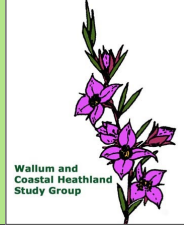




WALLUM

AND COASTAL HEATHLAND STUDY GROUP



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All photos by Allan Carr unless otherwise indicated

Ricinocarpos pinifolius in flower. These are just starting to show one or two flowers on Bribie Island. Who said it was winter here?

Life in the COVID-19 world

Just after our March outing life changed for all of us. No doubt you spent time hibernating at home until restrictions began to ease, allowing us to venture out more often and further afield.

At present the current procedure is as follows:—

- Members must register (not just turn up) for the activity by Thursday 16 July by email to my address (above right ↗).
- Bring hand sanitiser and your own pen to sign on.
- Do not take part if you are feeling unwell due to symptoms including fever, sore throat, cough, or if you have returned from overseas in the previous 3 weeks.
- No more than 2 per vehicle with the second person if not from the same household being in the rear seat on the passenger side of the vehicle.
- The activity will be limited to 20 people. However that should not be a problem as we usually have well below that.

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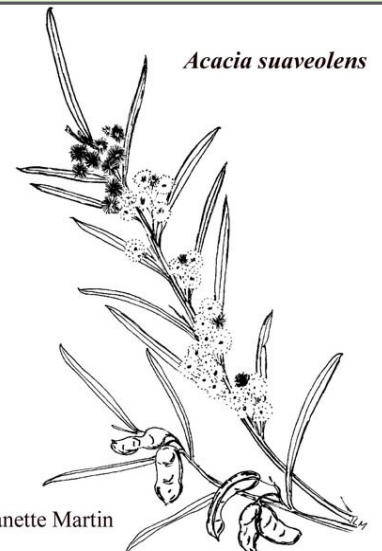
Excursion - 19 July 2020

For our next excursion we will meet at **9.30am Sunday, 19 July** at the park just near the railway crossing on Old Landsborough Road, Landsborough. **(UBD Sunshine Coast Map 96:G19) - See mud map on page 8.** BYO morning tea/ lunch.

After this comfort stop we will proceed to Isambert Road **(UBD Sunshine Coast Map 106:F2)** for a walk with John Birbeck at a reserve recently acquired by Sunshine Coast Council.

There is another Isambert Road at Glenview further north, so be alert to that.

Allan C.



Jeanette Martin

Barbara's Ramble

The Study Group is now 28 years old, and has seen changes, mainly in its members, but also in the loss of many wallum areas. In the early years we all learned as much as we could and gained much pleasure from our gentle coastal "rambles". Development hadn't taken away so much wallum then, so there was still a substantial area in which to study. We also benefitted from the wide range of shared knowledge among fellow Study Group members. Here below is a little reminiscing from 1992.

And don't forget that \$5 membership renewals for another year are due on 1 July.

Barbara H. (Frostbite Flats)

SGAP Qld. Region BULLETIN, June 1992

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THE SUNSHINE COAST WALLUM

in Autumn 1992

Barbara Henderson.

The fate of Emu Swamp now appears to be in the lap of the Departmental "gods", and we can only hope the Department of Environment & Heritage and its Minister, Mr. Pat Comben, can recommend that it be included in the Lake Weyba National Park. Lot 160 Woodland Drive could have lost its battle, as scant interest has been shown in its inclusion in the National Park.

Making regular monthly visits to Peregrine Beach, I have recorded which flowers are present and have noted that something is always to be seen. From *Epacris microphylla* in January to *E. pulchella* - both white and pink - in April, there has been a continual show of white in the Wallum. *Banksia robur* and *B. oblongifolia* had their peak in March, but are both still producing their attractive brushes, along with the red and green flowers of *Callistemon pachyphyllus* (now *Melaleuca*) in wet places.


