

Hakea fraseri

Australian Plants Society

Armidale & District Group

PO Box 735 ARMIDALE NSW 2350

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President's Message

A few weeks back I thought we were going to get through one of the mildest winters in a long time. The cold spell at the end of July put paid to that with a couple of sub -10°C nights and a fortnight of sub zero temperatures.

I had a fair number of young plants in pots along sheltered walls that have been hit, especially grafted verticordias that I had obtained from Phillip Vaughan and to top matters off, the rabbits are back and as hungry and destructive as ever

On the positive side, last years plantings are thriving despite the pretty adverse conditions.

Our meetings resume this month after the winter recess and your committee has organised a fairly interesting programme leading into Summer. Instead of our usual dinner meeting for Wattle Day, we are having a "tour de force" of five gardens and the arboretum on Sunday 31 August. This is a prelude to having an Open Garden Day for wattles next year (2004). This should be a great opportunity to shake off the winter cobwebs and see the flush of spring.

Barb and I visited Gosford recently and noted that an old landmark, the Floralands Nursery, has closed and the Floralands subdivision of houses is undergoing construction on the old site. It's a shame to see the nursery go as Parrys pioneered native plants for many years from that site. I've found also that Cranebrook Nursery has changed hands with the former owners retiring to the Bathurst/Orange area. We were assured that the baton has been passed but is in good hands.

Life goes on.....

John

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS NEWSLETTER ARE GRATEFULLY ACCEPTED at ANY TIME

Postal address as above or email – jnevin@northnet.com.au

GROUP INFORMATION

(group commenced August 1977)

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 Tree Group Woodland 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 Meeting is held in February.

Solstice Dinner is held in June.

Wattle Day Dinner is held on 1 September.

December Meeting is taken up by an end of year function, usually a BBQ or picnic.

Cover: Background is adapted from a drawing of Hakea fraseri in Forest Flora, NSW

From the Sheathers

Armidale Tree Group Nursery

Although we propagate most of the plants cultivated at Yallaroo we still spend time exploring nurseries on the lookout for new species and varieties. The Armidale Tree Group has one of the most impressive nurseries that we visit on our journeys of horticultural exploration. The Tree Group carries a wide range of healthy native plants at a reasonable price. Almost every visit yields something new to purchase. The majority of their plants are in tubes. Other native nurseries selling tubes work on the BEACH principle. Their tubes are Banksias, Eucalypts, Acacias, Casuarinas and Hakeas. These are all natives propagated from seed. If you are after Correas, Eremophilas, Grevilleas and other plants propagated from cuttings then they are only available in larger more expensive pots. The Tree Group has both seed and cutting grown plants available in tubes. This means that you obtain more variety and more plants for your horticultural dollar. Another advantage is that the plants are propagated on the site. They also have many species not usually available from other nurseries.

Some of our recent purchases include:

Allocasuarina inophloia is commonly known as the Stringybark Sheoak. This is a very apt common name as this tall species has bark that peels off in strips, similar to the Eucalypt Stringybarks. We have seen this spectacular Sheoak growing near Warialda.

Allocasuarina nana, the Dwarf Sheoak, is a low spreading shrub. The Dwarf Sheoak has a wide distribution and has been observed at Katoomba, near Mittagong and in the Deua National Park on the Southern Tablelands.

Grevillea bedgoodiana is a prostrate spreading shrub from near Ballarat, in Victoria. It is known as the Enfield Grevillea and is a rare species. The leaves are holly-like in appearance and the toothbrush flowers are red. So far our Enfield Grevillea has coped with this winter's frosts.

Babingtonia crassa is a rare species from the gorge country, east of Armidale. This medium shrub was previously known as Baেকেa virgata and then Babingtonia virgata before a botanical reshuffle. Small, white, five-petalled flowers appear in mid-summer. This is one of a number of interesting plants from the eastern gorge country. It is very pleasing to see this species coming into cultivation. This should ensure the survival of this rare native.

