



GREVILLEA STUDY GROUP

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Newsletter N° 41

OPENING OF MYALL PARK GALLERY

Several of our Queensland members will be involved in the long awaited opening of the Myall Park Gallery at Glenmorgan in Queensland.

Myall Park Botanic Gardens (home of the well-known Grevillea "Robyn Gordon") has an extensive collection of Australian Native Plants including many Grevillea. Flowering at the moment are *G. alpina*, *G. sericea*, *G. stenomera* and *Grevillea tenuiloba*.

The gallery will house the paintings of Dorothy Gordon wife of the well-known David Gordon. The opening ceremony will begin at 2 pm on 5 August. Visitors are invited to Myall Park Botanic Garden on that day from 10 am onwards and guides will be available in the garden until noon.

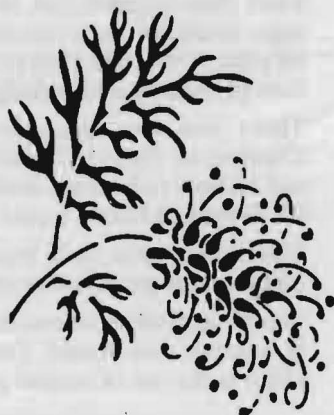
The second ceremony of the day will be the presentation of the Australian Plants Award to Dave Gordon by Lorna Murray, the president of SGAP Queensland Region representing ASGAP. This award is ASGAP's highest accolade, and we are very proud that Dave is the current recipient.

Glenmorgan is situated between Roma and Dalby on the Tara road in Southern Queensland.

Accommodation is limited, however full details of how to get there and where to stay is available from:

Gillian Kidd
"Green Hills",
Meandarra 4422
Phone/fax 076 630720.

Study group members would be welcome however, RSVP by 21 July is essential if you are wishing to attend.



INSIDE

- **ACTIVITY REPORT**
 - S.E. Queensland Group
26 March 1995
28 May 1995
by Lorna Murray
 - NSW Group
2 April 1995
21 May 1995
by Christine Guthrie
- **IN THE WILD**
 - Delimitation of two new species from the *Grevillea victoriae* alliance
by Peter Olde & W.M. Molyneux
summarized by Neil Marriott
- **IN THE GARDEN**
 - The Latest Grevillea News - Hunter Region Botanic Garden
by Heather Clarke
 - Grevillea Park – Bulli
by Jeanette Closs
- **BOOK PREVIEW**
 - The Grevillea Book
Volumes one, two and three
by Peter Olde and Neil Marriott
previewed by Jeanette Closs
- **INFORMATION FROM MEMBERS**
 - Online Horticulture Chat
by Greg Harper
- **GROUP INFORMATION**
 - Meeting Dates – NSW
 - Meeting Dates – S.E. Qld
- **PROPAGATION**
 - The Seed Bank
 - Growing Grevillea from Seed
by Hugh Seeds
- **FINANCIAL REPORT**

ACTIVITY REPORT

Activities of S.E. Queensland Group

by Lorna Murray

26 March 1995. The meeting this month was held at the residence of Irene and John Story, Toowoomba. Many of those attending had quite a long drive to come to the Darling Downs Garden City, so it was interesting that 47 members of the Study Group and 6 visitors were present. We welcomed Neil Marriott and nurseryman Philip Bourne from Victoria, Jane Ligawa, a post-graduate student from the University of Queensland, as well as the guest speaker, Dr Daryl Joyce from CSIRO.

Neil spoke briefly to the group about The Grevillea Book and offered copies of Volume 1 for sale at a very competitive price, but most people present had already purchased copies from the Queensland Region Sales Officer.

Peter Beal displayed a light cutter/harvester being produced by a local engineering firm. This implement could cut branches up to about 2 cm diameter and hold the cut section of the branch, so that foliage or flowers could be easily retrieved without damage.

Chairman Merv Hodge then introduced the guest speaker, Dr Daryl Joyce, Principal Research Scientist at the CSIRO Cunningham Laboratory, St Lucia.

Dr Joyce has considerable expertise in the transport, storage and vase-life of Australian flowers used in the cut-flower trade and in recent months has been carrying out research on the vase-life of grevilleas.

Daryl listed several factors which can affect vase-life of grevilleas and discussed the results of experiments relating to each of these.

