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# NEWSLETTER

Leader: Maria Hitchcock OAM  
PO Box 4214  
West Armidale NSW 2350  
Ph. 0421961007  
[maria.hitchcock@gmail.com](mailto:maria.hitchcock@gmail.com)

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Telopea Shady Lady Red  
Image: Brian Walters

## Website

**Bookmark it today!**

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

**Past Newsletters  
are available  
on the website**

**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:**

Don't the months fly by? Suddenly it's November and time for the next newsletter. Since June many of my *Telopea* cuttings have struck and are now potted on. The pruning to take cuttings stimulated new growth and I'm now taking cuttings from those. My method seems to work but without bottom heat it can be quite slow. In October I spoke to the Newcastle APS group and demonstrated the cuttings method. It will be interesting to get some feedback from those members. Gradually people will do their own experimenting and before you know it people will be striking their own waratahs and spreading them around. I also sprinkled slow release Osmacote Plus (12-14mth) on top of the pots and have been very happy with the results.

In the last bulletin I inserted a photo of my *T. speciosissima* seedlings. They are growing really well (see photo) and I'm hoping that some of them may develop buds within a year or two. I'm beginning to think that *T. speciosissima* are not as touchy as people seem to think and may even be more resilient than some of the hybrids. My method of making large nests of rocks filled with potting mix and surrounded by thick mulch seems to be working out in the garden for the hybrids. My next step is to put a shade cloth cover around the hybrids for the summer to protect the leaves from sun burn.

My Flannel Flowers in pots are doing well - they came through a very hard winter and are now blooming profusely. I'm now collecting seed from those and am happy to

share with anyone who wants fresh seed. Just send an SAE with two stamps. Thank you also to Harry Kibbler and David Tranter who contributed seed of the rare Dorrigo waratah *Alloxylon pinnatum*. I am happy to share these with you. Just send an SAE. Sadly my *A. forsythii* seed failed to germinate. If you can spare some think of me so I can try again.

Thank you to all the members who sent reports and photos. Your contributions add much interest to the newsletter. I'd like to wish you all a very happy Christmas season and much success in the coming year.

**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. 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 flammeum***

**Can you help?**

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**From the members**

**Margaret Lee SA** alerted me to the ANPSA website which has a list of suitable native flowers for cut flower production. For those of you interested in commercial flower growing, you can see the list on

<http://anpsa.org.au/cut-flowers.html>

**Rae Rosten NSW**

These are probably from your seeds, flowering right beside where Noel died when he was hit by an out of control car while collecting the mail on 26-2-2018. I still have happy memories of visiting your garden. I am keeping Noel's garden native, with some adjustments to suit my taste. Just wish the white cockies would leave the grevilleas next the drive alone, and why did he plant the native frangipani near the front door, now dropping flowers every where.



Image: Rae Rosten

**Margaret Sleight Temora NSW**

We recently entered our garden in a local garden show. As you know I have been trying to grow Waratahs here in Temora. We can make sure that there is good soil and good drainage and by putting them in large pots we can make sure they do not have root competition. We can even make sure they have sufficient water in a very dry area. However, there are two issues that are harder to deal with. One is the wind. It drives me nuts during October through to December. However we have taken care of that by making a good windbreak and it works quite effectively. The one thing that is really difficult to deal with

is the heat. We shoot up to 43 degrees and more at times. However, I realised that under the old Kurrajong tree the temperature is always several degrees cooler so I have three pots positioned there.

I used to have them growing in raised beds with frames around them covered in shade cloth. That protected them from the wind but not the heat. Although I had one flower for two years running, they all eventually died simply from the heat. This solution, having them under the Kurrajong tree, seems to be working and they look to be growing healthily.



