

Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants



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Newsletter No. 79 – February 2008

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GSG NSW Programme 2008

For more details contact **Peter Olde** 02 4659 6598.
Meet at 9.30am to commence at 10.00am for all meetings unless stated otherwise.

Saturday, 19 April – Sunday, 20 April

VENUE: 'SilkyOaks'
140 Russell Lane, Oakdale 2570

SUBJECT: Autumn Plant Sale and On-Farm Visit, set up Friday, 18 April.

Saturday, 3 May

VENUE: Gordon & Carol Meiklejohn
25 Wildoaks Rd, Oakdale

PHONE: 46571912

SUBJECT: Post-mortem and garden visit – Grevilleas in heavy soils.

Saturday, 5 July

VENUE: FieldTrip – Kowmung River Crossing to Tuglow Caves

TIME: Intending participants need to communicate with GSG leader for meeting time and place

SUBJECT: Examination of wild population of *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* and Hybrids with *Grevillea arenaria* and c. 1km upstream with *Grevillea juniperina*.

August/September

VENUE: The Olde's place 'Silky Oaks'

SUBJECT: Open garden

Saturday, 11 October – Sunday, 12 October

VENUE: FieldTrip – Goonoo Forest and Pilliga Scrub

TIME: To be advised

DETAILS: Leader Anthony O'Halloran, ph: 6844 1044
Accommodation available at least one night in restored railway carriages at Binnaway.

Inside this issue:

- Recovery plan for *Grevillea Infecunda*
- Pronunciation of botanical Latin
- GSG Field Trip to S.W. Victoria and Sth Australia
- Vic Chapter Field Trip to Geelong and Anglesea and more....

GSG VIC Programme 2008

For more details contact either **Neil Marriott** (Leader of GSG Vic), on (03) 5577 2592 (Mon–Fri), (03) 5356 2404 (Fri night–Sun 5pm), or email at neilm@vic.chariot.net.au (Dunkeld), neilm@netconnect.com.au (Stawell), or

Max McDowall (convener) on (03) 9850 3411 or email at maxamcd@melbpc.org.au. Please email me if I do not already have you on my email list.

Easter Friday, 21 March – Tuesday, 25 March

VENUE: "PanrockRidge" Panrock Reservoir Rd (aka Sisters Rocks, Black Range Road)

SUBJECT: WorkingBee at Neil & Wendy Marriott's & Field Trip

For details see page 3.

Special thanks to Neil Marriott and Max McDowall for this splendid edition of the newsletter. The Queenslanders will produce the next newsletter. Please note deadlines on back page.

GSG S.E. QLD Programme 2008

Morning tea at 9.30am, meetings commence at 10.00am. For more information contact **Merv Hodge** on (07) 5546 3322 or mwhodge@bigpond.net.au

Sunday, 24 February

VENUE: Bernard and Rona Wilson
120 Avalon Road, Sheldon, 4157

PHONE: (07) 3206 3399

SUBJECT: Shade tolerant grevilleas

Sunday, 27 April

VENUE: Helen Howard, Helidon

SUBJECT: Grafting: root-stocks and inter-stocks

Sunday, 29 June

VENUE: Jan Glazebrook & Dennis Cox, Loganlea

SUBJECT: Growing grevilleas on their own roots

Sunday, 31 August

VENUE: Tim Powe, Ipswich

SUBJECT: Manipulated and natural hybrids

Sunday, 26 October

VENUE: Fran & Jim Standing, Woodenbong

SUBJECT: Grevilleas of the Canning Stock Route

Just a quick welcome to 2008. We have plenty of activities to interest members along the east coast this year. Please come and enjoy. Our highly successful Autumn Plant Sale will be held on April 19 & 20. If you can assist with a few hours to help me run the sale it would be so much appreciated. Obviously one cannot do these events without the assistance of members and friends. Unfortunately more has fallen to friends than members in some areas. I am particularly appreciative of Suellen Harris who has offered to look after the publicity. This has taken a tremendous burden off my shoulders.

The Grevillea Study Group has become a member of the Garden Clubs of Australia. This organisation has a very large membership that we need to tap into, especially as our own groups seem to be in membership decline. I notice many articles contributed by APS members in their

magazine. Many of their members also have a strong interest in native plants but do not wish to grow them exclusively.

This issue has been put together by our Victorian chapter. I think they have done a great job again. Thanks particularly to Neil Marriott and Max McDowall. Next issue is a Queensland issue (Newsletter 80). I already have a number of articles from Queensland members. We need more. Please have a look at the deadline and send me any information that might reasonably be shared with all of us relevant to the subject of grevilleas. Some ideas might be reports of Study Group meetings, field trips, visits to the west, performance of plants in your garden, new hybrid releases etc. The World Wide Web is also a source of much information that can be adapted to interesting articles.



Autumn on Farm Plant Sale & Native Garden Display 2008



Sat 19 & Sun 20 April, 10am to 4pm
'Silky Oaks', 140 Russell Lane, Oakdale

Access M5 to Picton, turn left at Picton into Argyle St, first right into Barkers Lodge Road and Russell Lane is on the right at Oakdale.
Train to Macarthur, bus to Camden, change bus to Russell Lane, Oakdale

*** Renowned guest speakers Don Burke & Angus Stewart on both days ***

*** Visit the extensive native show gardens where native plants are grown to perfection in a timeless open parkland setting ***

*** Workshops each day ***

*** Expert garden and horticultural advice from the experts ***

The largest range of native plants for sale in the one place at the one time from \$5.

Download our catalog and program from April 1 at

<http://asgap.org.au/grevillea>

Entry fee \$5 per person – Seniors \$2.50 – Accompanied children under age 18 are free.

Sponsored by: **The Grevillea Study Group** of the Australian Plants Society,
P.O. Box 275 Penshurst NSW 2222 Contact: phone 02 4659 6598

GSG Vic Chapter Workshop & Campout, Panrock Ridge Stawell, Easter 2008

A few people have expressed interest in visiting Panrock Ridge again from a working bee perspective, so Wendy and Neil have suggested they feed you in return for company and assistance. The main types of work are:

- cutting and picking up dead wood (and burning if restrictions allow.)
- removal of temporary fence and hanging new gates
- preparation of new garden beds, plus many more jobs.

There is perfect cutting material of a limited number of species and some seedlings have come up.

As in the past there is plenty of camping space and a few beds for those who book in early, as well as floor space. Please register early on 0353 562 404, or email neilm@netconnect.com.au

We will provide breakfasts, lunches and Good Friday dinner so that everyone has less to organise and there is more group interaction. We would like to know how many as we propose to provide...

Breakfast Friday to Tuesday

- Cornflakes, muesli, milk, Greek yoghurt, fruit, toast, eggs, spreads, juice
- Tea, coffee and herbal teas, cordial, biscuits

Lunches Friday to Monday

- Breads, butter, cheese, salad, tinned fish, chutneys, green tea
- Tea, coffee and herbal teas, cordial, cake

Dinner Friday

- Salmon and egg bake, rice salad, green salad, steamed potatoes.

Other meals

Dinner Saturday

- Hall's Gap Hotel – pub meals

Dinner Sunday

- National Hotel – chinese meals

Dinner Thursday

- and Monday BBQ available

Thurs 20th March

PM: any members who wish to arrive early are welcome.