Back to Sawdust

For years we used sawdust as efficient mulch. The gardens around the Botany Department, our previous garden at Invergowrie and initially at Yallaroo were all mulched with sawdust. A few years ago we found that sawdust became difficult to purchase in large quantities. We then started to use the chipped, semi-composted material from the Armidale/Dumaresq Council. This proved to be reasonably effective in suppressing weeds. Our gardens are being established on what was a large sheep camp. This area is home to a seed bank of almost every weed species known to science. When the rains came in autumn there was a proliferation of weeds. Unfortunately the chipped material was not thick enough to suppress this weed onslaught.

Fortunately we found sawmill that could supply large quantities of sawdust. We now have a mountain of sawdust that should provide mulch for a couple of years. The sawdust is mainly native pine (*Callitris*).

From experience we know that this material is as safe and effective as eucalypt sawdust.

We feel that the chipped material is satisfactory for areas that were not sheep camps and that do not carry a seed bank of aggressive weeds.

ONLY FOUR MONTHS TO GO

Yes!!! Only four more months to go until the 22nd Biennial Conference and Seminar of ASGAP being held in Tasmania January 2004 at Launceston.

5-9 January Pre conference tour, North-West & West Coast of Tasmania

10 – 16 January – Conference (**Garden in isolation..... tarns, tiers and coastal dunes**)

17 – 21 January – Post conference tour, East Coast & Southern Tasmania

for more information – <http://ASGAP2004.trump.net.au>

WATTLE DAY GARDEN OUTING

This year we are trying something different.

Sunday 31 August

9.00am meet at North Hill Shopping Centre

Move from there to visit the Hardaker's garden at 12 Wells Lane, Crofts at 12 Nyssa Street, Priscina's at 87 Perrott Street.

Rest the weary feet with a picnic lunch at the Arboretum native plant section.

After lunch drive on to the Metcalfe's at 179 Dumaresq Dam Road followed by Sheather's at Yallaroo on Bundarra road.

Make sure you bring morning tea, lunch and afternoon tea plus other garden outing gear.

ARBORETUM Working Bee for 5 July 2003 by Pat Urbonas

It was the usual winter sunny afternoon when Vinnie Ford, John Nevin and Pat Urbonas gathered for the monthly working bee. Lacking leadership from the female members, only 23 plants were added to the arboretum on this occasion!!

Our August/September working bees will concentrate on planting out only. Please bring spade, trowel, gloves, hat, at least 2 buckets and most importantly afternoon tea. Spring this year should see many plants flowering for the first time, especially eremophilas and grevilleas. Our current cold snap (down to -6°C so far) hasn't stopped the early flowering of acacias at the arboretum.

WATTLE (ACACIA) LIST

1 September is Wattle Day so here is a list of the Acacias growing in and around Armidale (126 from the more than 1000 recognised list so that is not too bad in our harsh climate. There are many members who have not given me their list so there could be many more. Also you will notice that many of them have the same common name so I guess this is a very good case for learning the botanical name for the acacias (although I believe that they are going to change this name too). Thank you to Pat, Monica, Graeme, Wes, Vinnie, John, Shirley, Robert, Bob, Philip, Allan & Peter for sending in their lists (by now you have probably planted many more – aren't they just lovely at the moment!

acuminata (Raspberry Jam), acinacea (Gold-Dust Wattle), aculeatissima (Thin-leaf Wattle), adunca (Wallangarra Wattle), alata (Winged Wattle), amblygona (Fan Wattle), amblygona prostrate, amoena (Boomerang Wattle), araneosa (Spidery or Balcanoona Wattle),

baileyana (Cootamundra Wattle), baileyana prostrate, baileyana purple, beckleri (Barrier Range Wattle), betchei (Red-tip Wattle), binervata (Two-veined Hickory), binervia (Coast Myall), blakei ssp diphylla, boormanii (Snowy River Wattle), boormannii X pravissima hybrid, brownii or brownei, buxifolia (Box-leaf Wattle),

