



# Australian Plants Society

## South East NSW Group

Newsletter 153

September 2019

*Corymbia maculata* Spotted Gum and  
*Macrozamia communis* Burrawang

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### Next Meeting

Saturday 12<sup>th</sup> and Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> October 2019

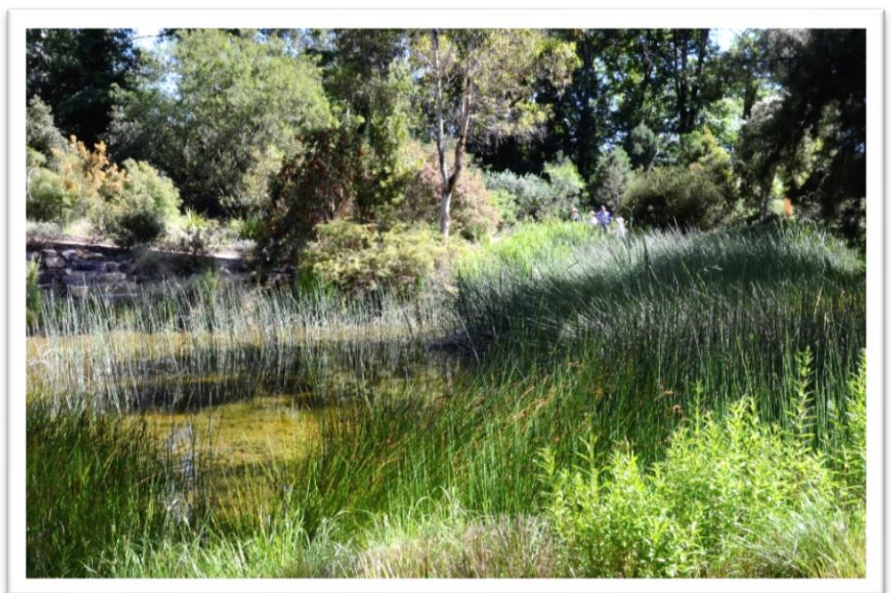
### Canberra Excursion

Due to the long weekend on our usual meeting day we have pushed the meeting back to the following weekend. The activities will all be in Canberra so we have decided to spread them out over two days.

**This is a brief outline of the planned activities. More details will be directed to members who have indicated their attendance.**

We meet at the Australian National Botanic Gardens at 10 am on Saturday for a self-guided walk around the gardens.

After lunch we head over to Ben and Ros Walcott's Garden 10 Wickham Cres., Red Hill for a viewing around 1:30 pm. This is a beautiful, large native garden and was featured on a postage stamp issued by Australia Post in 2014 to celebrate 25 years of the Australian Open Garden Scheme.



As leaders of the Australian Garden Design Study Group Ben and Ros have much to offer visitors by way of aesthetics and plant choice. They have kindly offered to supply afternoon tea. Parking is available alongside their driveway. This tour should take about 1.5 - 2 hours.

**On Sunday we will be visiting the National Arboretum. There are many things to do here.**

**With a charter similar to ERBG, the Southern Tablelands Ecosystems Park Regional Botanic Gardens highlights the range of tablelands plants. Many understorey plants will be in flower, demonstrating the resilience of these tough plants in often dry and cold conditions.**

**We have a tour of the Terra Australis Garden booked in for 11:30 am with Ben Walcott. Please see the link to the garden below for more information.**

**<https://www.nationalarboretum.act.gov.au/living-collection/gallery-of-gardens/the-terra-australis-garden>**

**We will provide a meeting point for Sunday, and a plan of activities later.**

**As we are being looked after by the Walcott's on both Saturday afternoon and the Sunday tours at the Arboretum, it would be helpful to know who would be coming on the weekend.**

**If you could please let me know on [dianneclark293@gmail.com](mailto:dianneclark293@gmail.com) or Ph 0402 555 330 that would be great.**



**Also if anyone is interested in car pooling, please contact me and we can work it all out. You may have space in your car, or like to join in with someone else.**

**Finding accommodation for the weekend in Canberra.** As it is the last weekend of the school holidays, and the last days of Floriade, accommodation in Canberra might be difficult to secure. **Dianne has recommended that people attending should make their own choice as to where to stay.**

**Hope you can join us in Canberra.**

## **Last Meeting, The colours of spring show and tell.**

Despite many members being away from the region, especially some with larger gardens and unusual plants, we had quite a good roll-up for the meeting.