Friday 21st March

AM: Arrival, Tour of gardens and begin work on clean up of burnt gardens.

PM: BBQ tea, social get together and discussions on Grevillea. Cutting swap, slides etc.

Saturday 22nd March

AM: Continue working bee

PM: Garden visit Neil Macumber's & John Malligan's, Pomonal. Pub tea at Hall's Gap Hotel

Sunday 23rd March

AM: All day tour of Western Grampians to see *Grevillea confertifolia* – intermediate form, *Grevillea alpina*, *Grevillea aquifolium*, *Grevillea gariwerdensis*, *Grevillea micrantha*, *Prostanthera spinosa*, *Hovea*, *Howittea* sp nov aff *trilocularis* etc.

PM: Tea at National Hotel 16 Wakeham St (parallel with railway line) Stawell.

Monday 24th March

Continue clean up before departure home. Collect cuttings from garden.

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)

or by post to

**Grevillea Study Group,
PO Box 275 Penhurst NSW 2222**

Recovery Plan for *Grevillea infecunda*, Anglesea *Grevillea* 2004 – 2008

Oberon Carter June 2003 –
Environment Australia



Grevillea infecunda

Grevillea infecunda is an open, root-suckering shrub, 0.3 – 1.2m high with leaves 3 – 7cm long and variable in shape, lobed, ovate, rhombic or oblong outline. (Unlike the similar *Grevillea aquifolium* it has an appressed indumentum of short flat hairs on the lower surface – curling in *G. aquifolium*. Flowers are second in “toothbrush” shaped conflorescences, with prominent pink to red styles. Flowers are sterile, the plant apparently reproducing entirely by root suckers NM).

Grevillea infecunda is listed as Vulnerable under the Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999, and is protected (but not listed) under the Victorian Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act 1988 (all Victorian *Grevilleas* are protected). There are fewer than 1,635 plants remaining in approximately eleven wild populations.

Actions associated with the recovery of *Grevillea infecunda* are unlikely to affect any existing industry or private party. Almost all populations fall under the jurisdiction of Parks Victoria, the Department of Sustainability and Environment and the Surf Coast Shire. Sites at Anglesea Heath are on crown land leased by Alcoa Australia Ltd, and managed by Parks Victoria and Alcoa. The one known site within State Forest is managed by DSE.

Distribution

Grevillea infecunda is a narrow endemic that occurs in hilly country near Anglesea and Airey’s

Inlet. A mid-nineteenth century record from near Brighton, a suburb south of Melbourne 100km east of Anglesea, suggests a formerly disjunct population. At least eleven populations occur 0.5 – 10km apart. Former distribution is presumed to have been relatively continuous, however Cinnamon Fungus (*Phytophthora cinnamomi*), observed within and near extant populations, may have contributed to local extinctions. (This is highly unlikely as my personal observations of the *Grevillea* around 40 years ago –well before Cinnamon fungus appeared in the district, showed no noticeable difference in population size or numbers NM). Two additional unconfirmed sites occur, one along the Colac-Forest Rd, and another west of the Alcoa lease site on proving ground on private land.

Grevillea infecunda exhibits varying characters (particularly in leaf shape) between sites and so all populations should be conserved to maintain genetic diversity. Recovery actions include survey for critical, common and potential habitat that will further define habitat critical to the survival of the species.

Grevillea infecunda occurs in dry sclerophyll forest or woodland, usually in sandy or gravelly soils. It is absent from areas where gravel has been extracted, and does not appear in vegetation with a dense upper stratum. Species commonly found amongst populations of *Grevillea infecunda* include *Eucalyptus willisii*, *Eucalyptus radiata*, *Eucalyptus baxteri*, *Gahnia radula*, *Platylobium obtusangulum*, *Pultenaea gunnii*, *Xanthorrhoea australis*. Even where *Grevillea infecunda* occurs below *Eucalyptus* spp., tree crowns tend to be widely spaced.

Key Populations

State Parks

- Angahook-Lorne State Park (6 populations):
- Bald Hills Rd near Salt Creek Track (18 plants)
- Salt Creek Track (22 plants)
- Bambra Road / north of Loves Track (141 plants)
- Grevillea Track off Bambra Road (62 plants)
- Link Track between Loves Track and ‘Grevillea Track’ (120 plants)
- Breakfast Creek Road (>300 plants)

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Other reserves

- Anglesea Heath (4 populations):
- Haggarts / Allardyce Tracks (92 plants)
- Gum Flat Road (500 plants)
- Tanners Road (152 plants)
- Tanners Road / Dangers Lane (174 plants)

State Forest

- Otway State Forest: Hammonds Road (approx. 12km NW of Airey's Inlet) (54 plants)

Known and Potential Threats

Grevillea infecunda has no known method for producing viable seed. As a result all existing populations are geographically restricted; root-suckering is the only means of vegetative spread. Root-suckering may be stimulated by fire (Marriott 1986) or slashing (O. Carter pers. obs.), however appropriate burning and/or slashing regimes for this species have not been identified.

Phytophthora cinnamomi (PC) has been observed within at least five sites where *Grevillea infecunda* is also present. This taxon does not appear to be as susceptible to PC as *Xanthorrhoea australis*, which is usually one of the first species to show the physical effects of infection. Many dead individuals of *Xanthorrhoea australis* lie next to apparently healthy *Grevillea infecunda* plants. All populations may be threatened by recreational 4WD, trailbike and horse riding. Site specific threats include illegal campsite construction at the Hammonds Rd population within State Forest and weed invasion by *Melaleuca armillaris* subsp. *armillaris* close to the Bald Hills Rd population. Continued, appropriate fencing around *Grevillea infecunda* populations within State Park should restrict access and prevent physical disturbance. Future actions, including appropriate signage near roadside populations, and education of roadworks contractors by PV and the Surf Coast Shire should facilitate conservation of roadside sites. (During our field trip to the area last year [see article this N/L] clear evidence of continued serious damage by trail bikes to or near at least 5 populations was observed NM).

Objectives of Recovery Plan

The **overall objective** of recovery is to minimise the probability of extinction of *Grevillea infecunda* in the wild and to increase the probability of important populations becoming self-sustaining in the long term.

Within the life span of this Recovery Plan (2004-2008), the **specific objectives** of recovery for *Grevillea infecunda* are to:

- Acquire accurate information for conservation status assessments.
- Identify critical, common and potential habitat.
- Ensure that all populations and their habitat are protected and managed appropriately.
- Manage threats to populations.
- Identify key biological functions
- Determine the growth rates and viability of populations.
- Build a network of government and non-government organisations and individuals.
- Co-operate in bioregional policy implementation and manage recovery plan implementation.

Evaluation of Success or Failure

The recovery plan will run for five years from the time of implementation and will be managed by the Department of Sustainability and Environment. A Threatened Flora Recovery Team, consisting of scientists, land managers and field naturalists will be established to oversee threatened flora recovery in Victoria in general. Technical, scientific, habitat management or education components of the Recovery Plan will be referred to specialist sub-committees on research, *in situ* management, community education and cultivation.

Regional Recovery Teams will be responsible for preparing work plans and monitoring progress toward recovery.