During March I explored some coastal woodland west of Emu Swamp, where the land rises slightly to a ridge with large, old *Eucalyptus signata* (now *E. racemosa*) and *E. tereticornis* and *Melaleuca quinquenervia* with an understorey of grasses, shrubs and herbs and some Wallum species. [It is a very lovely woodland, but destined to become residential, and could suffer damage when roadworks for the Motorway interchange and the realignment of Emu Mountain Road occur. It is sad to see these delightful places and to know that they will vanish.

In early May I took eight other SGAPers for a wildflower ramble through the Marcus Beach sand hill heathland between the David Low Way and the take Weyba National Park. This area is the last of the land leased by T.M. Burke Estates, and its development title is "Marcus Shores". If it is lost, the bulk of the sand hill heath will go, although a small portion will remain protected in the National Park. The rains this year seem to have been beneficial to the plants and I feel this Spring will see the Marcus Beach sand hills an absolute picture.

To complete our day, we returned to Emu Mountain Road, the woodland area, discovering several ground orchids with the tiny white-petalled *Eriochilus cucullatus* (Parsons Bands) among the grasses. A small agitated snake prevented us closely examining a tall spike of *Dipodium punctatum* (Hyacinth Orchid) with its red-spotted pink petals.

Westringia tenuicaulis must have a long flowering period, as it has been in bloom since January, with white, pink or mauve flowers on stems up to 30 cm high. April seems to be the month when the flowers "rest", with only tiny spots of yellow (*Hibbertia salicifolia*), bright pink (either *Bauera capitata* or *Boronia falcifolia*), blue (*Dampiera stricta*), clear gold (*Gompholobium pinnatum* and *G. virgatum*) along with all four Banksias growing at Emu Swamp (*B. aemula*, *B. integrifolia*, *B. oblongifolia* and *B. robur*). *Pultenaea paleacea* (yellow and red pea flowers) must flower in both Autumn and Spring and was producing seed from earlier blooms.

And that was the Wallum in Autumn.



Epacris microphylla



Eucalyptus racemosa + *Lomandra* sp.



Pultenaea paleacea

Species in my garden - Jenny Gursanski 26/03/2020, Moffat Beach.

<i>Adiantum atroviride</i>	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	<i>Mirbelia rubiifolia</i>
<i>Adiantum hispidulum</i>	<i>Fimbristylis nutans</i>	<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>
<i>Alyxia ruscifolia</i>	<i>Fimbristylis polytrichoides</i>	<i>Patersonia sericea</i>
<i>Aotus lanigera</i>	<i>Gahnia</i> sp.	<i>Petrophile shirleyae</i>
<i>Asplenium australasicum</i>	<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	<i>Phebalium woombye</i>
<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>	<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	<i>Philydrum lanuginosum</i>
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	<i>Hakea actites</i>	<i>Platylobium formosum</i>
<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	<i>Hakea florulenta</i>	<i>Plectranthus alloplectus</i>
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	<i>Hibbertia vestita</i>	<i>Pseuderanthemum variabile</i>
<i>Caesia parviflora</i> var. <i>vittata</i>	<i>Hovea acutifolia</i>	<i>Psychotria loniceroides</i>
<i>Carex appressa</i>	<i>Hoya australis</i> subsp.	<i>Pultenaea myrtoides</i>
<i>Carissa ovata</i>	<i>australis</i>	<i>Pultenaea robusta</i>
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	<i>Hybanthus stellarioides</i>	<i>Pultenaea villosa</i>
<i>Citrus australasica</i>	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	<i>Schoenus brevifolius</i>
<i>Citrus australis</i>	<i>Isotoma axillaris</i>	<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>
<i>Cordyline rubra</i>	<i>Leptospermum luehmannii</i>	<i>Strangea linearis</i>
<i>Cullen tenax</i>	<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>	<i>Syzygium luehmannii</i>
<i>Davallia pyxidata</i>	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	<i>Syzygium oleosum</i>
<i>Dianella brevipedunculata</i>	<i>Leucopogon pimeleoides</i>	<i>Tabernaemontana</i>
<i>Dianella caerulea</i>	<i>Melaleuca pachyphylla</i>	<i>pandacaqui</i>
<i>Dianella congesta</i>	<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides</i>
<i>Dianella longifolia</i>	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>
<i>Dillwynia retorta</i>	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	<i>Xanthorrhoea fulva</i>
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	(white flowered form)	Total - 70
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	<i>Mentha diemenica</i> (Not all are Wallum species but many of them are.)	<i>Jenny G</i>



