

*Hakea fraseri*

# Australian Plants Society

Armidale & District Group

PO Box 735 ARMIDALE NSW 2350

Volume 22 No 4

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**President:**

John Nevin - 6775 2128 (H)

**Secretary:**

Kristine Gow

**Treasurer:**

Graeme Fairweather - 6777 1456

## President's Report

Technology is making slow but steady inroads to traditional botanical classification of plants. We are all used to dichotomous keys for the identification of plants. But most who have used these will be familiar with the frustration of not having parts of a plant essential in the keying out process or of identifying features put into a key that are either difficult or high tech (eg requires a microscope).

In reviewing wattle keys for a talk recently, I found the local key of Williams and Harden for the 50 odd species of the Northern Tablelands easy to use. However, moving to a dichotomous key covering many hundreds of species (NSW) or over 1000 (Australia), a process of identification was tedious and time consuming.

It was a pleasure to use the computer aided wattle key for the 1165 wattles of Australia. With this you can put in characteristics of whatever part of the plant you have, and the computer programme will discard species that do not have these characters in a process that is swift and accurate.

I had bought back the leaf of a wattle I was not familiar with from the coast. By keying in the four features that I had (viz geographic location, leaf length, leaf width and pattern of venation) the CD ROM key produced three possibilities out of 1165 wattles. But then bringing up illustrations and descriptions of these three wattles I was able to quickly eliminate two and come up with the correct answer.

I had found the earlier computer key for *Eucalypts* difficult (but then I have always found eucalypts difficult). My experience with the wattle CD key suggests this is a future way to identify plants. I look forward to further keys for other genera becoming available. Hopefully resources will be put into this exciting area. Maybe within 20 years, we will be bushwalking with our palmtop computers that contain keys for the whole Australian flora.

John

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS NEWSLETTER ARE GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED at ANY TIME**

Postal address as above or email - [jnevin@northnet.com.au](mailto:jnevin@northnet.com.au)

## GROUP INFORMATION

We are a very friendly and helpful group who enjoy monthly meetings, garden visits and field trips to help members to enjoy the search for knowledge about our native flora. Most of all we range from raw beginners to others who have been at the game for many years - All willing to share their knowledge.

**General Meetings** are held at 7.30pm on the third Tuesday of each month (except December, January, June and July) at the Uniting Church Youth Centre where a display of flowers is presented by members.

Old and new members and visitors are very welcome to these meetings and any outings that we organise.

**Committee Meetings** are held on the first Monday of the month at 7.30pm - see diary for where - members are welcome to these meetings too.

**Annual General Meetings** are held in February.

**Solstice dinner** in June.

**Wattle Day dinner** on the first of September.

**December meeting** is taken up by an end of year function.

### A Good Hint or Two or Three

- 1 From Mick Harvey of Orange Institute of TAFE's garden fame (Central west Group Newsletter - 'How to defeat disease in the garden? Plant close and the birds will do the rest.')
- 2 From 'Bourke's Backyard' on 29 August - plant *Bauera rubioides* (Dog Rose) with plenty of water at their feet. I think this would be a good case for using Kristine Gow's hint of having a terracotta pot of water next to the plant so that there is a constant weeping of water to the plant. Don had his plant next to a pond and it looked great.
- 3 From Phil at Sutherland Group - Your Native Daisies and tall Kangaroo Paws will soon be bursting into flower - so now is the time to give them a feed of potash. It's best if you dissolve the potash in water and water it into the soil around the plants.