First Waratah

Image: M. Sleight

*Ed. Can anyone help? How could one overcome the heat problem? I suggested ice blocks on top of the soil to help cool down the roots. I'm wondering if having 2 pots might work. Plant the waratah in the internal pot and put an insulating layer of mulch or sand in between the two pots.*

### Hybrid Waratah Flowers

*This is a reprint of most of an article sent to WIN in March 2011 by Graeme Downe. Graeme is a long time waratah breeder from Victoria. He has bred many of the Shady Lady series of waratah. In this article he is talking about the flowering characteristics of hybrid waratahs.*

Hybrids express characteristics of both parents. Florets of *Teloepa oreades*, *truncata* and *monganensis* tend to open from the top or middle of the inflorescence, as opposed to *T. speciosissima* which always opens in successive rows from the bottom. From my breeding of hybrid waratahs, to F1 & F2, the hybrid flower behaviour can be like either species parent. That is, some hybrids behave like *T. speciosissima* with florets opening from the bottom, but others will open from middle to apex, especially on the side towards the sun. Clearly the base up rule does not apply to those hybrids, which includes Golden Glow/Shady Lady Yellow or Champagne.

Other common differences between T hybrids and *T. speciosissima* are:

- Total number of florets; usually less in hybrids, but the overall inflorescence diameter may be the same as many smaller *T. speciosissima* types. Hence the idea of bunching for hybrids may not be appropriate either.
- Perianth behaviour. *T. oreades*, *T. truncata* *T. mongaensis* all have perianths that split and later break/shatter as the flower ages, tending to fall off and leaving an open spider appearance similar to a *leucospermum*. *T. speciosissima* perianths tend to remain attached and wither. Hence the question remains of how to identify a reasonable life hybrid waratah inflorescence for purchase as a florist. Two suggestions are:

Number of florets open (regardless of position in inflorescence) e.g.,

- a. Less than thirty florets open, representing say one and a half rows in *T. speciosissima*

but may be over forty percent of hybrid total florets.

- b. Lack of perianth shatter; that is nil fall off with a light shake.

The combination of lesser florets and altered floret behaviour can result in major differences in appearance between *T. speciosissima* and T hybrids. A large *T. speciosissima* flower with 40-50 open florets may have only two rows open and the flower may be very aged when the apical florets finally open. In contrast, a T hybrid with 40-50 florets open is usually the same age and still has significant vase life even when apical florets are open. My initial trials demonstrate *T. speciosissima* and T hybrid florets tend to open at the same rate. As a result, a 2 to 3 day old bloom of each can look quite different. You can have an open flower appearance, for example T Bridal Gown versus tight dome appearance with Wirrimbirra White, depending on preference, at same age flower and similar subsequent vase life.

The floral industry will need to decide if the additional flower colour and flowering time offered by *Teloepa* hybrids are reward enough to accommodate different flower guidelines. I believe the traditional *T. speciosissima* guidelines simply do not apply to many worthy hybrid selections.

### Flannel Flower bract variations

How many bracts? Checking out my flowering specimens I was curious to see the great variation in bract numbers. These are the white structures that look like petals. PlantNet tells us they can range from 10 - 18 in number. A Victorian site has bumped that up from to 10 - 20.

My large FF tends to have fewer bracts.

They range from 8-10 bracts

The medium sized ones have 10-14 narrower bracts giving a 'starry' look.

The small 'Little Edelweiss' has 9-11 bracts

## Malcolm and Mirella McKinnon Vic

Wondering if anyone would have any ideas on what may be the cause of extensive flower malformation of our waratahs.



We have around 80 well established Gembrook plants growing in NE Victoria which are sold to the wholesale market. This season well over 90% of the flowers have failed to develop centres obviously making them worthless. We have never had this before apart from the odd misformed bloom. The problem is present to a much lesser degree with Emperor's Torch but does not appear to be an issue with other forms.

I have attached several pictures of blooms. Hopefully you can help or be able to refer me to someone who can.

*Maria: I thought it was the Macadamia twig girdler or similar.*

*Frank Allatt WIN:*

*My suggestion is that the particular varieties of plants in question suffered during the dry conditions experience between April and September. I have had a few waratah plants with similar flower deformities and there appears to be no apparent attack from any insect pest or any fungal problem. We were away for July and whilst I kept the water up to the plants before we went away and after we came back, I suspect a few plants suffered from water deprivation towards the end of our time away. T. speciosissima plants usually set bud in late December, early January, but this year there was no rain whatsoever at that time. We had rain in April and that's when some plants set some buds, so flower production was way down this year. It may also be when the flower deformities occurred. For me it has been an unusual year and I put it down to the unusual weather conditions. A long spell of cool weather has also delayed flowering.*