caesiella (Tableland or Bluebush Wattle), cardiophylla (Wyalong Wattle), caroleae, chinchillensis, christocephala (or chrysocephala), conferta (Crowded-leaf Wattle), convenyi, costiniana, craspedocarpa (Broad-leaved Mulga), cultriformis (Knife-leaf Wattle),

dawsonii (Mitta, Poverty or Dawson Wattle), dealbata (Silver Wattle), deanei (Dean's Wattle), deanei ssp deanei, deanei ssp paucijuga, decora (Western Silver or Showy Wattle), decurrens (Early Black or Green Wattle), denticulosa, diphylla, drummondii (Drummond's Wattle / Acacia)

eborensis, elata (Cedar Wattle), elongata (Swamp Wattle), extensa (Wiry Wattle)

falcata (Hickory Wattle, Sally), falciformis (Broad-leaved Hickory), filicifolia (Fern-leaf Wattle), fimbriata (Fringed or Brisbane Golden Wattle), fimbriata dwarf, flexifolia (Bent-leaf Wattle), flexuosa, floribunda (White Sallow, Sally or Gossamer Wattle)

gladiiformis (Sword-leaf Wattle), glaucescens, glaucoptera (Clay or Flat Wattle), grandiflora, granitica gunnii (Ploughshare or Dogtooth Wattle),

howittii (Sticky Wattle),

imbricata (Imbricate Wattle), implexa (Lightwood or Hickory Wattle), ingramii (Gorge Wattle), iteaphylla (Flinders Range of Willow-leafed Wattle), ixiophylla

kettlewelliae Guyra (Buffalo Wattle)

lanigera (Wooly Wattle), latisepala, leprosa (Cinnamon Wattle), leptoclada, lineata (Streaked Wattle) linifolia (Flax-leaved or White Wattle), longifolia (Sydney Golden or Sallow Wattle), lunata (Lunate-leaved Acacia)

macradenia (Zigzag Wattle), mearnsii, melanoxydon (Blackwood), mitchellii (Mitchell's Wattle), Ac. mollissima (Black Wattle), montana (Mallee Wattle), myrtifolia (Myrtle or Red-stem Wattle)

nana, neriifolia (Granite Silver Wattle),

paradoxa (armata) (Kangaroo, Thorn or Hedge Acacia), pendula (Myall, Weeping Myall or Boree), penninervis (Hickory Wattle or Mountain Hickory), pinearis, podalyriifolia (Mt Morgan or Qld Silver), polybotrya (Western Silver Wattle), pravissima (Ovens Wattle), pravissima prostrate, prominens (Gosford or Golden Rain Wattle, Grey Sally), pruinosa, pubescens (Downy Wattle), pubifolia, pulchella (Prickly Moses), purpureapetala (inside) pycnoneura, pycnantha (Golden Wattle), pycnostachya

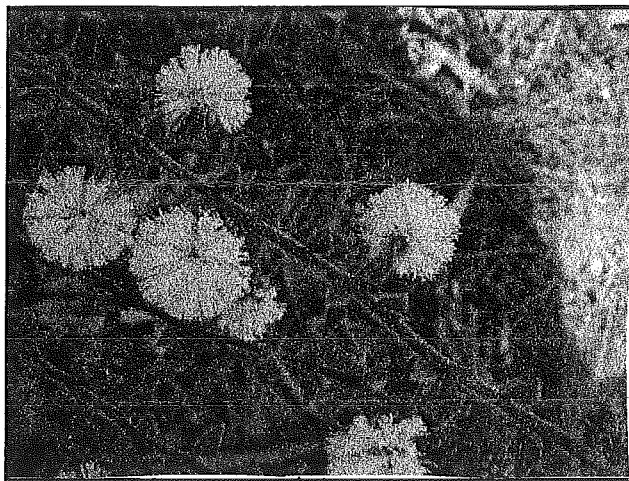
retinodes (Wirilda, Swamp Wattle), rigens (Nealie or Needle Wattle), rigida, rubida (Red-stemmed Wattle), rubida (dwarf)

