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GSG New South Wales Chapter

Leader: Peter Olde, p 0432 110 463 | e peter.olde@exemail.com.au

For details about the NSW chapter please contact Peter, contact via email is preferred.

GSG Victorian Chapter

**Leader: Neil Marriott, 693 Panrock Reservoir Rd, Stawell, Vic. 3380
p 0458 177 989 | e neil@whitegumsaustralia.com**

Contact Neil for queries about program for the year. Any members who would like to visit the official collection, obtain cutting material or seed, assist in its maintenance, and stay in our cottage for a few days are invited to contact Neil.

GSG South Australian Chapter

**Leader: Alf Stephens, 21 Hillsdale Ave, Coromandel Valley SA
p 0418 404 408 | e alfstephens@adam.com.au**

GSG West Australian Chapter

**Leader: John Ewing, 2a Enid Rd, Kalamunda WA
p 0408 628 781 | e jrewing45@gmail.com**

GSG SE Queensland Chapter

*We gather at 09:30 for shared morning tea and a meeting at 10:00. We usually have a BYO lunch about midday. Visitors are always welcome. For more info or to check venues etc please contact: **Ross Reddick on 0405 510 459 or Denis Cox on (07) 5546 8590 as changes can occur.***

.....
Sunday, 27 November

VENUE: Hosted by Jim Standing, 369 Mt Clunie Rd (via Woodenbong)

TOPIC: Garden tour
.....

Sunday, 26 February

VENUE: Mt Nathan Nursery, Nerang

TOPIC: Why are 'standards' dying?
.....

Sunday, 30 April

VENUE: Peter Bevan, Pete's Hobby Nursery, Lowood

TOPIC: Tip pruning vs heavy pruning.
.....

Sunday, 25 June

VENUE: Alan Lee, Tamborine Village

TOPIC: Interstock grafting.

A FEW WORDS FROM PETER

Peter Olde, NSW

It has been a hell of a year, couple of years, with the effects of drought, fire, flood and more recently cyclonic winds. The planet is certainly warming and man has had a devastating role in it. It seems to be impacting us quickly but I wonder why recent floods have yet to reach levels attained in previous years. Climate change is interacting with more normal climatic extremes and it is difficult to separate the respective influences. I know that each flood is different but I would expect to be reading the flood peak to have exceeded previous records if it was all down to climate change. I also had thought that climate change would be more gradual in its impact. I am hoping for a return to a more normal pattern albeit with some increases. Climate change around the Grampians is most certainly visible in recent years with a notable increase in dry-weather events.

Here at Oakdale the impact of the wet-weather events of 2021-22 are still playing out. Plants are dying months after the rains. Roots have rotten and when hot weather arrives, over they go. Send me your experiences. People will be interested to know how your garden has survived. Apart from root-rot, there have been increases in collar rot, leaf fungal attacks, sooty mould. It is a war zone but one thing I am happy about. Most of the grevilleas have survived, for the moment.

I note with sadness the recent passing of Barry Teague (1945–2022) whose garden is mentioned in this issue. Barry was a Grevillea-tragic and made important collecting trips especially to Western Australia where he took an interest in endangered grevilleas. Visiting them was his way of looking after them.

During my last trip to Western Australia, a new species related to *G. synapheae*, was discovered near Nyabing, and a root-suckering form of *G. trifida* was identified. Both will be written up as new species.



Illawarra Grevillea Park

NEXT OPEN DAYS – AUTUMN 2023

May 6, 7, 13, 14

Opening hrs are 10am – 4pm

Location

The Park is located at the rear of Bulli Showground,
Princess Highway, Bulli.

Admission

\$7 adults, children with adults are free

email illawarragrevilleapark@gmail.com or
visit illawarragrevilleapark.com.au

SE QLD GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP MEETING, SUNDAY 28 AUGUST 2022

R Reddick, Qld

**Location: the home of Chris & Martin Nikolic,
424A Tallegalla Rd, Tallegalla**

- *G. Scortechinii* on Thulimbah School Road – Ross & Chris re-visited the site last week and found it to be alive & well; Still needs caring for!
- I raised the idea of an excursion or field trip; immediate interest, but nothing firm. Please forward your suggestions to me!
- Chris N had some *G. Sunset Bronze* on the 'white table'; "Deeply divided dark green foliage & bronze/orange flowers"
- Ian P brought some JAP cuttings (just another pink seedling for member propagating;
- Lorelei brought a grafted *G trifida* for the raffle, and it attracted much interest - Spreading, spiny shrub, 0.3-1.7 m high. White-cream flowers".

Discussion topic: Propagation (relating to Grevilleas)

Discussion started when we were asked from the floor, who has done 'air-layering' propagation? No one had! All attending were 'challenged' to go home & attempt the 'air-layering' technique. See "marcottting vs grafting", using your favourite search engine! Jan explained her method of propagating cuttings, without the need for expensive equipment, and we do the same at home. Cutting material should be collected just before a growth-spurt, and use 'hardened-off' part.

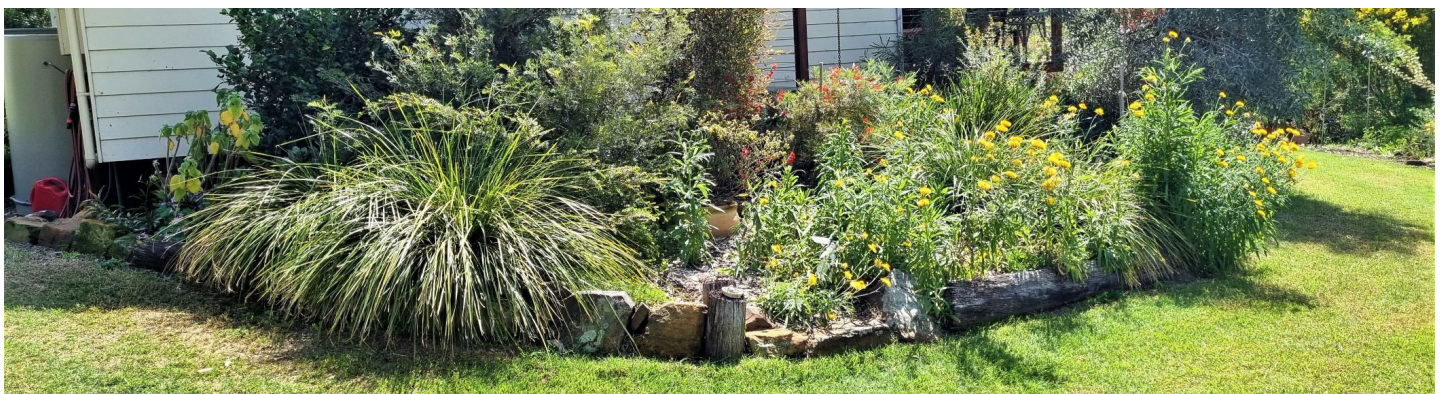
Prepare the cuttings by stripping most of the leaves, trimming the rest, dipping the cut-tip into 'Clonex' or 50/50 cooled honey/boiled water. Place prepared cuttings into their respective pots of propagating mix– peat/perlite/coarse sand. Place pots in polystyrene non-sealed box with clear glass/Perspex cover. Mist foliage once or twice a day.