*Mirella and Malcolm:*

*Thanks for your quick reply. It is interesting that we both had similar thoughts. We had a very dry April, May and we missed watering. I guess I was surprised to see such a dramatic effect. Interestingly the problem does not appear to be present with Corroboree which sets buds a bit later. Similarly our flowering period has been much later this year (actually 2 years in a row). We would normally start harvesting around 20<sup>th</sup> sept but this year flowers haven't been ready until around 5<sup>th</sup> Oct. Last year we also noted that the late commencement didn't mean a longer season, with our last Corroborees being harvested at the end of October.*

## The Pink Flannel flower (*A. forsythii*)

Lloyd Hedges

*Life Member of the Menai Wildflower Group*

Our interest in *Actinotus* started with *A. helianthii* back in the 90's when we first heard the revelation that smoke was the vector that stimulated the germination of seed of many species after bush fires rather than heat. We decided on the smoke water path and constructed several improbable devices from whatever bits and pieces we could lay our hands on. After settling on a successful design of two interconnected gas cylinders I suspect we can produce enough smoke water for the entire Australian nursery industry. The *A. helianthii* seeds responded well (for the most part) and we produced a regular supply of seedlings.

The Pink Flannel flower (*Actinotus forsythii*) moved from being an imaginary figment to a reality in 2014 when we saw a few out at Narrow Neck near Katoomba. It was not till 2015 when ecologist Roger Lembit mentioned to a bushwalking friend that they were flowering near a coal mine over towards Lithgow that we got to see them en masse. We were there the following weekend and collected seed.

At both sites the Pinks were growing in burnt out scrub heath near where the land dropped away steeply. There was little soil formation, more decomposing sandstone. The Pinks were clambering over the blackened skeletons of banksias, petrophiles and sheoaks. The emerging seedlings beneath seemed to be dominated by *Banksia ericifolia*s, stylidium, and cyperaceae. There was some moss evident on the burnt soil and the aspect was southerly.

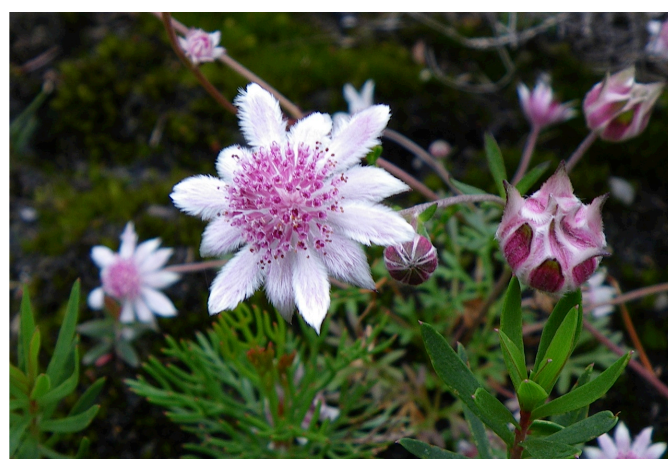
Menai Wildflower group has committed to a sponsorship of \$2000 for research into the dormancy and germination characteristics of *A. forsythii* with Dr Mark Ooi's of UNSW's Centre for Ecosystem Science. The work Mark has carried out into the physiological dormancy of difficult to

germinate species, particularly from fire prone environments is fascinating.

Back at the tube stock nursery we run at the Lucas Heights Waste Recovery Centre we treated some of the fresh seed the same way we do *A. helianthii*; ie soak them in a small quantity of smoke water for 15 minutes or more, add perlite, give a vigorous stir and surface sow them on the medium mix 1/1 perlite and vermiculite. These were then placed on the heated glasshouse benches.

The result of the test was poor with few seedlings. The Pink is quite a different from the White. It is a procumbent annual herb with green, glabrous, parsley or trachymene like leaves. The inflorescence is similar in architecture to the White but is variable in size, about halfway between *A. helianthii* and *A. minor*. The flowers have a tinge of pink in the centre that varies between plants and deepens with age. The bracts have a pinkish tinge, but this is covered by long silky white hairs.

It has a very restricted distribution a few areas above 900m in the Blue Mountains adjacent to Sydney. A few more inland from the Shoalhaven and in the Victorian alps. Whereas the White stretches from Victoria into Queensland and from the coast to as far west as Narrabri. Habitat is variable as well from coastal dune, to rocky ledges, to open forests.



