vol. 29, pp 188-190) has an article by Doug Rickard, an expert in measuring heat and temperature, on the power of the sun in your garden. After talking about the sun as stimulator of photosynthesis, the author starts a discussion about sun and your pot plants.

He notes that in Sydney the temperature of bare soil can get over 65°C in February. He reports that, as the air temperature in the shade reached 33°C, the bare soil surface temperature was 58.9°C and the soil temperature under 5cm of mulch was 27.3°C. Below the surface, the soil temperature at 50cm depth was 17.3°C.

The paper goes on to note that the optimum soil temperature for plant root growth is 25°C to 28°C. Root growth ceases when the soil temperature falls below 7°C and they die if the soil temperature is more than 35°C. This emphasises the importance of thorough watering, as light watering will encourage root growth near the soil surface, and therefore make plants susceptible to high temperatures.

The paper then suggests ways to reduce the chance of your pot plants getting too hot. They are:

- put the pot in the shade during hot weather;
- put the pot inside another larger pot to create a barrier to block direct radiant heat from the sun on the pot.
- put stones underneath the inner pot to encourage air circulation;
- raise the outer pot on feet to let cooler air into the space between the two pots; and
- cover the surface of the soil with mulch or with white gravel – the latter reflects more heat.

## Where is Carmine Star?

*Lyndal Thorburn*

I was sorting through the final bits of old material from our previous leader, the late Colin Jennings, when I came across a

certificate for an ACRA registration of *Eremophila Carmine Star*.

Registered with ACRA in 1986, this is

“a form of *E. maculata* that is described as a prostrate to decumbent shrub .5m tall by 1 to 2m wide. The non-interlacing branches are purplish in colour, turning yellow brown as they age. The branches are warty in appearance and otherwise glabrous. The leaves are narrow elliptic in shape. The flowers are solitary and carmine in colour while inside they are rose coloured but marked with prominent carmine spots except at the tips of the lobes. The lobes have long white wispy hairs up to 9mm long”

However, the only nursery I have found selling it is in the USA! Does anyone know of any commercial Australian sources, and is anyone still growing this cultivar?

Email the editor please!!

## Sub-Group meetings

### *Sydney group*

The Sydney group met in February and discussed the “wow” factor for *Eremophilas* in Sydney. Discussion was inconclusive.

Photo: Andrew Harvie, Robb Grundy, Ian Tranter, Peter Olde, Helen Lane, Dorothy & Kyrill Taylor, Ian Cox, Charles Farrugia.



The next meeting is 6 June at Charles’ place. For more information email EREMgenus4719 (at) hotmail.com. Topic will be exploring in more detail Rachael Fowler’s DNA results.

## Queensland group

Jan Glazebrook

Fourteen Eremophila Study Group members met at the home of Pam and Darrell Fletcher in Warwick on 14 April. Despite lower than normal rainfall in the last few months, the Eremophilas were in good condition and everyone enjoyed a walk around the well-established garden.

Photos: the group in Darrell and Pam's garden, and of Darrell and Jan admiring an Eremophila.



The topic for the April meeting was the plants in the *hygrophana/mackinlayi* group. With the use of hand lenses and the key in the Chinnock Eremophila book we were able to identify all of the six species in this group. Thanks to Peter Bevan for supplying cuttings for us to identify.

The Queensland sub-group is planning a field trip this year to the Winton area. We expect to meet in Winton on 1 August and will spend three days around Winton, an area which has had good rain recently after years of drought. We hope to locate the newly described *Eremophila woodiae* and *E. hispida* as well as many other Eremophilas in the area. After we

leave Winton, some of us are heading west to Boulia and then south to Bedourie. Any Study Group members wishing to join this trip (own arrangements) should contact Jan Glazebrook.

The next meeting is at Carol and Peter Bevan's 10 Patrick St Lowood on 14 July. The topic will be Eremophilas that can grow in shade and ones that that can tolerate some humidity. For more information email Jan Glazebrook at janglazebrook (at) gmail.com

## Victorian group

Neil Duncan

It was a small but keen group including Neville Collier, Brian Hendrickson, Anne Langmaid, Neil Duncan and Norma and Keith Boschen that gathered at Margaret and Bob Blake's property at Pimpinio on Saturday 24<sup>th</sup> March.

Photo: Neville Collier, Norma Boschen, Bob Blake, Neil Duncan and Brian Hendrickson admiring Bob's garden in Pimpinio. Photo by Keith Boschen



There were a number of apologies, including from David and Sue Oldfield, Jill Bartlett, Mike Beamish, Glenda Datson, David and Barbara Pye, John Upsher and Christine Strachan.