Place container under 50% shade cloth or dappled light, until roots appear. Transfer successful strikes to their growing-on pots.

Garden Tour

Chris & Martin's garden is spectacular and has bounced back well from the extreme wet/flooding events in February & March; a lot of remediation work on overland flow has been carried out to minimise like events in future.

Here are some photos of Chris and Martin's garden.



SE QLD GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP MEETING, SUNDAY 26 JUNE 2022

R Reddick, Qld

**Location: the home of Adrian & Gail Wockner,
5 Horizon Crt, Highfields**

- Louise displayed a brilliant red Grevillea flower from her garden, a seedling of unknown parentage, but remarkably like 'blood orange'; material was taken for propagation.
- Adrian & Gails' garden looked a picture, despite reports of many Grevillea & Eremophila 'deaths' as a result of too much recent rain & the clay soil with a high- water table. The garden will feature as a 'display' garden from 16-25 September during the 'Carnival of Flowers' festival.

Discussion topic: Grevilleas for clay soil.

- Firstly, none recommended for purely clay soil, (Olde &

Marriott);

- Discussion moved towards silty/wet, & wet but well drained, conditions; Favours *G. candelabra*, *G. robusta*, *G. pteridifolia*, *G. baileyana*, *G. acanthifolia* ssp *paludosa*, & *G. stenomera*;
- In brown loam (at Laylee's), *G. victoriae*, *G. oxyantha* do well;
- Lots of Grevilleas are short-lived in the wild (generally);
- Toowoomba recent conditions - foggy, no sun, wet misty, causes mould on leaves;
- Plant Grevilleas in a small hole in clay (same size as its pot & crow-bar through base of hole) & in a large hole (with humus) in sandy soils.

SE QLD GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP MEETING, SUNDAY 30 OCTOBER 2022

R Reddick, Qld

**Location: the home of Don & Sandy Capner,
108 Farrants Rd, Farrants Hill**

Before commencing, we remembered our dear friend Joan Hubbard, who had died recently. Len & Joan had been active GSG members for many years until recent times. Joan survived only 7 weeks after a cancer diagnosis.

23 Members and one visitor attended, as per the attendance book. 1 Visitor

General Business

We are waiting for someone to nominate for Chairman position, so Denis can step down. A suggestion was received from a learned member since the meeting, that we trial a system whereby a different person conducts our meetings (only 6 per year); Please put your hand up if you would like to give it a 'go'

NPQ Gladstone member request for advice on 'Grevilleas bunching at nodes'. Ideas shared included: 1. caused by mites, try miticide, 2. Worse in winter, 3. Bonni offered to check a sample under microscope for mites but she saw no evidence of mites. Peter Olde said it was a common problem; maybe a psyllid. Spray with Mortein or similar. Should resolve with time.

Helen spoke to three foliage samples she brought:

1. *G. 'Copper Rocket'*, a large shrub 3-4 m, drought & frost tolerant, spring flowering, bronze coloured new growth, pink-purple toothbrush like flowers, with parentage – *G. bipinnatifida/acanthifolia*?
2. *G. tripatita/plurijuga*, with purple/mauve flowers presented on long trailing stems in Spring and Summer. Intriguing blue green foliage with bronzy new growth. WA origin.

3. *G. ripicola* (Collie Grevillea) with spikey leaves attracting nesting birds, dense dome 1.5m x 1.5m, WA origin.



Don Capner introduced us to an economical, slow-release fertilizer, made in Qld at Upper Wonga, near Gympie, by Katek, called 'Super Growth', N 3.5:P 1.8:K 4.0. He has found it good for all natives and others.

'Australian Plants Online'. If you subscribe to this site, you will know their focus this month is grevilleas! If you would like to subscribe, visit admin@australianplantsonline.com.au. They do not always focus on Natives!

Northern Rivers Natives. Another option for obtaining natives & rainforest plants, is this outlet beside the pub & PO at Mooball, NSW, on Tweed Valley Way. They have a comprehensive plant list on their website & are open Wed-Sun.

**Location: the home of John & Jeannette Elton,
99 Edward Wollstonecraft Lane, Coolangatta NSW**

President's Report

Peter Olde welcomed 18 members & one visitor. He reported that he is working long hours on the upcoming *Grevillea* Hybrids Book. There is a need to be current as 10 – 20 new cultivars are coming onto the market each year and they have to be compared with existing ones. He is also working on scientific papers with one new paper being published last Friday. Because of his work load, Peter explained that organisation of meetings was too onerous for him and called on a volunteer to organise quarterly NSW meetings.

Suggested possible venues/topics include:

- Hunter Region Botanic Garden – contact Kevin Stokes
- Peter & Margaret Olde's home at Oakdale
- Ian Cox's home at Kenthurst
- Tony Sexton's home
- John & Jeannette Elton's home at Coolangatta
- Mt Annan Australian Botanic Garden herbarium – Peter to organise a date
- Jonathan Steed's home at Somersby
- James Indsto on grafting
- Malcolm Johnston's home at Kenthurst – Boongala Gardens

Peter spoke at length about PIG (Parviflora Interest Group) and visits to various sites north and south of Sydney. There are at least five new species to be identified. There was some discussion about how the presence or absence of root suckering and a lignotuber can help identify a species.

General Business

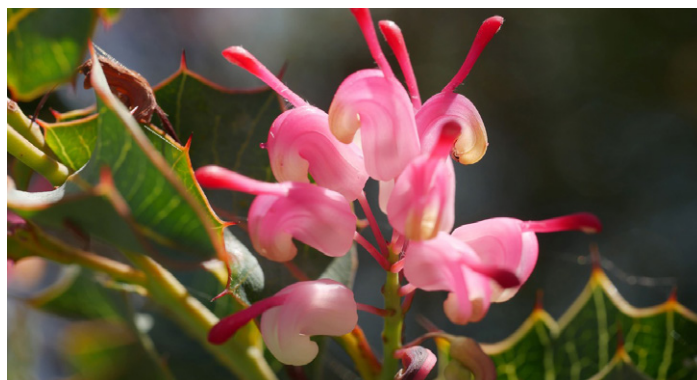
There is no longer exclusive access to the GSG newsletters on line for 12 months, following the rebuild of the ANPSA website. Members will be sent a link when the newsletter is uploaded to the site.

Chris Cheetham is trying to locate a yellow form of *Grevillea montana*, a very interesting species. He has found new populations of *G. rosmarinifolia*, thought to be extinct until the early 2000s, and *G. juniperina* ssp. *sulphurea* found in the upper Blue Mountains. Chris also found different forms of *G. mucronulata* and *G. arenaria* on an island in the Colo River which has been affected by floods.

Phil Trickett suggested that we should have priority species for people to graft such as *G. eriostachya*, *G. leucopteris* (can flower 3 or 4 times/year), *G. calliantha* (only around 15 plants in the wild but grows well in Victoria) and *G. gillingarra* (only 8 plants in the wild).

Peter said that monitoring plants in the wild was really important to see if their range and populations were decreasing, thus putting them at greater risk.