Recovery Actions

A table of recovery actions is provided and this includes the fencing of sites to ensure populations are protected from recreational vehicles. (As mentioned above, in our trip to the area last year we noted that, despite attempts to fence out trailbikes, we actually observed bike riders going around the fences and destroying new areas to get back onto their fenced off tracks through the bushland! It was the unanimous opinion of all present that the destruction will continue until trail bikes are totally banned from all reserves. Apart from direct physical destruction of plants and habitat, trail bikes will also undoubtedly be spreading Cinnamon fungus throughout the entire district NM).

(There is also concern amongst some circles and many locals that the extension of Alcoa's coal extraction lease for the next 40 years will put further pressure on the long term management of *Grevillea infecunda* and its habitat. This was not addressed in the Recovery Plan NM).

Pronunciation of botanical Latin

Botanical Latin is an international language used by botanists and horticulturists worldwide for the naming of plants. While it is, primarily, a written language to facilitate accurate, international, cross-cultural, scientific communication, like all languages it also needs to be pronounced. Accordingly, it is logical and proper that the appropriate pronunciation be **the internationally-recognized Reformed Academic Pronunciation** which is an attempted reconstruction and restoration of the original pronunciation of Classical Latin.

The Reformed Academic Pronunciation of Latin is described in the excellent book **Botanical Latin by William T. Stearn**. This pronunciation is **useful general knowledge which can be acquired easily because it is quite phonetic and consistent, unlike English**. It is much closer to the pronunciation of many European languages than to that of the standard phonic sounds of English, and has clearly been used by linguists transliterating various languages into the Roman alphabet or providing a written **phonemic** language for such languages as Indonesian, Japanese, Maori and Fijian in the Roman Alphabet. Of course these languages may also have their own special sounds and some variants from the Latin pronunciation, but the reformed Latin pronunciation is an excellent starting point for learning to speak other languages and for pronouncing better the place names and personal names of other nations.

In contrast, the mish-mash of anglicised Latin pronunciations used, often regionally, alongside some correct ones by many gardeners and botanists, and people in other disciplines, is confusing and controversial and has no truly national consensus, international status or comprehensibility. The nations of the world are becoming increasingly multicultural and multilingual, so it is important to recognise and cherish the commonality of our Latin heritage as a precious cultural resource.

Some people say that "it does not matter" how we pronounce plant names so long as "we" agree about them, but that view is parochial, short-sighted and dismissive of the real issues. It is also anglochauvinist since it disregards the potential multilingual, multicultural or multinational character of the listeners. On the other hand, I have heard many people say they would like to know better how to pronounce plant names, and it is with them in mind that I have written this article. As more people hear the correct pronunciations, more will begin to use them too, and a better consensus may develop. I therefore present this article to enable users of plant names to learn the proper, formal, internationally-recognised Latin pronunciations and as a much-needed critique of the deficiencies of anglicisation, either as practiced by the general users or as advocated in various publications.

Some authors (1-3) have published pronunciation guides or tables for anglicised Latin. These are devised like elementary English phonics tables with only two English sounds for each vowel, and specifically reject some of the classical Latin vowel sounds also used in everyday English words, including those widely used in Australia for the Latin inflexions **-ata, -ina**, etc. Stearn (1) prefers the Academic pronunciation but, trying to be even-handed, also recognises the anglicised pronunciation. Regrettably, several excellent Australian plant publications (4-6) have also offered anglicised pronunciations of botanical Latin names without adequate discussion of the issues or due recognition of the Reformed Pronunciation.

¹ (maxamcd@melbpc.org.au) from whom consent should be obtained before republication – the author reserves the right to submit a revised text. Constructive comments and criticism are welcome. The author thanks Peter Olde, Neil & Wendy Marriott and David Cameron for their helpful discussion, comments and corrections, and Margaret Kofod for her discussion of the linguistic issues raised in the article. At Peter Olde's request, and based on the principles of this article, I will comment in future articles on some pronunciations given in The Grevillea Book (6) including those based on foreign personal names.

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Nevertheless I do recognize that some people may still prefer to continue to use some of the anglicised pronunciations to which they are accustomed, but I still suggest that they learn the Latin rules as well. In this regard, I also consider it a reasonable compromise, myself, to use the anglicised pronunciations of some common words. Examples include some well-known generic names such as *Acacia*, *Geranium* and the family suffix **-a-ce-ae** (saying 'A-C-I' not just 'A-C'), and, optionally, some prefixes that are common in English words such as **micro-**, **macro-**, **iso-**, **di-**, **bi-**, **tri-** etc., and the **oi** in the suffix **-oides** pronounced as a diphthong instead of two syllables. These anglicisations may not please some Latin scholars, but should help to make the proper Latin pronunciations for less familiar words easier to accept by the general user.

Some advocates of anglicised Latin have sought to defend it on the grounds that some Latin pronunciations may sound salacious, hilarious or embarrassing, depending on the nationality or proclivities of the listener, notwithstanding the fact that Linnaeus courageously named some of his taxa for their similarity to mammalian sexual anatomy. But it is also imaginable that some anglicised pronunciations could produce a similar reaction, for example *Dendrobium bigibbum* and *Silybum marianum* (Variegated Thistle). In such instances, commonsense should apply to one's choice of pronunciations, so that the matter does not become a distracting issue in any debate about pronunciation.

Pronunciation tables

In the tables I illustrate, *in italics*, the **Latin pronunciation** of vowels, diphthongs and consonants by comparing some English or familiar foreign words with some botanical Latin words which Australians already pronounce correctly. These pronunciations can be applied confidently to other Latin words with analogous spelling. There is no need to do a course in Latin grammar or to acquire a large Latin vocabulary in order to master the pronunciation and the rules for the position of the stress. I first consider botanical names of purely Latin (or Latinised Greek) origin, and after that, botanical names derived from personal and geographic or habitat names. I suggest that the reader first learn

to use and recognize the simple Latin vowel sounds and then move progressively onto the diphthongs etc.

Latin vowels

Simple Latin vowels (here shown *in italics*) are pure sounds – they are **never pronounced as diphthongs** like the simple long vowels in many English words i.e. **the names of the corresponding English letters** (shown quite simply in this article by **Capital letters A, E, I, O, U**). Latin vowels can be long or short. Simple vowels in stressed syllables are usually long unless followed by two or more consecutive consonants when they are mostly short, as in (non-American) English speech. Unlike English vowels, the Latin long and short vowels are quite similar in quality.

All vowels should be sounded distinctly and clearly differentiated, including those in unstressed syllables which are mostly short, and **should never be reduced to the neutral vowel sound** (represented in dictionaries by the phonetic symbol ə) as in many unstressed vowels in English speech (e.g. 'the, postman, England, summer). Thus, word inflexions ending in **-is**, **-os**, **-us**, or **-um** should be sounded as they are spelt, in words like *Anigozanthos*, *Ricinocarpos*, *polyanthemos*, *Exocarpos*, *Calotis*, *Callitris*, *Calothamnus*, *Myrtus*, *Blechnum nudum*, so that others may recognise and remember the correct spelling.

No Latin vowels are silent, including final **-e** and final **-ae** which are never pronounced 'E' like the sound of the Latin vowel *i*. As the tables show, **all the Latin vowel pronunciations are also found in many familiar English words**, and are already in general use for more than a few familiar botanical names. We can learn from these examples and proceed to use them consistently for the other words so that others may become familiar with the proper pronunciation too. In Latin and other languages we need to resist the temptation to use the typically English short **a** as in *cat*, especially in the first syllable (e.g. Pakistan often mispronounced 'Packistahn' instead of 'Pahkistahn') or to use the English phonics sound **E** for long Latin **e** confusing it with the Latin long *i*.