After introductions and morning tea we headed out to the garden, which contained a terrific selection of Eremophilas as well as many Correas. They were all thriving despite the less than ideal conditions over the last few weeks/months.

The plants were arranged in beds and some of the newer beds had been built up with sand and covered with white gravel, as the existing soil

is hard and not ideal for growing plants. These newer plantings were growing exceptionally well despite being planted at the beginning of summer and just being watered to get them established. A number of old plants had been pruned back hard and had responded with lush new growth so the overall effect was of a garden showing all stages of growth from newly planted to over 30 years old but still going strong.

To illustrate how resilient *Eremophilas* can be Bob told of how a container was dumped on an *E. maculata* on the nature strip while works were done by the Water Authority. About 18 months later the container was removed and the *Eremophila* shot up again and is still growing strongly.

We adjourned for lunch and then to the discussion about hormones and mixes used for cutting propagation.

Neil had prepared a spreadsheet (next page) with the hormones he used to propagate his *Eremophilas*, which included Powder at 3gm/kg IBA, Ezi-Root which has 1.6g/l IBA and 1.6g/l NAA and Clonex purple 3g/l IBA (IBA 3000). There was no clear answer as to the best to use although powder seemed to not perform as well as the gels. Some *Eremophilas* responded better to Ezi-Root and others to Clonex and others equally well to either.

Bob used Clonex blue to propagate his plants while Neville used a 50:50 green and red Clonex mix with good success. Norma uses Rootex – P the powder hormone although for some of the easy to grow plants like *E. nivea* she doesn't use any hormone.

Although Christine was unable to attend this meeting she did let the meeting know that she used to use hormone powder but now uses Clonex purple. She did use Clonex red but found it burnt the ends of the cuttings.<sup>2</sup>

The discussion then turned to the variety of propagation mixes used.

Neville uses 90% perlite and 10% peat moss in summer and 95% perlite and 5% peat moss in winter with good results. Norma uses a prepared mix she gets from Horsham and Anne said the Melton Botanical Garden uses 50% perlite and 50% potting mix for most cuttings but with a new heat bed the mix is 75% perlite and 25% sand. Bob uses 80% coarse perlite and 20% Attunga Hummus Plus with good results. Neil uses 40% perlite, 40% propagation sand and 20% copra peat. The different mixes reflected whether there was bottom heat or automatic watering or once a day watering.

Christine also uses 3 parts perlite to 1 part vermiculite, the same mix as that used by the Growing Friends of Cranbourne Botanical Gardens. She had tried a more open mix, as used at the Arid Lands nursery at Port Augusta, but it was not very successful.

The group then discussed containers, with Bob using 50mm tubes with about 6 – 10 cuttings per tube, while at Melton they use one cutting per tube mainly because of the use of volunteers and the need to keep things simple. At another meeting, Ian Evans had said he used peat plugs very successfully, although Neville thought they would hold too much moisture for some species of *Eremophilas*. Neil uses some 50mm, 60mm and 70mm tubes depending on the size of the cutting and number of cuttings with about 10 – 20 cuttings per tube.

We briefly discussed grafting with Norma using scions 2½ to 3" long but up to 6" if available. Neville uses Parafilm tape but then plumbers' Teflon tape on top (as all good plumbers do!) but it then must be cut off when the graft has taken.

Last year Norma had trouble with wingless grasshoppers defoliating her *E. sulcata* and again they have defoliated the same plant but not other *Eremophilas*. As before, a spray of Pyrethrum has proven effective. Norma also found bees had damaged the *E. abietina ssp ciliata* as they collected the sticky gum from the plant but not all her *E. abietina* plants had been affected. As we walked around the back garden we found the *E. abietina* at Bob and

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<sup>2</sup> Clonex red is 8g/L

Margaret's was also slightly damaged by the scavenging bees.

Bob used to grow plants for markets but has not done so for a few years but still had trays of plants in his nursery and he very generously gifted us plants from the nursery. Naturally we were only too pleased to be given this

opportunity to obtain more *Eremophilas* to grow on in the garden.

