

Australian Plants Society South East NSW Group

Newsletter number 105 March 2015

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Next Meeting SATURDAY 11th April2015

The Committee suggested that the April meeting, due to be held on Easter Saturday, be postponed a week as many members said they would be not available.

The meeting will now be held on the 2nd Saturday in April, that is the 11th.

"Bits of Bermagui"

Note that we intend to start at 10.00am, as daylight saving has finished and the earlier start will allow everyone to get home in daylight.

We will meet at Bermagui State Forest picnic area on the banks of Black Lagoon. Coming from the north, turn left at Wallaga Lake road, off the highway, and travel past Wallaga Lake. Turn right on the Cobargo/Bermagui Rd, and after 3.1km, turn right at the State Forests sign. There a sign says Picnic area 1km, but it is actually 1.5km. Travel along Scenic Forest Drive to a fork, and keep right, taking the signposted road to the picnic area. Those travelling from the south will drive to Cobargo, and turn right onto the Bermagui Road, following this until reaching the State Forests sign as mentioned above.

We intend looking at the area known as Tommy's Gardens within Spotted Gum forest, then the Lilli Pilli Gully. (see page 2 for more information on this area) After lunch a walk along Long Swamp offers glimpses of the bird life on the swamp, views to Mt. Dromedary and an opportunity to observe dune vegetation whilst enjoying the seaside walk along the Old Tilba Road. If there is time we intend visiting the different flora on the Headland at Blue Pool before heading to Bermagui Wharf precinct for a well earned coffee.

As always, come prepared with morning tea and lunch, a chair in which to relax, although there are a couple of wood tables and benches available. There is also a clean "long drop" toilet at the picnic area. As the weather has cooled, mosquitoes and other bities should be hibernating, but the risk is your choice.

Tommy's Gardens sits in an area of Bermagui State Forest between Black Lagoon and Narira Creek. There is a loop walking track known as the Narira Creek Walking Trail, a 1.3km track which winds around the lagoon to an open grassy area where the creek spills into both the lagoon and Wallaga Lake. The track then follows a fire trail along the creek before rising through Spotted Gum / Burrawang forest. At the picnic area is a spotted gum with distinctive V shaped scarring on its trunk, indicating a yellow bellied glider feeding tree.

The Lilli Pilli rainforest walk is a loop of around 1km., in a damp gully dominated by Syzygium and Backhousia, with a tangle of strong lianas and an overstorey of spotted gum. This area is somewhat drier than the forests we visited around Narooma in February, and the suite of plants is quite different even though the same trees dominate.

We look forward to another big roll up this month.

There is a lot happening over the next month or two, and members have been offered the opportunity to be involved.

Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens GIANT PLANT SALE & Easter Fair

25%-50% off thousands of plants!

Easter Saturday 4 April 2015 from 10 am–2 pm

Members are invited to the Botanic Gardens for a fun day out and some great plant bargains (don't forget to bring a bag, a box or even a trailer).

The Easter Bilby will be there between 10--11 am handing out Easter eggs!

You and your family can also enjoy:

jumping castle, craft stall, buskers, second hand books/DVDs, gift baskets, face painting gnome painting kids Play Space, make your own big bad Banksia man cake stall, sausage sizzle, eat at the Chef's Cap Café or bring a picnic... For more information call 4471 2544 during Gardens opening hours

Invitation to join APS Nowra group.

Valerie Forgan, (m. 0487409063) program committee member for Nowra APS has forwarded details of 3 gardens to be visited by APS Nowra on Saturday 18th April.

The day starts at 9.00am, meeting at Kings Point Road turnoff on the Princes Highway, just south of Ulladulla, where maps and contact details will be made available to those attending.

Arriving by 9.30am, at the first garden, of Karen and Trevor Bulbert at Kings Point close to Burill Lake, where there will be an opportunity to study ongoing revegetation of the foreshore as well.

Following morning tea, self catered of course, we will head to Brian and Suellen Harris's garden, which has just recently been established, and still a work in progress, just north of Ulladulla.