- **Flower maturity.** After investigating picking at 4 stages, it was concluded that maximum vase-life was obtained if 50% of the flowers in the inflorescence have looped styles.
- **Food supply.** To keep the flowers alive it is necessary to try to reduce the rate of respiration or to supply substances needed for metabolism. Sugar treatments will be important, but more work needs to be done on carbohydrate supply, so that the flowers have as much food as possible to extend life to the genetic limit, usually 4 to 7 days but up to 9 days for some cultivars. There are considerable differences in the survival times between the different species and cultivars which have been examined.
- **Temperature.** It is desirable to lower the temperature to sustain the life process at the lowest possible rate, but it is not yet sure what is the lower limit. Generally a 10°C drop in temperature will more than halve the rate of senescence.
- **Good water supply.** Lowering the pH can help, as acid water flows more easily in the xylem, although the reason is not yet clear. Suspended clay particles can block xylem vessels. Osmotic solutions give an increase in the ability of the plant to soak up water.
- **Mechanical injury.** This will have to be carefully considered in the commercial handling of grevilleas, and special containers for flower heads may be needed.
- **Disease and decay.** This is not a major problem with grevilleas. Chlorine solutions can be used in the vase to control microbial growth. Only dilute solutions are

needed and there is a fine line between the right amount and too much chemical.

For the enthusiast it would seem that the best treatment for grevilleas used as cut flowers is to provide fresh water each day and to recut stems under water daily. The use of water additives gives little extra benefit.

In relation to commercial use of grevilleas, work has been done on the effects of ethylene gas, important in transport and storage. The peak in ethylene production seems to be associated with abscission and senescence. The grevillea flower has a lot of abscission zones and this may prove to be a problem in commerce. Oxidising agents such as potassium permanganate will oxidise ethylene, and solid permanganate could be provided in small sachets. Silver thiosulphate pulsing treatment often prevents the effects of ethylene but doesn't work well with grevilleas.

Daryl was thanked for his comprehensive talk on some of his experimental work concerning the vase-life of grevilleas. Quite complicated scientific ideas were explained to the gathering in simple language and it was interesting to hear of the questions arising from these experiments suggesting further work which needs to be done to clarify some aspects relating to the survival of grevilleas as cut flowers.

After the formal meeting everyone was keen to inspect the very impressive garden of the Storys. John and Irene have planted about 1 acre of a 4 acre allotment. Although the garden is less than 2 years old, the plants looked well established. About 200 species of grafted grevilleas as well as grevillea cultivars, other local species, and many small indigenous plants were included in the plantings. Many of the grafted grevilleas looked healthier in the clear Toowoomba air than they usually do in the more humid atmosphere of the coastal areas of Queensland.

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28 May 1995. It was a beautiful day for the meeting in the garden of Graham Nosworthy's residence at Pullenvale, and again there was a good roll-up of 47 members.

John Sparrow reported on his visit to Illawarra Grevillea Park at Bulli, and recommended that all members pay the park a visit if travelling in that vicinity.

Volumes 2 and 3 of the Grevillea Book which were only recently received in Queensland were available for purchase.

Peter Beal reported that, in recent experiments on optimum sugar levels for use in vase solutions for grevilleas, incremental gains in vase-life of up to 9 days had been obtained, longer than previously acknowledged in the literature.

There was also discussion on the implications of the Queensland Nature Conservation legislation, with which we will all have to become familiar when the Conservation Plan for Protected Plants comes into operation later this year.

Discussion on the main topic for this meeting, "*The effects of containers on grevillea root systems*", was led by Merv Hodge.

Grevilleas growing in pots on *G. robusta* root-stock can quickly become root-bound. One method used to counter this effect is the use of coated pots.

ACTIVITY REPORTS (continued)

Coated Pots

Pots are coated with copper oxychloride, copper carbonate or copper hydroxide in acrylic paint solution. The copper ions in the solution burn the roots tips when they touch the coated surface of the treated pots. Copper sulphate is not suitable.

It has also been found that plants grown in coated pots grow better after planting out. This may be because of better root shape or carryover of some copper acting as a fungicide. It has also been reported that there can be greater storage of starch in pruned roots, and this starch can be used by the plant after planting out.

