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# NEWSLETTER

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In this issue. . .

Maria writes:	p. 2
From the members	p. 3-8
<i>A. forsythii</i> for sale	p. 5
<i>T. truncata</i>	p. 7-8
Gallery	p. 9-10
<i>T. mongaensis</i>	p. 11
Waratahs from cuttings	p. 12
Wild about Waratahs Festival	p. 13-14
Floristry with Waratahs	p. 15
Checklist of <i>Telopea</i> species and varieties	p. 16-17
Checklist of <i>Actinotus</i> species and varieties	p. 18



*Telopea speciosissima* Brimstone Princess Image: D. Hitchcock

## Website

**Bookmark it today!**

[waratahflannelflowersg.weebly.com](http://waratahflannelflowersg.weebly.com)

## Past Newsletters

**are available**

**on request from the Leader**

**The Waratah and Flannel Flower Study Group is affiliated with the  
Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) - ANPSA**

This is an **electronic only** group.

Newsletters are sent out twice a year (electronic only).

**Membership is free to individuals and APS (SGAP) groups.**

**There is no deadline for newsletter contributions - send them anytime, sooner rather than later.**

**Maria writes:**

A bumper issue! Thank you to all our contributors who heeded the call and sent me articles, comments and lots of photos. It's so good to see the success people are having with Flannel Flowers now. Who would have thought it? Gradually these wonderful plants will become mainstream and we will see new varieties develop. Thanks also to Lloyd Hedges and the Menai Wildflower Group for donating two *A. forsythii* plants to the Study Group.

It's been an interesting year for me. Since the last newsletter I decided to run for Council urged on by quite a number of locals. I've been chairing the local Ratepayers Association for over three years and developed a good knowledge of how councils work. We were amalgamated in 2016 with a neighbouring rural council area and had been served by an administrator until the elections held in September. Needless to say the major political parties drowned out all the well meaning independents like me who wanted to do something good for the town and region. It's a familiar tale isn't it?

Thankfully I always have lots of interesting things happening in the background. I continue to have great success with germinating Flannel Flowers and have potted on hundreds which I am now selling cheaply through my nursery and teaching the wider public how to grow these wonderful plants. Wouldn't it be nice to walk into Bunnings and see a whole shelf full of Flannel Flowers?

I'm still experimenting with Waratahs. My garden has very little soil being of the floating basalt type. I decided to try taking the bottom out of a plastic tub, half burying it in the ground and filling it with potting mix. I am using our surplus rocks around the pot and then surrounding these with a thick layer of woodchip mulch. I am planting into the pot. So far so good. Another thing I tried this year was to put some sulphur around the base of the plants to increase the soil acidity. This seemed to help a lot. Checking for scale and spraying with White Oil has also meant the plants are finally putting on some growth although not as vigorous as I would like. I'm going to try giving them a foliar dose of Aquasol.

I came across a good method of growing waratahs from cuttings in one of the Waratah Industry publications and have included the method in this bulletin. How exciting - my cuttings are putting on shoots and I'm very optimistic that I may have cracked it. I also bought *T. speciosissima* seed from Nindethana and have had an amazing success rate with those. Suddenly I have waratahs coming out of my ears! Of course the trick is to make sure they reach flowering stage in the pot. I'd like to wish you all a very happy Christmas season and hope the weather is kind to you and your gardens.

I will be in Hobart for the ANPSA conference and hope to meet up with some of you there.

*Maria*

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## Seedbank

If you would like me to post you seed please send me an SAE (2 stamps required). Growing instructions are enclosed with the seed. I always welcome fresh FF seed for our seedbank so any contributions are welcome. Please make sure you add the date of collection to your packet. I am also looking for fresh Waratah seed, in particular *T. mongaensis* and *T. oreades* - must be collected off private property or in the garden. Unfortunately commercial seed is often very old and not viable. Collect in Autumn when pods start to colour up - need not be open.