salicina (Broughton or Native Willow), saligna (Golden Wreath or Orange Wattle), schinoides (Green Cedar Wattle), semibinata, siculiformis (Dagger Wattle), spectabilis (Mudgee or Glory Wattle), stricta (Slender or Hops Wattle), suaveolens (Sweet-scented Wattle), subulata (Awl Wattle)

terminalis (Sunshine Wattle), torringtonensis, triptera (Spur-wing Wattle),

ulicifolia (Prickly Moses), ulicifolia (prostrate form), uncinata, undulifolia

venulosa (Veiny Wattle), verniciflua (Varnish Wattle), verticillata (Prickly Moses), vestita (Hairy Wattle or Weeping Boree), viscidula (Sticky Wattle)



Ac. gunnii (Ploughshare wattle) from the Rose's garden

HOW TO GROW KANGAROO PAWS IN POTS by Rob Johnson

Kangaroo paws are truly spectacular plants and this article will hopefully encourage more people to grow them in pots.

I'm only going to talk about growing the hybrid (Bush Gem) series, why?

We'll because these plants have been specifically selected for their heavy long flowering periods, their disease resistant qualities, and their amazing flower colours.

(The natural occurring species from WA although spectacular does not reach their potential in these cold climates and flowering is disappointing).

So saying this there is certainly no science to growing these plants in pots.

Starting with a pot that's at least 10L in volume (the rhizome can get quite chunky impeding drainage) select a good quality potting mix that's free draining.

This is essential (available @ the Tree Group) It must have native blend fertiliser (osmocote) added which is of course important especially in the flowering cycle which can last up to 5 to 6 months, or even longer depending on the species.

I guess the most critical factor is the watering. From my experience these hybrids need very little water and in flowering stages I would only increase the watering a small fraction (of course flower wilt is always a good indicator that a drink may be in order) water around the edge of the pot avoiding the main clump (as this can lead to pathogens) water slowly allowing the plant to get a sufficient drink.

These hybrid forms are so good that they can grow well in shady areas allowing for some filtered light but ideally they will grow best if they can get at least 3 to 4 hrs direct light.

So why would you want to grow these plants in pots as opposed to growing them in the ground? You can move them around the place, they look great situated at the front or back verandah, on the window sill, in the courtyard, bringing them in at night and placing them next to the telly or on top of the Lazy Susan (That's of course if you are lucky enough to have a Lazy Susan ,unfortunately for me I have a brother that's staying with me that's just lazy.)

Now just a word of warning on kangaroo paws and frosts, they don't get along together at all. So if you see these two hanging about, be warned, it will all end in tears and generally its the frosts that comes out on top, another good reason to grow them in pots, where you dictate the weather, where you can give old jack frost the two finger salute!

Where you can laugh in the face of jack and say " ha ha Mr. Frost,take that!"

Where you can say "how do you like those apples, frosty old boy!"

Where you can say "you're not so tough now, you cold old bastard!" as you admire the magnificent specimen as it proudly sits a top of the Lazy Susan , in the corner of the room.

Now having finished that little tangent, let's talk about propagating.

After a year or so it doesn't hurt to divide the main clump up, discarding the old core and potting on smallish segments, providing there are some fibrous roots attached. I would advise against division in winter, as they just don't like the transplant shock, as opposed to summer division where they start to grow almost immediately.

Some forms I would suggest are Bush Pearl (purple/mauve flowers), Bush Ranger (red flowers), Bush Tango (red/green flowers), Bush Illusion(orange flowers) and Yellow Gem (yellow flowers).

Providing you can obtain a large enough pot that can hold up to 3 to 4 plants, you can mix and match different forms.

Purple, red and orange look great together.

The Tree Group has these plants available most of the time, if not I have seen them available at K Mart.

CORREA "WESTERN PINK STAR" REVISITED by Pat Urbonas

On the morning of Saturday, 31 May 2003, I met Victorian APS members from Warrnambool, Cherree Densley, Marg Craig, Coral Moore, Kevin Sparrow, Marilyn and John Berry, outside the Kraft factory at Allansford.