Problems in using this method are that pots have to be hand-painted and also it is difficult to get the mixture to adhere to new pots. Coated pots are not yet available commercially. Coated pots are not favoured by retailers because of the appearance, so plants often have to be transferred to a new pot before sale. It has been noticed that *Helichrysum diosifolium* plants kept in coated native tubes for over 6 months had very unsatisfactory root growth, and it is probably desirable not to leave grevilleas in coated pots for too long.

Ribbed Pots and Pegged Pots

The use of ribbed pots to provide root trainers was also discussed, and some members favoured using painted ribbed pots. The strange shaped pots with 5 pegs being used by some nurseries were mentioned, but the general opinion was that such pots were a disaster, as the problem of plants becoming

root-bound was not overcome, just rearranged, and it was very difficult to get plants out of such pots.

Air Pruning of Tubed Plants

If plants in tubes are placed off the ground on mesh, air-pruning of roots helps to avoid the plant becoming root-bound too quickly.

Plants in Bags

Plants grown in bags are harder to handle than those in pots, and nurseries don't like them. The dangers of using white bags were mentioned, including overheating of the soil in the bag, the rapid disintegration of white plastic in the sun and the danger of moss growth inside the bag in the mix, as light penetrates the white plastic.

Planting Out

The best time for planting out grevilleas was discussed. It was generally considered that autumn was the favoured time, but the cool spring weather could also be suitable. However conditions then were drier and the hot weather was rapidly approaching.

A big range of grafted and other grevilleas were available for the usual raffle, after which members inspected Graham's extensive garden.

Activities of NSW Group

by Christine Guthrie

2 April 1995. Attendance was very disappointing for the commencement of our NSW Group meetings, but looking on the bright side, they can only get better, and it was short notice...

Phil Keane spoke about growing media and potted Grevilleas. His nursery plants are testament to the fact that he is well qualified to speak on this topic. Peter told us of the latest developments in Grevillea, including yet another new species found near Busselton in WA.

Our botany lesson for the day was on the morphology of leaves. A simple lesson I thought — hairy or non-hairy, simple or compound, green or grey. Peter introduced terms that I had never heard of such as unifacial, simlifacial and dorsoventral.

I found it all fascinating and very necessary if one is to be able to read plant descriptions accurately. I just wish I could remember all that Peter said. Luckily he promised to go over leaf morphology at a future meeting.

The day was finished off by purchasing plants. It is always difficult to resist Phil's excellent selection of healthy plants.

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21 May 1995. Twelve members attended this meeting at my home, including long time member Jeanette Closs from Tasmania. It was wonderful to have her come along to our meeting.

The topic for the day was "*Designing the home garden for Grevilleas*", which was based on mistakes made and lessons learned through experience in our own garden.

As we live on a sloping, south-facing block of land, the first lesson should have been to sell up and buy a north-facing block of land!

We didn't do this so we have learnt our lessons the hard way. One way we have overcome our lack of full sun is to only choose plants which grow to about one metre tall. Our initial plantings all grew far too tall and compounded our shade problems. Many of these have been removed and we try to stick rigidly to our one metre rule — however, the plants don't always follow the rule!

The other most important lesson we have learnt is to choose plants which suit the site, don't try to change the site to suit the plants.

West Australian species are mostly "drop dead" plants in our garden, so we try to use local or hardy plants to avoid disappointments, and more recently grafted plants have been used. However, species grafted onto *Grevillea robusta* don't do well in our shallow sandy soils, so a rootstock has to be chosen that better suits the site.

After an inspection of the garden we had a botany lesson on inflorescences and confluences, with the aid of a microscope. Although it was late we were all fascinated and were left wanting more.



IN THE WILD



Delimitation of two new species from the *Grevillea victoriae* alliance (Proteaceae:Grevilleoideae)

by Peter M. OLde & W. M. Molyneux, *Telopea* Vol. 5(4):1994

Summary by Neil R. Marriott

McGillivray in "Grevillea" (1993) treated *G. victoriae* as a polymorphic (many forms) species consisting of 11 races, including *G. miquelliana* and *G. victoriae* var. *leptoneura* which he placed into synonymy. Also included within this species was the Grevillea from the Monto-Biloela area of Queensland. Peter and I have always considered this to be a new and distinct species, and wished to treat it as such in our "Grevillea Book". When Dave Mason sent us Grevillea material that he and Rolie Paine collected in Gibraltar Range National Park, we realised that we had yet another new species on our hands. It too was obviously in the *Grevillea victoriae* complex, although most closely related to *G. linsmithii*.