## Mole Station Weekend

Weekend - 26/27 October

- a) **Weekend staying in shearers quarters at Mole Station Tenterfield. Sleeps 8 plus 2 on sofa bed. Verandah also available plus camping in backyard. Only need to bring food & drinks. Cost depends on numbers, approx \$10.00 each per night.**
- b) **Visit to Basket Swamp on Saturday. Meet 10.30am for morning tea outside Post Office, corner of Rouse & Manners Sts, Tenterfield. Bring lunch and afternoon tea. John Hunter, our resident botanist, may be able to lead this excursion.**
- c) **Sunday: Visit Mole Station Nursery and collect plants for sale at our St Peter's Open Gardens. This will save heaps of dollars on freight for the Society.**
- d) **Those interested please let John (6775 2128) or Pat (6775 2280) know.**

## MY FAVOURITE GARDEN PLANT by Vinnie Ford

Winter is that quarter of the year when there is not a lot happening here. July sees the odd *Grevillea*, *Olearia*, *Mirbellia*, *Banksia*, *Acacia* and ever reliable *Epacris microphylla* flowering.

Early August sees ground temperatures at close to their lowest, so it's certainly a special surprise when our heralders of Spring, the wax plants (*Chamelacium uncinatum*) come into flower.

Small narrow leaves make the showy closely grouped flowers something a little more than special. Christine purchased the first, a purple one, about 6 years ago and the second, tending towards lavender, about 2 years ago.

Both plants are in well drained acidic soil, enjoying part shade and an appropriate flowering period of 3 months. At the time of writing (12/9/02) we have *Acacia buxifolia* in its squat form of about 4 foot max. and *Leucopocon melaleuoides* flowering and feel they would be very good companions, albeit briefly.

It's difficult to name a favourite plant as our *Leptospernums* (Tea Trees) particularly *Lep. Minutifolium*, growing on the flats below the house in its natural state would be hard to beat. However at that stage we are well into the warmer weather and have had a multitude of white flowering plants so the earlier flowering wax plants discussed above might take the cake.

*We are always quite envious of the flowers that Vinnie brings in for our monthly meetings so this is your chance to see his and Christine's garden at our end of year function on 1 December (see page )*

### VALE FRANK KUN

It was with sadness that we read in the Glen Innes Newsletter of June 2002 that Frank Kun had passed away on 24 December 2001. Those of our members who had travelled with Frank on our Kosciusko trip were impressed with his knowledge, fitness and many stories of his younger years. Frank was great company and we will miss knowing that he is just up the hill working on his block. Our thoughts are with the Glen Innes Group and Frank's family for the loss of such a great fellow.

## INVITATION

NSW Region invites all members and their families to a 'get together' hosted by Newcastle Group

**Saturday 19 October 2002 at the Wetlands Centre, Sandgate Road, Shortland**

This informal meeting will include – gentle walks and tours of the Wetlands Centre and its environs, provided morning tea (there are facilities for picnics or a cafe to buy lunch or refreshments), a garden visit after lunch and plants for sale.

It is hoped that by having this meeting at a regional centre country members, who have little chance of attending a city meeting, will be able to get together in an informal situation.

*Use this day to re-establish old friendships, make new ones and make valuable contacts with other regional groups.*

**For more information contact Leonie Hogue (9528 6083), Vice President of Australian Plants Society.**

**NB Please take notice of your label so that you can keep up with when your subscriptions are due. If there is a red dot here you need to renew your membership ASAP.**

## MY BIT ON MULCH by Pat Urbonas

Mulch is used to reduce water loss and inhibit weed growth. At the Arboretum we use sawdust to achieve these two main aims. Sawdust as a weed suppressor and inhibitor of seed germination works very well provided it is not contaminated, especially by soil.

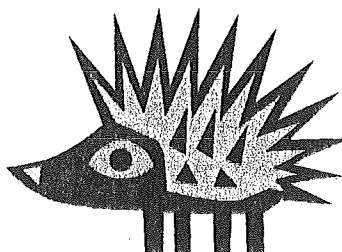
Some years ago Armidale Council supplied garden mulch to aesthetically cover the weed matting we had laid on one of the New England Flora Beds. This mulch broke down to compost in a very short time and grass seeds blown in from adjoining areas germinated in this compost sending their fine roots through the matting and into the soil.

Contaminating sterile sawdust with soil has also had the same effect at some of our plantings in the arboretum.

Weeding is the most hated job in the garden so it is imperative that volunteers spend the least time possible doing weeding.