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Table I. Latin vowel sounds

Latin	Long sound	Short sounds	NOT as in
a	father, tomato, <i>glabrata</i> , <i>costata</i>	about, <i>formosa</i> , <i>strata</i>	A , m A e , l a c k , a r e a , a l l , w h a t
e	they, rein, <i>leioderma</i>	get, <i>simplex</i> , <i>racemosa</i> , <i>decora</i>	E , t h e s e , h e r
i	ski, kiwi, <i>vestita</i> , <i>Sida</i> , <i>alpina</i> Martina, Rita	sit, broccoli, <i>brevis</i> , <i>Goodia</i> , Jenni, Vicki, <i>fungi</i> , <i>-folia</i> , <i>muelleri</i>	ɪ , b i t e , f i r
o	role, <i>Hovea</i>	got, <i>Oxalis</i> , <i>collina</i> , <i>stenomera</i>	o , g o , f o r , w o n d e r
u	rule, <i>Prunus</i> (back vowel) <i>rudis</i> , <i>venusta</i> , <i>buxifolia</i>	put, <i>platypus</i> , <i>octopus</i> <i>pulchella</i>	u , c u t e , c u t , f u r s u e (front vowel)
y (= i)²	symbol, <i>Syzygium</i> (hard g) (stressed y usually short)	synonym, rhythm, phyllode, <i>Chrysanthemum</i> , <i>chrysalis</i> , <i>-botrya</i>	ɥ , b y p a s s

² The **y** in Latin = the medial Greek vowel upsilon (u) is pronounced like the French **u** in *une*, but, in English and French derivatives from the Greek, **y** is usually spoken like a latin short **i**, and so, for simplicity, this pronunciation may be used in plant names to avoid confusion with the sound of the English **u** as in *sue*.

Consecutive vowels in Latin

Two consecutive vowels in Latin words are pronounced either as a diphthong or as parts of separate syllables. Consecutive vowels should never be amalgamated into a simple vowel sound as in English and French words like *sea*, *taut*, *receive*, *chauffeur*. A **diphthong** in Latin is logically formed from the sounds of its constituent vowels which may differ in duration and which glide into one another.

Table II. Latin diphthongs and non-diphthongs

Diphthongs	Sound	NOT as
ae (æ)	l (pronoun), bite, <i>G. victori-ae</i> , <i>chrysophaea</i> , <i>algae</i> <i>Rh. loch-i-ae</i> , Linnaeus, family names like <i>Protea-ce-ae</i>	E or A - never silent
oe	oi in join, <i>coerulescens</i>	E
au	sauerkraut, <i>Bauera</i> , <i>Chamelaucium</i> , <i>lautus</i> , <i>aurea</i>	t a u t
eu - Greek	neurotic, <i>Eucalyptus</i> and similarly <i>Melaleuca</i> , <i>leucoxyton</i>	s u e
Non-diphthongs – separate syllables: (hyphens added for clarity)		
ao	Maori, Laos, Mao Zedong, <i>Aotus</i>	A - o
eu - Latin	<i>Deus</i> (<i>De-us</i> = god)	n e u t e r
ea	<i>Grevill -e-a</i> , <i>lin-e-aris</i> , <i>lavandulace-a</i>	E , A n g l e s e a
e-ae	<i>Myrtac-e-ae</i> ('R-K-I' or 'A-C-I', anglicised, not 'A-C')	E
ei	ayi in laying, <i>le-i-oderma</i> , <i>ele-ison</i> , <i>olde-i</i>	E
ii	worry-ing, ski-ing, <i>Banksi-inae</i> , <i>marriotti-i</i> , <i>aspleni-ifolia</i>	E - i , i
ie	<i>Boroni-e-ae</i> (a tribe - say 'E-A-I'), <i>Kyri-e</i>	i e , b e l i e v e
oi	- <i>oides</i> = - <i>o-i-des</i> (greek suffixes) with stress on <i>i</i> (but easier, anglicised as a diphthong in <i>foil</i>)	a v o i d

Latin consonants³

Each Latin consonant has a unique sound – generally as in English – and are always sounded, even in the unfamiliar initial combinations **cn-**, **ps-**, **pt-** in *cneorifolia*, *Pseudanthus*, *Pteris* (as in *helicopter*). They should never be silent (except h after r as in *rhubarb*, *calorhabdos* and after a as in *Gahnia*, and when used in the combinations **ch**, **ph** and **th** to transliterate certain Greek consonants, chi, phi and theta).

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Table III. Latin consonants³

Consonants	Examples and comment
c ³ always hard = 'k'	Celtic, arcing, sceptic, <i>Ficus</i> (fig) hence <i>ficifolia</i> , <i>sericea</i> , <i>cinerascens</i> , never = 's' even before e, i or y
g always hard	get, give, longer, <i>longifolia</i> , <i>macrostegia</i> , <i>Geijera</i> , never silent as in singer, nor 'soft' (= zh) as in words of French origin like garage, nor = j as in Church (Italian) Latin and in many established English words derived from Greek and Latin as in genuflect, biology, general
n before g c k q x	'ng' in sing
r	rolled as in Irish or Scottish speech, or (more easily) sung as in standard or U.S. English never silent & does not modify preceding vowel in -er, -ir, -or, -ur
s	set - (not = z)
t	ten - (not = 'sh' as in nation)
v ³	vat - (modern, non-Classical pronunciation)
x = 'ks'	box , <i>buxifolia</i> , <i>melanoxyton</i> , <i>Xerochrysum</i> , <i>Xanthosia</i> (not = z, kz, or gz)

³ Classical Latin words did not use the letters, j, k, w, y, z, or the modern v although k, y and z were introduced to transliterate the ancient Greek letters κ (*kappa*), υ (*upsilon*) and ζ (*zeta*). However, European scholars have, unfortunately, universally used the letter c (as hard c = k) to transliterate the Greek kappa. The history of the modern differentiation of the letters i and j and the letters u, v and w is explained in Stearn's Botanical Latin pp. 51-52. 'V' was the classical Latin letter for what we now write as 'u' and, at the beginning of words before another vowel, was pronounced like the English semi-vowel 'w' – (e.g. *vulnero* = I wound, classically pronounced 'woolnero', from which we derive the word vulnerable). However, many modern languages sound 'v' as in English, so we can safely do so in the modern language, Botanical Latin, as shown in the table.

Table IV. Combinations with H (especially in Latinised Greek derivatives)

ch (<i>chi</i> χ)	(can be pronounced gutturally as in Scottish loch or German ich) or = 'k' (easier) - as in choir, chemist, chrysalis and similarly <i>Chorizema</i> , <i>Chamelaucium</i> (not " shamelorsim "), and <i>eriostachya</i> (not " eriosstasha ")
ph (<i>phi</i> φ ⁴)	= 'f' (Modern Greek) as in photograph, <i>macrophylla</i>
th (<i>theta</i> θ)	thing, <i>calothamnus</i> (not voiced as in this)

⁴ In Ancient Greek *phi* (φ) was an aspirated p, and in some Latin and English derivatives (e.g. *pteridifolia*, helicopter) was transliterated as p, instead of ph. Similarly, compare *Eucalyptus macrocarpa* with *Hakea lissocarpha*.