***Actinotus forsythii* cont.**

The Pink is one of many native plants that are seldom seen. They spend most of their time as a seed and apparently it can be years, even decades before they germinate. They only emerge after fires, but not every fire. The White though can be seen at any time. While it puts on a magnificent display after fires, it also comes up after any disturbance to the bush. It seems to me that it may well be that while the Whites are well adapted to fire the Pinks may be dependant on it.

The factors we could identify that may affect germination were fire and smoke of course. The altitude because they seemed restricted to over 900 meters. Temperature because they are likely to be subjected to cold to freezing conditions in Winter and at night. Age as they seem to still emerge after a decade or more. Possibly water because several opinions suggested they only appear after fires were followed by heavy rain.

With these factors in mind – and the limitations of working with an ageing nursery that we only attended one morning a week rather than a laboratory - we set up sowing trials. We used seed stored at room temperature. We also carried out separate trials with seed stored in the fridge (4C) and freezer (-4C) and treated with smoke water before and after storage. Also ageing trials sowing it: Fresh, 3 month, 6 month, 9 month and 1 year old).

All trial results for the first 9 months were worse than the first. We failed to produce any seedlings at all. But at the 1 year trial we got a very good response from seed stored at room temperature and treated with smoke water. The seedlings are smaller than those of the White and initially slower and losses were high. We tried a weak solution of Aquasol sprayed over the leaves to get some movement which seemed beneficial but must be used sparingly or moss and mould is encouraged.

It was over a month before they were big enough to handle (only just). They were tubed up in AGS potting mix cut with 30% perlite. I would prefer to add a coarse sand as the seedling stems are soft and weak and need support until they get moving.

Once they get moving they grow quite quickly. We fertilized heavily with Osmocote pro. The mature plants can be deceptively large. In a 300mm pot they can reach 1.5 metres across and be covered in hundreds of flowers that set plenty of seed. As they finish flowering they are already dying. They are true annuals.

Potting up the Pinks offers similar challenges to the Whites. As the roots break easily timing is important, enough root growth to hold the mix together but not to so much that teasing is necessary to get roots to grow outwards. I am conducting some trials to get a better handle on root treatment.

We had a successful year in 2016 and good seed crop. In 2017 we sold many plants and gave away many more. John Siemon from Mt Annan was very appreciative of a gift of tray of them and a horticulturist from the ANBG drove up to the Grevillea Park at Bulli to purchase more. Several flower growers have taken quite a few and I know some work is going on to try and hybridize or use tissue culture to get the pink genes into the White and produce an inflorescence as large as a White but with the pink flowers.



***Actinotus forsythii* cont.**

There is a lot still to be learnt. While we have been sowing *A. helianthii* for decades and we generally get good results sometimes we do not. For reasons we can not fathom the seed will not cooperate. Why? I suspect population variations or possibly seasonal variation could be the cause.

So to try and get people with the right skills and equipment to take a look at the problem. We are supplying \$2000 so “a Scholarship can be setup at the Centre for Ecosystem Science, School of Biological Earth & Environmental Sciences at UNSW to support research into the dormancy and germination mechanisms of the *Actinotus*”.

## **Flower Knowledge Centre open to all**

Contributed by Shane Holborn

Peak industry body Flowers Australia has built the Flower Knowledge Centre which is now free for everyone to access. The Flower Knowledge Centre is an online library of research reports, fact sheets, magazine articles and other resources for the Australian cut flower and foliage industry.

A selection of publications on flannel flower and waratah include:

- [Tasmanian Waratah \(\*Telopea truncata\*\) – Fact sheet](#)
- [Growing Flannel Flowers all Year Round](#)
- [Investigations into the Causes of Bract Browning in Waratahs](#)
- [Improved on-farm management of Waratah bud and stem borer](#)
- [Flannel Flower – Development of a production system](#)
- [Quality specifications for Australian wildflowers – Waratah and Flannel Flower](#)

It also includes a wealth of information on growing other Australian native flowers as well as providing information for all sectors of the commercial supply chain: growing, wholesaling, floristry, retailing, marketing and more. The Flower Knowledge Centre is available from the association’s landing page at <https://flowersaustralia.org>

Flower Knowledge Centre

An online library for the Australian cut flower and foliage industry. Search for information on all sectors of the supply chain: growing, wholesaling, floristry, retailing, marketing and more.