At the arboretum, we use the bucket system when planting in the mulched areas. Firstly the sawdust mulch is carefully scraped away to expose the weed matting. A cross cut is made through the matting and then folded back. The soil is dug out and placed in a bucket, avoiding any contamination of the sawdust with soil. Planting then takes place. The soil in the bucket is reused around the plant and the plant is watered in as usual. The matting is replaced and covered with the sterile sawdust.

This method may take a little extra time, but in the long term it saves a lot of heartache and Roundup.



## NB OUR OCTOBER MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE TREE GROUP WOODLAND CENTRE!!!

*How appropriate that John Hunter will be talking about Woodlands at our first meeting here at 80 Mann Street!*

### Some More Web Sites

- from Harbourside Newsletter (Aug'2002) [www.zeta.org.au/~anbr/](http://www.zeta.org.au/~anbr/) about Australian bees
- also <http://155.187.10.12/gallery/> the Australian National Botanic Gardens
- from North Shore Group (Aug'2002) [bob.carr@www.nsw.gov.au](mailto:bob.carr@www.nsw.gov.au) for our Premier
- from Sutherland (Sep'2002) [www.agric.nsw.gov.au](http://www.agric.nsw.gov.au) for Weeds at NSW Dept Agriculture – click on bookshop then Agfacts then weeds

### WINTER CASUALTIES by Pat Urbonas

The severe winter frosts and drought this year have been a disaster for some commonly grown species. Driving around Armidale I've noticed 3 and 4 m dead plants of *Banksia integrifolia* (drought probably), *Acacia floribunda* and *Callistemon viminalis* 'Dawson River Weeper'.

## SOMETHING I CAME ACROSS!

Recently Patrick gave me a sheet to photocopy, for giving out to people at Markets in the Mall. I thought you all might like to see it.....

### RECIPE FOR A WILDLIFE GARDEN from Bird Observers Club of Australia

- A tall, mature tree, native to your area
- A patch of natural mulch for beetles and worms
- A clump of dense shrubs where birds can shelter
- Nectar plants for honeyeaters
- A cat-safe bird bath
- A frog-friendly pond with unpolluted water
- A warm, sheltered corner for lizards
- Daisies for butterflies

- 1 Set aside a corner, protected from cats, dogs and children
- 2 Plant a flowering nectar tree, *Eucalyptus* or *Callistemon*, preferably native to your area
- 3 Add a *Leptospermum* for seed-eaters and an *Eriostemon* for insects
- 4 Close together, add three low, long-flowering *Grevillea* for nectar
- 5 Around their feet, plant dwarf *Correa*, *Banksia* or low growing daisy-flowers and a generously mulch the area with finely chopped bark and twigs
- 6 Hang a shallow birdbath from a branch or fix to a post, under or close to sheltering shrubs, and preferably not in full sunshine
- 7 Place one large, flat stone to catch the sun.

*Suggested native plants: Eucalyptus leucoxylon, Callistemon viminalis "Dawson River", Leptospermum rotundifolium 'Lavender Queen', Eriostemon myoporoides or E. scaber, Grevillea 'Poorinda Constance', (can be heavily pruned), G. 'Ned Kelly', G. rosmarinifolia (dwarf forms), G. 'Austraflora Canterbury Gold', Banksia spinulosa 'Birthday Candles', Correa pulchella, Correa 'Dusky Bells', Correa reflexa, Brachyscome.*

*[Even traditional gardens with a stretch of lawn surrounded by flowering shrubs and annuals can provide habitat for wildlife.]*

For further information about creating Gardens for Wildlife, phone 1300 305 342 fax 9894 4048 or write to BOCA, PO Box 185, Nunawading 3131 email boca@ozemail.com.au

*What a good guide if you are just starting out and am having trouble starting but do check with your local APS group to find suitable substitutes to grow in our very harsh climate. Ed!*

## TWO GORGEOUS WATTLES from Warren and Gloria Sheather

The magnificent eastern gorge country is the home of a number of interesting native plants. Two wattles are of particular interest as they dominate areas of the gorge system and have tremendous horticultural potential.