Table V. Semivowels in Latin/Greek derivatives and taxa named after Europeans

i = 'y'	initially before vowel y in yes, thus <i>IVLIVS CAESAR</i> (Classical), <i>Grevillea iaspicula</i> ('yaspicula') from the mineral jasper (Latin <i>iaspis</i>), in a whimsical Latin derivative of the provenance, Wee Jasper
j = 'y'	<i>juncus</i> , <i>juncifolia</i> , <i>lejostyla</i> ⁵ occasionally used by some European authors in place of i, especially initially before a vowel
v = 'w'	as in wet, like the Classical Latin u initially before a vowel ("veni, vidi, vici") but see footnote 3
w	English, Asian, Polynesian, like w in wet
w = 'v'	European (<i>Wendt</i> , jawohl), <i>Wahlenbergia</i> (not Wollenberja), <i>Westringia</i> , like v in vat

⁵ *lejostyla* is the legal, aberrant spelling in *Darwinia lejostyla* by Slavic author Turczaninov (compare *leioderma*).

continued >

Stress in Latin words

For comprehensibility and audibility, Latin syllables should be articulated clearly and rather evenly in rhythm, without heavy stress or reduction of the vowel sound quality as is common in English speech.

Penultimate Rule:

The main stress in simple Latin words falls on the second last (penultimate) syllable if two consonants separate the last two vowels (e.g. *Coprosma*, *Cryptandra*), or if the vowel is long or is part of a diphthong, e.g. *cognata*, *vestita*, *aneura*, *Pultenaea*, *Bossiaea*. On longer words the first or second syllable may also be stressed.

Antepenultimate Rule:

If the penultimate syllable has a short vowel, e.g. words ending in *-ia*, *-ius*, *-ium* (feminine, masculine and neuter genders respectively), similarly *-ea*, *-ica*, *-ida*, *-idis*, *-ilis*, *-ula*, *-ola*, *-ima* corresponding genders, the stress generally falls on the third last (antepenultimate) syllable e.g. *Boronia*, *hispida*, *flexilis*, *Pimelea*, *pulcherrimus*, *altissima*, *aspera*, *continua*, *banksii*, *Velleia*, *victoriae*. There are some exceptions e.g. *cinerea*.

Compound generic and species names

These descriptive words are formed from two word roots (mostly adjective + noun) connected by a link vowel – generally *-i-* or *-a-* for Latin compounds or *-o-* (occasionally *-a-* or *-y-*) for Greek compounds (e.g. *fili-folia*, *nemato-phylla*, *grandi-flora*, *macro-phylla*, *Callistemon*, *platy-sperma*). These compounds are best treated as if they were two separate Latin words, **regardless of linguistic origin of the two elements**, each element pronounced and stressed in accordance with the penultimate or antepenultimate rules with the link vowel unstressed for comprehensibility and etymological clarity.

It is customary in spoken modern Greek to stress the link vowel *-o-*, so some words of Latinised Greek origin (e.g. *Pittosporum* (“p’tospr’m”) instead of *Pittosporum*) have been stressed in this way as though they were still Greek words, even though many others with the same first (adjectival) element have not. Thus, we often say *leucoxylon* (instead of *leuco-xylon*) and *leucopteris* (“l’cop’t’ris” instead of *leuco-pteris*) – yet we pronounce *leucophylla* correctly. Likewise, we insist on *Callistemon* (“C’list’m’n”

instead of *Calli-stemon*) yet we pronounce *Calli-coma* correctly. But the resulting pronunciations are then mangled (as shown in parentheses) by English speakers who are accustomed to the greatly shortened and degenerate vowel sounds in unstressed English syllables.

Several compounds of the Noun & Verb Participle construction, such as those ending in *-fera*, *-gera*, *-phora*, meaning ‘bearing’ (e.g. *globifera*, *lanigera*, *Angophora*), have also customarily been stressed on the second syllable – the link vowel *-i-*, although it would seem more logical and comprehensible to stress the first and third syllables, **especially in specific epithets**.

Botanical Latin words derived from personal names

By convention, generic names formed from personal names are feminine first-declension nouns, ending with the first-declension nominative inflexion *-a*. A **link-vowel -i-** is required after a name ending in a consonant or *-e-* after a name ending in *-a*. No link-vowel is required after a name ending in any other vowel – e, i, o, u or y. For example, *Banksia*, *Grevillea*, *Hakea* commemorate Banks, Greville and Baron von Hake whilst, with Latinisation of the surname, *Brunonia*, *Bossiaea*, *Goodenia*, *Kennedia* and *Pultenaea*, commemorate Brown, Bossieu de la Martinière, Goodenough, Kennedy and Pulteney.

Specific epithets honouring persons can be nouns in the genitive (possessive) case, formed by addition of the link vowel *-i-* (except after a vowel or *-r*) plus the genitive inflexion *-i* for males (*wilsoni-i*, pronounced *wilson-i-yi*) *-ae* for females (*lochi-ae*). Note that it is a mistake to merge the *-ii* into one syllable as we do in English for ee and oo. Such epithets can also be adjectives with the inflexions *-iana*, *-ianus*, or *-ianum* (feminine, masculine and neuter genders respectively) after a final consonant or *-ana*, *-anus*, *-anum* after a final vowel.

To pronounce scientific names based on foreign names correctly, it may be necessary to seek guidance from someone with relevant language skills. If the nationality is known, these can often be pronounced by analogy with familiar names and words – thus pronouncing *meissneri*, and *preissii* like Einstein and Heidelberg, Sieber like brief, *baueri* like sauerkraut (all German), and *gaudichaudii* like sauté, *Beaufortia* like bureau (both French).

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The original pronunciation of personal and place names of whatever nationality should be retained as much as possible in the Latin derivative especially in specific epithets which actually represent the person. Any silent internal **e** in the original should be maintained (*Eucalyptus blakelyi*), but silent terminal in **e** the proper name should be sounded as a Latin **-e-** vowel (*Backhousea*, *Baeckea*, *Myoporum batei*, *Grevillea beadleana*). In these derivatives, the resulting stress pattern may no longer conform to the penultimate or antepenultimate rules. A compromise solution to this dilemma would be to pronounce the syllables of the personal name component more evenly than in the original, and so avoid unnatural and clumsy vowel changes from the original as with the awkward pronunciations 'KennEdia' or 'Ken-neddy', 'wil-sOnii'.

Generic names based on personal names are new Latin nouns in their own right and therefore should conform to the penultimate or antepenultimate rules for stress and vowel length even though the resulting word may deviate from the stress and vowel sound of the original personal name e.g. as in *Grevillea*, *Watsonia*. However, these considerations should not apply to specific epithets as these refer directly to a person.

For Anglophones, pronunciations of some names transliterated from other scripts by European authors need to be specifically learned. The supreme example is *Geleznovia* which was named after a Russian general Zheleznov by the Russian botanist Turczaninov publishing in the French language in a Russian journal using French conventions for transliteration from the Russian Cyrillic script, and was obviously intended to be pronounced 'Zheleznovia'. The generic name *Lechenaultia* is derived from a Latinised version of the French surname Leschenault although the original spelling is used for the species *Calytrix leschenaultii*. *Hardenbergia* (from Hardenberg) should be pronounced with a hard **g** as in hamburger, not "Hardenberja." *Wahlenbergia* (from Wahlenberg) should be pronounced 'Vahlenbaigia' (not "Wollenberja" nor "Wailenberja"), with the continental **W** and the hard **g** as in the surname.