They had kindly offered to help me relocate the pink prostrate form of *Correa alba var pannosa* I had introduced into cultivation in the mid 1980s whilst a resident of Allansford, from the coastal reserve at Mepunga West.

On arrival at the coastal reserve, I was surprised at the regrowth, with 2m tall *Leucopogon parvifolius* being the dominant species and competing with *leptospermum laevigatum* and *Acacia longifolia*. In the early 80s this narrow coastal crown land, which had been grazed for 100 years plus, was resumed for public use and protection. There were fishing huts along this reserve and it's possible the coastal tea tree and wattle may have been introduced as wind protection.

I had some doubts that I could relocate the correa due to the dense regrowth, but as we fanned out and headed west towards Warrnambool, the vegetation thinned in places due to stony ridges and lack of topsoil and the severe coastal winds.

The coastal scenery is spectacular, with the heaving foam sea several hundred metres below vertical limestone cliffs. In the 80s there was talk of continuing the Great Ocean Road from the Bay of Islands along these cliffs to Warrnambool.

About 250 metres in along our search, we came across the normal white prostrate form of *Correa alba var pannosa*, quite lovely in its own right and seldom seen in gardens. The correa was growing in large patches on small ridges and areas of little topsoil separated by coastal beard heath, wattle and tea tree.

"We were approximately 1km from our starting point. We could see Warrnambool in the distance and I was at the point of calling off our search for the pink form, when I decided to go just over the next stony ridge and there I came across a correa swarm that were definitely shading into pink.

Excitedly we began to search for the best colour form and whilst we didn't locate a pink as deep as my original collection, I am positive that this was the site of "Western Pink Star" from which some cuttings were taken from the best of three pink forms I had found 20 odd years ago.

Had we explored further, it's possible we may have found other pink swarms. How much further east and west from this site does *C. alba var pannosa* extend? Perhaps a project for Warrnambool APS.

Background Information

It was in a search for unusual colour forms of *Correa reflexa* that led me to discover *Correa alba var pannosa* east of Warrnambool. I was familiar with *C. reflexa* occurring at Warrnambool, east at Port Campbell and west on coastal heathland at Portland. It was here that I had seen several beautiful colour forms of *C. reflexa* during the controversy of siting an aluminium smelter on this heathland.

Correa alba var pannosa "Western Pink Star" is named so due to its western location and association with Western Star butter that was produced by the Kraft factory at Allansford. Thanks to Cherree Densley for the opportunity to name this plant.

Cultivation

"Western Pink Star" is a lovely dense prostrate correa that not only grows happily around the area of its natural occurrence but grows just as well here in Armidale on clay soils and temperatures down to -10°C .

A combination of the white and pink forms of this correa in a rockery or a garden bed in full sun and good drainage would look fabulous.

A KINDNESS FROM JOHN WRIGLEY (Coffs Harbour group)

He has a photo of the group who went to Mt Hyland and if anyone wants a copy all they need to do is email him at johnwrigley@tpgi.com.au

Some more from The Sheathers

Grevillea juniperina

There are probably more forms of *Grevillea juniperina* than there are days in the week. Various forms occur on the Northern Tablelands. These forms have different growth habits, leaf shapes, and flower colours. All have prickly foliage but the prickliest form comes from the Saint Mary's area in western Sydney. The St. Mary's juniperina develops into a spreading, medium shrub with light green needle-like foliage and green-yellow flowers that are carried for many months of the year. We have a specimen that is at least ten years old and is two metres tall by about three metres wide.

Penrith City Council has recorded remnant bushland in their area. One site, south of St. Marys, was recorded as having a roadside population of *Grevillea juniperina* with a mixture of green-yellow and red flowered plants. Last year we visited this site and sure enough there was a prickly understory consisting of Grevilleas some with green-yellow and some with red flowers. Both forms had the same growth habit and foliage. We collected some cutting material and now have a few red-flowered specimens ready for planting. The red-flowered form appears to strike more readily than the green-yellow form.