Anne Langmaid has invited us to the Melton Botanical Garden for our next meeting in November with the date to be finalised

Below is the table from Neil's hormone trials:

Plant name	Powder 3g/kg IBA	Powder Pot up	Percent Success	Gel Ezi-Root 1.6g/l NAA 1.6g/l IBA	Gel NAA pot up	Percent success	Gel Clonex purple 3g/l IBA	Gel IBA Pot up	Percent success
<i>E. accrescens</i>				11	1	9.1%			
<i>E. adendotricha</i>				7	4	57.1%	10	3	30.0%
<i>E. Augusta Storm</i>							17	14	82.4%
<i>E. barbata</i>				10	10	100.0%	20	10	50.0%
<i>E. biserrata</i>							7	6	85.7%
<i>E. bowmannii sub Latifolia</i>				20	17	85.0%			
<i>E. calorhabdos</i>				10	10	100.0%			
<i>E. calorhabdos x denticulosa</i>							20	19	95.0%
<i>E. calorhabdos x splendens</i>				9	9	100.0%	10	9	90.0%
<i>E. christophorii</i>				8	2	25.0%	10	9	90.0%
<i>E. debilis</i>				11	11	100.0%	12	12	100.0%
<i>E. delisseri</i>							9	8	88.9%
<i>E. densifolia</i>				17	5	29.4%	20	10	50.0%
<i>E. enata</i>				8	3	37.5%	20	10	50.0%
<i>E. georgei</i>				9	1	11.1%			
<i>E. gibbifolia</i>							17	14	82.4%
<i>E. glabra red prostrate</i>				9	9	100.0%			
<i>E. glabra sub carnosa</i>				19	13	68.4%			
<i>E. glabra Norseman</i>							15	4	26.7%
<i>E. glabra Mingenew Gold</i>							20	15	75.0%
<i>E. glabra Steep Point Green</i>							9	7	77.8%
<i>E. glabra Roseworthy</i>				15	4	26.7%			
<i>E. hillii</i>				11	5	45.5%			
<i>E. interstans</i>				24	16	66.7%			
<i>E. laanii pink</i>				10	6	60.0%			
<i>E. latrobei sub filiformis?</i>	7	3	42.9%				4	1	25.0%
<i>E. longifolia x scoparia</i>	15	3	20.0%						
<i>E. maculata red form</i>				24	13	54.2%	24	19	79.2%
<i>E. maculata grey leaf</i>				9	7	77.8%	9	8	88.9%
<i>E. maculata aurea</i>	13	6	46.2%				7	6	85.7%
<i>E. maculata orange/yellow</i>				35	28	80.0%	25	21	84.0%
<i>E. maculata Thunder Cloud</i>				12	9	75.0%	12	10	83.3%
<i>E. maculata Brevifolia</i>				14	0	0.0%	13	4	30.8%
<i>E. maculata Winter gold</i>				7	6	85.7%	8	7	87.5%
<i>E. macdonnellii</i>	3	2	66.7%				19	10	52.6%
<i>E. microtheca</i>							13	13	100.0%
<i>E. nivea</i>				16	13	81.3%			
<i>E. nivea white form</i>							18	15	83.3%
<i>E. Prolific Pink</i>				14	13	92.9%	14	14	100.0%
<i>E. racemosa x maculata</i>							7	7	100.0%
<i>E. racemosa x splendens</i>				5	4	80.0%	6	6	100.0%
<i>E. rugosa</i>							26	22	84.6%
<i>E. subfloccosa</i>							15	15	100.0%
<i>E. subteritifolia</i>				18	8	44.4%			
<i>E. serpens</i>				8	8	100.0%			
<i>E. Spring Affair</i>	17	6							
<i>E. vernicosa</i>							12	6	50.0%
<i>E. verticillata</i>							20	20	100.0%
<i>E. viscida x maculata</i>				13	4	30.8%			
<i>E. weldii</i>							21	18	85.7%
<i>E. Yana Road</i>							8	5	62.5%



## Website Image Database

Members will be aware that there is a project underway to get high definition photos of all the names species and their sub-species onto the ESG website.

The beginnings of this can be found at <http://anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/gallery/index.html>

I have now exhausted my own collection of photos plus others gleaned from photographers in recent newsletters and Alice and John Newton at Burrendong Arboretum.

So, over to our lovely Study Group members for assistance please!!!

The photos are grouped alphabetically so we will start at the beginning. Anyone who can send in photos (minimum size 1MB) of the following species will receive undying gratitude. Photographers will be acknowledged on the site, but in submitting photos you acknowledge we will use them for this purpose:

- named subspecies of abietina;
- accrescens;
- acrida;
- adenotricha;
- alatisepala;
- alternifolia cream forms (spotted or unspotted);
- annosocaula;
- anomala;
- appressa;
- named subspecies of arachnoides;
- arbuscular;
- attenuata;
- aurievisca;
- barbata;
- battii;
- behriana;
- bignoniiflora (colour forms, BUT NOT hybrids please)
- biserrata;
- named subspecies of bowmanii;
- brevifolia

**THANKS!**

## From Your letters

Noreen and Ray Baxter (Qld): Just a brief note to say how much we enjoy your newsletter and to appreciate the effort and time you put into the great publication.

