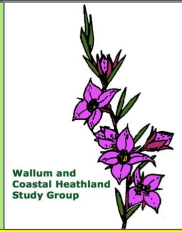




WALLUM

AND COASTAL HEATHLAND STUDY GROUP



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Banksia Trail, Bicentennial Bushwalks, Bribie Island

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From now on there will be no Membership Fee payable.

All Newsletters will be sent by email so no costs will be incurred.

From the Leader

Dear Members

It has been nearly eight months since our last newsletter and six months since our last excursion. There were no offers of leadership, nor suggestions of location for an excursion in November last year so that didn't happen.

A big thank you to Robert and Linda Price for their leadership and hospitality for the July, 2022 excursion, and to NPQ Gold Coast members, Loretta Taylor, Beth and Graham McDonald for their leadership of the September, 2022 excursion, and to Glenn Leiper for joining us on the day, to give us the benefit of his comprehensive plant knowledge of that location.

We will discuss future excursions at our meeting before our walk on Sunday 19 March - details below.

Photos on this page by Allan Carr

Allan C.

Our Excursion this month - March

This month our excursion will be to the Bicentennial Bushwalks at Bribie Island. Details below:—

9.00 am Sunday, 19 March

- Meet at the car park on the southern side of the Bribie Island Community Arts Centre, 191 Sunderland Drive, BANKSIA BEACH. (UBD Map 46:L18) Mud map on page 4.
- Then after a cuppa and a short meeting, we will walk on the trails of the Bicentennial Bushwalks there.
- Our BYO lunch will be back at the car park. (Café 191 is open from 9.00am to 1.00pm)

Allan C.

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Pseudanthus orientalis, Bribie Island

**Robert and Linda Price's
Wallum Garden
Story on next pages**



Photo by Robert Price

Growing Wallum Plants

I don't have the natural conditions for growing wallum or heathland plants in my garden, but who does? Unless, that is, you live on a sand dune, in which case dry heath plants are your go. I would not think, however, many are gardening in a natural wet heath situation.

Nevertheless, there are plenty of these types of plants that can be successfully cultivated. Our land here in Tewanin is gently sloping alluvial sand, a bit peaty, with remnants of the original bush which include *Eucalyptus tereticornis*, *Corymbia tessellaris*, *Melaleuca quinquenervia*, *Notelaea longifolia*, *Elaeocarpus reticulatus*, *Casuarina glauca* plus a few other species. Much of the subsequent planting has been wet sclerophyll and rainforest plants but in the sunniest spot I've attempted to grow wallum and dry sclerophyll plants. Mounds of imported white sand were shaped and mulched with gravel. Lower areas were left into which runoff could drain and these were mulched with cocopeat.

The following wet heath and dry heath plants were planted and many were established successfully. Some were not and these are listed in red type. I might have tried those 2 or 3 times before giving up on them.

Rob P.

Wet Heath Plants

- Baeckea frutescens*: I find most species in family Myrtaceae are hardy in cultivation.
- Baloskion tetraphyllum*
- Banksia oblongifolia*
- Banksia robur*
- Boronia keysii*: Many wallum plants in family Rutaceae are touchy.
- Burchardia umbellata*
- Melaleuca pachyphyllum*: Myrtaceae.
- Dampiera stricta*: Survived for quite a few years, then disappeared.
- Dillwynia floribunda*: I've found many of the pea flowers difficult to establish.
- Gahnia clarkei*
- Grevillea leiophylla*: Local, can tolerate humidity here, unlike many other grevilleas.
- Leptospermum juniperinum*:
Leptospermums are good garden plants but prone to scale.
- Leptospermum semibaccatum*
- Melaleuca nodosa*
- Melaleuca thymifolia*
- Petrophile shirleyae*: Some in family Proteaceae difficult, though banksias generally OK.
- Pultenaea paleacea*
- Strangea linearis*: Proteaceae
- Stylidium graminifolium*: First attempt didn't succeed.
- Tricoryne anceps*
- Viminaria juncea*

A 57% success rate.