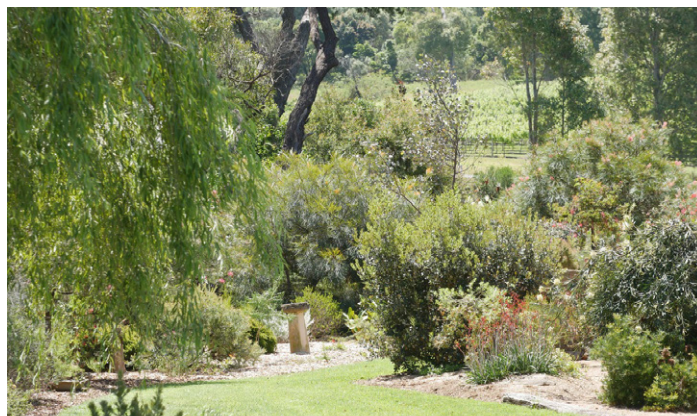
After lunch, John showed us around his magnificent and well-maintained garden, which covers two acres at the base of Coolangatta Mountain near Nowra, NSW. The high rainfall (2800 mm so far this year) has caused many losses including some long-established grafts. Tropical hybrids have survived but are a bit leggy and the flowers are smaller, probably caused by the lack of sun and warmth. There is an ephemeral creek running through the property and it was noted that *Anigozanthos flavidus* has thrived in the boggy, inundated conditions. A big thank you to John and Jeannette for their hospitality and the opportunity to admire the huge range of plants in their garden, many of which have been propagated and grafted by John. What an inspiration!



John Elton's Garden, *Grevillea insignis* – photo by Suellen Harris



John Elton's Garden – photo by Christine Guthrie



John Elton's Garden – photo by Suellen Harris

GREVILLEA HUEGELII

Marvel Loch, WA

Email correspondence between Lindsay Shelton, Peter Olde, Geoff Cockerton and Neil Marriott

From Geoff

I'm a botanist working with Geoff Cockerton on a project near Marvel Loch (Western Australia) and we've noticed some blue leaved yellow flowering *Grevillea huegelii*. Just wondering whether you reckon this form is widespread and/or of taxonomic significance? Greatly appreciate any advice you have.



G. huegelii showing blue foliage



G. huegelii



G. huegelii habitat

From Peter

I am currently revising *Grevillea huegelii*. It is my opinion at this stage that the scrambling, blue-foliage, yellow-flowered form from Marvel Loch represents a distinct taxonomic unit, probably a new species. It certainly is not widespread. I only know it from its current location. The study of this group has been languishing because of COVID in the east where I have all the specimens from WA. In addition, the herbarium where I work is currently closed and is relocating to a new venue. Specimens will be unavailable until towards the end of this year at least. I hope to be able to resume this work later in the year or early next year. There are a number of elements in *G. huegelii* that need to be examined closely, see The Grevillea Book Volume 2 for a listing of some of them.

From Geoff

That is great news! We have encountered it at a few sites south of Marvel Loch and north of Mt Holland. We'd be happy to share any information we can gather on the species with you. A couple of photos here FYI, growing under *Eucalyptus sheathiana* in this case, also found under *E. aff. salubris* (pruinose branchlet form), *E. salmonophloia* and *E. longicornis*. These plants do have yellow flowers in Spring. We will pers. comm. you in our reporting to our client on the species and recommend avoidance of impacts where possible. I expect this taxon should be regarded a Priority Species in WA and listed as such by DBCA, however, that won't happen until it gets a phrase name. Would you be inclined to phrase name it in WA?

From Peter

There are a few sub-populations of *G. huegelii*, the type of which was gathered near York. Several represent what I would call phrase name species. Re the low-growing glaucous form towards Marvel Loch, copy Mike Hislop. For a phrase name, I can suggest *Grevillea* sp. aff *huegelii* Marvel Loch. P.M. Olde 91/44 NSW782729. I am not sure if a duplicate was sent to PERTH. I presume they would prefer a PERTH sheet but you could send your own collection Geoff, and they could cite that in the phrase name.

From Neil

Enclosed location for another population of *Grevillea huegelii* –yellow flowers, silver foliage discovered by Barry and Elva Teague that may be of value in your ongoing research:

Attached are photos for *Grevillea huegelii* taken at about the 50 km sign on the way from Esperance to Norseman on the left hand side, GPS Lat 32.34.17.7709, Long 121.35.18.7400.

[CONTINUED >](#)



G. huegelii – Photo by E. Teague



G. huegelii – Photo by E. Teague



G. huegelii – Photo by E. Teague

From Geoff

Lovely information on this form of *Grevillea* and great photos. The form of the plant is more upright than those at Marvel Loch and the leaf venation also differs. The Marvel Loch plants are just starting to produce buds and I expect flowers may still be 6 to 8 weeks away. I'll make a point to collect and photograph them when in flower.

From Peter

Not sure that I agree with Neil on this. The plants at Marvel Loch differ. I cannot categorise the differences here without my notes. However, the Esperance to Norseman plants are what I call the 'bright-flowered form' of *G. huegelii* which have subglabrous perianths. The leaf structure will also play a part in the diagnosis of these plants. The flowers are also red.

From Geoff

I have also seen the leaf form that is pictured in the images from Barry & Eva Teague at their point near Lake Gilmore in WA, many years ago when working in that area, though I think the plants had green leaves, not the blue-grey pictured. I don't have any images or collections though. What an interesting and complex group this is!

From Neil

Yes, I agree that this is a different form to that at Marvel Loch however this population is also silver leaved and has yellow not red flowers!

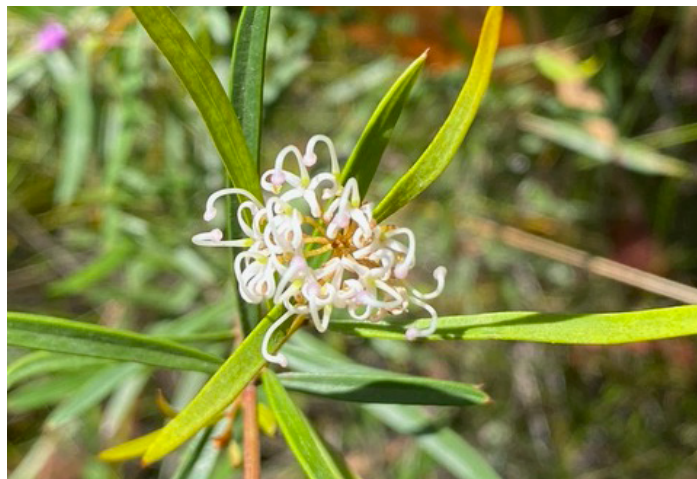
PARVIFLORA INTEREST GROUP (PIG)

Peter Olde, NSW

Email correspondence between Mark Abell, Peter Olde and Neil Marriott.

From Mark

I'm interested in being part of the *Grevillea parviflora* Interest Group. I've also been chasing some of the different *G. montana* locations. The closest to Newcastle that I've found is the population at Mt Sugarloaf. Within walking distance from me is *G. parviflora* at George McGregor Park. If you are heading up this way to have a look, let me know and I'll take a day or two off to show you the populations that I know of.



Grevillea humilis – Karuah Nature Reserve



Grevillea virgata – Nerong



Grevillea parviflora – Glendale



Grevillea parviflora – Cameron Park



Grevillea parviflora – East Cessnock



Grevillea montana – Mt Sugarloaf

CONTINUED >

From Peter

Thank you so much for your interest, Mark. I already have you down as a newsletter recipient and will forward the first and subsequent newsletters as a matter of course. I have not finished sampling the populations up there yet. Thanks for all the photos. They will be useful as I build population profiles.