The masses of specimens members brought along were sorted into 3 groups, large plants over 4m, shrubs under 4m, and small plants / ground covers / climbers.

**President Dianne opened discussion, beginning with selections from the over 4m plants.**

**Specimen table, Large plants, Photo Jan Douglas**



**Mark Noake** set up his camera and computer to display the enlarged specimens on the screen so all could see and appreciate the displayed plants, and photograph each specimen to complete our records of the day. Some of Mark's close-ups are included with this article. Mark was assisted by Caroline and Sue, in selecting the specimens, and arranging them for projection.

In recognition of Wattle Day, Dianne opened with *Acacia pycnantha*, which was brought in by 2 members. Other wattles discussed included *A. blayana*, *A. cognata* and some of its smaller forms, *A. covenyi*, *A. floribunda* and a small form of *A. howittii*, **Honey Bun**.

### List of larger plants displayed

<i>Acacia</i>	<i>blayana</i>	
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>cognata</i>	
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>covenyi</i>	
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>floribunda</i>	
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pycnantha</i>	
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>ericifolia</i>	
<i>Dodonea</i>	<i>triquetra</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>arenaria</i>	shallow crossing
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>caleyi</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	Caloundra Gem	
<i>Grevillea</i>	Elegance	
<i>Grevillea</i>	Fire Sprite	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>macleayana</i>	tall
<i>Grevillea</i>	Moonglow	
<i>Grevillea</i>	Tangerine	
<i>Grevillea</i>	Sp.	
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>macreana</i>	
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>salicifolia</i>	
<i>Hymenosporum</i>	<i>flavum</i>	
<i>Persoonia</i>	<i>linearis</i>	bark
<i>Persoonia</i>	<i>pinifolia</i>	
<i>Pittosporum</i>	<i>undulatum</i>	
<i>Stenocarpus</i>	<i>salignus</i>	



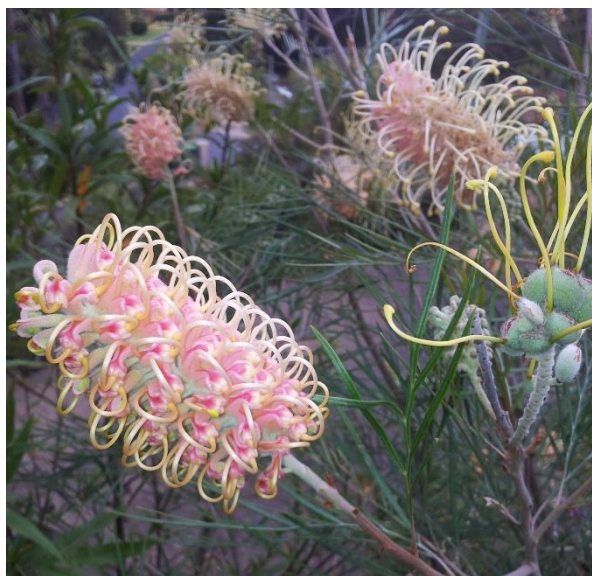
*Grevillea caleyi*



*Hakea decurrens*



*Pittosporum undulatum*



*Grevillea Caloundra Gem*



Specimen table, Medium shrubs, Photo Jan Douglas

### List of medium shrubs, 1.5m to 4m

<i>Acacia</i>	<i>cognata</i>	lime magik
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>elongata</i>	
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>fimbriata</i>	
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>howittii</i>	Honey Bun
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>paradoxa</i>	
<i>Banksia</i>	<i>ericifolia x collina</i>	Giant Candles
<i>Callistemon</i>	<i>Little Caroline</i>	
<i>Chamelaucium</i>	<i>uncinatum</i>	
<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>maculata</i>	red
<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>maculata</i>	yellow
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>arenaria x alpina</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>endlicheriana</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>flamingo</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>flexuosa</i>	Lemon Lights
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>insignis ssp ellioti</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>lineariifolia</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>macleayana</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>rosmarinifolia</i>	lutea
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>rosmarinifolia hybrid</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>sericea</i>	collaroy plateau
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>trifida</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>triloba</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>venusta x glossadenia</i>	Orange Marmalade
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>barklyana hybrid</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>peaches and cream</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>White Knight</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>winpara gem</i>	
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>decurrens</i>	
<i>Hakea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	
<i>Hovea</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	
<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>australis</i>	
<i>Isopogon</i>	<i>cuneatus</i>	
<i>Isopogon</i>	<i>hybrid</i>	



*Acacia fimbriata* has phyllodes fringed with tiny hairs



*Acacia paradoxa*, commonly called Kangaroo Thorn, has stems clothed in sharp, hard thorns as protection from grazing animals



*Grevillea flexuosa*, 'Lemon Lights' is an open spreading shrub with delightfully coloured flowers prominently displayed. Best grown as a grafted plant. but a couple of members have plants growing successfully on their own roots.