Dry Heath Plants

- Acacia baueri*
- Acacia hubbardiana*: Fairly short-lived.
- Acacia longissima*
- Acacia suaveolens*
- Acrotriche aggregata*
- Aotus lanigera*: Another touchy pea.
- Austromyrtus dulcis*
- Banksia aemula*
- Banksia spinulosa*
- Boronia rosmarinifolia*: Bloody Boronias!
- Caesia parviflora*
- Calytrix tetragona*: Lost it the first time.
- Chrysocephalum apiculatum*
- Daviesia umbellulata*
- Dianella brevipedunculata*: Self seeds readily.
- Eremophila debilis*
- Gahnia aspera*: Self seeds in the gravel.
- Goodenia rotundifolia*: Short-lived.
- Hakea florulenta*
- Hardenbergia violacea*: Short-lived.
- Hibbertia vestita*
- Homoranthus virgatus*: Myrtaceae.
- Jacksonia scoparia*
- Leptospermum polygalifolium*
- Leucopogon parviflorus*: I didn't really expect epacrids to survive but they have.
- Leucopogon pimeleoides*
- Lomandra confertifolia*
- Lomandra multiflora*: Plant a number to be sure of having male and female plants.

Continued on next page

Dry Heath Plants (cont.)

Lomatia silaifolia: Needs very good drainage, even then it's temperamental.

Monotoca sp. Fraser Island

Oxylobium robustum

Patersonia sericea

Persoonia cornifolia: Yahoo!

Persoonia virgata

Petrophile shirleyae: Proteaceae.

Phebalium woombye

Phebalium nottii

Philotheca queenslandica: Rutaceae.

Pimelea linifolia

Platylobium formosum

Platysace lanceolata

Pomaderris ferruginea

Pultenaea villosa: Self seeds in the gravel.

Riccinocarpus pinifolius: Very touchy, even with good drainage.

Seringia/ Keraudrenia/ Lasiopetalum spp:
Don't survive here, I think due to humidity.