Not wishing to tread on Bill Molyneux's toes, as we knew that he was working on *G. victoriae*, yet wishing to get the two new taxon described and formally named, we agreed for Peter and Bill to be joint authors of the two species.

Grevillea hockingsii W. Molyneux & P. Olde

Named in honour of David Hockings who has worked tirelessly in Queensland in the promotion of his state's indigenous plants, and who discovered this species in Coomanglah State Forest in 1983.

Grevillea hockingsii is a dense, floriferous shrub normally 1.5-2m high and wide. Flowers are mauve-pink in colour. The simple oblong leaves are soft and glabrous on the upper surface when mature. It can be separated from *G. victoriae* by its mostly axillary, unbranched confluences with fewer and mostly smaller flowers, its generally shorter floral rachis and pistils, and its usually longer fruits which have a short protuberance at both ends.

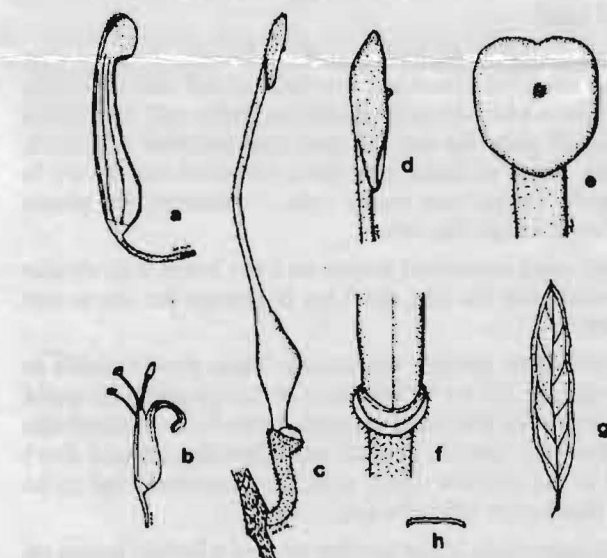


Figure 1. *Grevillea mollis*. a. Perianth before anthesis (x2); b. Perianth after anthesis (x1.2); c. Pistil (x3.6); d. Style-end, side view (x6); e. pollen-presenter (x6); f. nectary (x8); g. leaf (x0.4); h. leaf in cross-section (x0.4)

Grevillea hockingsii grows under *Eucalyptus maculata* etc. in sandstone breakaway country between Monto and Biloela, on the Razor Back Range west of Mt Morgan and reportedly from the Callide Range east of Biloela (*R. Makinson pers. comm.*).

Grown by a handful of Study Group enthusiasts, mainly around Brisbane, the species is virtually unknown in cultivation elsewhere. However it is a quick growing, hardy, dense shrub or screen plant, and with its almost constant flowering (which tends to be mostly hidden within the foliage) it attracts numerous honey-eating birds into the garden.

Grevillea mollis P. OLde & W. Molyneux

Collected originally by Roland Paine who was incorrectly advised that it was *Grevillea thymifolia*. This is an illegitimate and incorrect name.

Grevillea mollis has lovely soft, pubescent leaves, hence the scientific name (*Latin mollis*, soft). Flowers are a clear red, and the species differs from *Grevillea linsmithii* in this feature, as well as having more numerous flowers per confluence, a longer perianth and pistil and a broader pollen-presenter. There are several other characters that further separate the two species.

Growing in decomposed granite on steep slopes at Dandahra Falls in Gibraltar Range National Park, *Grevillea mollis* usually forms an open shrub 1-2m high and wide. Most plants grow in heavily shaded sites and many were observed by Dave Mason to be actually growing in water.