<i>Leionema</i>	Green Scene	
<i>Leucopogon</i>	<i>juniperinus</i>	
<i>Petrophile</i>	<i>biloba</i>	
<i>Phebalium</i>	<i>squamulosum</i>	
<i>Philotheca</i>	<i>myoporoides</i>	
<i>Pomaderris</i>	<i>intermedia</i>	
<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>lanceolata</i>	
<i>Prostanthera</i>	<i>phylicifolia</i>	
<i>Thomasia</i>	<i>purpurea</i>	
<i>Thryptomene</i>	<i>saxicola</i>	Payne's Hybrid
<i>Thryptomene</i>	<i>saxicola</i>	
<i>Westringia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	Jervis Gem
		Sea Mist
<i>Westringia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>	variegated
<i>Westringia</i>	<i>fruticosa x glabra</i>	Naringa
<i>Westringia</i>	wynyabbie gem	



*Grevillea trifida* is an intricately branched, prickly shrub from W.A. Flowers are insect pollinated, but birds find ready refuge amongst the dense foliage



*Phebalium squamulosum* is a very adaptable plant, coping with dry conditions. The underside of the leaves and the outer sepals are covered in overlapping scales, thereby described as 'squamulose'



Specimen Table, Ground covers, small plants and climbers, Photo Jan Douglas



*Dampiera stenophylla* 'Hazy Days' is a spectacular, low growing perennial, which can sucker lightly. Requires plenty of sunshine and very good drainage to thrive.



*Boronia crenulata* is a tough little shrub, only about 50cm high. It thrives in sunny well drained situations, and copes with long dry spells. The form found at Shark Bay has proved a reliable plant.



*Eutaxia obovata* is a small shrub found in the Karri Forests of SW W.A. It has proved a reliable garden plant, tolerating full sun of semi shade, but does appreciate watering during dry spells. Prune after flowering to maintain a bushy habit. Grows readily from cuttings



*Grevillea thyrsoidea* is a very attractive, low mounding plant from the northern wheatbelt area of W.A. Rarely cultivated in humid coastal areas, but grafted plants have proved reliable and long lived.

### List of low growing plants small shrubs and climbers.

<i>Acacia</i>	<i>baileyana</i>	prostrate	<i>Grevillea</i>	forest rambler	
<i>Acacia</i>	<i>pravissima</i>	bushwalk baby	<i>Grevillea</i>	little sparkler	
<i>Actinodium</i>	<i>cunninghamii</i>		<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>obtusifolia</i>	
<i>Adenanthos</i>	<i>flavidiflora</i>	?	<i>Guichenotia</i>	<i>ledifolia</i>	
<i>Anigosanthos</i>	Bush Ranger		<i>Hardenbergia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	
<i>Billardiera</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>		<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>diffusa</i>	
<i>Boronia</i>	<i>crenulata</i>		<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>grossulariifolia</i>	
<i>Brachyscome</i>	<i>angustifolia</i>		<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>racemosa</i>	
<i>Bulbine</i>	<i>bulbosa</i>		<i>Hibbertia</i>	<i>riparia</i>	
<i>Chrysocephalum</i>	<i>apiculatum</i>		<i>Lechenaultia</i>	<i>biloba</i>	
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>aristata</i>		<i>Leucopogon</i>	<i>ericoides</i>	
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>glycinoides</i>		<i>Lomandra</i>	<i>confertifolia</i>	<i>ssp rubiginosa</i>
<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>diversifolia</i>		<i>Marianthus</i>	<i>ringens</i>	
<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>salahae</i>		<i>Micromyrtus</i>	<i>ciliata</i>	
<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>species V</i>		<i>Pandorea</i>	<i>jasminoides</i>	
<i>Dampiera</i>	<i>stenophylla</i>	Hazy Days	<i>Pandorea</i>	<i>pandorana</i>	
<i>Darwinia</i>	<i>taxifolia</i>		<i>Pandorea</i>	<i>pandorana</i>	golden showers
<i>Epacris</i>	<i>impressa</i>	white	<i>Philothea</i>	<i>verrucosa</i>	
<i>Eremophila</i>	<i>glabra x veneta</i>		<i>Plectranthus</i>	<i>graveolens</i>	
<i>Eutaxia</i>	<i>obovata</i>		<i>Pseudanthus</i>	<i>pimelioides</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	Little Sparkler		<i>Rhodanthe</i>	<i>anthemoides</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>patulifolia</i>	pink fl milton	<i>Scaevola</i>	<i>porocarya</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	Pink midget		<i>Swainsona</i>	<i>galegifolia</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>polybractea</i>		<i>Tetratea</i>	<i>thymifolia</i>	
	<i>poorinda royal</i>				
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>mantle</i>		<i>Viola</i>	<i>betonicifolia</i>	
<i>Grevillea</i>	<i>thyrsoidea</i>		<i>Viola</i>	<i>hederacea</i>	