### Wanted!

**Seed of *Actinotus minor* and *Alloxylon pinnatum***

**Can you help?**

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**From the members**

**John Gibson - Plants of Tasmania**

I can report very good germination of the fresh Actinotus seed sent down to us. We also have a good number of plants grown from seed of *Telopea truncata* St Mary's Sunrise. These aren't available for sale, as we will wait to see if they come true from seed in a few years time.

Dejan Stojanovic greatly appreciated all the old Actinotus seed sent to him for his bird studies.

**Margaret Lee SA**

I am so glad I joined the SG. Now I have much more success with flannel flowers. Have a lovely pot at the front door again and small ones coming on for plant sale (I hope, if I can find someone to look after them in January). The Tasmanian waratah, which I bought when the conference was last held in Tasmania – was it 12 years ago? – has been much slower-growing than the hybrids and selected species plants, but it is more compact and a beautiful, almost conical shape. This year it was covered in handsome red flowers. It set seed last year, but I missed it, but hope to collect some this year.

structions on the postcard which you gave me. They are watered twice a week and I give them a liquid fertiliser once a month. I recently met a lady who is growing Waratahs on her block near Nannup in WA. As she also grow grapes for wine production I can only assume that the soil has the same properties required for grape growing and I know that the soil ph is 6.5.



Waratah - Nannup WA Image: S. McKenzie



**Sandra McKenzie Moonta Bay SA**

Success!!!!!!! I am really pleased that I have managed to get my Flannel Flowers this far. (See photo above). I am growing them on a north east facing verandah which they seem to like because they get all the winter sun and shade from the hot afternoon sun of summer. I followed the in-



Waratahs at Nannup WA Image: S. McKenzie

**From the Members (cont.)**

**Barbara Melville (Wyoming NSW)**

I received a gift of a **Waratah Shady Lady White** at the end of May which I let sit in it's tall 8" pot until mid July when it was planted out in the garden. This particular garden bed is predominantly sand that was brought in to our yard for septic drainage 45 years ago. In the last 5 years it has had many bags of purchased compost and garden soil mix added. Also some household compost but the soil still doesn't hold water well. In recent times I've also added bagged cow manure and blood & bone to the garden and the bed is now mulched with wood chip. Sugar cane mulch has been used in previous years. I have also been very slack with using Wetta Soil. Must do.



The Waratah settled in well with this mixture. At the time of planting it was also given a dose of Seasol with repeat applications fortnightly for the first few weeks. In November the plant is looking happy and is displaying a lot of new growth however I have not been game enough to tip prune it yet. Should I?

*Ed. Not this year. Wait until it flowers then cut the flowering stems back.*

My **Shady Lady Red** is probably around 10 years old and is very selective when it chooses to flower well! We bought it on impulse from a nursery for a lot of money but figured we'd get a lot of enjoyment from its four blooms for several weeks. It was a welcome bonus that it chose to survive in the garden.



We did have a very dry winter here on the NSW Central Coast but we were lucky enough to have the joy of one single flower this year. The shrub looks very unattractive even though it was pruned last year after its four blooms were removed. The greenery never really recovered. Over the years we've had eight blooms one year but mostly four, five, six or none at all. It grows in the same garden as the White Waratah. This area receives some sun from about 11.00 am and after some full-strength NW sun for an hour or so it is in shade by around 3.00 pm. After several dry months we had welcome rain in mid to late October.

*Ed. The plant could be a straight T. speciosissima judging by the stems rising from ground level and few flowers. You could try cutting one stem back to 20cm then see if it shoots. If it does, cut back another stem to about 20cm.*

**From the members (cont.)****Barbara Melville** (cont.)

In the wild this Spring we've seen Flannel Flowers at Crackneck near Bateau Bay and at Norah Head with flowers seen by the roadside between these two areas. How could I have forgotten Minnie Waters!



We saw this hillside of Flannels on the track into Minnie Waters after the Coffs Harbour Get-together. It was a magnificent sight and there were other large areas of them along this road. At Norah Head yesterday we noticed the bulldozers had been in recently but long enough ago to allow many plants to have begun regenerating. There were still a good few plants flowering though.