Material has been introduced into cultivation and has so far proven to be an attractive, hardy and easy to strike species. At the time of writing (May 1994) I have nice young plants already flowering in their pots with showy bright red flowers

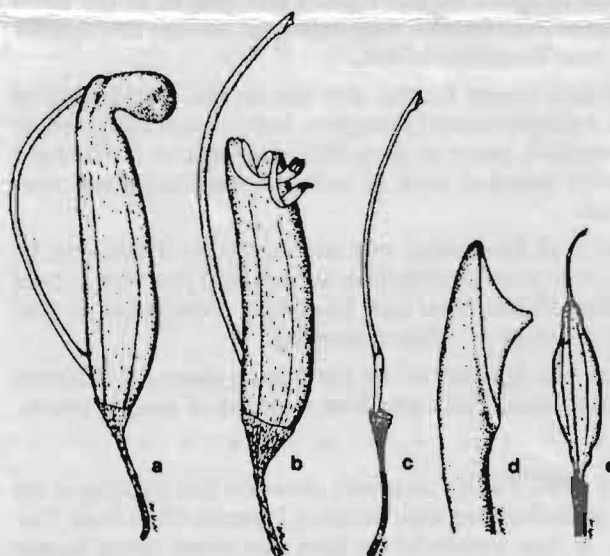


Figure 2. *G. hockingsii*. a. Perianth before anthesis (x4); b. Perianth after anthesis (x4); c. pistil (x3.6); d. style-end in side-view (x12); e. fruit (x1.2)



IN THE GARDEN



The Latest Grevillea News - Hunter Region Botanic Gardens

by Heather Clarke

The recent spate of thundery showers, following after a dry and relatively hot summer, has seen many changes in the Grevillea Garden this year. This atypical climate seems to agree with many of the Grevillea species which have put on much new growth and many of which are flowering only one year after being planted.

An increase in voluntary labour enabled the culling of many large duplicated plants and then the planting out of many of the newer species. I urge anyone in the vicinity to visit the Grevillea Garden this year as I believe it will be at its best. Space is a premium requirement but once the plant is established it can be readily propagated with a view to the future conservation and extension.

Flowering now are; *Grevillea nana* subsp. *nana*, *G. prasina*, *G. wickhamii*, *G. molyneuxii* and many others.

NEW PLANS: Now that the Gravel Garden is "up and running" and has proved its worth, a new plan is about to come into being which I have called "The Water Garden". The area is approximately 25m x 3m and is to the right as you enter the Grevillea Garden, adjacent to the (R) path. This section will soon be excavated, gravelled, mulched and set up with irrigation pipes on an independent system which will

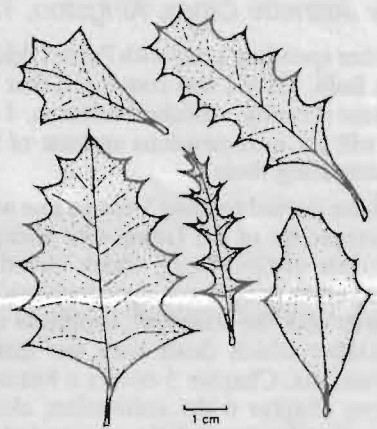
enable the selective watering of some suitable species during the summer months.

The nursery holds many plants which I believe may be suitable but which trial and error may exclude.

These include *Grevillea aquifolium* Carpenter Rocks form, *G. renwickiana*, *G. rara*, *Grevillea muricata* and a few others that seem to resent our hot dry sand in summer.

It gives more scope to the collection by varying the "habitat" requirements of some plants.

Thanks to Peter and Neil's books, these factors are better known, as are the location, States, spelling etc of many formerly "mysterious" specimens e.g. *G. divaricata*.



Grevillea aquifolium showing some of the leaf variation that occurs in different regions (from Banksias, Waratahs & Grevilleas by Wrigley & Fagg)

GREVILLEA PARK – BULLI, N.S.W.

by Jeanette Closs, Kingston, Tasmania

Whilst in N.S.W. holidaying recently, I arranged to attend a meeting of the Grevillea Study Group at Christine Guthrie's home. It was a delightful day and I was able to meet many other Grevillea enthusiasts and learn much of this interesting genus. After a pleasant lunch the leader of the Study Group, Peter Olde gave us a very interesting talk on the work involved in preparing the three volumes of "The Grevillea Book".

The Grevillea Park at Bulli was mentioned a number of times and to my delight Peter Olde offered to take a day off work the following week to take Don, my husband and I to see this park. Having read of the park before, I imagined that Bulli was a suburb of Sydney, but we were delighted when Peter picked us up and took us on this lovely drive nearly to Wollongong. The views from the Illawarra escarpment were a delight.