In the *Grevillea* Book, I treated *G. parviflora* as a Sydney species. I felt there was more to the northern group and still do. I think I can separate the pink-flowered Werakata-Cessnock specimens into a different entity. Are they all pink? There are other pink-flowered populations also.

I thought it was interesting that the Cooranbong population was included in *G. humilis* by Makinson (Flora of Australia) though he does not say why. Much more to do.

From Mark

I've yet to see any around Cessnock that are not pink. There are some in many other parts of Cessnock, some in the southern part of Werakata - near the Hunter Economic zone, some near Kitchener south of Cessnock, some near Aberdare and probably some in the middle of the Cessnock racecourse. When we were kids in the area, we had assumed that it was *Grevillea sericea*. I'll be out that way on Sunday (Hunter Valley Group outing) - I'll see if I can get some good cutting material.

From Peter

Wondering how the Cessnock- Werekata populations fit with the remainder eg Cooranbong, Awaba, Heddon Greta, Tomago and Awarbakal, Putty Road. That is the challenge. Can the northern populations be separated from the southern populations of *G. parviflora*? To some extent they can - as we already know.

I am preparing the first newsletter. The method I propose to follow:

1. Prepare an interim new key to the *Linearifolia* Subgroup. The interim key will come with the first newsletter but will be full of holes obviously. Several new species already identified and many unassigned populations noted. The important differentiators so far are 1. Generative habit. 2. Inflorescence structure (secund or regular) 3. Leaf characters 4. Pistil length. More need to be added. Characters will be drawn from the plant profiles but major characters can be drawn from an overview as we proceed.
2. Each plant population in the group will be profiled. There are over 100. Flowering/fruiting specimens to be taken and preserved. Morphology to be examined and incorporated in the profile and key. DNA material to be taken. Photos to be taken of each profile population.

The number of profiled populations will be reduced over time as they are compared.

3. Peter O to examine the NSW herbarium holdings and incorporated data in each profile.

Will see what can be worked out morphologically but otherwise we will have DNA material for additional information. Thanks for your support.

From Neil

This is all very exciting- well done on this initiative Peter. I look forward to seeing your newsletters. Mark, we still have your plants of *Grevillea parviflora* surviving here but unfortunately I have lost the location. It is only 10-20 cm tall and 0.6m wide with white flowers. Sadly, climate change has killed off all our other NSW species that are not grafted.

From Mark

That one should be the pink form (I wonder if different growing conditions affects the colour) from East Cessnock, -32.82414258846288, 151.3739249463138

<https://goo.gl/maps/woo8KDm7moMBpc5HA>

It is only a low growing one that suckers.



G. werekata MS? – Mt Sugarloaf

I have a few of the local Grevilleas of known provenance if you need them to restock, including *G. guthrieana*, *G. montana*, *G. parviflora* (a couple of forms), *G. humilis*, *G. johnsonii*. I need to chase the *G. mucronulata* from Wollombi and *G. virgata*. I can chase others if you need them.

MORE ABOUT GREVILLEA PARVIFLORA

Mark Abell, NSW

Here are a couple of high resolution focus stack images of *Grevillea parviflora* – the East Cessnock form and *Grevillea montana* from East Cessnock.

Focus stacking is a technique where multiple shots at slightly differing focus points are merged together to create a final image which has a greater depth of field than the individual images. In these cases I've used a stack of 10 images.



From Peter Olde

Thanks for this. I am proposing the name '*G. werekata*' for the Cessnock plants. They differ from *G. parviflora* (here restricted to south of the Hawkesbury) in the following admittedly premature diagnosis based on limited material (one specimen). More specimens are needed for the study.

Diagnosis:

Differs from *G. parviflora* in its leaves straighter, more leathery and stiff, the upper surface flat not convex, smooth not punctate, the veins smooth not minutely granular, in it's perianth limb grey not ferruginous, in it's flowers pink not white, it's pedicels longer (6 cm vs 2.5–4 mm long), it's inflorescence rachises longer (c. 3 mm vs 1–2. mm).

GREVILLEA KENNEDYANA

Tony Porritt, APS Harbour Georges River Group

We have just returned from a trip to Sturt National Park in north western NSW where we saw *Grevillea kennedyana* in flower. A couple of flowers are attached and I have plenty more. The ranger said that 95% of known species are in Sturt NP and the other 5% is just across the border in Qld.



GREVILLEA GILMOURII OLDE AND G. MILLERIANA OLDE

Peter Olde, NSW

From: *Telopea, Journal of Plant Systematics*,
Volume 25: 181–195

Publication date: 16 June 2022.

Grevillea gilmourii and *Grevillea milleriana*.pdf

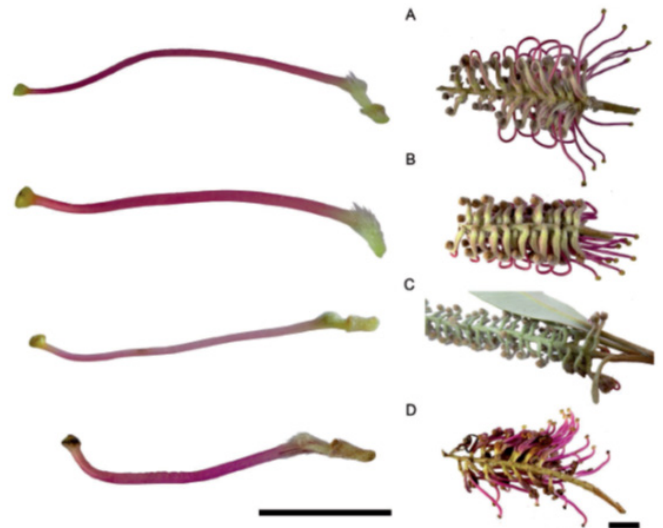
Abstract

Grevillea gilmourii Olde and *G. milleriana* Olde, two species new to science, are described. They are putative members of the *Aspleniifolia/Hookeriana* Subgroup of the *Grevillea Pteridifolia* Group. *Grevillea gilmourii* is separated from *G. macleayana* (McGill) Olde & Marriott where it had previously been treated as the ‘*Deua form*’, a geographically disjunct, divided-leaf variant. The separate formal recognition of *G. gilmourii* here necessitates a revised delineation of *G. macleayana* to restrict it to populations with undivided leaves only, incorporating recent clarification to terminology in relation to leaf lobing.

Grevillea milleriana is a recent discovery from the Maddens Plains area, south of Sydney. Known from a single plant, its recognition as a biological species rather than as a self-sown hybrid is discussed. All three species are linked morphologically and historically to the Victorian species *G. barklyana* F.Muell. ex Benth., which remains taxonomically unaltered from recent treatments.

For the sake of convenience, all four species (*G. barklyana*, *G. macleayana*, *G. gilmourii* and *G. milleriana*) are grouped

informally into an alliance, the *Grevillea barklyana* alliance, for which diagnostic characters are outlined and two identification keys are given. Both newly described species have divided leaves and are known from only small populations. Conservation recommendations are provided for both new species.