*Acacia diphylla* is a magnificent tall shrub or small tree with large dark green phyllodes and masses of rod-shaped flowers in late spring. A grove of *A. diphylla* has survived and thrived in our garden for about 10 years. This species could be grown as a specimen plant or as a component of shelterbelts, windbreaks and tall hedges. There is an isolated population in the Gloucester area that is far removed from the main gorge population. Propagation is from seed with the possibility that cuttings may also be successful.

*Acacia ingrammii* is another tall gorge species. This wattle has long narrow phyllodes and bright yellow flowers in September. *A. ingrammii* is common in the Dangar's Falls area. In spring the whole gorge system is lit up by golden splashes of colour from scattered plants which cling for life on the steep sides of the gorge. *A. ingrammii* could be grown in the same situations as *A. diphylla*. Propagate from seed.

*From the show of wattles this year it is quite feasible to have a show of wattle flowers for most of the year. I would be interested to get a list of wattles in each member's garden so that we can see if we are anywhere near a complete collection of the species (somewhere over 1,000). Ed!*

## ARBORETUM WORKING BEE by Pat Urbonas

Wonderful rains on Thursday and Friday made planting out on Saturday arvo (7 September) so much easier than in previous working bees. The afternoon was warm and sunny, the ground was damp and it was easy to dig holes. It didn't take long for Doug Crocker, Suzanne Robertson, John and Barbara Nevin and Pat Urbonas to plant out 49 species in various sections of our gardens.

We have lost 12 of our recent planting to severe frost this year. *Grevillea leucoclada*, *Grevillea sericea* Collaroy Plateau, *Correa baeuerlenii* and a grey leaf *Eremophila glabra* didn't survive the -10oC temperature.

On a happier note, the grafted *Hakea francisiana* was bursting out with beautiful pink flower spikes.

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### BIODIVERSITY REVISITED

**Taken from newsletter of South-East NSW group Nov 2000 (reminder from Illawarra group – Aug 2002)**

We all enjoy the wildlife that visits our gardens but can there be too much of a good thing? Nev Cross investigates.....

When we came to Moruya nearly four years ago, we were chuffed at the amount of wildlife here. Kangaroos, wallabies, birds, frogs, lizards, possums – you name it, we had it. Bev set about building a garden to attract these native animals to our house. A dam for the water fowl, ponds for the frogs, rockeries for the lizards and large native garden for the birds.

It worked wonderfully, the dam filled, the garden flourished and lo and behold the wallabies discovered the smorgasbord. Now, nearly every morning, I awake to Bev doing her morning patrol of the garden and shouting something to the tune of "the rotten little (bad words) have eaten all the lechenaultias (*eremophilas*, *stylidium*s, etc) again!" The garden now has more wire netting than a large prison. The only thing missing is the armed guard in the tower (I'm sure she has thought about this though).

The frog ponds were a great success too. Now all summer we need ear plugs to sleep at night and we can hardly see out of our windows for the tacky little foot prints all over them. They find their way into the house but cannot seem to find their way back out and we are forever finding dead frogs in all sorts of positions in the house. Now as if the noise, icky windows, mummified frogs in the house, frog poop on the window sills and deck isn't enough, the frogs have attracted their own wild life to our house. Snakes! We have become quite adept at catching Red Bellied Blacks that have come into the house and the ponds in search of frogs.

The birds? Another success story. From the first flowering of a *Grevillea*, the red wattle birds moved in and flatly refused to share with any other bird less aggressive than themselves. The magpies and butcher birds were grudgingly accepted but we have no small birds yet, as the garden had not established itself enough to provide shelter for them. About a year ago a couple of king parrots paid us a visit and they seemed quite tame. "What beautiful birds!" we thought, let's put some seed out for them. They moved in with their relatives and now we have up to six very pushy king parrots patrolling our back deck every day along with the crimson rosellas, galahs, lorikeets, one white cockatoo and our resident magpie 'Mags' all expecting a ration of seed.