On arriving we were met by Ray Brown the man who has developed this amazing park with very little assistance; but he has managed to get co-operation from the Council and the L.E.A.P. scheme – through this scheme Ray had 18 fellows assisting him for 6 months. At the entrance we walked through an impressive pair of gates named for Don McGillivray, the botanist who did a recent revision of the Genus Grevillea. There was a group of 40 or more school children with teachers, using the park for its educational value, and they showed much enthusiasm.

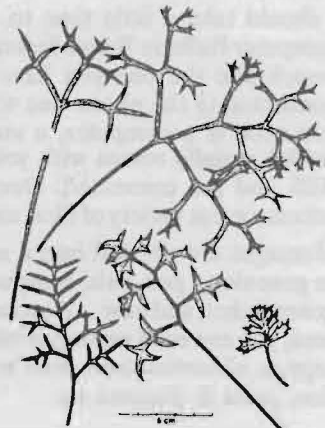
Another couple who are also members of the Grevillea Study Group joined us as we wound our way along well graded paths and through masses of strong healthy looking Grevilleas. To our amazement planting only commenced in this garden eighteen

months ago and already many of the Grevilleas are 2m or more high and in full flower. Peter and Ray were so knowledgeable about the many species we saw that my enthusiasm grew and even Don commented that he thought I should buy the three volumes of "The Grevillea Book".

A small timber church was purchased and re-erected on the site and dedicated, so weddings and other occasions can be held in this lovely setting.

The site covers 27 acres of sloping ground and the undeveloped area at the back will later be developed with rainforest and other plants. Birds are enjoying the nectar and foliage provided for their benefit as are probably other small animals.

Some of the gems that we saw were *Grevillea formosa* from Kakadu with its 10" yellow spike with huge styles and greyish divided leaves, *Grevillea nanax tenuiloba* with large spikes of pale orange flowers, *Grevillea leptobotrys* with pink flowers and blue-grey divided leaves and *Grevillea batrachioides*, which is possibly extinct in the wild but is now preserved in this garden.



Grevillea leptobotrys showing the many different leaf forms (from Banksias, Waratahs & Grevilleas by Wrigley & Fagg)

BOOK PREVIEW and INFORMATION FROM MEMBERS

PREVIEW – THE GREVILLEA BOOK Volumes one, two and three.

by Peter Olde and Neil Marriott published by Kangaroo Press in association with SGAP NSW Ltd.

by Jeanette Closs, Kingston, Tasmania

After spending a day with Peter Olde at the Grevillea Garden in Bulli, NSW I was convinced that I would like to purchase these recently published volumes. I did so and I am sure that I will get a tremendous amount of knowledge and pleasure from using them.

I have started reading Volume one which includes a historical perspective of the Genus *Grevillea*; a chapter listed as "the People of *Grevillea*", which includes an index of botanists and other people associated with this genus; a chapter which deals with the structure, evolution and biology of the genus; another which deals with the distribution and habitat in Australia. Chapter 5 covers a history of *Grevillea* in cultivation; chapter 6 the cultivation; chapter 7 the propagation; chapter 8 pests and diseases and chapter 9 landscaping with *Grevilleas*.

A Complete *Grevillea* Checklist follows which includes the 343 known species (there are likely to be more still to be discovered) with a most comprehensive table of their likes, dislikes, size, flower colour etc. In the Appendix are "New Names and Combinations in *Grevillea*"; following this is a key to the groups and species of this genus, with a glossary which should be invaluable to those interested in *Grevilleas*.

Volumes two and three deal with the 343 described species of *Grevillea*, which is the third largest genus in Australian flora. Each species is illustrated with one or more colour photos and a detailed description of the species, as well as ecological and distribution notes, information on conservation status, also notes on cultivation, propagation and landscape suggestions.

The many photographs, line drawings, and maps make the task of identifying species so much easier and these are books to be highly recommended to all growers of Australian plants.



Sample illustration (Herbarium specimen of *Grevillea pteridifolia* collected by Banks and Solander in 1770) from Chapter 1 "A Historical Perspective of the Genus *Grevillea*", Volume 1, *The Grevillea Book*, by Peter Olde and Neil Marriott

Online Horticulture Chat

by Greg Harper, Blaxland, NSW

Being part of a club is a great way to share information about our hobby (or occupation). For some, it is nearly impossible to get to meetings for one reason or another. For this reason I have started a Horticultural Discussion Message echo on my local BBS. A "what, what??" I hear you ask.