A. *Grevillea gilmourii*; B. *G. macleayana*; C. *G. barklyana*; D. *G. milleriana*. Left: Comparison of ovary indumentum and style. Right: Comparison of confluences from below showing bract delapsus. Composite and images by M. Noake.

GREVILLEA MANGLESII (PROTEACEAE: GREVILLEOIDEAE: HAKEINAE) REVISITED

Peter Olde, NSW

From: *Telopea, Journal of Plant Systematics*
Volume 25: 33–62

Publication date: 15 March 2022. *Grevillea manglesii*.pdf

Abstract

The correct citation for *Grevillea manglesii* (Proteaceae) is *G. manglesii* Pépin (1838). A neotype is here selected from among historic collections, now at Paris (P). Should the minimal description provided by Pépin be successfully challenged as inadequate, the name would not change but the revised authority would be *Grevillea manglesii* (Graham) A.Baumann and N.Baumann (1843). The origins and complex taxonomic and horticultural history of *G. manglesii* and its synonyms *Manglesia glabrata* Lindl., *Anadenia manglesii*

Graham, *Grevillea manglesii* Hort., *Manglesia trilobata* Hort. ex Ettingsh., and *Manglesia cuneata* Endl. Are outlined and discussed, together with new insights discerned from James Mangles’ unpublished Letter Books.

The important role of Captain James Mangles R.N. to the botany and horticulture of *Grevillea manglesii* is reviewed and historical errors are corrected. *Manglesia glabrata*

Lindl. is lectotypified. *G. ornithopoda* Meisn. is reinstated at specific rank and *G. dissectifolia* (McGill.) Olde is published as a new combination. Both are phenetically diagnosable without intergrades and occur in discrete populations that sometimes overlap the distribution of related species.



Flowers and foliage of *Grevillea manglesii*. Photo: P. Olde. Inset: Follicle. Photo: M. Noake.

NEW SPECIES AND TAXONOMIC CHANGES IN THE *GREVILLEA THELEMANNIANA* GROUP (PROTEACEAE: GREVILLEOIDEAE: HAKEINAE) FROM SOUTH-WEST WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Peter Olde, NSW

From: *Telopea, Journal of Plant Systematics*,
Volume 25: 331–352.

Publication date: 4 November 2022. [Thelemanniana.pdf](#)

Abstract

Four species are added to the *Grevillea thelemanniana* Group, the constituency of which is discussed in light of recent phylogenetic analyses. Two new species are described. *Grevillea cooljarloo* Keighery and Olde was previously included by some in *Grevillea preissii* Meisn. subsp. *preissii* or as *G. pinaster* divided-leaf form, and is presently known informally as *Grevillea thelemanniana* subsp. *Cooljarloo* (B.J. Keighery 28B) by the Western Australian Herbarium. *Grevillea gillingarra* Olde and Keighery has previously been confused with *G. thelemanniana* Hügel ex Endl. *Grevillea preissii* subsp. *glabrilimba* Olde and Marriott is here recognised at specific rank, as *G. glabrilimba* (Olde and Marriott) Olde. *Grevillea preissii* is more narrowly circumscribed, in line with the original concept sensu Meisner (1845), without subspecies. A photo of the Blaschka glass model of *Grevillea preissii* is included with permission. The historical confusion between *G. thelemanniana* and *G. preissii* is revisited. *Grevillea variifolia* subsp. *bundera* Keighery is recognised at

species-level as *G. bundera* (Keighery) Olde and Keighery. A conservation assessment for all taxa is provided and a key to the revised Thelemanniana Group, as currently accepted, is supplied.



Grevillea preissii glass model created by R. Blaschka (1913). Photo by Julie L. McIntosh for the Ware Collection of Blaschka Glass Models of Plants, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

GREVILLEA TESSELATA OLDE (PROTEACEAE: GREVILLEOIDEAE: HAKEINAE), A RARE NEW SPECIES OF UNCERTAIN AFFINITY FROM THE AVON WHEATBELT REGION OF SOUTH-WEST WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Peter Olde, NSW

From: *Telopea, Journal of Plant Systematics*.
Volume 25: 309–318

Publication date: 6 October 2022. [Tesselata.pdf](#)

Abstract

Grevillea tessellata Olde is described here as a new species from south-west Western Australia, known only from a small population in a fragmented roadside landscape, and previously recognised under the phrase name *Grevillea* sp. Trayning (W. Johnston WJ 071). Following the Flora of Australia, the new species keys to the *Grevillea* Acacioides Group which comprises only three species, *G. endlicheriana* Meisn., *G. acacioides* C.A.Gardner ex McGill. and *G. gordoniana* C.A.Gardner. A binary assessment of 50 morphological characters presented here supports the view that *G. acacioides* and *G. endlicheriana* are sister species. A key to the new species is provided and its distribution updated. *Grevillea tessellata* has a Priority One Conservation Code according to the Western Australian Herbarium.

Grevillea tessellata. A. Conflorescence. B. Plant habit with serotinous fruits. Photos: A by Phil Lewis; B. by Peter Olde



GREVILLEA ACUARIA

Correspondence between Geoff Cockerton, Neil Marriott and Peter Olde

From Geoff

It was pointed out to me last week that you have made comment on forms of *Grevillea acuarria* from near Parker Range. I agree there appear to be two forms in that area and southwards to Forrestania, they differ subtly. These are markedly different to the two forms I have seen near Norseman many years ago. Do you have any comment on the taxonomic or likely conservation status of those near Parkers Range? We will be able to collect material this Spring if needed.

From Neil

You are quite correct about the two forms of *Grevillea acuarria* that occur from Parker Range to Forrestiana. They are both morphologically distinct from the numerous other forms of this superspecies and all require considerable close study and research to determine if they are all forms of the one species or numerous new, closely related taxa. From memory the Parkers Range forms only occur in this specific area.

From Peter

I presume the two you are talking about in the Parker Range are *G. comosa* Olde MS and *G. viridis* Olde MS

I have done a lot of work on *G. acuarria*. There are ten entities that I propose to recognise or reinstate. *G. acuarria*, *G. aculeolata*, *G. punctata* and *G. sulcata* have already been published.

Some of the remaining entities may be too finely differentiated and are under review. The names are not necessarily final. Greg Keighery has also done work on this species. I propose to publish with him but he does not know it yet.

G. acuarria Leaf apex with a fine sharp point

G. aculeolata S. Moore (syn. *G. arida*) Distribution: Coolgardie, Bullfinch, Lake Darlot, Laverton, Ora Banda, Queen Victoria Spring, Zanthus, Balladonia, Norseman.

G. laevigata Olde MS Type: Base of Maggie Hayes Hill, Bremer Range. *G. Keighery 1685*, 8 May 1978 (PERTH). Distribution: Bremer Range on break-away? Dundas NR.

G. comosa Olde MS Type: **Parker Range**, 49 km S of Southern Cross. *P.M. Olde 91/14*, 7 Sep 1991 (NSW)

G. viridis Olde MS Type: One mile Rocks Reserve, SE of Lake King. A.S. George 10478, 12 Nov 1970 (PERTH). Distribution: Varley to Bremer Range, **Parker Range**, Lake Grace area.