Charles Farrugia (NSW): Charles has sent photos of his recent garden successes.

Below is his photo of *E. bowmanii* and below that, *E. cuneifolia x fraseri*



Bernie Shanahan (Vic): My *Eremophila glabra* that looked so good didn't like the extra & colder than normal frosts here at Dunkeld last Winter. I always knew it would come back & the photo taken today shows the first flowers since Winter.



Lyndal Thorburn (NSW): Over 10 years ago we bought a grafted plant labelled *E. miniata* and planted it in a tub on our driveway. It didn't like the winter very well, and we put the damaged leaves down to frost. In spring it still looked pretty sick at which point we realised it was being eaten by possums! So from then it grew in a wire cage, but still didn't do all that well as it was shaded and very dry in this tub.

At the start of summer 2018 we decided to liberate it and I planted it in the garden. We have really poor soil that has been invaded by tree roots so it still was very dry and it just drooped. It survived a whole year, looking half dead, and then all its leaves dropped off.

As a final hurrah I pulled it up and rather unceremoniously jammed it back into a tub.



Filled it with potting mix and fertilised it with native plant slow release pellets – just what it wanted!!

New shoots appeared. And it is now flowering (left) ! Thank heavens for hardy species.

John Upsher (Vic): Hi

Lyndal, I just don't know how I came to miss a request for feedback on grafting, because I would have been a willing contributor. I have used *M. petiolaris*, *M. insulare*, *M. velutinum* and *M. Monaro Marvel*. I would previously have favoured Monaro Marvel but Norma Boschen let me have *M. montanum* and I have been propagating that to use for my autumn 2018 grafts.

This year I selected the *E. calorhabdos* x *E. denticulata* for my regular grafts. It appeared to have some favourable up-front characteristics: quick and easy rooting, straight stems, long internodes, good stem texture and a firm stele. But to much dismay, the disadvantages were disastrous. The unions did not callus over, leaving a bare union site. Worse was the proliferation of adventitious shoots at the union site and these were and persistent and overwhelming.

Roz Walcott (ACT): Congratulations on another terrific Newsletter! Boy, do I have a lot of learn about Eremophilas. I just wanted to report that the display at the Tasmania conference was terrific and many members visited it. There wasn't much about plant groups at the conference unfortunately from my point of view – it was mostly about conservation and revegetation. I did not see Eremophilas featured in the gardens that we

visited, but it seems that they should be able to grow them in Tasmania.<sup>3</sup> It was reported to us many times that Hobart is the second driest capital after Adelaide.

## A Grafting Question

Charles Farrugia has written noting that in Newsletter number 24 (August 1982) Neil Marriott wrote:

*“The whole grafted cutting is then inserted into the cutting mix with the joint also BELOW the surface. The graft cutting is then treated like a normal cutting. I used *E. denticulata* & *E. maculata* as stock material and used freshly collected field material as scion *E. latrobei* & *E. dalyana*. After 6 weeks the results certainly are not definite, but the graft cuttings are certainly looking far healthier than normal cuttings of the same species put in at the same time as a control test.”*

Neil borrowed the idea from the Grevillea growers, who had reported this method in their newsletter. He used a wedge graft. Neil also noted that even though the wedge graft was below the soil level while the stock cutting struck, when potted up the scion/stock join is then left ABOVE the soil line, as normal.

The question is, do those who graft ever use this method? and how well does it work in the long term? Replies to the editor please, for the next newsletter.

## Cuttings wanted

**Russell Wait** is looking for cuttings of the new revised *E. microtheca* (see earlier article) – if you can send him some please email him at russwait (at) bigpond.com.

**Lyndal Thorburn** is seeking cuttings of the bright yellow, unspotted form of *E. maculata*, sometimes erroneously sold as *E. maculata* ‘aurea’. She would also like to replace *E. philippii* which lasted many years and was very drought-hardy. Email her on lthorburn (at) viria.com.au if you can help.

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<sup>3</sup> We have one Study Group member from Tasmania!! And the Tasmanian region also pays for a membership.

Don’t forget that cuttings are best dipped in a weak solution of bleach before wrapping in damp paper and then sealing in plastic before posting. If you want to advertise for specific species of cuttings please send requests to the Editor!!!

## Next Newsletter themes

The feature species for the next newsletter is *Eremophila nivea*, which has both mauve and white flower forms. I know of three hybrids: *E. nivea* x *E. drummondii* and *E. nivea* x *E. christophorii* (already covered in our Feb 2016 Newsletter), plus E. Beryl’s Blue which is an ACRA-registered hybrid of *E. nivea* x *E. caerulea*. Please send your contributions!