The lizards accepted the garden very well, now Bev spends half her time yelling at the dogs to stop wrecking the garden as they chase them. And then we have our resident yellow bellied glider. When I first heard it I thought someone was being murdered in the back yard outside our bedroom window.

There are plenty of books available on 'How to Attract Native Animals to your Garden' but I think I might write one entitled "HOW TO GET RID OF THE BUGGERS ONCE YOU'VE ATTRACTED THEM'. I reckon it would be a best seller.

*There are many interesting articles such as this in newsletters from other groups so see John Nevin if you would like to borrow any of them. Ed.*

## RELATE TO THIS GIRLS AND BOYS?

This is a poem written by Maureen Stahl of Dean's Marsh and taken from the September '02 journal of APS Victoria 'Growing Australian'

### **LIVING WITH AN APS MEMBER**

If I had buds on my extremities  
And grew leaves in my hair  
If I flowered each spring  
And shed seeds, which needed care  
*Maybe you would look at me.*

If I grew inside a pot  
And soil around my roots  
If birds perched on my limbs  
And I gave out brand new shoots  
*Maybe you would talk to me.*

If I belonged to the Banksia family  
Or had been planted by the moon  
If bugs crawled up on my trunk  
Or I needed a good prune  
*Maybe you would be interested in me.*

If I was a rare botanical specimen  
Or a plant that was self-sown  
If I blossomed in a swampy patch  
Where no other plant had grown  
*Maybe you would love me.*

*I think this could apply to anyone  
living with a gardener – Edl.*



## WATTLE DAY LUNCHEON by Kristine Gow

The Wattle Day luncheon attracted a small group of enthusiasts and it was nice to see a few faces not seen for quite some time. John Nevin welcomed our guest speaker, Doreen Goddard, well known Tamworth radio gardening presenter and member of Tamworth APS. Doreen spoke in particular about gardening in the wheatbelt area.

Doreen moved to her present location, about 25 kms from Tamworth, many years ago with her family. Unfortunately the home was situated on the coldest part of the farm, near a creek. Initially she planted herbs, vegies and geraniums. but was advised to plant natives because of her harsh conditions. So began the regime of mounding gardens, mulching and purchasing soil. The primary water source is from a bore high in calcium, due to this many plants have not reached their potential and like most gardeners Doreen has had her share of disasters. Amongst plants successfully grown are various dwarf wattle, in particular *Acacia cognata*, *correa* and *small leafed grevilleas*. Doreen lost many *correas* due to her husband Lloyd over watering them. It must be the name! A very alkaline soil of 9.2 has not assisted in plant survival. A practice of using blood and bone, thick sawdust and dolomite has been quite successful and is the method she now has adopted.

Doreen is also a keen member of the 'Friends of the Tamworth Botanical Gardens'. She also spoke of her concerns in relation to the excessive use of pesticides required for cotton farming and its impact on the environment.

I have listened to Doreen's Sunday morning radio programme and she has a vast knowledge of exotic and native plants and is well known in the Tamworth area. Those unable to attend missed a great talk and good company.

## A VISIT TO WES BLACKERT'S GARDEN by Barbara Nevin

On Sunday 25 August a small number of our members and three visitors from Tamworth group met at Wes Blackert's native oasis in Invergowrie. It was quite a cool day with constant threats of rain but nothing came of it, unfortunately. My first impression of the place was a yellow hue caused by the many varieties of *acacia* that were in flower but my next 'wow' impression was to a small pot of *Leschenaultia biloba* on the eastern side corner of the surrounding verandah. In full sun which it especially likes in winter, this brilliant blue plant was in a pot of sand amongst other interesting potted plants. Wes says that it is not difficult to grow outside as long as you do not water it too much. I have read somewhere that it is quite easy to propagate so you can grow it as an annual if necessary and take cuttings every year. Anyway it lasts much longer than a bunch of flowers.