Soft, bright green leaves

G. viridistyla Olde MS Type: 9 km N of Norseman, *Olde 86/138*, 30 Aug 1986 (NSW) Distribution: Salmon Gums to Widgiemooltha. **Not sure about this.**

G. recurvata Olde MS Type: 2 km SE of Kulin, Hnatiuk 770288, 12 Jul 1977 (PERTH) Leaf apex with a recurved callous mucro,

G. glaucophylla Olde & Keighery MS This could be a form of *G. polita*. It has glaucous foliage but is distributed with *G. polita*.

G. polita Olde MS Type: Frank Hann National Park, *D. Monk 477*, 15 Oct 1978 (PERTH). Distribution: Frank Hann National Park, south to Bremer Range; east of Norseman, Dundas Nature Reserve to Mt Ragged area.

I also have another entity in *G. huegelii* that I cannot quite pull apart. I will try to do it before I return the loan to PERTH. It is a robust shrub with maroon-red flowers.

GREVILLEA DEPAUPERATA

Brian Weir, Vic



ILLAWARRA GREVILLEA PARK BOTANIC GARDEN

R Cartwright, NSW

From APS NSW Sutherland Group Newsletter August 2022, Page 9.

On Friday 12 August 2022, I, as Sutherland committee member and representing APS NSW, along with around 50 invited guests, attended the official opening of the now re-named Grevillea Park at Bulli. It is now known as the "Illawarra Grevillea Park Botanic Garden"

The opening was conducted by Her Excellency the Honourable Margaret Beazley AC QC, Governor of New South Wales, with the help of some local school children. She unveiled a plaque in the new covered picnic shelter and also opened a new rainforest walk, the Ellis Rowan Sensory Walk. Ellis Rowan was a well-known Australian artist and botanical illustrator in the early 1900s. She also did a series of illustrations on birds, butterflies and insects. Ray put together a fascinating exhibition in the chapel showcasing some of her work.

Governor Beazley also launched a new book: The Illawarra Grevillea Park Botanic Garden: A Photographic Portrait.

Major contributions to the book were provided by long-time volunteers John Elton and Tracee Lea and it captures much of the garden's history in pictures and text.

For those not familiar with the park, in the 1980s the Australian Plant Society's Grevillea Study Group had a very large collection of rare Grevillea and other rare Australian plants that had huge horticultural appeal. At the time, these were mainly in pots, held at Ray Brown's private nursery and lack of space was a real issue. From this need for space, together with Ray's drive and vision, Ray negotiated with Council and land was donated to create what has become Australia's only Botanic Garden dedicated to growing and the study of Grevillea. Nearly 40 years on, the Illawarra Grevillea Park Botanic Garden constantly gets better due to the enthusiasm and drive of Ray and a dedicated team of volunteers, including Michael Swire, leader of the newly re-formed APS Illawarra group.

The Garden was looking spectacular as spring approached, and was one of the locations visited by delegates from the Conference in Kiama.



Commemorative plaque



Lorikeet on a grevillea



Ray Brown (Photos Michael Swire)

STUDY OF GREVILLEA SHIRESSII

D Warman

I'm working on *Grevillea shiressii*, through the Saving our Species (SoS) programme for DPIE. The natural distribution of *Grevillea shiressii* has not really changed. It looks like all populations are around the 300 mark. The Saving our Species project has focused on seedling monitoring over the last couple of years to identify whether recruitment into the adult population is happening and how successful it is over time. SoS are also considering developing a translocation programme in the future for an insurance population.

When I did my Honours project I found significant differences across the two catchments (eg colour of perianth, weight of seed, and response to smoke) although of course it was a small sample size. But other factors are of concern eg a lot of the Mooney Dam plants are dying.

There could be some interesting genetic differences across the two creek catchments. SoS don't really have enough

funding to put towards genetic research to determine the level of inbreeding, diversity and resilience factors. I've been in discussions with Bob Makinson and Maurizio Rosetto about this and with Kath Howard. We had a zoom call and RBG supplied a quote for the genetic research to be done - \$26k basically.

APS Central Coast has put together an application for funding for approximately \$5,000 to go towards it. I am looking at other funding bodies to help make up the difference. Would the APS Grevillea Study Group have funds that would be considered to support this important genetic project?

Editor's Note: Peter has advised that the Study Group is unable to contribute but if there is a private donor, please contact Diane directly.

COTYLEDON GRAFTING OF BANKSIA

Phil Trickett, ACT

The cotyledon grafting method involves using a scion at a very early stage of its development, when the first true leaves have just started to emerge, but the cotyledons are still present, to graft onto a standard seedling rootstock of *Banksia integrifolia* or *B. serrata*. These grafts involve using the entire scion seedling at the immature stage rather than just a cutting from a more mature seedling or plant as per the method I usually use. Here, I sacrifice the scion seedling by cutting it off around 1-1.5 cm below the cotyledon leaves. I use a top-wedge graft where two opposite cuts are made on the scion stem producing a wedge-shape. Because the scion stem is very soft, a very sharp knife/scalpel is needed. This scion is then inserted into a slit made in the stock plant just below a leaf bud (this keeps the sap flowing to the leaf bud of the stock plant while the graft knits). A small snaplock bag is then placed over the scion for around 21 days in a protected, shady spot – a glasshouse is good.

Once the bag is removed, some protection from wind and heat is required for the next month or so until the graft fully establishes.



B. integrifolia seedling



Cotyledon seedling of *B. aculeata*



B. integrifolia seedling with slit made in the stock plant just below a leaf bud

CONTINUED >



Completed cotyledon graft taped with parafilm



Bagged with snaplock bag for 21 days



Wedge cut on *B. aculeata* stem

SEED CURATOR UPDATE

Jeremy Tucharke

It's been a busy season in my garden, the consistent wet weather has led to many plant casualties, and poor performance from the dryland loving species of grevilleas. Fortunately, however, I have been able to sustain most species in the collection with "backup grafted plants" in my greenhouse.

Plants "on their own roots" have suffered the most from the waterlogged soil, and grafts on hybrid rootstock have also met their maker. *Grevillea robusta* remains the most durable rootstock in East Gippsland, and careful selection of appropriate interstock allows most species to be grown, and thrive on it.

The seed bank has presented its own challenges:

With a few exceptions from common species, seed is now getting very old and proving to be unviable in recent viability testing – next winter, I plan to discard significant quantities of seed that proved non-viable. This will leave the seed bank with very little variety.

Much of the seed in our collection is garden collected – with questionable genetics and may produce hybrid plants not true to type.

Interest in the seed bank has been very low from members, with only three requests for seed being received.

I'm seeking feedback from the group to determine the future of this collection.

1. What do members want from the seed bank?
2. Is there value storing and cataloging garden collected potential hybrid seed? – if so, how does this benefit the study group?

A full list of the current *Grevillea* Seed Bank can be found on page 11 of [Newsletter No. 117, October 2020](#).

GREVILLEAS AT THE HUNTER REGION BOTANIC GARDENS

Kevin Stokes, Curator Grevillea Garden,
Hunter Region Botanic Gardens

My involvement with HRBG, Hunter Region Botanic Gardens, came into being following a meeting of interested people coming together in 1981, to discuss the possibility of establishing a botanic garden for the Hunter region. (I was one of three representing the Newcastle APS at this meeting). The meeting endorsed the concept and there then began a campaign to garner community support and search for a site.