Jenny's photos of *Xanthorrhoea johnsonii* with flower spike in March and then 10 days later



Juvenile Tumbledown gums



Leaf and fruit detail



Buds and flowers



Distinctive bark patterns



Bonsai Tumbledown gum

Feature Plant 1

Eucalyptus bancroftii tumbledown gum

The common name Tumbledown gum is an apt description of the twisted, crooked appearance of this small tree. The leathery leaves are concolorous, the same dull blue-green colour on both sides, and form a wide crown. It occurs on coastal plains and low hills from Port Macquarie to Woodgate, invariably found growing in poorly drained soils in association with wet heath or wallum plant communities.

An alternative common name for the tree, Bancroft's red gum, indicates it belongs to the Red gum group of Eucalypts. Closely related local species include Forest red Gum (*Eucalyptus tereticornis*), Mt. Beerwah red gum (*Eucalyptus kabiana*) and Queensland peppermint (*Eucalyptus exserta*), the latter being notable for having fibrous, not smooth (gum) bark.

The bark of *E. bancroftii* is shed annually in large pieces but not all at the same time. Differing exposure to weathering causes mosaic patterns of colour to develop on the trunk. This is a feature most Red gums have in common but Tumbledown Gum is considered to be the most striking example.

Another feature of Red gums is the long opercula (flower bud caps) which, in the case of Bancroft's red gum, drop off in summer to expose the large white flowers. The woody fruit or gum nuts that follow have characteristic exserted (projecting) valves, prominent after the seed has been released.



These distinctive qualities – small size, interesting habit, attractive bark – make the tree a suited subject for garden or street planting and a prime candidate for bonsai. The pot plant in the photo below is about ten years old and less than a metre tall.

(Photos on this page by Robert Price)

Robert Price



Tumbledown gum on water's edge

Feature Plant 2

Gompholobium pinnatum **poor man's gold**

Pronunciation: gom-fo-LO-be-um PIN-ar-tum FABACEAE

Derivation: *Gompholobium*, from the Greek, *gomphos* – peg, tooth, *lobos* – pod (referring to the tooth-like nature of the fruit attachment); *pinnatum*, from the Latin, *pinnatus* – feathered (referring to the feather-like shape of the compound leaves).

Gompholobium is a genus comprising about 40 species, all except one endemic in Australia. The exception occurs in New Guinea. Many of them (28) are found in south-western WA.

Description: *G. pinnatum* is a delicate small shrub to 30 cm with thin, flexible stems, often hidden amongst grasses in sandy coastal areas and some mountain heathland such as that at Mt Mee. It is found from Cooktown and the Atherton Tableland in north Qld, down the coast to Ulladulla in NSW.

Leaves are alternate, compound and feather-like with 9 or more opposite or nearly opposite pairs of leaflets to 12 mm x 1 mm, and including one terminal leaflet.



Gompholobium pinnatum
leaves and flowers



Gompholobium pinnatum
leaves and fruits

Flowers are pea-shaped, yellow, usually with red central markings, in terminal clusters from November to February and sporadically though the year.

Fruits are brown to black pods to 12 mm across that pop audibly when mature with about 8 seeds inside.

A couple of other *Gompholobium* species are found in south-east Queensland - *G. latifolium* and *G. virgatum*. Each of these has larger yellow flowers from about July to November, trifoliolate leaves (three leaflets) and similar seed pods.

Have any members grown *Gompholobium* species successfully? If you have, let us know about your experience so we can include your story in a future newsletter.