I also plan an article about cultivar names and ACRA for the next newsletter – if you have experience in this area please let me know.

## A Mystery

Non-member Dave Watts recently bought this *Eremophila* from a seller at a farmers’ market in north-east Melbourne. Does anyone have any ideas about which *E. bignoniiflora* hybrid it might be? Please email the editor!!



## Nescofilm

Nescofilm supplies are running low so I have decided to limit orders to 3m per person. The cost is therefore \$7 per order - \$2 per metre plus \$1 postage. Please deposit funds in the SG account and email me to let me know!

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**PROGRAM**

**FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14<sup>th</sup>**

*(NUMBERS alongside garden visits refer to information on the following pages)*

- 2:00-4:00pm : GARDEN VISITS** for early arrivals:  
 1. **Gill Muller** : 35 Blackfriars Road, Port Elliot 5212  
 2. **Max and Barbara Jettner** : 15 Southern Right Cres, Encounter Bay 5211  
 3. **Nangawooka** : Corner Waterport Road/Adelaide - Victor Harbor Road  
 4. **Joy & Mike Davis** : 23 Stirling Court, Victor Harbor 5211  
**7:00-9:00pm : REGISTRATION with drinks and nibbles** :  
 Lutheran Centre : 21 Adelaide Road, Victor Harbor 5211

**SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 15<sup>th</sup>**

- 8:30am : REGISTRATION** : Lutheran Centre : 21 Adelaide Road, Victor Harbor 5211  
**9:30am** : Welcome, Official Opening, Housekeeping  
**10.00am** : **GUEST SPEAKER 1** : **Richard Willing & Janet Furler** : Project Minnowarra  
**11.00am** : **MORNING TEA**  
**11.30 am** : **GUEST SPEAKER 2** : **John Gitsham** : **Birds of the Fleurieu**  
**12.30pm** : **LUNCH**  
**2:00pm** : **VISITS / TOURS**  
 1. **Gill Muller** : 35 Blackfriars Road, Port Elliot 5212 *followed by*  
 2. **Judy Baghurst** : 81 Heysen Road, Port Elliot 5212  
 3. **Max and Barbara Jettner** : 15 Southern Right Cres, Encounter Bay 5211 *followed by*  
 7. **Brian Freeman** : Ninbella, 753 Inman Valley Road, Lower Inman Valley 5211  
 5. **Hindmarsh Island Landcare Group** : Hindmarsh Island Nursery, Randall Road, Hindmarsh Island 5214  
 6. **"Beyond" Housing Development** : Ocean Road, Hayborough 5211  
 9. **Pat & Gerald Upphill** : 28 Brook Road, Lower Inman Valley 5211  
**6:30pm for 7:00pm** : **DINNER** : Lutheran Centre : Victor Harbor 5211  
**GUEST SPEAKER**: Wendy Jennings

**SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 16<sup>th</sup>**

- 9:00am-11.30am VISITS / GARDEN TOURS**  
 3. **Nangawooka with Bruce and Helen Williams**: Corner Waterport Road/ Adelaide - Victor Harbor Road  
 7. **Brian Freeman** : Ninbella, 753 Inman Valley Road, Lower Inman Valley  
 8. **Judy Baghurst** : 81 Heysen Road, Port Elliot 5212  
 9. **Pat & Gerald Upphill** : 28 Brook Road, Lower Inman Valley 5211  
 10. **Robert & Rosemary Lawrence, Ben Simon** – Cox Scrub Conservation Park and/or Scott Conservation Park  
**1:00pm** : **LUNCH and FORMAL CONCLUSION**  
 11. **Graham & Jo Wilson** : 13 Allalange Tarn, Tatchilla 5171  
 A tour of the Wilson garden will be available following the Formal Conclusion of the gathering.

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**Australian Plants Society (SA region) Inc  
Regional Gathering  
ON THE FLEURIEU  
SEPTEMBER 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> 2018  
REGISTRATION FORM**

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_ (name to go on your name badge)  
 ADDRESS : \_\_\_\_\_  
 PHONE NUMBER : \_\_\_\_\_ MOBILE PHONE : \_\_\_\_\_  
 EMAIL ADDRESS : \_\_\_\_\_  
 MEMBER OF LOCAL GROUP : \_\_\_\_\_

I would prefer to receive correspondence via **ADDRESS (stamped addressed envelope enclosed)** **EMAIL (preferred)**

To confirm your registration a receipt and further information will be forwarded to you.