Xanthorrhoea johnsonii

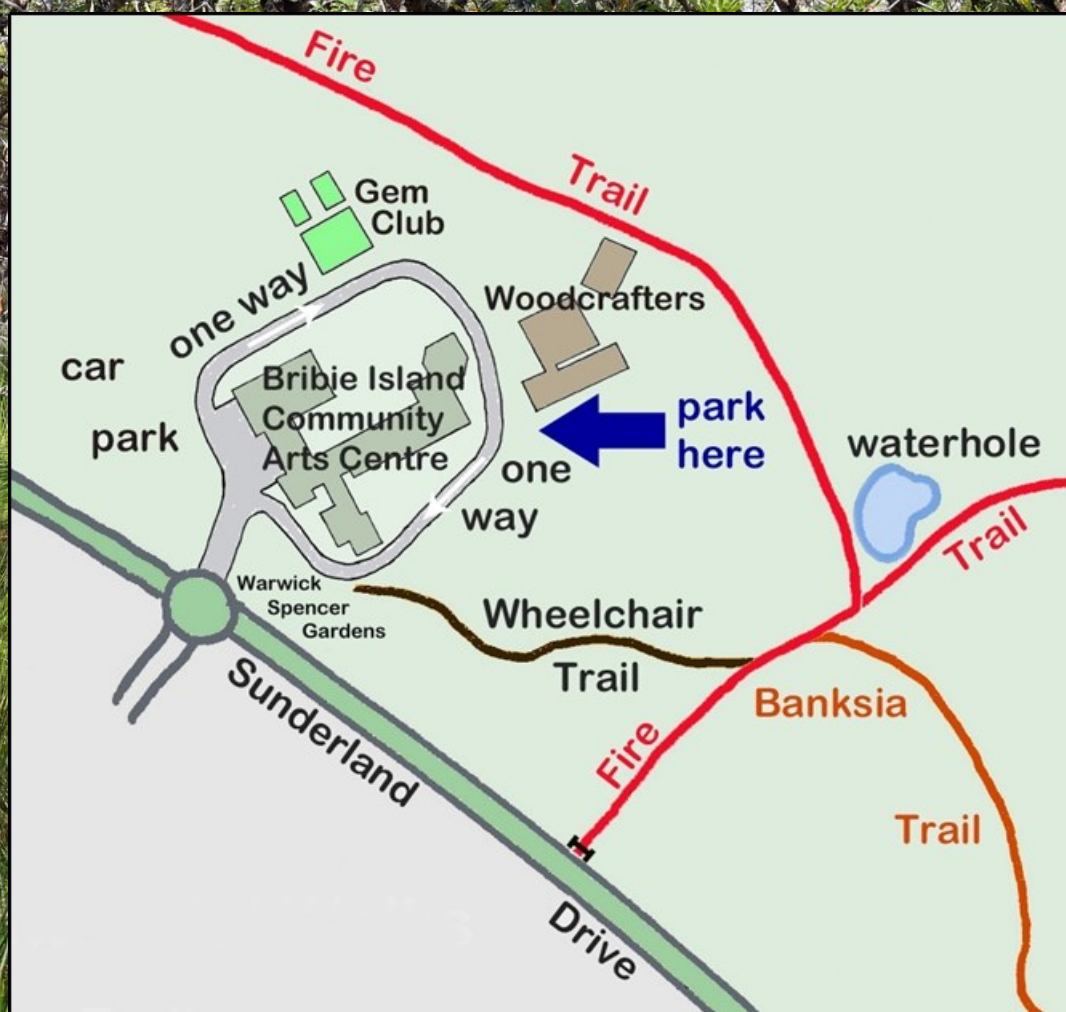
Xanthorrhoea macronema

Wahlenbergia stricta: Self seeds in decomposed granite paths.