**Peter Smith** (Newlands Arm Vic)

Even though I am the new kid on the block with natives, I am starting to see success. I am in the process of replacing all my ENGLISH Garden and African and South American plants with natives. I am now looking at my first Flannel flowers (I tried so hard on these) I have your rare Correas going, they are all just beginning to happen. I am already seeing honey eaters, wattle birds, finches into my new natives. I am now planning new rock gardens. I am a small fry, but cannot believe the number of birds I am already attracting.



I also viewed my first Waratah Shady Lady and Essies Gift, the red Shady Lady is doing well and the best of all, while the White not so good. I am still working on *Essies Gift*, they flowered but not moving much and leaves are yellowing and dropping. But the Challenge will continue and I will sort it.

*Ed. There may be a drainage problem with Essie's Gift. Use some Yates Anti-Rot in a watering can over the foliage and soil. Then dose with half-strength Aquasol. You might have to repeat the Aquasol until the plant puts on new growth. Check for Scale and spray with White Oil if affected. I use prepared white oil in a spray can.*

**Pink Flannel Flower**

*Actinotus forsythii*

Following the wonderful work of Lloyd Hedges and the Menai Group, plants are now available to the public through Sydney Wildflower Nursery at Heathcote. Genetic studies to introduce the pink gene into *A. helianthi* are also underway in Melbourne. Now that would be a winner.

**Sydney Wildflower Nursery** has

supertubes @ \$15.00 each or  
140mm pots @ \$19.50 each.

9 Veno Street

Heathcote NSW 2233

Phone: 02 9548 2818

Email: [info@sydneywildflowernursery.com.au](mailto:info@sydneywildflowernursery.com.au)

**From the members (cont.)**

**Phil Trickett & Catriona Bate NSW**

We had a great display of waratahs this spring. We have 11 different cultivars around the southern edge of our deck, but the star performer was a plant we bought about six years ago as *T. speciosissima* (see photo). However, we think it's probably a hybrid due to the lack of serration in the leaves. This is the first time it has flowered so profusely and its two or so metres was totally covered with pink/red.



Other good plants this year included Braidwood Brilliant, a pink cultivar (not sure of the name), a Mirrigan dark red with bright red flowers with large bracts, and a lovely white flowered one (both probably cultivars). The version of Shady Lady we have flowered well again as usual (we have sent you photos of it before). We also have some young plants coming on in different colours so look forward to even more in future. We usually have another flush of flowers in autumn.

All these waratahs are growing in raised beds in rich, black, volcanic soil and have always shown great vigour in our high rainfall, no frost climate. The plants are never watered.

*Ed: The plant pictured left appears to be a hybrid but it has some very long upright stems. It's a very nice form.*

**Maria's 2017 Flannel Flower Collection**



Image: M. Hitchcock

Flannel Flowers from various seed sources - 'Little Edelweiss' and a medium sized flower from Margaret Guenzel, a larger flowered form from Gwynne Clarke and a very large flowered form from Harry Kibbler. I will collect seed from all forms this year.

**From the members (cont.)*****Telopea truncata***

David Morrison

Team Leader, Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens



*Telopea truncata* at Hartz Mountain National Park Image: D. Morrison

*Telopea truncata* or the Tasmanian Waratah is one of my favourite plants in the Tasmanian bush; the most common flower colour is red, but there are other colours such as yellow, white, pink and even orange. One of the most celebrated Tasmanian Waratahs is the yellow one cultivated by the famous Essie Huxley of Lower Longley near Hobart.

I have myself seen only one yellow flowered form in the wild despite countless searches, this was a small plant on the Wellington Range south of Hobart, but I have heard of many other sites around the state where yellow ones occur including the very large population near Lake Margaret on the West Coast near Queenstown.

The Tasmanian Waratah is a slow growing plant of the sub alpine zone but can be found at lower altitudes on the Tasmanian Peninsula and on the west coast near the Pieman River. It can also be found in drier areas such as Platform

Peak in the south east, Snow Hill in the Eastern Tiers and there is even a record from Brown Mountain, in the dry areas around Richmond, in the South East. Most soils in which the Tasmanian Waratah grow are stony, well drained and moist. They grow both in the understory, where you will often find their red stamens decorating the track, or in more open areas.