Find an article, start your search here... Search

Popular searches: , flowers, cost calculator, Queensland, farm, rose, export market, irrigation, 2018, funding

## **Wildflowers Wanted**

Flower export company are looking to contract new suppliers to meet demand.

Contact Jitesh Parmar: 0412 585 161 or email [flowersquare.sydney@gmail.com](mailto:flowersquare.sydney@gmail.com)



## Will our beloved waratahs survive climate change?

BY TIM LOW | MARCH 19, 2018

*Australian Geographic*

New research shows that our waratahs can withstand a lot.

NSW'S [FLORAL EMBLEM](#), the waratah (*Telopea speciosissima*), has a new career in climate change research. In greenhouses and the field, waratahs are helping scientists foresee the future.

When fed extra carbon dioxide in one experiment, young waratahs thrived. This was expected because carbon dioxide is plant fuel, which means many plants should benefit from a high carbon world, unless it brings worse droughts, which it may.

When subjected to high temperatures, waratahs from around Sydney outgrew those from the Blue Mountains. Plants often grow better when temperatures are raised, surprising though that may seem. Over the years scientists have found that eucalypts, banksias, lillypillies and many other trees and shrubs [thrive if temperatures are raised a few degrees](#), provided they have enough water.

But waratahs in the Blue Mountains endured so much cold during the last ice age they may have lost what it takes to benefit from warming, the researchers suggested. The good news is that these plants weren't harmed by the heat.

In the wild this waratah species isn't found north of Newcastle, but it is grown in southern Queensland for the flower trade, confirming that waratahs can take more warmth than they are used to.

Another experiment saw waratahs, along with other shrubs from around Sydney, planted in woodlands 600 kilometres further north, near

Grafton, to see what insects attack them. In a warmer future, insects will spread south, so this experiment was a way to anticipate that.

Waratahs themselves will remain around Sydney rather than relocating, because they need sandstone soils.

Most of the plants that were moved to Grafton, including waratahs, had fewer insects chewing and sucking them than they face around Sydney. That is good news for the plants, although the experiment only ran for a year so didn't prove much.

The research gives hope that waratahs will continue to brighten the bushland around Sydney for a long time yet. The honeyeaters that pollinate them will be pivotal to their success.

Waratahs near the coast differ, genetically, from those in the mountains, and birds moving pollen between different stands will ensure that some offspring produced in each location have the best genetic makeup for the climates of the future.

Tim Low

Tim Low lives in a state of perpetual surprise at everything wild and alive. His response is to write searching books, Australian Geographic articles and this blog. His book *Where Song Began* (Penguin, 2014) recently became the first nature book ever to win the Australian Book Industry Award for best general non-fiction. Tim's newest book is called *The New Nature*.

[http://www.australianpublications.org.au/store/p65/The\\_Waratah\\_-\\_in\\_Applied\\_Art\\_and\\_in\\_Literature\\_-\\_R](http://www.australianpublications.org.au/store/p65/The_Waratah_-_in_Applied_Art_and_in_Literature_-_R)

Has your email changed?  
Don't forget to let me know.

## The waratah in the arts and crafts movement

The arts and craft movement first began in Britain in the mid-1800s, which historians argue was [a rebellion against mass produced goods](#), in favour of intricate, handmade products.

The movement quickly made its way to Australia at the end of the century and the waratah began featuring heavily in these applied arts, because the movement happened to collide with Australia's bid to cultivate a national identity in the lead up to and after federation.