Banksias vs. Coral Fern

Many years ago we were rangers at New England National Park and lived in the house at the Park entrance. On most afternoons we enjoyed walking along a section of the fire trail that led to Wright's Lookout. The section we walked along passed through a dense patch of *Banksia spinulosa*. In autumn and winter this area was alive with honeyeaters feeding on the nectar-rich Banksia flowers. Growing beside the trail were a few clumps of Coral fern. Over the years these clumps have increased both in number and

density. We visited the Park in December 2003 and observed that this area is now dominated by Coral Fern to the detriment of the Banksias. There is now less than a dozen Banksia growing where there were dozens.

Perhaps the National Parks and Wildlife Service could consider managing this area to strike a balance between Banksias and Coral Ferns. Fire is a tool that could be used to restore some balance. A trial burn, in the cooler months, of a small section would indicate if fire was the answer to the Coral Fern invasion.

SOLSTICE DINNER – SUNDAY 22 JUNE

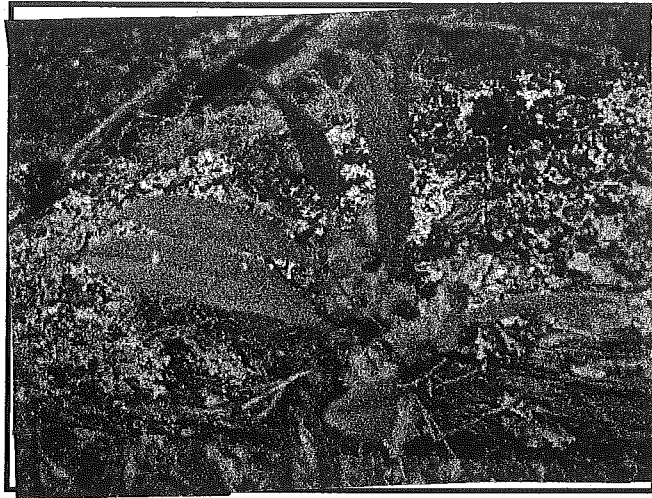


Welcome to Steve and Sue Thiele's garden. From the outside this looks like a normal edge of town country block but once inside the fence you walk into a fabulous native garden. When Steve and Sue first came to the block it had established exotic plants but most of these have gradually been replaced by natives with only a few remnant mature trees (valuable for their shade).

The attraction of birds to the garden by the plantings have been great so eight years ago the Thieles rounded-up their neighbours and planted out a laneway next to their place and also along the front roadway. Consequently they are now surrounded by the bird and insect attracting plants. The raised gardens (see above) have only been put in about 5 years ago and are growing wonderfully.

The layout of the garden consists of a bog garden on the lowest point and then you wander up through a forested area, over to the house that has a terraced area across the back and then the gardens surrounding the house.

Ten members and four visitors enjoyed this visit and really look forward to the St Peters' Open Garden weekend when we will be having a plant sale there. The range of plants that are being grown really suit the area and can be seen on that weekend.



A native orchid in the Walsh garden

Next onto Allan and Anne Walsh's garden where Anne and the other members supplied a wonderful luncheon

A short talk by Allan on the history of Moorabunda followed. They are on 32 acres and have been there for 30 years. They were originally influenced by Brian Hansford who invited them to one of our plant sales held at Legacy House. Originally the property was part of a sheep station but Allan found that running sheep was too much work so after the drought in 1988 sold off his sheep and there have been no more since. In 1989 Allan and Anne went to the Biannual SGAP Conference in WA where a big thing was made of regeneration so they tried it and the types of plants that have come up have been Blakely Red Gum, Hickory Wattle (*implexa*), Stringy Bark, *Indigophera australis*, *Olearea viscidula* and herbs.

Allan has recently put in a water feature and whilst it is still in its infant stages he has got the good bones of an attractive feature for later years. The group banded around ideas on how to age bush rocks with lichen and moss. Paint with milk, yogurt, potato wash or find some around the place and transplant it to your rocks. There are probably plenty of others but these will do for a start.

We would like to thank the Thieles and Walshs for sharing their gardens with us.