Round leaved form of *Telopea truncata* found at Cape Pillar Image: D. Morrison



Seed follicles forming on *Telopea truncata* at Cape Pillar Image: D. Morrison

**T. truncata (cont.)**

In cultivation they can be very touchy; you need a cool and protected site (shaded from western sun) and the soil must be very well drained but moist, as they will die in waterlogged soil. A sloping site or a mound can be advantageous. I have found that if you put shade mesh enclosures around the young plants they do far better than just planted in tree bags. Waratahs benefit from fertilising with Blood and Bone or any fertiliser low in phosphorous at least once a year in spring.



*Telopea truncata* in cultivation on our block. Collected from Snug Tiers.



*Telopea truncata* 'St Mary's Sunrise'  
Image: D. Morrison

This an unusual form of *Telopea truncata* called 'St Mary's Sunrise' discovered by a forester in an area south of St Marys inland from the east coast of Tasmania and



*Telopea truncata* growing on Snug Tiers  
Image: D. Morrison

brought into cultivation by Plants of Tasmania Nursery at Ridgeway and is for sale by them. I have found this form of *Telopea truncata* to be quite hardy and vigorous compared to the standard form. Waratahs are fairly easy to propagate from fresh seed (less than 6 months old), but you will lose a lot of them because of a fungal disease called damping off. To control it you could spray them with a fungicide such as [Banol PDF](#).

Or preferably, to minimize the use of poisons, make sure the seedling mix is not kept too moist (always water into a tray in which the seed punnet and never water overhead) and it has plenty of air movement around the punnets. This will help control this disease. Waratahs benefit from pruning off the old flower heads (if you don't want to collect the seed that is) to promote a bushy plant that will have more flowers on it next year.



## Gallery



*Actinotus belianthi* - Nelson Bay



Waratah - Sylvan Grove Image: Jim Mackay



*Actinotus belianthi* - Sylvan Grove  
Image: Jim Mackay

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*Telopea speciosissima* photographed near Tipper's Lookout in Muogamarra Nature Reserve which is between Berowra and Cowan, open to the public only in Spring. Waratahs can be found in few patches around Berowra and Cowan.

Image: Noel & Rae Rosten

### Balance Sheet

As you know membership is free with this Study Group because newsletters are sent out electronically meaning that I have few overheads. I use SG Funds to print my Waratah and Flannel Flower information postcards which are distributed as widely as possible. I also use funds to pay for photos and other interpretation material for ANPSA Conferences.

**2017**

<b>Balance at 1 Jan 2017</b>		<b>\$410.09</b>
3 March Donation APS NSW	\$25.00	\$430.09
21 Aug Donation ANPS Can	\$20.00	\$450.09
21 Aug Donation ANPSA	\$20.00	\$470.09
22 Aug Donation NPQ	\$20.00	\$490.09
4 Nov FF Postcards	- \$35.00	\$455.09
<b>Current Balance 18 Nov 2017</b>		<b>\$455.09</b>

WARATAH & FLANNEL FLOWER STUDY GROUP

NO.14 NOVEMBER 2017

***Telopea mongaensis***

*Braidwood Waratah*

*T. mongaensis* is named after its location along the Monga River in Monga NP. in the Southern Highlands of NSW. It grows naturally on the margins of temperate rainforest or in wet eucalypt forest, where it may be found along creeks or on mountain slopes, at an altitude of



Monga River Image: R. Gourlay

540 to 760m. It grows on sandy soils of alluvial origin and is often associated with such trees as brown barrel (*Eucalyptus fastigata*), silvertop ash (*E. sieberi*), broad-leaved peppermint (*E. dives*), Sydney peppermint (*E. piperita*), and the understorey plants pinkwood (*Eucryphia moorei*), soft tree fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*), coral fern (*Gleichenia*), mountain devil (*Lambertia formosa*) and hairpin banksia (*Banksia spinulosa*). The annual rainfall where it



*Telopea mongaensis* Image: R. Gourlay

grows is 1,000–1,100 mm. This species is the parent of several well known hybrids:

- T. Braidwood Brilliant,
- T. Canberra Gem,
- T. Corroboree.
- T. Mallee Boy

*T. mongaensis* has a swollen woody base largely under the soil known as a lignotuber, which stores energy and nutrients as a resource for rapid growth after a bushfire. New shoots grow from the lignotuber, which survives bushfire as the rest of the plant above ground is burnt. The seed also germinates and grows in post-bushfire soil, which is higher in nutrients and more open with fewer competing plant species. Waratah seeds are often eaten—and destroyed—by animals and do not travel far (several metres) from the parent plants.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telopea\\_mongaensis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telopea_mongaensis)

WARATAH & FLANNEL FLOWER STUDY GROUP

NO.14 NOVEMBER 2017

**How to grow Waratahs from Cuttings**

Maria Hitchcock

Ref: *Growing Waratahs for Cut Flowers*

A guide for commercial growers.

RIRDC Publication No. 12/087 July 2013

Terminal or stem cuttings may be taken.

**Spring** is the best time for taking cuttings, just after growth has begun, or alternatively after the new growth has hardened. Cuttings taken during winter will be slow to strike.

Some clones are protected by Plant Breeders' Rights and their propagation is legally restricted. This applies to Shady Lady White and Yellow, Gembrook, Essie's Gift, Digger. The term 'Shady Lady' appears to be copyrighted. You can propagate these for your own use but cannot sell them.

'Braidwood Brilliant' appears to be free as well as a few of the Wild Brumby varieties such as 'Georgie Girl' and 'Sugar Plum'.

Make the cuttings about **15 cm long**, with **four or five leaves** attached. I cut most of the leaf off leaving the stalk and part of the leaf only. Dip them in a **systemic fungicide** to control infections caused by *Phyllosticta telopeae* and to control latent infections that are not obvious when the cuttings are taken. I use Yates Anti-rot. Failure to do so may result in high percentage losses, especially if the cuttings are taken from plants in a plantation.

Treat the basal 5 mm of cuttings for 5 seconds with 2000 ppm IBA (indole butyric acid) (in 50% ethanol solution - **Clonex Purple Gel**) or with a **semi-hardwood hormone powder** (0.3% IBA in talc). Do not use higher rates, as a delayed toxicity may occur. The only Cuttings powder I could get (purchased from Bunnings) was stronger but I took the risk. The use of **intermittent mist** to strike the cuttings will usually give the best results. Use a coarse, well-drained medium. At Gosford Horticultural Institute, **100% perlite** was routinely used with good results. Mt Annan Botanic Garden (now The Australian Botanic Garden, Mt Annan) used a medium of 1 part coir dust : 2 parts coarse sand : 4 parts perlite

(by volume). Generally, no fertiliser is added to the striking medium. I put some cuttings in a mix of 1:1:1 (fine perlite/ fine vermiculite/ peat) and others in straight fine perlite to see if there would be a difference. All were placed under mist controlled by a 'leaf'.

Bottom heat (24°C) will speed up root formation but it isn't necessary. If cuttings are taken at the best time and are in good condition (that is, just after growth has begun in spring) and then are correctly treated, a strike rate of close to 100% should be achieved in 4 to 5 weeks. Strike rates can be poor if cuttings are taken when the plants are dormant or the material is soft.

When the plants have struck, **transplant** them into containers of 1 to 2 litres using a potting mix and fertilisers suitable for established seedlings. I make up my own potting mix but you can use a **premium native potting mix** that has fertiliser added. Keep the mix moist and do not allow the roots to dry out. Hybrid waratahs will be ready for transplanting into the field after about 6 months in the pots. *T. speciosissima* needs to develop a lignotuber first.



Image: M. Hitchcock

Experimental cuttings (stem and tip) with shoots appearing on both. Tip cutting (right) was a flowering stem with spent flower removed. Cuttings in both mixes are now shooting.