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AUSTRALIA'S OPEN GARDEN SCHEME

Native plant gardens open in 2008

MARCH 2008

Malcolm & Jenny Johnston at Boongala,
70 Pitt Town Rd, Kenthurst **8–9 March**

Wombarra Sculpture Garden, 57 Morrison Ave, Wombarra **15–16 March**

APRIL 2008

Sextons at Blackstump Natives, 26 Crana Rd., Brownlow Hill, Camden **12–13 April**

GSG Field Trip to S.W. Victoria and South Australia

On a wet Thursday afternoon and evening, all participants from Victoria and New South Wales arrived at Dunkeld where we dined at the Royal Mail Hotel, and were billeted overnight at the Marriott residence – formerly owned by Brian and Betty Lacy. Next morning there was time to inspect Brian and Betty's former gardens and the extensive display gardens at the Royal Mail Hotel which were then being maintained by Wendy. We first visited these gardens on a weekend field trip to the Southern Grampians in August 2002. Neil is progressively restoring most of the gardens, removing old and unthrifty plants, improving the soil structure and replanting with more drought tolerant plant species. One bed in front of a north facing stone wall has been planted with numerous plants of the spectacular *Grevillea magnifica* ssp *magnifica*, *Grevillea magnifica* ssp *remota* and *Grevillea petrophiloides* – white flowered form as a backdrop. In front of these and planted amongst massive slabs of Grampians sandstone are a range of dwarf and prostrate Banksias, *Pimelea physodes*, *Geleznowia verrucosa* and a mass planting of Sturt's Desert Pea. At the front are numerous Lechenaultias and Dampieras, while interspersed Lomandra and Dianella link the bed to nearby older plantings.



Sturt's Desert Peas in new gardens
at Royal Mail Hotel, Dunkeld

We then departed for the renowned Peter Francis Points Arboretum at Coleraine, where we were joined by our leader for the day, Brian Lacy, who has now retired in Hamilton. The Points Reserve was described in detail in an early issue of our ASGAP journal, Australian Plants, and is being maintained and developed

by a voluntary committee of management and a "Friends of" group. Sadly it appears to be receiving little government support at present and is showing clear signs of lack of funding for day to day maintenance and developments and plantings. Genera featured extensively include Eucalyptus, Hakea, Banksia, Dryandra, Grevillea and Acacia. Ten years ago the Points had more extensive collections of Grevillea and Banksia as well as the wonderful Eucalypt collection, however with drought and a lack of funding, plants have died out or been overgrown, and they have not been replaced so the species range is now rather disappointing. *Grevillea parallelinervis* and *Grevillea acrobotrya* ssp *uniformis* were appreciated by members as they are quite rare in cultivation.

After lunch we proceeded west through Casterton and north-west along Tullich Road to Centre Track, Nangeela where we parked and walked about 250 m north through rich heathy woodland where we found the low suckering pink-flowered form of *Grevillea lavandulacea* which Brian had been wanting to show us for many years. Also growing in the area we noted a suckering form of *Correa reflexa*, *Tetradlea ciliata*, *Dillwynia sericea*, *Dillwynia hispida* and *Boronia pilosa* to name but a few.

Continuing south to Wilkin Conservation Reserve we found two more locations for similar forms of *Grevillea lavandulacea* among open Brown Stringybark forest, before leaving for our overnight stop at Portland.

Saturday was wet. No, it was VERY wet!! We left with Department of Sustainability and Environment ranger Andrew Pritchard for Mt Clay, previously visited by APS Quarterly gatherings in the past, and were able to find one population of a vigorous, root-suckering long-leafed form of *Grevillea micrantha* growing in damp heathy forest on Tower Rd. The rain eased and by kind invitation in her absence we visited Cherree Densley's nearby property where many Banksias and Grevilleas were thriving. Cherree thought she had a plant of the extremely rare Mt Richmond form of *Grevillea aquifolium*, however it turned out to be the form from the Kentbruck Heath. Still, this form is rare in cultivation so a few cuttings were taken along with a few other beauties in this lovely garden. Thank you so much Cherree!

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We had morning tea at Mt Richmond but the rain prevented us from doing much exploration. However we did scour the roadsides around the mount, vainly searching for the now feared extinct form of *Grevillea aquifolium* that used to grow in tall wet heath here. This will probably be treated as a new taxon in the future so it would be a tragedy if it is in fact extinct. Members are urged to search for this beautiful Grevillea if ever in the Mt Richmond area.



The beautiful Mt Richmond race of *Grevillea aquifolium*

We repaired to the Nelson pub for lunch while Andrew reconnoitered the road to Kentbruck Heath but found it to be flooded. After lunch Andrew took us high up on to the top of Glenelg River Gorge, where after 100m of bush-bashing we came to the River Walk Track above this impressive gorge cut through limestone. Here on the very edge of the cliff a scattered population of a small deep red Grevillea species *affin lavandulacea/rogersii* clung tenaciously to life in small sandy pockets with other low shrubs and dwarf trees. Thank you, Andrew for that magnificent experience.

We farewelled Andrew and set off across the border into South Australia, dropping in to Piccaninnie Ponds Conservation Park where we marveled at the amazing sink holes from which flows a never ending supply of crystal clear water! The rain was setting in again and on arrival at Mt Gambier we decided motel units were a better option than camping!!

After an overnight stay in the rain at Mt Gambier, we met in clearing weather at Phillip Dowling's nursery 'Native Plant Wholesalers', where Phillip led us on a wonderful tour of the nursery and display gardens, demonstrated his plant-potting machinery and allowed us to browse through the extensive growing-on areas. Phillip

has grown on a huge number of species and varieties of advanced Grevilleas grafted on 6 foot standards; with many of these in full flower, much excitement was created amongst the group. A number of beautiful specimens in the gardens also generated much admiration.



Ray Brown and Meryl Webb admire the standards

After we had bought some plants we continued on to our next destination at Carpenter Rocks. Here we were hosted at the wonderful beachside rambling home of well-known naturalist and author, Neville Bonney where we were fascinated by his collections of historical books, natural specimens and his original woodwork, building construction, furniture and wood carvings, all made from Australian timbers. After lunch, Neville led us to his private cabin in the bush through unique coastal limestone outcrop heathland. We felt privileged and are indebted to Neville for sharing such an amazing place. Many species were seen including the distinct prostrate race of *Grevillea aquifolium* for which this locality is renowned (and which almost certainly warrants recognition as a new taxon), as well as *Correa reflexa*, *Kunzea pomifera*, *Scaevola albida*, *Thomasia petalocalyx* and the nationally endangered Carpenter Rocks Gum *Eucalyptus splendens* ssp *arcana*.



Grevillea aquifolium –Carpenter Rocks race

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The rain returned as we visited the coastline features, including the fantastic eroded rock features at Cape Bank lighthouse, where we admired numerous stunted coastal plants particularly *Stackhousia spathulata* in full flower and *Lasiopetalum discolor* clinging to the cliffs before proceeding to our overnight accommodation at Barbara and Martin Cameron's holiday house at Beachport. We thank the Camerons for their wonderful generosity. Despite the fact that they could not join us on our tour they insisted that we stay at their lovely old house.