NB

Melaleuca tamariscina

There will be plants for sale at our August meeting. Members who visited Mole Station Nursery last year will remember this lovely shrub 2.5m X 2.5m with pale mauve flowers on weeping stems and scale-like leaves.

FUTURE WILDFLOWER OUTINGS

Members have the option of joining in the following combined APS weekend outings:

- 1 Glen Innes/Coffs Harbour weekend to Gibraltar Range on 25/26 October 2003.
- 2 Glen Innes/North Coast weekend to Torrington on 8/9 November 2003

Contact Jean Mott on 6732 2931 for details.

NB Please read 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.

Tamworth Garden Visits by Pat Urbonas

On Saturday 19 July, Kristine Gow, Barbara Urbonas and myself met at the house of Bill and Sonya Hardin with other Tamworth APS members for morning tea.

The house is set on over an acre of land off Calala Lane with the front garden and area around the house containing several 20+ year old Euc. citriodora and blakleyi plus other assorted Eucs., acacia (A. pendula lining the driveway), callistemon, angophora, casuarina and brachychitons.

This area is shaded for most of the day due to the tree cover and creates an impression of an open woodland. The understory around the boundary consists of many species of calothamnus (one – sided bottlebrush), grevillea, senna, correa and adenanthos.

The back half of the sloping block faces north and it is where most of the new plantings have taken place, mainly around the perimeter. A small proteacea bed is set in the middle of a natural grassland. This grassland supports finches, small ground foraging birds and crested pigeons.

Various hakeas, banksias, grevilleas, calothamnus and eremophilas form the basis of the rear gardens. Visitors were most impressed with several chamelauciums (Geraldton Wax) in full flower.

For lunch we travelled to the end of the street to the house of Gwen and Warwick Bowden. This is a two year old house and garden set on a ¾ acre block facing north with lovely views of the mountain range.

The benefits of ripping the ground were clearly evident with the perimeter plants of assorted acacias, eucalyptus, dodonaea and callistemons in excess of 2 m tall. A most attractive plant of either buxifolia or decora caught everyone's attention. Gwen has developed a small bed of eremophila species, all growing very well. Some plants in flower were E. maculata var brevifolia, aurea, Winter Gold, nivea and macdonnellii.

A plant that stood out was Atriplex nummularia (Old Man Saltbush). This was a robust erect shrub, 2m tall with silver grey foliage. It would be interesting to see this grown with other similar coloured foliated plants in the grevillea, acacia and eucalyptus genus.

As the house has been built and sited for its passive solar energy qualities, the north facing sloping garden bed has been planted with prostrate and low growing species of myoporum, correa and some exotic species.

We thoroughly enjoyed the hospitality of Tamworth members and appreciate the opportunity to increase our knowledge of the growing and gardening of Australian Plants.

Ed...I would point all members to the group newsletters in the Tree Group library as there could be an outing planned by another group that you could join in with. (eg see page 9)

INVITATION TO A GET-TOGETHER

All NSW APS Groups are invited to a get-together hosted by Nowra Group on 30/31 August. It is an informal get-together with activities planned for both days so members can go for all or part of the weekend. On Saturday there will be gentle coastal walks and tours of local areas and lunch will be provided. On Sunday there will be the obligatory visit to a local nursery. There are walks to the National Park and more energetic walks can be organised and led by members of the local Nowra Group. Nowra has a range of accommodation in price ranges to suit everyone and Leonie Hogue is hanging out around her phone (9528 6083) waiting for you to ring for extra information.

Patricia Ann... [unclear]