Wes has a north facing block of 10 hectares with most of it planted out with native plants and some subsistence plants for the orchard, vegetable and herb gardens. Wattle season had really set off as the whole block was abaze with the flowers of different *acacia* shrubs and trees. My favourite being *Acacia flexifolia* as I have been looking for something that would make a good compact hedge that will be great for bird protection and look good all year round.

Whilst walking around the perimeter we were amused to come across plenty of coffee cup trees and it turned out that this is where Wes walks his dogs each morning and so where he finished his coffee that is where he hung his mug. We came across a really great *Casuarina* that at 20 years of age is only about 60cms high and 80cms across so we must get this plant propagated so that we can spread it around. It does not set fertile seed so this will have to be done from cuttings and we are attending to that. After all this time Wes does not know the name so it will have to remain a mystery

Near the house on the western side there is a *Chamelaucium uncinatum* (Geraldton Wax) growing, illustrating what a golden bonus having such a established micro climate is to gardens in this very cruel and harsh climate that we live in.

The maintenance of this block is quite labour intensive as it is quite rocky. Wes has to spend a lot of his time brush cutting his walking tracks. New plantings also take time. As most of the plants are mature there is an ongoing programme of planting out smaller shrubs and showy plants.

Another spectacular specimen was a smooth barked argyle apple (*Angophora*). This was a lovely shaped tree with a lovely pinky hue to the bark so of course we took some seeds to try our luck.

We also found a large heap of sawdust at the back of the house which reminded us of an article on mulch written by Wes for our last Newsletter.

A sheltered area at the back of the house had some lovely ferns flowing in conjunction with other marginal trees such as *Brachychiton populneus* and *Grevillea robusta*.

After our trek around the garden we retired to the warmth of Wes' warm house where whilst having afternoon tea we were able to have a good view across the treetops where many varieties of birds could be seen. What a wonderful place to be able to sit and relax during the quieter moments of your gardening year. Also on the verandah outside was a large pot of a really lovely *Xanthorrhoea glabra* (Grass Tree). A great soft grey colour and of course I must find some of these to add to our garden collection.

*Thank you Wes and your two mates for a lovely afternoon. Sorry so many of our members missed out but glad to see some of our Tamworth friends who then went on to have a look at Pat's garden before motoring down the hill.*

## INVASIVE SURGERY by Pat Urbonas

I question the practice of willy nilly tearing apart a potted plant's root system without examining it. This is often carried out by 'expert' TV presenters and sets a bad example to gardeners. It is just bad gardening practice.

Destroying a plant's root system destroys the plant's ability to take up food and water and also increases the risk of infection. **It will take the plant weeks to recover.**

Before planting, examine the plant's root system. Plants with tap roots such as *Eucalypts* and large trees should have the roots straightened or pruned if coiled. *Grevilleas* sometimes also need to have their root systems uncoiled. **If in doubt, leave alone.**

Why would a nursery bother to grow plants with vigorous root systems if they are going to be torn apart? Would you do this to a plant you have grown yourself?



# Introduction to the Bradley Method

By Akia Chabot

October 13<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> is National  
Weedbusters Week. As part of the  
Week's activities, the USN will be  
conducting a workshop on the Bradley  
method of weeding and bush  
regeneration at Rosny Hill on Sunday  
October 14<sup>th</sup> (see spring program).

Many conservationists today regard introduced species - weeds - as the greatest of all threats to biodiversity in Australia. As humble bush regenerators, we have a limited amount of time, energy and resources with which to tackle these invaders, and so it is vital to choose techniques with maximum effectiveness. One such means is with the "Bradley Method".

In a nutshell, the Bradley method is a way of helping the bush to help itself by focusing more on returning it to a healthy state, than just getting stuck in to the weeds. It does this with three principles.

1) We should work from areas of healthy bush with few weeds TOWARDS weed infested areas. In these less weedy areas, the natives hold a favourable edge, and can fend off weeds most easily. Often we make the mistake of clearing the worst, most visible areas, which does little to restore the health of surrounding bush, but instead gives weeds ideal conditions in disturbed soil and full sunlight. The weeds quickly return,

often with renewed vigour, and wreak havoc on the site, and on the morale of the group.