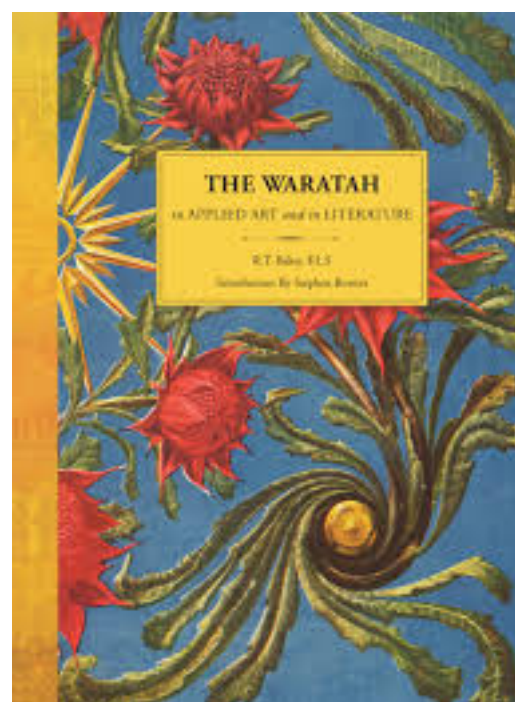
Collections from the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences shows the waratah depicted on leather book bindings, sheet music, stained-glass windows, vases, wall tiles, and cups and saucers.

One Australian-French artist, who, like R. T. Baker, was on Team Waratah, went a step further, depicting the waratah on statues, buildings and interiors. He was also behind the stained-glass windows in the Sydney Town Hall of goddess-like women, surrounded with waratahs.

### The Waratah - In Applied Art And In Literature - R T Baker

A\$40.00 - A\$90.00

Published in 1915, at the time of the *Arts and Crafts Movement*, and also when Australia was desperately seeking an identity, this book is a celebration of the Waratah. Richly illustrated, the book shows how the Waratah had become a popular motif in architecture, furniture, wallpaper, interior decoration and argues for it to become our national emblem, but finally losing out to the Wattle.



Baker, who also wrote about Australian Hardwoods and Building Stones in Australia, produced this delightful and now highly collectible book. It is of interest not only for its bold graphic design but also its very high quality production. Some of the plates are printed with gold and silver metallic ink.

The Friends of the State Library (*Australiana Publications*) is republishing this fascinating gem of the period. It is accompanied by an introduction by artist Stephen Bowers. In line with the original production, it has been carefully designed.

The Deluxe hardback copies will be limited to 75 numbered copies and will be hand bound by members of the Friends working with renowned bookbinder Anthony Zammit in a handsome designer binding and with decorative endpapers using the Waratah motif devised by Stephen Bowers. The Deluxe copies will have the metallic plates separately printed (as faithfully as modern practice allows) and inserted in by hand.

There will also be a paperback edition.

## Sylvan Grove Native Garden

Photos and Article contributed by Jim Mackay

Just thought you may be interested in a follow-up of the success that Sylvan Grove Native Garden has had on our flannels since writing to you last summer. Most of last year's plants are still quite healthy with a few more additions and a more than moderate rate of "natural" regeneration happening. I think I could say that there are so many seedlings pushing through that one must be very careful weeding around the particular areas. Also, there has been only minimal damage to the flannels this year so far by the cockies. It would be a bonus to have another abundant seed collection around the new year. I hope you like the flannel photos and have a nice Christmas.



**The Shady Lady Waratahs were fabulous at Sylvan Grove Native Garden**



**Phil Trickett & Catriona Bate NSW**

We have had a great flowering this spring with our flannel flowers. These are predominantly *Actinotus helianthi* 'Starbright' (see photo below) sourced from the Mt Annan plant sales. In our garden they are in an elevated rockery with very good drainage. We often lose plants in our wet periods, but they appear to have appreciated our very dry autumn/winter (only 95 mm from end of March to end of September). Since the end of September we have had around 150 mm but the flannel flowers seem unaffected and are still in full bloom.

Likewise with our waratahs, we had an excellent flowering despite the dry conditions, but this year has been our worst ever for scale. Treatment with white oil has been effective, but we left it too long before starting treatment. Next year we will try to get on top of treatment as soon as we see outbreaks of scale.

A striking feature of *Telopea* 'Braidwood Brilliant' this year was the mass clustering of inflorescences along stems. We can't recall this being a feature of this cultivar. The attached photo illustrates this clustering despite the flowers being well past their peak.



## 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 mongaensis</i>	'Braidwood Brilliant'
<i>Telopea mongaensis x speciosissima</i>	'Canberry Gem' - (Doug's hybrid/Canberry Coronet)
<i>Telopea speciosissima x mongaensis</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 mongaensis</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>