Gompholobium virgatum

Allan C.

Gompholobium pinnatum habit



Our March Excursion

Way back in March we enjoyed an outing at Beerwah Scientific Area No. 1. (See Newsletter 46 for a bit of background info.) Soon after that we all began our mandatory hibernation due to the coronavirus. We gathered at Mill Park in Beerwah township for a comfort stop and then made our way to Mawson Road where we walked the north-south trail in the scientific area.

It was a very pleasant day weatherwise and we had good roll up of eight members and two visitors who were bird and butterfly enthusiasts, so as well as a plant list on page seven, we have bird and butterfly lists below.

As Wallum plant watchers we see many bird and butterfly associations with plant species on our excursions in Wallum country and it's handy to be able to include these lists from the March excursion. Details of our long overdue next excursion can be found on page one.

Allan C.



Epacris pulchella



Styliidium graminifolium



Utricularia lateriflora

Bird Species, compiled by Kathy Clark (except Double-barred Finch)

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Qty
COLUMBIDAE	<i>Geopelia humeralis</i>	Bar-shouldered Dove	1
ESTRILDIDAE	<i>Taeniopygia bichenovii</i>	Double-barred Finch	2
PETROICIDAE	<i>Eopsaltria australis</i>	Eastern Yellow Robin	1
ARTAMIDAE	<i>Cracticus torquatus</i>	Grey Butcherbird	1
RHIPIDURIDAE	<i>Rhipidura albiscapa</i>	Grey Fantail	1
PACHYCEPHALIDAE	<i>Colluricincla harmonica</i>	Grey Shrikethrush	1
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Philemon corniculatus</i>	Noisy Friarbird	1
ARTAMIDAE	<i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i>	Pied Butcherbird	1
ARTAMIDAE	<i>Strepera graculina</i>	Pied Currawong	1
MEROPIIDAE	<i>Merops ornatus</i>	Rainbow Bee-eater	4
PSITTACIDAE	<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>	Rainbow Lorikeet	2
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Myzomela sanguinolenta</i>	Scarlet Honeyeater	3
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Phylidonyris niger</i>	White-cheeked Honeyeater	4
MELIPHAGIDAE	<i>Melithreptus albogularis</i>	White-throated Honeyeater	6
RHIPIDURIDAE	<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>	Willie Wagtail	1

Butterfly Species, compiled by Wes Jenkinson

Family	Species Name	Common Name	Qty	Sex
PAPILIONIDAE	<i>Cressida cressida</i>	Clearwing Swallowtail	1	F
LYCAENIDAE	<i>Candalides acasta</i>	Blotched Dusky-blue	1	F
NYMPHALIDAE	<i>Tirumala hamata</i>	Blue Tiger	2	
PIERIDAE	<i>Belenois java</i>	Caper White	2	M
NYMPHALIDAE	<i>Euploea corinna</i>	Common Crow	1	
LYCAENIDAE	<i>Zizina otis</i>	Common Grass-blue	1	
PIERIDAE	<i>Eurema hecabe</i>	Large Grass-yellow	1	
PIERIDAE	<i>Catopsilia pomona</i>	Lemon Migrant	2	M&F
NYMPHALIDAE	<i>Danaus petilia</i>	Lesser Wanderer	1	
NYMPHALIDAE	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	1	
PIERIDAE	<i>Eurema brigitta</i>	No-brand Grass-yellow	2	M&F
PIERIDAE	<i>Delias argenthona argenthona</i>	Scarlet Jezabel	3	M
LYCAENIDAE	<i>Psychonotis caelius</i>	Small Green-banded Blue	4	M&F
LYCAENIDAE	<i>Euchrysops cnejus</i>	Spotted Pea-blue	1	M
LYCAENIDAE	<i>Candalides hyacinthinus hyacinthinus</i>	Varied Dusky-blue	1	F
NYMPHALIDAE	<i>Hypolimnas bolina</i>	Varied Eggfly	1	M
LYCAENIDAE	<i>Nacaduba kurava parma</i>	White-banded Line-blue	1	F
LYCAENIDAE	<i>Candalides xanthospilos</i>	Yellow-spotted Blue	1	