After receiving legal advice, the committee changed to a company structure and the Hunter Region Botanic Gardens Ltd was formed in 1984. I was one of the original signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding and I have never been off the board since then. I was vice chairman for many years and chairman for five years.

Soon after the site was acquired (on lease from Hunter Water Corp for peppercorn rental) we were fortunate enough to receive a CEP (Community Employment Program), established to help those unemployed. I was unemployed then, so I was able to get work at the Gardens for six months and a second round of offers. I was fortunate to find work after 10 months and I started work at the University of Newcastle as a glasshouse technician where I worked for 20 years.

The Grevillea Garden at HRBG has had a chequered history of success and hard times. Begun in the late 1980s by the redoubtable Heather Clarke, it flourished under Heather's care and thrived to the extent several large hybrids had to be removed to allow room for more species. Heather at one time had about 85% of the known species of Grevillea growing there. Times change and conditions dictate what happens to gardens and facilities, particularly volunteer organisations. The garden has aged and that is reflected in the number of deaths and plants needing attention and some very large shrubs, mostly grafted.

I took on the job of curator of the Grevillea Garden at HRBG at the start of 2021 in a period of dry weather and I inherited a garden well past its usefulness as a display garden due to old and unkempt plants and weeds. I am hoping to eventually return the garden to the attractive space it was in Heather's day.

There has been an upgrade of some of the major paths to facilitate disabled access and a program of plant maintenance and replanting is underway. The focus will be on species, particularly threatened species, including local Hunter Valley threatened species. There are some very old and large shrubs already in the garden of local threatened species eg, *Grevillea mollis*, *G. linsmithii*, *G. guthrieana*, and two forms of *G. gillivrayi* from New Caledonia. As far as gathering new species and plants is concerned, the emphasis will be on grafted plants when obtainable and as budget permits as well as in-house propagation and hopefully, in time, a grafting program.

There have been several hybrid Grevilleas sprouting naturally in the Garden that have not been removed as seedlings and are now large plants, some are worthwhile, most are not. There have been several hybrids that have been maintained and grown for sale by the Gardens that have desirable attributes, but the

general thought is that seedlings will be removed in future. The name of Hunter as a prefix has been assigned to these plants so we have Hunter Beauty, a prostrate plant similar to *G. "Royal Mantle"*, *G. "Hunter Scarlet"* a huge hardy plant with leaves similar to, but hairless, *G. caleyi*, *G. "Hunter Rambler"*, probably a cross between *G. "Bronze Rambler"* and ?*G. 'Forest Rambler'*. and several others not named yet.

Along with all the other demands of maintaining a large garden there are the other duties such as organising signs and plant names, and propagating plants that need revival. I am hoping to be able to print a list of the current plants at the Gardens for the interest of study group members in the near future. We have a team of volunteers that locate and record the position of each plant in the garden and cross reference that to any specimens present in the herbarium. Records of map co-ordinates of wild source plants are also kept and cross referenced with herbarium specimens.

There is a section of the Grevillea Garden that was covered in Wallaby Grass until recently. This section will be landscaped to house several hybrid Grevilleas and standards. The interest in spectacular hybrids has increased as the genus has become more popular as garden plants and it is appropriate, they be on display in a public garden. This can be problematic for a botanic garden that is intent on contributing to the conservation of rare or threatened plants. However, as Grevilleas are somewhat promiscuous, for this reason all plants propagated at the Gardens are derived from cuttings, grafts or purchased.

Although I can't predict the Grevillea Garden at HRBG will reach the quality of display of some private collections or the Grevillea Park, I hope, with time, that the garden can be promoted as a worthwhile place to visit to view the genus Grevillea.

My email address is wenkev60@gmail.com if any members would like to get in touch and I am at the Gardens on a Monday and Thursday. Please call in and pull a few weeds out and have a coffee.

The HRBG web site is www.huntergardens.org.au, there is a tab there with about 160 images of Grevilleas that are either growing at the Gardens or have grown there FYI. I also have an Instagram account where I put images of Grevilleas and other beaut native plants.



Grevillea garden

WEST AUSTRALIAN GREVILLEA 'OCEAN REEF' ADAPTS TO NSW

M Apthorpe, NSW

On a trip to Perth in August 2018, I was gifted a cutting-grown seedling of the Priority 1 *Grevillea* 'Ocean Reef'. This natural hybrid of prickly *Grevillea vestita* and soft *Grevillea crithmifolia* arose on the coast in what was the Bush Forever 325 site at Ocean Reef, in north suburban Perth. The sole original plant now covers an area at least 30 m by 40 m, and appears to spread by suckering, there now being numerous bushes up to 1.5 m high, all apparently linked underground.

Back home at Currowan, I was unsure where to plant the grevillea, and in a search for good drainage I planted it on a rocky slope below our septic tank, hoping that it would grow and eventually hide the tank. We were in drought at the time, and the rocky clay around the grevillea required regular watering. The grevillea grew very slowly and did not have its natural blue-green leaf colour. A year later and it had formed a small bush, but was still not looking particularly happy.

In December 2019 our forested property was hit by the first Currowan fire; a month later on 4th January, the second Currowan fire swept through our property and burned nearly everything that hadn't already burned. The garden was not spared, with many shrubs catching fire. The Ocean Reef grevillea was burned on one side, losing about a third of the bush.

Drought and fire were followed by two years of rain, with 1500 mm so far in 2022. To my amazement the Ocean Reef Grevillea loved these wet conditions and has grown vigorously to a sprawling bush 2 m across by 0.8m high. It flowered profusely this year, with white flowers tinged with pink. I have managed to raise several tip cuttings to seedling stage. The bush branches are thick and look as if they might provide grafting stock for more finicky West Australian grevilleas that don't tolerate wet climates. Cuttings available.



Ocean Reef *Grevillea* (lower left) after the second fire, January 2020



Ocean Reef *Grevillea* Flowers



Ocean Reef *Grevillea*, September 2022

GREVILLEA VESTITA – A PINK-FLOWERED FORM FOR CULTIVATION

P Olde & N Marriott, NSW

Roughly between 2010 and 2018, when Keith Alcock resided at Kalamunda and kindly offered rent-free a place to stay during my visits and field trips to Western Australia, I particularly admired a pink-flowered plant of *Grevillea vestita* that he grew in the front garden. When asked about its origins he stated that he had purchased it in a nursery. Before he sold up and moved to live out his days in England, I sent cuttings back to Brian Roach in Westleigh and he, in the usual successful way, managed to strike several cuttings. Some of these he distributed to me at Oakdale. The plants grew well. They survived all the recent flooding rains. This year they put on a show of pink like no other. Keith also sent plants or cuttings to Kevin Collins in Mt. Barker, WA where it was growing alongside banksias and other Proteaceae.

During all the time I observed this plant in cultivation at Kalamunda it never seemed to sucker but recently, who knows why, the plant at Kevin and Kathy Collins' began to throw out suckers. *G. vestita* in the wild occurs in suckering and apparently non-suckering populations but recent discussions suggest that under altered conditions, stressful conditions or other, plants from non-suckering populations exhibit a latent ability to sucker as an alternate method of survival. Further observations on this are needed but the phenomenon has also been noted in a Sydney species, *G. parviflora* subsp. *supplicans*. Herbarium label data (with one exception) make no reference to this species as a root-suckering plant. Observations in the wild also seem to confirm it as seed-obligate. However, recent propagation of plants for cultivation by Chris Cheetham revealed numerous suckers coming up in the pot.