I should take a little time to explain what I am saying. A computer Bulletin Board System (BBS) is a computer system (much like the one you have at home or work) which is connected to the phone line with a modem. To access it, all you need is a computer, a modem, and terminal software (which usually comes with your modem). You dial up the BBS and get connected. Once you are "online", you can access a great variety of files, and read and reply to messages.

Messages are divided into a number of interest areas such as genealogy, pen-pals, computer related topics (of course), general chat, and now... Australian Horticulture. In this topic area, you can read messages left by other people on different aspects of horticulture, such as general gardening, propagation, pests & diseases etc.

It is an excellent way to exchange hints and tips and find answers to problems. *Grevillea* talk is welcome. At the moment it is only available on one BBS, The Space Station BBS on (Data)(047)74-2252. I am trying to get it distributed Australia-wide. This will mean you will be able to call BBS in Perth, Sunshine Coast or Wollongong. A message posted on your local call BBS will be sent around the country from BBS to BBS. You could then post a question on say what rootstock varieties are compatible with *Grevillea longifolia*. Someone replying may be in a different state, or just down the street.

I invite you to try calling The Space Station BBS on the number above, and post a message in the Australian Horticulture message area. Join in the chat. If you have any questions you can fax me on (02) 89801043.

I hope I haven't lost too many people here. For those who are already calling BBS my email address is Greg Harper 3:713/307. Have fun.

GROUP INFORMATION

NSW Group Meetings for 1995

Meetings of the NSW group are commencing this year. It is hoped that they will be as well supported and as successful as our counterparts in S.E. Queensland.

All meetings will commence at 11 am unless otherwise specified. There will be a topic for the day, along with cutting exchange, plant stewarding, plant of the day, tips on keying, horticultural points, garden inspection, a raffle and seed and plant sales (members to bring plants, with 10% of sales going to the Study Group).

BBQ facilities will be available at most venues so please bring what you would like to eat and stay for lunch after the meetings.

Sunday 23 July

Venue: Mount Annan Botanic Garden. Present a 1995 GSG newsletter for free entry to the Gardens - meet in the main car park near the visitors centre.

Phone: (02) 543 2242 (Peter Olde)

Topic: The Grevillea Collection, past, present and future, plus garden visit, inspection of potted collection and proposal for in situ development.

Saturday/Sunday 12-13 August

Australian Native Plant and Garden Spectacular, Nursery Industry Association Headquarters, Rouse Hill in Sydney.

Assistance will be required on Friday 11 August by Study Group members to set up a Grevillea display for this event which will include potted plants in flower and specimens in tubes.

Sunday 17 September

Venue: Illawarra Grevillea Park

Phone: (042) 29 9032

Topic: The Grevillea Collection

Saturday/Sunday 28-29 October

Field Trip to Rylestone Area

Meet at Capertee Valley at 10 am, then a search in 2 locations for a new species or what may be an unusual form of *Grevillea obtusiflora*.

Overnight at Hessel and Dot Saunders place at Rylestone then more Grevilleas the next day as well as a visit to Badger Ground Nursery.

For more details phone Peter Olde on 543 2242.

Sunday 19 November

Venue: Home of Peter and Margaret Olde, 138 Fowler Road, Illawong 2234

Phone: (02) 543 2242

Topic: To be announced

S.E. Queensland Group Meetings for 1995

All meetings commence at 9.30 am unless otherwise notified. For further information and confirmation of venues contact Merv Hodge on (075) 46 3322.

Sunday 30 July

Venue: Home of Richard and Lana Tomkin, Changers Green Nursery, Gin Gin, 4671

Phone: (071) 574 283

Subject: Richard will demonstrate the method of grafting he uses and talk on that subject. Members may wish to inspect the nursery after the talk.

Sunday 10 September

*Please note change from normal date to avoid clashing with other SGAP activities.

Venue: Home of Pat & Edgar Burt, Pikes Rd, Glasshouse Mountains, 4518

Phone: (074) 969 450

Subject: New and pending introductions to Queensland growers.