To ensure that we cater for your specific needs throughout the gathering please indicate if you have any dietary requirements: **NO YES**

**SATURDAY NIGHT DINNER : \$40.00 (extra cost)** to be held at the Lutheran Centre: 21 Adelaide Road, Victor Harbor

**I will / will not** be attending the Saturday evening dinner.

**Lunch on Sunday is included in the Conference fees - please indicate if you will be attending.**

**I will / will not** be attending lunch at Graham & Jo Wilson's at Willunga on Sunday.

**REGISTRATION FEE :**

Day 1 & Day 2	\$60.00	\$	<i>Payment includes morning tea on Saturday and lunch for both Saturday and Sunday.</i>
Day 1 only	\$45.00	\$	
Day 2 only	\$45.00	\$	
DINNER	\$40.00	\$	
<b>TOTAL</b>		\$	

**PAYMENT:**

- Cheque** made out to: Australian Plants Society – SA Region Inc. – Fleurieu Branch **OR**
- Direct deposit:** BSB 105-160 **Account Number:** 786289540  
**Account Name:** Australian Plants Society – SA Region Inc. – Fleurieu Branch  
**Please include your name to allow for easy identification, and email: fleurieugathering@gmail.com to inform us of your direct deposit**

**DUE DATE:** Registration Forms and payment are due by **Friday 20<sup>th</sup> July, 2018**

**POST** to Australian Plants Society (SA Region) Inc. – Fleurieu Group, PO Box 1776, VICTOR HARBOR SA 5211 **OR**

**EMAIL** to **Fleurieu Gathering:- fleurieugathering@gmail.com**

**You are responsible for organising your own accommodation.**

To assist the owners of the properties please indicate with a tick if you plan a garden visit on **Friday** afternoon.

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FRIDAY		
	ADDRESS	TICK
Gill & John Muller (1)	35 Blackfriars Road, Port Elliot 5212	
Max & Barbara Jettner (2)	15 Southern Right Cres., Encounter Bay 5211	
Nangawooka (3)	Corner of Waterport Road and the Adelaide - Victor Harbor Road	
Joy & Mike Davis (4)	23 Stirling Court, Victor Harbor 5211	

*The number in brackets ( ) refers to the allocated garden number in the accompanying program.*

To enable organisation of **Saturday afternoon** and **Sunday morning** visits please indicate first and second preferences for your visit. To assist you with your choice there is information regarding each location in the program. Where possible you will be given your first choice. However, there are restrictions on numbers at some locations. Places will be allocated as registrations are received. One of our members will lead you to your destination. However, you will be responsible for your own transport. Guides will be present at each location.

SATURDAY		
	ADDRESS	PREFERENCE
Hindmarsh Island – Landcare Group (5)	Hindmarsh Island Nursery, Randell Road, Hindmarsh Island 5214	
Beyond Housing Development (6)	Ocean Road, Hayborough 5211	
Max & Barbara Jettner (2) <i>followed by</i> Brian Freeman (7)	15 Southern Right Cres., Encounter Bay 5211 Ninbella, 753 Inman Valley Road, Lower Inman Valley	
Gill & John Muller (1) <i>followed by</i> Judy Baghurst (8)	35 Blackfriars Road, Port Elliot 5212 81 Heysen Road, Port Elliot 5211	
Pat & Gerald Upphill (9)	28 Brook Road, Lower Inman Valley 5211	

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SUNDAY		
	ADDRESS	PREFERENCE
Robert & Rosemary Lawrence, Ben Simon (10)	Cox Scrub Conservation Park and/or Scott Conservation Park	
Nangawooka (3)	Corner Waterport Road/ Adelaide - Victor Harbor Rd	
Brian Freeman (7)	Ninbella, 753 Inman Valley Road, Lower Inman Valley 5211	
Judy Baghurst (8)	81 Heysen Road, Port Elliot	
Pat & Gerald Upphill (9)	28 Brook Road, Lower Inman Valley 5211	

*The number in brackets ( ) refers to the allocated garden number in the accompanying program.*

**CHECKLIST:**

Have you completed:

Personal Details

Dietary Requirements

Dinner Saturday Night

Lunch Sunday

Friday visits

Saturday Preferences

Sunday Preferences

Payment

**To confirm registration you will be sent a receipt and further information regarding the gathering, including a map of all venues.**

A reminder that you are responsible for organising your own accommodation.