Thanks to all members who contributed to increasing our knowledge of growing Australia's wonderful plants.



## How many Wattles are our members growing?

### Acacias + Hakea

by Leigh Murray

In the August newsletter, John asked about acacias.

Acacias that are growing well and flowering now (in early September) at Tuross include the totally gorgeous *Acacia fimbriata* (which has the most beautiful, weeping fine foliage), and *A. covenyi*.

We also grow *A. rubida* (brought from Queanbeyan where it is indigenous and ubiquitous), *A. pycnantha* and *A. implexa*; none of these are flowering now but all do quite well at Tuross.

*A. beckleri*, planted in a shady spot, is growing OK but hasn't yet flowered; if it does, it will be a knockout - its flowers are stunningly bright, large yellow balls. If I get the chance, I'll try another one in a sunnier position.

*A. pravissima* 'Little Nugget' is another acacia gem. It's a small shrub with interesting foliage (sort of wedge-shaped, greyish) that makes a nice foliage contrast to other shrubs.

### *Hakea sericea*

Also in abundant flower now are three *Hakea sericea*, which have been quite inspired by actually managing to acquire some water that wasn't immediately snaffled by our large Norfolk Island Pines (I ran a soaker hose on them a few times, and they must have beaten the Norfolks to the moisture). They have masses of pale pink flowers that have been of interest to Eastern Spinebills, and in the past we've had Yellow-Tailed Black Cockatoos dining enthusiastically on the seeds (the cockies looked incongruously large on the relatively small bushes).

**Other members** have reported a few species not mentioned above, including *Acacia vestita*, *A. boormanii*, *A. longifolia*, *A. saligna*, *A. mearnsii*, *A. subporosa* and *A. lineata*.

There are plenty more we could be growing, especially some of the smaller shrubs which make ideal fillers. I will highlight some of these in the next newsletters.

## In My Garden

I have finally bitten the bullet, and removed the shrubs from my front yard, to make space for the range of Goodeniaceae plants collected over the past couple of years. Winter sun is an issue, but I have chosen a garden space which gets some sun for most months, and full sun from early spring to late autumn. The soil, which was local clay and stone mixed with some sand, has been added to with 5 tonnes of freely draining soil mix. This comprises 30% coarse sand, 20% blue metal graded to 10mm, 15% fine sand, and the balance a compost mix of old pine bark fines. Blue metal leaches some lime over time, which will counter the acidic nature of pine bark, to help maintain a neutral pH.



The bed has been raised by 200mm and up to 400mm where the mix is retained by sleepers. Thankfully work was completed just before our recent rains, which has settled the soil with no run off or scouring. Now it is ready for planting, but first I need to put up a temporary, but secure fence to keep out the wallabies, and recently arrived rabbit. I am looking forward to planting *Dampiera*, *Lechenaultia* and *Goodenia*, which are already flowering in pots, but are hungry for more space.

## Committee news

Members attending our last meeting noted that our projector is showing serious signs of senescence.

The lens coating has deteriorated to such an extent that there is more snow than colour on the projected images. The committee has decided to investigate replacement of this important piece of equipment, which is used at most meetings by speakers using visual presentations to highlight their subject matter.

Members will be kept informed as to the committee decision. Any one who has thoughts on this matter is urged to contact President Dianne.



*Hardenbergia violacea* comes in a variety of forms, including this local plant with finer foliage



The low, weeping form of *Micromyrtus ciliata* is a stunning garden plant, flowering for many months. It is extremely tough, and tolerates long dry spells without complaint. And it is easy to strike from cuttings.

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