Travelling northwest along the highway parallel to the limestone Woakwine Range, we detoured to view an amazing cutting right through the range. It had been constructed to drain the inland swamp to grow such things as potatoes. These days such destruction of valuable wetlands would never be allowed. Further along the highway we were met by Margaret Ferguson and her brother Michael McCourts who led us in four-wheel drive vehicles on the family property up into the range through a low scrub of Coast Mallee *Eucalyptus diversifolia* growing on steep exposed limestone. Beneath the mallees we discovered a wealth of showy shrubs including the unexpected *Grevillea aquifolium*. To our knowledge, this is the westernmost population of the species and probably also warrants recognition as a new taxon. Plants generally grew to around 0.6 x 1.0m and were highly variable in leaf shape with several plants sporting wonderful oaklike leaves while others had small almost entire leaves with every shape in between! Toothbrush flowers were a uniform soft pink similar to the Carpenter Rocks race. Nearby were low spreading shrubs of the floriferous Woakwine form of *Grevillea lavandulacea* – the species we were meant to be searching for! Other species seen here were *Pomaderris obcordata*, *Dillwynia sericea*, *Dillwynia hispida*, *Kennedia prostrata*, *Pultenaea hispidula*, *Pultenaea rigida* subsp. *rigida*, a beautiful form of *Scaevola aemula*, *Acacia myrtifolia* etc. This is a very significant remnant growing in red sandy loam in pockets over and amongst a solid limestone base.

After thanking Michael and Margaret for their generous hospitality we proceeded to Avenue Range, and the property and arboretum of Max Ewer, a wonderful Hakea specialist who has the largest collection of the genus. After lunch we toured the extensive arboretum and display gardens where we saw fine specimens and many species of hakea, grevillea, dryandra,

isopogon, petrophile and many more. Max is a dedicated gardener and members were able to buy a range of Hakeas and other plants from his small nursery. Thank you Max for your hospitality. At the end of the visit, the NSW contingent departed for home, and the rest stayed overnight at Wirreanda Bunkhouse at Naracoorte Caves Conservation Park.

On Tuesday morning we inspected the Wonambi Fossil Centre, which features among others, fossils of extinct Australian macrofauna, including a huge Thylacine discovered by one of our leaders, John Barrie, in one of his previous occupations. We greatly appreciated the guided tour of the Victoria Fossil Cave.

We then drove to Naracoorte and dropped in on Cath Alcock where we were thrilled to view her wonderful paintings of all the native flowers and plants she has seen in her long and eventful lifetime. Cath joined us and we continued north through open country to a bushy heathland remnant on private land east of Padthaway about 7-10km north of Frances. Here we found the prostrate form of *Grevillea ilicifolium* ssp. *lobata* growing in sparse open grassland among Yellow Gums *Eucalyptus leucoxydon* on the edge of a winter-wet swamp. They had to be one of the least floristically impressive forms of the species, but the occurrence is significant because of its ability to grow in near waterlogged soil in winter. Nearby were some impressive stands of bright pink *Calytrix impressa* and *Dillwynia sericea* etc. Time did not permit exploring the full range of plant communities mentioned in the promo for the trip, including Bangham CP (*Grevillea ilicifolium*) which would have needed 2-3 hours return to Frances, our point of departure from South Australia.

From Frances we all departed on our own ways home, full of memories of the wonderful days we had spent together, exploring, sharing our enthusiasm and knowledge and socializing with a great bunch of friends. Very special thanks must go to John Barrie and John Edmonds-Wilson for all their work in organizing and leading this fabulous trip.

Vic Chapter Field Trip to Geelong and Anglesea

Geelong Botanic Gardens

The first port of call and meeting point was the redeveloped and superb new gardens at the entrance to Geelong Botanic Gardens. About a dozen members greeted each other and had a quick cuppa before the tour of the gardens began. We were thrilled to have Peter Olde, Leader of the GSG join us for the day.

A pair of large bold Queensland Bottle Trees *Brachychiton rupestre* dominate the entrance and set the scene for the creative low water landscaping inside the entrance. A large sunken amphitheatre is the focal point as you enter the gardens. The centre of this features a series of bold crescent-shaped beds of native herbs surrounded by a large open area surfaced with white pebbles. Around the edge are contrasting paved paths and sloping up from the paths are a series of garden beds featuring different vegetation types and regions—significant Brisbane Ranges flora, significant Anglesea Heathland flora, significant Basalt Plains Grassland flora, cacti, succulents etc. Sadly the specimens of the now extinct Lara race of *Grevillea rosmarinifolia* ssp. *glabella* are in fact hybrids, as are the specimens of *Grevillea chrysophaea* from the Brisbane Ranges. It is most important that pure plants be urgently obtained of both these species to ensure that these errors in identification are not entrenched in other botanic gardens. I will endeavour to organise for this to happen. The gardens are quite wonderful and warrant a visit by those who have not done so. There is so much more in the gardens, but space does not permit me to describe.



The amphitheatre of the new low water garden at Geelong Botanic Garden

Anglesea Heathlands

We were most fortunate to have Field Naturalists Margaret McDonald and friend from Airey's Inlet to lead us around the extensive hinterland north and west of Anglesea. We headed inland and soon came to our first population of *Grevillea infecunda* growing in the open heathy woodland on a coarse gravelly sand. The plants were in good health although few were in flower. The amazing feature of each population was the variation in foliage from one population to the next – *Grevillea infecunda* is a sterile species reproducing entirely by root suckers, so how can there be such variation among the populations? Is the loss of sexual reproduction a more recent phenomenon, or are we still to learn about the reproductive biology of species such as this, of which there are a number in the genus *Grevillea*?

As we travelled further into the park we soon began seeing extensive tracks through the bush created by trail bikes. In a number of areas these have caused serious eroded gullies and much damage to the surrounding bush. At one point on the tour a roaring convoy of bikes passed us, totally spoiling the ambiance of the bush. Parks Victoria is trying to control this by installing ugly fences along the tracks and roads – all these are doing is making the bikers start new trails around the fences, while the fences ruin the appearance of the bush!

Despite the trail bikes we found some wonderful populations of *Grevillea infecunda* – one with the most spectacular long oak like leaves shown to us by our great Field Nats leaders. Thank you so much.



Grevillea infecunda

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John Mahoney's Glenleath Nursery

With the day getting away from us we headed back to visit John Mahoney, a brilliant wholesale tubestock nurseryman at Mt Duneed out of Geelong. We had a good tour around John's gardens and bought a load of cheap and unusual plants before we continued on to our last destination for the day at Phillip Vaughan's nursery.

Vaughan's Nursery

Since moving to his new nursery at Curlewis near Geelong, Phillip has had to put up with drought, gales and contaminated soils. Despite these setbacks, the gardens he has created are quite spectacular, with practically every conceivable rare and beautiful plant available growing in his gardens. He has a wonderful collection of Grevilleas, and has many of these available for sale in his nursery along with a vast array of other plants. We all stayed too late, but finished up a superb day on a very high note, heading off home with loads of plants and cuttings. Field trips such as this are a great opportunity to see some of the beautiful natural

Vale Don Weybury (1931-2007)

A long-standing member and former Vice-President of the Australian Plants Society (SGAP) Victoria Don Weybury passed away in December 2007.