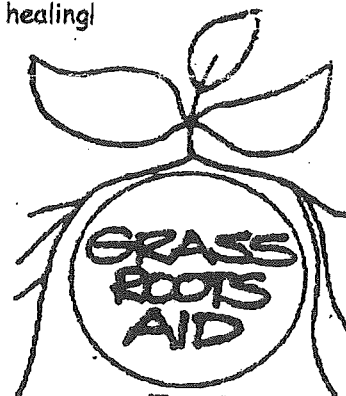
2) Make minimal disturbance. This principle is based on the fact that undisturbed bush, with its myriad species filling every niche, growing in soil naturally layered with native mulch on top, is superbly resistant to invasion. With areas of disturbance to vegetation and soil such as roadsides, paths etc are easily colonised by opportunistic weeds.

So in weeding, it is important to disturb native species roots and the soil as little as possible. Return the mulch layer to its original spot on top.

3) The third principle is to allow the rate of native plant regeneration to dictate the rate of weed removal. The Bradley method involves both weeding time and waiting time spent allowing the bush to regain its healthy vigour. Over clearing an area faster than the bush is able to reclaim it inevitably results in the need to again tackle the same site in tiresome and repetitive follow up in the future.

Hopefully this has piqued your interest in this well tried, human energy efficient means of restoring healthy bush. For all the details and specifics of this method you should get hold of Joan Bradley's little book "Bringing Back the Bush" which goes on to recommend a plan of work, rules for working sensitively in the bush, the tools you need, and how best to extract different types of weeds.

Happy bush healing!



*Bush  
Regeneration*

*Akia Chabot*

B. Env. Sc.

Cart. II Aust. Land Restoration

THE UNDERSTOREY NETWORK SPRING NEWSLETTER NO. 26

Ph 0422 948075

# Coming Diary Events

- Friday 4 to Sunday 13 October:** GRAMPIANS TRIP
- Tuesday 15 October at 7.30pm** Monthly Meeting at the Tree Group Woodland Centre  
John Hunter, audio visual on 'Woodlands'
- Saturday 19 October:** State get together at Shortland Wetlands Centre (see page 3)
- Weekend 26/ 27 October** Mole Station Weekend (see page 2)
- Friday 1 November:** Set up garden display at Kristine Gow's garden  
(Rocky River Heights)
- Weekend 2/3 November:** St. Peter's Open Garden Scheme -  
with plant display and sale.(all hands on deck – please offer )
- Monday 4 November at 7.30pm:** Committee Meeting at the Nevins
- Sunday 17 November:** Field trip to look at Callistemons
- Tuesday 19 November at 7.30pm** Monthly Meeting at the Tree Group Woodland Centre  
'Callistemons & Melaleucas' – Colin Cornford, leader of the Callistemon  
& Melaleuca Study Group
- Sunday 24 November:** Markets in the Mall Plant Display
- Sunday 1 December :** Christmas BBQ at the Ford's  
See page 11 for instructions and directions

**NB:** Pat (67752280) would like some help with the Plant Display at the monthly Markets in the Mall  
–he would very happy to hear from you.

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL FORM

**MEMBERSHIP TYPE:** please tick appropriate box

	Annual Fee	Concession
Single:	\$40	\$32
Joint: (2 adults at the same address)	\$46	\$38
Concession applied for: Limited Fixed Income	Full Time Student	

**PERSONAL:** Joint members please complete a) and b)

a) Mr Mrs Miss Ms Dr Other..... b) Mr Mrs Miss Ms Dr Other.....

Given Name (s):..... Given Name(s) .....

Surname:..... Surname:.....

Postal Address:.....

.....Postcode:.....

Tel: Home ( )..... Work: ( ).....

Fax: ( ).....

**PAYMENT:** Payment of \$.....is enclosed by:

Cheque Money Order payable to APS Armidale Branch

**Please return this completed form with your payment to :**

Membership Officer APS Armidale Branch PO Box 735 ARMIDALE NSW 2350