**Please direct any further queries to Marie Riddle : fleurieugathering@gmail.com Mobile: 0417 846 642**

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Some views of Muller, Freeman and Baghurst gardens on Fleurieu Peninsula

Photos: M. Lee



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#### GARDENS

- Gill & John Muller.** Bought in September 2011, with wall to wall Kikuyu, an enormous Rubber tree in the front yard, and lots of Agapanthus, I saw a blank slate to incorporate my pots from our Blackwood garden, but also revelled in having so much sun! The block is only 600 sq.m, but I've managed to just about fill in every nook and cranny. Small Eucalypts, low grafted Grevilleas, standard Grevilleas, grafted Verticordias, Eremophilas, grafted and not, and just whatever else I like! In pots, raised beds, and in the ground. All pretty tight!  
**35 Blackfriars Road, Port Elliot 5212**
- The suburban garden of **Max & Barbara Jettner** has a collection of mostly small pretty WA plants. They include Darwineas; Epacris; Smoke Bush; Lechenaultia; Hypocalymma; Calytrix and Calectasia. It also has many healthy Grevilleas.  
**15 Southern Right Road, Encounter Bay 5211**
- Nangawooka** is a 5 acre Flora Reserve on the outskirts of Victor Harbor that was a remnant forest reserve formerly used as cow pasture. First planted in 1983, it is now a beautiful native garden, maintained by the Friends of Nangawooka. APS Fleurieu member and Friends member Don Overall was there from the very start. There is a SA section featuring the local plants of the area, a WA section with beautiful Banksias, Hakeas and other species. The Bird Hide brings in many bird watchers, over 60 species of birds have been recorded in the garden, and recent stone work using granite from historical sites in Victor Harbor has enhanced the hard landscaping in the garden. Beautiful all year, it is at its best in spring.  
**Corner Waterport Road/Adelaide - Victor Harbor Road**
- When **Joy & Mike Davis** purchased this land of 1½ acres it contained a row of established Eucalypts along the bottom fence line; the remainder was a wonderful blank canvas of weeds. The land has a fairly steep slope, heavy clay soil and was formerly used for farming. Planting commenced in May 2014, with a variety of natives to establish what might or might not grow. After considerable losses, we found we had to build up garden beds to counter the very poorly draining clay soils. Our garden now comprises an eclectic mix of Eucalypts, Grevilleas, Acacias, Callistemon, Banksias, Eremophilas, Correa and the occasional Hakea and Callitris. Our aim is to establish a native garden that will integrate comfortably with the domestic garden. **23 Stirling Court, Victor Harbor 5211**
- Hindmarsh Island Landcare Group** have been growing and planting for 25 years. We will visit the nursery to see the seed bank, seed cleaning and nursery plants and hear about the project. Then we will visit a few of the 100 planting sites to see the scope of their work.  
**Hindmarsh Island Nursery, Randell Road, Hindmarsh Island 5214**
- "Beyond" Housing Development** Beyond claims to be Australia's most sustainable and energy efficient housing development, with two thirds of the 90 ha devoted to wetlands and a native forest of over 250,000 plantings. The architect-designed houses are spaced among landscaped reserves created by Margit Wright. A bike/walkway runs under the main road, to Watson's Gap and the beach. In the north-western corner of the development sits the new Fleurieu Aquatic Centre, amid mass plantings of native groundcovers, shrubs and reeds.  
**Ocean Road, Hayborough 5211**
- Brian Freeman's.** 2.0 hectare garden planted with a huge variety of Australian plants in Lower Inman is a joy to see. Banksias, Grevilleas, Hakeas and Eremophila are plentiful and a highlight is his own Hakea, "Ninbella Brilliance" which is available commercially. As Brian propagates his own grafted plants, rare Eremophilas and Grevilleas abound and a tour of his propagating area is of great interest. A sneak preview of flowers present may be had on the APS Fleurieu facebook page.  
**Ninbella, 753 Inman Valley Road, Lower Inman Valley 5211**

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- Judy Baghurst** Overlooking the sea with views from the Bluff to the Lower Lakes, this Australian plants garden was the inaugural winner of the Sustainable Landscapes Native Garden Awards. Eucalypts, low shrubs, grasses and ground covers gradually blend into the rest of the 2.1 ha property which has been reafforested with local native species. Birdlife abounds, and garden sculpture along with local stone adds further interest. Overall, plants have been chosen for their hardiness and drought-resistance, as mains water is unavailable.  
**81 Heysen Road, Port Elliot 5212**
- Pat & Gerald Upphill's** garden is partly swamp land and a creek with mature gums, including Eucalyptus leucocylon, E. fasciculosa, E. viminalis and E. ovata. The perched swamp, now a rarity on the Fleurieu, supports two species of Leptospermum. To complement this remnant of natural environment, we have planted a native garden that includes a wide range of Correas, Eremophilas, Banksias and Grevilleas. We have concentrated particularly on bird attracting plants to encourage the now recorded 70 species of birds in this area. Future plans include more plantings of local varieties.  
**28 Brook Road, Lower Inman Valley 5211**
- Robert & Rosemary Lawrence, Ben Simon** The group will visit Cox Scrub Conservation Park and /or Scott Conservation Park to view the native orchids.
- Graham & Jo Wilson : Wirranendi Native Garden** Jo and Graham Wilson welcome you to Wirranendi Native Garden in Tatachilla, seaside of McLaren Vale. Originally having a blank 1.5 acre canvas to work with we have over eighteen years established about 350 species of native plants with the majority originating in WA. The focus of the garden is drought resistance. Many species are cultivars, most have come from cuttings, while some have been grafted. Wirranendi in the language of the Kaurna people means "place becoming a forest."  
**13 Allalange Tarn, Tatachilla 5171**