Sunday 29 October

Venue: Home of Ian & Carolyn Waldron, 183 Clydesdale Rd, Jimboomba, 4280

Phone: (075) 469 494

Subject: Controlling pests and diseases on Grevilleas.

Sunday 26 November

Venue: Home of Ray & Gwen Norris, 3 Timbertop Court, Capalaba, 4157

Phone: (07) 206 4226

Subject: Propagating Grevilleas, using seed and cuttings (including methods, and seed and cutting media).

PROPAGATION

The Seed Bank

by Judy Smith

Seed for sale is \$1.50 per packet plus a self-addressed envelope with a 70 cent stamp sent to the above address.

FREE SEED LIST

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>G. banksii alba</i> | <i>G. banksii red</i> |
| <i>G. banksii (tree form)</i> | <i>G. barklyana</i> |
| <i>G. brachystachya</i> | <i>G. endlicherana</i> |
| <i>G. juniperana var. trinervata</i> | <i>G. juniperina (upright)</i> |
| <i>G. longifolia</i> | <i>G. longistyla</i> |
| <i>G. pteridifolia</i> | <i>G. rivularis</i> |
| <i>G. scortechinii ssp sarmentosa</i> | |
| <i>G. speciosa</i> | <i>G. venusta</i> |

Hybrid Seed

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>G. "Caloundra Gem"</i> | <i>G. "Majestic"</i> |
| <i>G. "Orange Marmalade"</i> | |
| <i>G. "Sid Reynolds"</i> | <i>G. "Splendour"</i> |

SEED FOR SALE

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>G. agrifolia</i> | <i>G. candelabroides</i> |
| <i>G. decora</i> | <i>G. didymobotrya</i> |
| <i>G. drummondii</i> | <i>G. dryandri</i> |
| <i>G. eriostachya</i> | <i>G. formosa (Mt Brockman)</i> |
| <i>G. glauca</i> | <i>G. integrifolia</i> |
| <i>G. juncifolia</i> | <i>G. leucopteris</i> |
| <i>G. monticola</i> | <i>G. paradoxa</i> |
| <i>G. polybotrya</i> | <i>G. pyramidalis</i> |
| <i>G. refracta</i> | <i>G. stenobotrya</i> |
| <i>G. stricta</i> | <i>G. teretifolia</i> |

Growing Grevillea From Seed

by Hugh Seeds from York, WA

Seed raising is still a problem for me, even following Peter Olde's advice, to cover them with 2 cm or so of sand, has not helped. I collected my own seed from *Grevillea eriostachya*, *G. insignis* and from an old garden specimen like *G. "Robyn Gordon"*. The only two seeds to germinate were from the latter. I also tried scraping the long side of seeds, as advised by Kingsley Dixon of Kings Park, Perth. Next year I will try smoke treatment which Kings Park have found makes a big difference. Robert Larnach's point about the right time to pick seed must be investigated.



Grevillea dryandri subsp. *dryandri*.
A beautiful small shrub for warmer areas.
(Banksias, Waratahs & Grevilleas by Wrigley & Fagg)

FINANCIAL REPORT

JULY 1995

| Income | | Expenditure | |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------|
| Subscriptions | \$461.10 | Newsletter Expenses | 200.00 |
| Seeds | 8.50 | Postage | 110.85 |
| Donations | 3.20 | Bank Costs | 0.47 |
| Hunter Reg Bot Garden | 182.55 | | |
| | \$262.35 | | \$311.32 |
| | | Balance on Hand 10.7.95 | \$1,119.41 |

OFFICE BEARERS

Leader: Peter Olde, 138 Fowler Road, Illawong 2234. (02) 543 2242

Treasurer and Newsletter Editor: Christine Guthrie, 32 Blanche Street, Oatley 2223. (02) 579 4093

Curator of Living Collection & Herbarium: Ray Brown, 29 Gwythir Avenue, Bulli 2516. (042) 84 9216

Seed Bank: Judy Smith, 15 Cromdale Street, Mortdale 2223 (02) 579 1455

Cuttings Exchange: Dave Mason, Box 94, Coraki, 2471. (066) 83 2583

* * * * * 1994 * * * 1995

If a cross appears in the box, your subscription of \$5.00 is due.
Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, 32 Blanche Street, Oatley 2223.
Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.