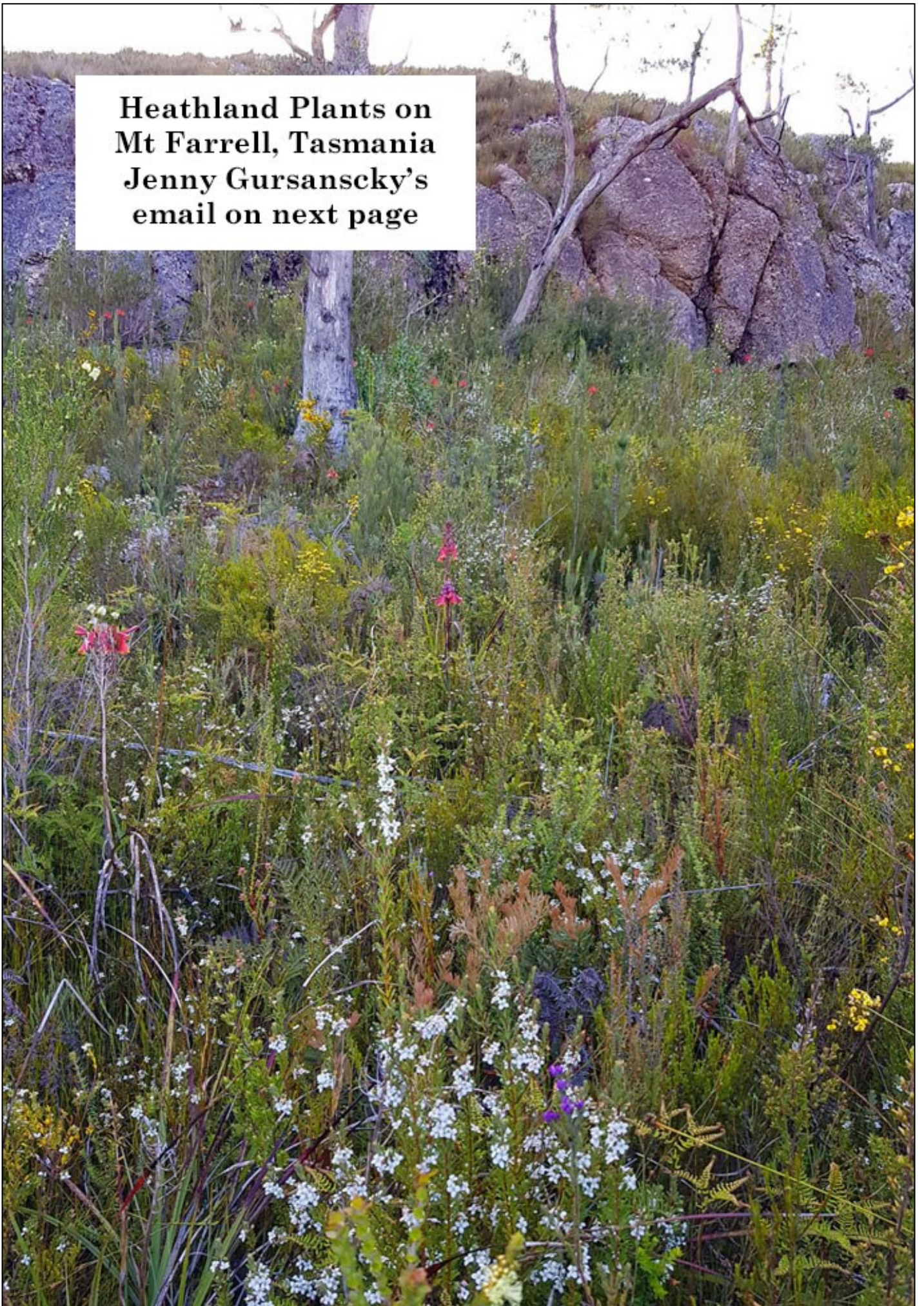
A 71% success rate.

I'm not sure all these species belong in the lists but what qualifies as a wallum plant is a bit of a grey area. The success rates indicate that species from the wet heath are generally harder to establish than those from dry heath, possibly due to more specialised requirements.

Rob P.



**Heathland Plants on
Mt Farrell, Tasmania
Jenny Gursansky's
email on next page**



Tarkine Trails, Tasmania

Extracts from an email sent by Jenny Gursansky —

I have recently been to Tasmania (the last 2 weeks of December 2022) and spent 6 days hiking in the Tarkine. I was amazed at the number and variety of wildflowers. It seems many plants flower in summer in Tasmania, especially at altitude. Just for your information here is a link to the hike we did.

<https://www.tarkinetrails.com.au/tour/tarkine-and-the-west-walking-tours/>

I only had my phone for photographs and walking with a group is not ideal for taking photos of flowers but I managed a few that you and others might be interested in.

The standouts for me were the Christmas Bells! So many! We saw Christmas Bells growing on the cliffs at Montezuma Falls as well as above the treeline amongst the Button grass and lots of other flowering shrubs on Mt Farrell (as in the photo on the previous page). We walked along the coast north of the Pieman River as well as up mountains. The coastal vegetation was very interesting with succulent like little plants making a carpet just above the sandline. There were lots of other flowering plants, Epacris, Leptospermums, Yellow pea flowers, Droseras and lots of *Banksia marginata*, often with Yellow-Tailed Black Cockatoos having a feast.

Jenny G.

Photos on this and previous page by Jenny Gursansky



Thelymitra sp., Rocky Cape NP



Banksia marginata, Rocky Cape NP



Prostanthera sp., Montezuma Falls



Blandfordia punicea, Mt Farrell



Tiny succulent like plants near Rupert Point, just north of the Pieman River