#### GUEST SPEAKERS

##### Richard Willing & Janet Furler : Project Minnawarra

Richard and Janet will give a presentation about their 18 year efforts to protect the native vegetation in the gullies on their property Minnawarra. Twice each year they conduct surveys to monitor the effect of fencing and weeding on the revival of the native vegetation and on small animal populations. They will share some results with us. This is an exciting and important conservation project.

##### John Gitsam : Birds of the Fleurieu

Australian Birds, in particular the numerous Honeyeater species, are some of the main pollinators of Australian plant life along with Butterflies and the introduced European Bee. Also other Australian Birds like Parrots, Emus and many passerine species (Song birds) e.g. Robins, Mistletoe birds and the introduced Blackbirds etc. play an important role in seed dispersal of many native plants across the landscape, but also unfortunately some weed species. As nearly 25% of Australian birds are now classified as threatened and some declining rapidly, this could have long term detrimental effects on the sustainability of some plants species into the future.

**Wendy Jennings** will give us an artist's eye view of the plant world. She has been an artist living in various National Parks since 1972. She took up painting in early 1980 to help with the recording of plant and animal species in a new conservation area. So what does an artist look for? Maybe colour and shapes. What sort of background will be suitable? Is a habitat important? Is a scale included? Wendy will give you an insight into the thinking of a nature artist.

Please direct any further queries to Marie Riddle: [fleurieugathering@gmail.com](mailto:fleurieugathering@gmail.com)  
Mobile: 0417 846 642

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## Corrigenda

Russell has written to say that he does not believe the Eremophila Meringur Crimson as shown in the last newsletter was correctly identified. Russell believes that the photo shown was too pale and he supplies an example of what he believes is E. Meringur Crimson below.



## About the Study Group

The Eremophila Study Group aims to further knowledge about the cultivation, propagation and conservation of the 200+ species of Eremophilas, an endemic genus of Australian plants. It is one of several Study Groups which operates under the auspices of the Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) (ANPSA).

### SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership is \$5 per annum. Subscriptions for a financial year can be sent by cheque posted to **3 Considine Close Greenleigh NSW 2620** or paid by direct deposit into the Group's bank account:

BSB: 105-125

Bank name: **Bank of South Australia**

Account No.: 013 751 340

A/c name: **ASGAP Eremophila Study Group**

**Please put your surname and state/group membership in direct deposit details**

ANPSA policy is that regional groups pay for two subscriptions in recognition that Study Group material will be used by several group members

New members, please download the application form from our website and send with your cheque/transfer (details below) <http://anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/index.html>

Study Groups allow members with specific interests to develop that interest to the fullest extent and to contribute in a practical way to the body of knowledge on the Australian flora. Active members collect information on the genus and send their observations to the leader who collates and publishes the information, in a newsletter or in other Society publications. The Study Group can record any aspect of cultivation, propagation and ecology of the preferred genus. Study Groups are expected to publish at least two newsletters per year.

In addition to paying annual fees, members must also be members of an ANPSA-affiliated regional society (<http://anpsa.org.au/region.html>).

This Study Group aims to study the cultivation and propagation of the genus *Eremophila*; to expand cultivation of *Eremophila* in gardens; and to examine the growing requirements of the various species to improve their reliability.

For information about the Eremophila Study Group contact Dr Lyndal Thorburn, Study Group leader [lthorburn \(at\) viria.com.au](mailto:lthorburn@viria.com.au)  
Ph: 0418 972 438 or 02 6297 2437    Address: 3 Considine Close Greenleigh NSW 2620

### Honorary members: Ken Warnes and Russell Wait

*Newsletters are available in Black and White by post and in COLOUR by email or CD.*

For more general information about Study Groups, contact Ms Jane Fountain Coordinator, Study Groups, Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) ([jlfountain5 \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:jlfountain5@gmail.com))

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## **NEXT NEWSLETTER OCTOBER 2018**

***RENEWALS ARE DUE IN JUNE 2018***

*Editor will be emailing those whose renewals  
fall due in June 2018*