Coming Diary Events

- Tuesday 19 August at 7.30pm:** **Monthly meeting at the Tree Group Environmental Centre**
The Effects of Disturbance on Tablelands Wildflowers (Ruth Tremont)
- Sunday 31 August:** **Plant Display at Markets in the Mall**
ALSO **Wattle Day Function (see page 3 for details)**
- Monday 1 September at 7.30pm:** Committee meeting at the Nevin's
- Saturday 6 September at 1.00pm:** **Arboretum Working Bee** – bring afternoon tea, hats, and usual garden implements such as wheelbarrows, gloves, pruning shears, etc
- Tuesday 16 September at 7.30pm:** **Monthly meeting at the Tree Group Woodland Centre**
Fire Regimes for Vegetation & Biodiversity (Peter Clark and Kirsten Knox)
- Sunday 28 September:** **Plant Display at Markets in the Mall**
- Friday 19 September at 12 noon:** **Leave for WA wildflower trip with Peter Metcalfe**
- Tuesday 21 October at 7.30pm:** **Monthly meeting at the Tree Group Environmental Centre**
How to plant for butterflies and insects in an Armidale garden (David Britton - Aust. Museum, Sydney)
- Fri, Sat, Sun 24/25/26 October:** **Weekend at Mole station, Tenterfield.**
Main purpose to pick up plants for sale in the Open Garden Scheme. But wait- there's more – see details on page 12
- Friday 31 October:** Set up for annual St Peter's Open Garden Scheme plant display and sale at the Thiele's garden
- Sat, Sun 1/2 November:** St Peter's Open Garden Scheme and plant sale at Thiele's Garden
- Monday 3 November at 7.30pm:** Committee meeting at the Nevin's
- Tuesday 18 November at 7.30pm:** **Monthly meeting at the Tree Group Environmental Centre**
"Slide show of WA trip"
- Sunday 23 November:** *TECHNICAL LUNCH* **Workshop to be held at the Nevin's** *? money bag*
Grafting and propagation led by David Caldwell of Mole Station Nursery
- Sunday 30 November:** **Plant Display at Markets in the Mall**
- Sunday 7 December:** Christmas BBQ at the Rose's garden with a visit to Yana Native Reserve next door. (more information in next newsletter)
30 NOV 1P DOL
- 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.*

*Plants
Thiele's
display
[unclear]*

A botanical dictionary for word processors

Native Plants for New South Wales Vol 36(1) of January this year reported that Howard Harvey has completed his dictionary of genus and species names of Australian Plants.

Like countless other generous Australians Howard is offering his work in the spirit of volunteering and the dictionary is free to all who care to download it from his website at -

<http://homepages.picknowl.com.au/hharvey/garden.html>

AVOIDING HEART ATTACKS!

The **Italians** drink red wine every day and also consume lots of oily foods and carbohydrates, but suffer fewer heart attacks than the **English and Americans**.

The **French** drink huge amounts of red wine and eat lots of rich fatty foods but also suffer fewer heart attacks than the **English and Americans**.

The **Spanish and Portuguese** drink lots of cheap red wine and eat spicy, salty and fatty food but still suffer far fewer heart attacks than the **English and Americans**.

The **Japanese** drink whisky, eat very little fat, smoke like trains, work with frantic levels of stress and still suffer fewer heart attacks than the **English and Americans**.

The **Chinese** also smoke like crazy, drink almost no red wine, eat lots of fatty fried pork and duck, live in intolerably overcrowded cities, and even they still suffer fewer heart attacks than the **English and Americans**.

Conclusion: Eat and drink what you like – it's speaking English that kills you!

WEEKEND AT MOLE STATION- 24/25/26 OCTOBER

This is our annual weekend to collect plants from Mole Station Nursery for our sale at St Peters' Garden weekend. This year we have approximately 800 plants to bring back to Armidale.

Accommodation, as usual, will be at the Shearers Quarters which is self contained and sleeps 8. Additional persons can either sleep on the verandah or camp in the back yard.

Cost: Approx \$12 per night per person depending on numbers. Only need to bring food and drinks as linen, pillows, blankets, cutlery, etc is supplied.

Agenda: We will meet in Tenterfield on Saturday morning and visit Bald Rock / Basket Swamp. According to NPWS, Basket Swamp is looking wonderful this year as it was not burnt out last year. This will be an all day outing, and we will need to bring food and drinks. Return to Mole Station for wine and eats (BBQ).

Sunday morning: We need as many cars as possible to transport plants to Armidale. Our plant sale at St Peters' is our major fund raiser.

Further details and booking will be in our next newsletter.

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