Key to plant list on page 7 :-

Form: G=Grass S=Shrub H=Herb Re=Restiad Se=Sedge T=Tree pV=Parasitic Vine Fa=Fern Ally tF=Terrestrial Fern

Note: MtoM page numbers are for Leiper, G. et al 2017, *Mangroves to Mountains*, Second Edition

Wallum and Coastal Heathland Study Group
Native plants recorded at Beerwah Scientific Area No. 1 - Sunday 15 March 2020
Reference: UBD Sunshine Coast Map 116:N4 from Mawson Road

Family	Species Name	Form	Common Name	Comments	MtoM
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia longissima</i>	S	narrow-leaved wattle		175
MIMOSACEAE	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	S	prickly Moses		177
CASUARINACEAE	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>	T	black she-oak		122
POACEAE	<i>Alloterospis semialata</i>	G	cockatoo grass	flowers	258
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Alphitonia excelsa</i>	T	soap tree		124
MYRTACEAE	<i>Angophora woodsiana</i>	T	smudgee		543
MYRTACEAE	<i>Baeckea frutescens</i>	S	weeping baeckea		94
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Baloskion pallens</i>	Re	pale cordrush		78
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia aemula</i>	T	wallum banksia		106
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> subsp. <i>compar</i>	T	inland banksia		220
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia oblongifolia</i>	S	dwarf banksia		106
PROTEACEAE	<i>Banksia robur</i>	S	swamp banksia		45
BLECHNACEAE	<i>Blechnum indicum</i>	tF	bungwall fern		74
DICKSONIACEAE	<i>Calochlaena dubia</i>	tF	soft bracken		266
LAURACEAE	<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>	pV	bush devil's twine	flowers	117
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cautis recurvata</i>	Se	curly sedge		78
PROTEACEAE	<i>Conospermum taxifolium</i>	S	devil's rice		101
MYRTACEAE	<i>Corymbia intermedia</i>	T	pink bloodwood	flowers	522
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Se	bunchy sedge	flowers	66
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Dampiera sylvestris</i>	H	wallum dampiera	flowers	166
FABACEAE	<i>Daviesia umbellulata</i>	S	cluster-flowered bitter pea		110
SAPINDACEAE	<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	S	forest hop bush		154
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera peltata</i>	H	white sundew		204
DROSERACEAE	<i>Drosera spatulata</i>	H	spoon-leaved sundew		53
ERICACEAE	<i>Epacris pulchella</i>	S	wallum heath	flowers	96
ERIOCAULACEAE	<i>Eriocaulon scariosum</i>	H	hat pins		52
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus curtisii</i>	T	Plunkett mallee		530
MYRTACEAE	<i>Eucalyptus racemosa</i>	T	scribbly gum		533
CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Se	knobby clubrush		70
CYPERACEAE	<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>	Se	red-fruited saw sedge	fruits	80
GLEICHENIACEAE	<i>Gleichenia dicarpa</i>	tF	pouched coral fern		118
HALORAGACEAE	<i>Gonocarpus micranthus</i> subsp. <i>ramosissimus</i>	H	creeping raspwort		85
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Goodenia rotundifolia</i>	H	round-leaved goodenia		248
PROTEACEAE	<i>Hakea actites</i>	S	wallum hakea		100
CLUSIACEAE	<i>Hypericum gramineum</i>	H	native St John's wort	flowers	245
POACEAE	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	G	blady grass		211
CYPERACEAE	<i>Lepidosperma laterale</i>	Se	variable sword sedge		264
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum liversidgei</i>	S	swamp may		92
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum polygalifolium</i>	S	wild may		181
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum speciosum</i>	S	showy tea tree		93
MYRTACEAE	<i>Leptospermum trinervium</i>	S	shaggy-barked tea tree		181
CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Lobelia quadrangularis</i>	H	lawn lobelia		65
PROTEACEAE	<i>Lomatia silaifolia</i>	S	crinkle bush		182
MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca nodosa</i>	S	prickly-leaved paper bark		174
MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca pachyphylla</i>	S	wallum bottlebrush		45
MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	T	coastal paperbark		44
MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca sieberi</i>	T	small-leaved paperbark		44
MYRTACEAE	<i>Melaleuca thymifolia</i>	S	thyme honey myrtle		46
MELASTOMATACEAE	<i>Melastoma malabatricum</i> subsp. <i>malabathricum</i>	S	blue tongue		155
LOGANIACEAE	<i>Mitrasacme paludosa</i>	H	swamp mitrewort		204
PROTEACEAE	<i>Persoonia virgata</i>	S	wallum geebung		106
PROTEACEAE	<i>Petrophile shirleyae</i>	S	conesticks		100
PICRODENDRACEAE	<i>Pseudanthus orientalis</i>	S	wiry pseudanthus	flowers	100
DENNSTAEDTIACEAE	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>	tF	bracken		266
FABACEAE	<i>Pultenaea myrtoides</i>	S	swamp pea		111
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Ricinocarpos pinifolius</i>	S	wedding bush		185
SELAGINELLACEAE	<i>Selaginella uliginosa</i>	Fa	swamp selaginella		117
ERICACEAE	<i>Sprengelia sprengelioides</i>	S	sprengelia		99
STACKHOUSIACEAE	<i>Stackhousia viminea</i>	H	slender stackhousia		246
PROTEACEAE	<i>Strangea linearis</i>	S	strangea		100
STYLIDIACEAE	<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	H	grass trigger plant		84
LENTIBULARIACEAE	<i>Utricularia lateriflora</i>	H	tiny bladderwort	flowers	89
GOODENIACEAE	<i>Velleia spathulata</i>	H	wild pansy		249
XANTHORRHOACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea fulva</i>	S	wallum grass tree		105
XANTHORRHOACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea johnsonii</i>	S	forest grass tree		212
XANTHORRHOACEAE	<i>Xanthorrhoea latifolia</i>	S	flat-leaved grass tree		212
XYRIDACEAE	<i>Xyris complanata</i>	H	flat-leaved hat pins		114