The characteristic of occasional rhizomaty in *G. vestita* is but one aspect of the plant under discussion. Flowering of *G. vestita* is usually white with subtle pink overtones on occasions but the pink-colouring in Keith Alcock's garden plant was something else. A few photos here demonstrate what I mean. The buds and young flowers are an arresting mulberry pink. The plant has relatively small leaves, about half the size of most plants in the south of its range between Perth and Albany. Not only that the plant appears to be hardy in cultivation in the east (yet to be fully proved) but its beauty demands the highest attention of *Grevillea* lovers. It does not need grafting.

The following notes on cultivation have been supplied by Neil Marriott: This plant for which the name *G. 'Mulberry Midnight'* is put forward, is proving to be a hardy shrub, well-suited to Mediterranean-type climates. It is hardy to frosts to at least -3°C and will cope with cold wet winters and hot dry summers, but also survive high summer humidity. It is happy in a wide range of soils, being best suited to well-drained alkaline to neutral sandy or gravelly loams or even clay loams. Plants grown in acid soils benefit

from a light application of lime mixed into the topsoil. It prefers an open sunny site in the garden. It is a rounded, open shrub, but responds well to occasional light pruning and shaping to maintain a good compact habit. The massed flowers can rot and cause some foliage dieback in cold and wet conditions, so it is advisable to plant in an open site where foliage can be kept dry by good air circulation.

According to research by Neil Marriott, Keith purchased his plant at Australian Native Nursery, Oakford W.A., where it was introduced into the nursery trade by the proprietor, Nancy Scade, who discovered it in an area of bushland in the Perth suburb of Baldivis. Not long after Nancy obtained her cuttings, the entire area was cleared for a new housing estate. Cuttings were grown from these original plants.

On a recent trip to Western Australia, I discovered a similar population only 3 km from Badgingarra on Northwest Rd. towards Dandaragan. There were many plants growing in a weedy road verge but I could not determine if they were suckering.

*Grevillea vestita**Grevillea vestita* at Banksia Farm Photo by Kevin Collins

INSECTS IN THE TEAGUE'S GARDEN

M Beamish

On a visit to the Teague's garden in Swan Hill (nearly NSW!) in late September, many *Grevillea* species were in full flower and some were filling the garden with their heady, warm honey-scented perfume. One of these was *Grevillea leptopoda*, which was also very attractive to dozens of insects, mostly flies, a lot of which were Common Halfband Hoverflies, *Melangyna viridiceps*, (photo attached, but on *Melaleuca bromelioides*, rather than a *Grevillea*).

An exception to the flies was a single moth, about 15mm in length, shown in the attached photos. I have uploaded these observations to iNaturalist, but am still unsure of the identity of this moth – iNaturalist suggested it might be a Cotton Web Spinner, *Achyra affinalis*, but without any great confidence and no-one else has yet posted an opinion.



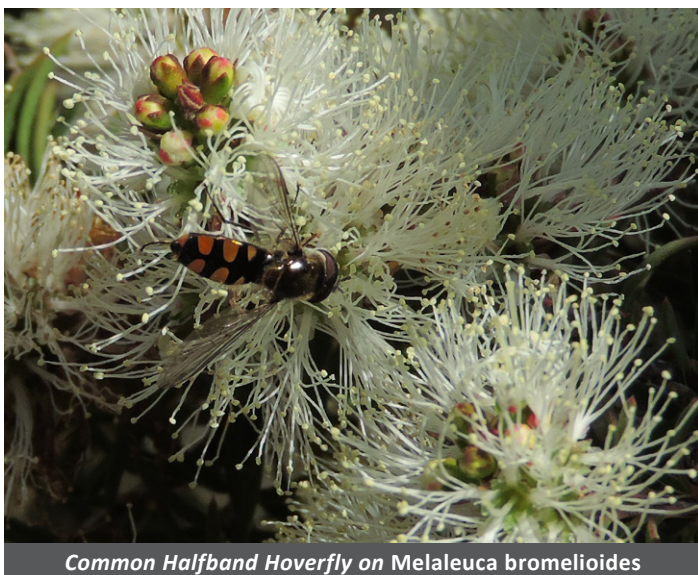
Grevillea leptopoda 1



Moth on *Grevillea leptopoda*



Grevillea leptopoda 2



Common Halfband Hoverfly on *Melaleuca bromelioides*

GREVILLEA 'LEAH'S FLAME'

John Elton, Qld

History: This cultivar arose as a chance seedling my garden in Coolangatta, NSW in 2018 and was propagated by grafting. The resulting standard in the garden is shown. Grafted plants were first available in the year 2022.

Etymology: Named for my granddaughter, Leah Elton, who has red hair. (2015-

Habit: New growth has red stems and new leaves have a red outline. The plant is more vigorous and has flowers that are on the whole larger than its parent *Grevillea* 'Wendy Sunshine'. The plant grows to about 2 metres. It responds well to pruning, quickly sending out new growth. It grafts steadily into robusta. The plant copes with humidity much better than *G.* 'Wendy Sunshine'.



Grevillea Leah's Flame

Income

Donations:	
SGAP Qld Region	\$20.00
APS Harbour Georges River Group	\$5.00

Interest	\$10.14
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Total income	\$35.14
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Expenditure

Newsletter publishing	\$00.00
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Total expenditure	\$00.00
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Bank account details

Balance in current account
05/11/2022 **\$3,713.65**

DONATIONS

The newsletter is now free but groups are encouraged to make an annual donation. Individual donations are always welcome. Direct deposits can be made into the Grevillea Study Group account.

BSB: 112-879

Account Number: 016526630

(St George Bank)

Please notify the Treasurer of transfer by email (bruce.moffatt@tpg.com.au)

SEED BANK

There are no changes. Please see newsletter No. 117 for details.

NEWSLETTER CONTENT

Thanks to the NSW members who contributed to this newsletter. It is Victoria's turn next time. Please send your content to grevilleanews@optusnet.com.au by December 31.

OFFICE BEARERS**LEADER**

Peter Olde O.A.M

140 Russell Lane, Oakdale NSW 2570

0432 110 463

peter.olde@exemail.com.au

Hon. Research Associate Herbarium of New South Wales (NSW)

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4333-0769>

Telopea: <https://openjournals.library.sydney.edu.au/index.php/TEL/index>

ResearchGate: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Peter_Olde

Google Scholar: https://scholar.google.com.au/scholar?hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=Peter+Olde&btnG=

TREASURER AND NEWSLETTER EDITOR

Christine Guthrie

32 Blanche Street, Oatley NSW 2223

0423 034 169

bruce.moffatt@tpg.com.au

CURATOR OF LIVING COLLECTION

Neil Marriott

PO Box 107, Stawell Vic 3380

0458 177 989

neil@whitegumsaustralia.com

CURATOR OF ILLAWARRA GREVILLEA PARK, BULLI

Ray Brown

29 Gwythir Avenue, Bulli NSW 2516

(02) 4284 9216

CURATOR OF SEED BANK

Jeremy Tscharke

PO Box 521, Bairnsdale Vic 3875

jtscharke1@gmail.com

GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP WEBSITE

<http://anpsa.org.au/grevSG/>

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