**Wild About Waratahs Festival 2017**

Held at Blue Mountains Botanic Gardens, Mount Tomah from Saturday 23rd September to Monday 1st October the Festival was an extravaganza of colour and activity. Fine weather contributed, and huge crowds visited the Gardens especially on the two weekends to experience the stunning displays made possible through the sponsorship of Protea Flora, East Coast Wildflowers and Wildflower Industry Network NSW Inc. (WIN Report)

One of our members visited the Festival and was unimpressed with the display. She suggested some kind of backing for the competition blooms as they were very hard to photograph. I have been to the Festival a few times including this year and each year the number of entries seems to be declining which is sad. There are far fewer colour variations now being presented which probably reflects the preference in the market for bright red varieties. I was intrigued with the seedling category - it appears that good seedlings are being selected in preference to induced hybridisation in a breeding program.

Perhaps someone can tell us more about this aspect of Waratah growing. Here are a few photos from the 2017 competition. Thanks to Frank Allatt for identifying the varieties.



*Telopea speciosissima* Wirrimbirra White  
Image: Don Hitchcock



*Telopea speciosissima* Fire and Brimstone  
Image: Don Hitchcock



*Telopea speciosissima* Songlines  
Image: Don Hitchcock



*Telopea speciosissima* Cardinal  
Image: D. Hitchcock



*Telopea speciosissima x oreades* Bridal Gown  
(Shady Lady White) Image: D. Hitchcock



*Telopea speciosissima* Brimstone Blush  
Image: D. Hitchcock



*Telopea speciosissima* Olympic Flame  
Image: D. Hitchcock

More images can be accessed on the website

[waratahflannelflowersg.weebly.com](http://waratahflannelflowersg.weebly.com)

### Floristry with Waratahs

One of the features of *Telopea speciosissima* and its varieties is the long stem which makes it ideal for export and for those grand floral displays we see in large hotels, at conferences and in city department stores. The biggest problem with these is that plants produce small numbers of flowering stems making production less profitable.

The hybrid waratahs are becoming more popular as cut flowers but they have shorter stems and need to be displayed differently. Here are a couple of treatments which I think are just stunning.



### White waratah Bouquet

<https://www.facebook.com/Dels-Flowers-1441498616074232/>



### Red Waratah Bouquet

<https://www.facebook.com/Dels-Flowers-1441498616074232/>

Notice that the Waratahs are picked at the bud stage and the bracts are hardly featured. The colour palette in both 'native' plant bouquets is limited which emphasises the waratahs.

Having perfect bracts can be a problem because they cover the exposed bud from autumn through to early spring and are susceptible to insect or frost damage.

## Checklist of *Telopea* species, cultivars and hybrids

### Species:

<i>Telopea aspera</i>	Gibraltar Range NSW
<i>Telopea mongaensis</i>	Braidwood Waratah - NSW
<i>Telopea oreades</i>	Gippsland Waratah - Vic.
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	NSW Waratah
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	Tasmanian Waratah

### Pink Cultivars:

<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Pink' - Fire 'n Brimstone (Nixon)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Pink Passion'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Shade of Pale'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Tutu'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Clarence Pink'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'In the Pink' (Yellow Rock Nursery/Nixon)

### Red Cultivars:

<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Ballerina'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Blush' - Fire 'n Brimstone (Nixon)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Early' - Fire 'n Brimstone (Nixon)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Brimstone Princess'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Cardinal'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Corrakee' (Karwarra Gardens)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Fire and Brimstone' - Fire 'n Brimstone (Nixon)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Fire 'n Ice' (Roy Rother, Emerald Vic/Downe)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Green Bracts'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Mirragon'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Olympic Flame' - Mt Annan (Cathy Offord)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Red Centre'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Red Embers' NZ and USA
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Roger's Red' Gordon Meiklejohn (Brimstone Waratahs)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Scarlet Ribbons'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Songlines' - Yellow Rock Nursery , Winmallee NSW
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Starfire' Gordon Meiklejohn (Brimstone Waratahs)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Stringers Late'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Sunflare' - Mt Annan (Cathy Offord)
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Sunburst' University of Sydney (Offord, Nixon, Goodwin)
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	'Tasman Red'