Drosera peltata - Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park



2020 Sunshine Coast Wildflower Festival will go ahead from Saturday 15 to Sunday 30 August - check Council website for info.

Wallum Hotspot

Nestled behind the foredunes on the north of Currimundi Lake is Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Conservation Park, one of the Sunshine Coast's special Wallum places.

There are tracks in woodland and heathland, views over the lake and many Wallum plants to spot including *Allocasuarina emuina*, *Petrophile shirleyae*, *Acacia baueri*, *Jacksonia stackhousei* and *Blandfordia grandiflora* plus those in the photos on this page.

"Kathleen McArthur's passion, knowledge and commitment helped to ensure that development did not entirely obliterate the natural charm of the sunshine coast region."

"Look deep into nature and then you will understand everything better."

- Albert Einstein

"It's not what you look at that matters; it's what you see."

- Henry David Thoreau



Exocarpos cupressiformis - CL(KMcA)CP

Reminders

Check page 1 for details of our next excursion
9.30am Sunday, 19 July

Meeting place Mud map below



Following that, the next will be **9.30am Sunday, 20 Sept.**

Meet 9.30 am at LJ & HE Buchanan Park, Progress Road, Burpengary. (UBD Map 68:L10) Then a walk at Grogan Park, Grogan Road, Morayfield. (UBD Map 58:H18) BYO morning tea/ lunch.



Patersonia sericea

Jeanette Martin

Do any of you have interesting garden happenings to tell us about. Send them for inclusion in our next newsletter?



Philotheca queenslandica

Currimundi Lake (Kathleen McArthur) Cons. Park



From Google Earth