Don and his wife Jean were married for 52 years and had two children and six grandchildren,. Don worked in the Building Industry and was the Site Manager for reconstruction of the Palais de Dance at St. Kilda.

They joined the Society for Growing Australian Plants in 1977. They were members of the former Werribee District Group and later of the Keilor Plains, the Melton-Bacchus Marsh and the Ballarat District Groups, all of which Don was at one time or other President and Jean, Treasurer. In 1998 they were awarded a Certificate of Commendation by the Society in recognition of their services. They have been members of the Grevillea, Dryandra, Banksia, Pea and Correa Study Groups.

Their first Australian garden was at their North Altona home where they were reputed to have a huge Grevillea 'Robin Gordon' plant over four metres across and also grew eremophilas.

They also kept an extensive Australian garden in their 2.5 acre property in natural bushland at Greendale on the tablelands north-west of Bacchus Marsh where they later built their retirement home. It was here they hosted some of our Grevillea Study Group Victorian Chapter meetings and field trips in the area. Correa 'Pink Sorbet' (not registered) was a chance hybrid seedling of *Correa pulchella* X *Correa backhouseana* which originated in their garden.

Don and Jean kept detailed records of their plantings in their Greendale property listing over 2000 plants. Their garden included many good specimens of *Grevillea*, *Hakea*, *Dryandra*, *Banksia*, *Acacia*, *Eucalyptus*, *Beaufortia* and *Eremaea* species. They generously shared propagating material with visiting members. Don was an ardent propagator and courageously continued to be, even when failing health and chronic pain forced them to move to a new home in Bacchus Marsh where they were again able to grow eremophilas.

We send our sincere condolences to Jean and their family.

Lyn Thompson

Merv Holland

Lyn Thompson from Rylstone reports that David Cootes from Dubbo NPWS has been prowling on her property for *Grevillea obtusiflora* and found quite a few small plants further from the house than she had previously explored and on a neighbouring property. These sites are in less danger from road grading.

You may have heard of a very rare *Phebalium bifidum* so far only found on Port Macquarie Road. There are also plants on the Henry's property which has an entry off Port Macquarie Road. Merle and I have also found in the same road side site a variant of *Prostanthera saxicola* which may become a separate species. Robert Miller has only previously seen it on Pantoney's Crown. We have not found evidence of either of these species on our side of the river.

Merv Holland from Lyttelton in New Zealand reports that he has a seedling from a plant of *Grevillea victoriae* that grew from a cutting from Peter's garden collected 20 years ago. The plant was 6 metres across when it split down the trunk and died but just before that happened, the seedling appeared below it in the shingle drive. Luckily he had propagated the *Grevillea victoriae* and had a replacement for it. This plant is now 2 metres across and growing quickly.

Seed Bank

Matt Hurst

13 Urana Street, Wagga Wagga 2650 NSW
Phone (02) 6925 1273

Please include a stamped self addressed envelope.

\$1.50 + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea armigera</i>	<i>Grevillea monticola</i>
<i>Grevillea aurea</i>	<i>Grevillea nudiflora</i>
<i>Grevillea baileyana</i>	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>
<i>Grevillea candelabroides</i>	<i>Grevillea polybotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea drummondii</i>	<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea excelsior</i>	<i>Grevillea pulchella</i>
<i>Grevillea decora</i>	<i>Grevillea refracta</i>
<i>Grevillea floribunda</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea glauca</i>	<i>Grevillea teretifolia</i>
<i>Grevillea goodii</i>	<i>Grevillea tetragonoloba</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i>	<i>Grevillea triloba</i>
<i>Grevillea juncifolia</i>	<i>Grevillea wickamii</i> ssp
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>aprica</i>
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea wilsonii</i>
<i>Grevillea magnifica</i> ssp	
<i>magnifica</i>	

Thanks to those members who have donated seed: Hess Saunders, J. Vandeppeer, Pip Gibian and another member whose name I have forgotten. Thanks to you all and keep sending any spare seed you have.

If possible could members send their requests in post packs which I can re use and will help the seed survive the seventy or eighty meters down the sorting rollers of the mail room. Better than seed in bubble wrap in a normal envelope.

Free + s.a.e.

<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight'
– red tree form	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Moonlight x
<i>Grevillea banksii</i>	Ivanhoe'?
– red prostrate	<i>Grevillea paniculata</i>
<i>Grevillea Bon Accord</i>	<i>Grevillea petrophiloides</i>
<i>Grevillea bipinnatifida</i>	<i>Grevillea plurijuga</i>
<i>Grevillea caleyi</i>	<i>Grevillea pterosperma</i> SA
<i>Grevillea dryandri</i>	<i>Grevillea robusta</i>
<i>Grevillea endlicheriana</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Sandra Gordon'
<i>Grevillea hodgei</i>	<i>Grevillea</i> 'Sid Reynolds'
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i>	<i>Grevillea superba</i>
<i>Grevillea johnsonii</i> 'Orange'	<i>Grevillea stenobotrya</i>
<i>Grevillea leucopteris</i>	<i>Grevillea treueriana</i>
<i>Grevillea longistyla</i>	<i>Grevillea wilkinsonii</i>

Please note: seed from hybrid -substitute -cultivated plants does not necessarily come true to type.

Financial Report – February 2008

Income

Subscriptions	\$190.00
Plant Sale	419.00
Seeds	10.00
Donations	5.00
Interest	46.79
	<hr/>
	\$ 670.79

Expenditure

Newsletter publishing	\$256.00
Postage	131.65
Stationery	24.95
Bank fees	5.00
	<hr/>
	\$417.60

Amount in Interest Bearing Deposit till 08/06/08
\$22,021.47

Balance in Current Account 31/01/08
\$3,772.96

Balance in Business Cheque Account 26/01/08
\$20,540.12

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 Phone (02) 4284 9216

Curator of Seed Bank

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 Phone (02) 6925 1273

Email Group

This email group was begun by John and Ruth Sparrow from Queensland. Free membership.

To subscribe, go to groups.yahoo.com and register, using the cyber-form provided. You must provide a user name and password as well as your email address to enable continuing access to the site which houses all emails and discussions to date.

You will receive a confirming email back and then you are able to access the site wherein you can select the groups to which you would like to subscribe. In this case search for 'grevilleas' and then subscribe.

Following this you will receive the latest emails regularly in your email to which you can respond. This is a good way to encourage new growers and those interested in the genus.

Postmessage: grevilleas@yahoogroups.com

Subscribe: grevilleas-subscribe@yahoo.com

Unsubscribe:grevilleas-unsubscribe@yahoo.com

List owner: grevilleas-owner@yahoo.com

URL to this page: <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/grevilleas>

Online Contact

1. President's email address
peter.olde@exemail.com.au
2. The email group
grevilleas@yahoogroups.com
3. URL for Grevillea Study Group website
<http://users.bigpond.net.au/macarthuraps/grevillea%20study%20group.html>

Deadline for articles for the next newsletter is 31 May 2008, please send your articles to peter.olde@exemail.com.au before this date.

If a cross appears in the box, your subscription of \$5.00 is due.

Please send to the Treasurer, Christine Guthrie, PO Box 275, Penhurst 2222.

Please make all cheques payable to the Grevillea Study Group.

2007

2008

If a cross appears in both boxes this will be your last newsletter.