### White Cultivars:

<i>Telopea oreades</i>	'Errindundra White'
<i>Telopea speciosissima</i>	'Wirrimbirra White' (also marketed briefly as 'Shady Lady White' - naturally occurring <i>T. speciosissima</i> clone found in the NSW Water Board area by Thistle Stead. Link <a href="http://www.wirrimbirra.com.au/Wirrimbirra%20white.htm">http://www.wirrimbirra.com.au/Wirrimbirra%20white.htm</a>

### Yellow/Cream Cultivars:

<i>Telopea truncata</i>	'St Mary's Sunrise'
<i>Telopea truncata</i>	'West Coast Yellow'



Red Hybrids:

<i>Telopea speciosissima x mungaensis</i>	'Braidwood Brilliant'
<i>Telopea mungaensis x speciosissima</i>	'Canberry Gem' - (Doug's hybrid/Canberry Coronet)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x mungaensis</i>	'Corroboree'
<i>Telopea speciosissima x</i>	
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Emperor's Torch' - Ausflora Pacific, Gembrook Vic.
<i>Telopea truncata yellow complex</i>	'Essie's Gift' - Brian Fitzpatrick
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Gembrook' - Ausflora Pacific, Gembrook Vic.
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Crimson' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Pink' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady Red' - Proteaflora
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Sugar Plum' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'T90-I-0-I' - Proteaflora ("Shady Lady" seed)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Nina' Col Terry

Pink Hybrids

<i>Telopea speciosissima x T. truncata lutea</i>	'Champagne' (Downe)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Digger' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x mungaensis</i>	'Mallee Boy' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x 'Wirrimbirra White'</i>	'Dreaming' (Fitzpatrick)

White Hybrids:

<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady White' (original) similar to <i>T. speciosissima</i> 'Wirrimbirra White'
<i>Telopea speciosissima x oreades</i>	'Shady Lady White' (improved) same as 'Bridal Gown' (Downe)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Snow Maiden' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)

Yellow/Cream Hybrids:

<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata lutea</i>	'Shady Lady Yellow' same as 'Golden Globe' (Downe)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x truncata</i>	'Georgie Girl' - Wild Brumby (Fitzpatrick)

**Related Genera**

<i>Alloxylon brachycarpum</i>	Indonesia, Papua New Guinea
<i>Alloxylon flammeum</i>	Queensland Tree Waratah (Red Silky Oak)
<i>Alloxylon pinnatum</i>	Dorrigo Waratah
<i>Alloxylon wickhamii</i>	

***Can you add to this list?  
Do you have any information  
on growing any of these  
species or varieties?***

**Checklist of *Actinotus* species and varieties**

<i>Actinotus bellidioides</i>	Vic (presumed extinct), Tas
<i>Actinotus forsythii</i>	Kings Tableland, Mount Hay, Narrow Neck, Hargraves Look out, Kanangra Walls, above scenic railway (Blue Mts) NSW VIC
<i>Actinotus gibbonsii</i>	NSW, QLD
<i>Actinotus glomeratus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	NSW, Qld (Flannel Flower), VIC (naturalised)
<i>Actinotus humilis</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus laxus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus leucocephalus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus minor</i>	NSW
<i>Actinotus moorei</i>	TAS
<i>Actinotus omnifertilis</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus paddisonii</i>	Bourke NSW, Qld
<i>Actinotus periculosus</i>	QLD
<i>Actinotus rhomboideus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus schwartzii</i>	MacDonnell Ranges NT
<i>Actinotus suffocatus</i>	TAS
<i>Actinotus superbus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus</i> sp. Comet Vale	WA
<i>Actinotus</i> sp. Walpole	WA
<i>Actinotus whicheranus</i>	WA
<i>Actinotus novaezealandiae</i>	Te Wai Punamu (South Island) New Zealand

Cultivars:

<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	'Starbright'
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	'Federation Stars' <sup>TM</sup>
<i>Actinotus helianthi</i>	'Parkes Star'

Ref: <http://chah.gov.au/chah/apc/interim/Apiaceae.pdf>