From here we head towards Little Forest where we arrive at the garden of Phil Trickett and Catriona Bate. Before the visit though, Phil and Catriona have offered that we have our lunch on 'the terrace' with views as far as one can

see. Bring a special picnic and really make a day of it. Their garden, of 6 acres, is established on old farming land, so they have a bit of trouble with kikuyu. And the soil is so rich that plants just can't help but grow. Phil specialises in grafting unusual plants, and has a stunning collection of Proteaceae. Members might recall the plants Phil showed at our last Show and Tell session, where he produced a perfect specimen of *Telopea*'Shady Lady' Whilst it seems a bit of a hike, we have been assured that the trip will be worthwhile, so I hope to see you there.

fungimap 8

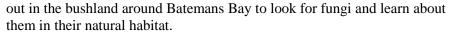


16-21 April 2015
Batemans Bay, New
South Wales
Registration For information and updates on the conference program, please visit



fungimap.org.au/index.php/events/fungimap8
Enquiries contact the Fungimap
Coordinator email info@fungimap.org.au
or phone (03) 9252 2374.

We hope you will join us for Fungimap 8 where you can learn about macrofungithrough talks, fungi walks and workshops. The focus of this event is to build uppeople's knowledge of macrofungi. Every day we will get



Fungimap 8 is suitable for all levels of knowledge from beginner to expert. We are keen to create an environment for friendly sharing of enthusiasm



Venue & Program

The main conference venue will be Coachhouse Marina Resort, Batemans Bay, New South Wales. There is an interesting line up of talks about fungi and the Eurobodalla region. Presenters include Teresa Lebel, Ray Kearney and Michael Anlezark. Workshops presenters will include 'How to photograph fungi' with Paul George, "Growing fungi" with 'Boletes' with Roy Halling and 'Truffles and animal surveys' with Sandra Abell.

This event focus is to develop people's knowledge about fungi and collecting fungi data. We will introduce preferred Fungimap survey protocols and help participants develop their fungi recognition skills. We will also give tips on how to take photographs of fungi that assist with identification. We'll also cover the best ways to share data with Fungimap and get it up on the Atlas of Living Australia. On Monday there will be a day to explore the wonderful Eurobodalla Regional Botanic Gardens

Committee news.

President's message

For me autumn is a great time of the year with mild days and cool nights. I can almost hear plants in my garden sighing with delight too! I love to get out planting as conditions are usually ideal for plants to settle in before winter and then be ready to take off in spring. Autumn also presents ideal conditions to propagate from cuttings. So refer back to your January newsletter with John's excellent article and have a go at growing your own.

I'm looking forward to our next activity in the Bermagui area. It will be a chance to see some different plant communities with always something new to learn. Hope to see you there.

Margaret Lynch

Members will recall that your committee has been seeking support from those in the Bega area to stimulate activities across our region.

We are pleased to advise that long time member **Heather Meek** has come forward offering to run a workshopon 'propagation' in her area at Merimbula. The committee has responded to Heather's positive action, and has agreed that the best way to advise the membership, was to include part of Heather's correspondence in this newsletter to see what enthusiasm there is for such a program. Although the focus will be on members from the southern area of our region, all members are invited to participate.

Follows is part of what Heather had to say:

I was so pleased to see your article on propagation.

Having been a very active member in Canberra SGAP from 1967 to 1976, and having grown umpteen natives from seed and cuttings, both for our own garden and for the annual fund raising plant sales, I have really missed this side of the group activity.

We had our own nursery for a number of years, at Rocky Hall, from which our plants went back into the Canberra market, in the late 70's and to the mid 80's. I gave many propagation talks and demos to the then SGAP members in Canberra, and as a result many members produced plants for their own gardens and for sale by the Society. With the ecologically desirable trend towards growing the plants of our own region, sometimes the only way to get them into the garden is to propagate your own from field collected material or that of a fellow enthusiast.

This was also a way of nudging the nursery industry into producing plants suitable for local conditions and growing them on in containers that minimised root binding and spiralling which can cripple plants before they even get into the ground, as you know.

Also, if you lose a species from your garden, and you know who is growing it, there is a good chance you will be able to retrieve it in the form of cuttings or seed. This has happened with me several times. The one that comes to mind is *Prostantherasieberi*, which fills the air with a marvellous mysterious aroma on a hot day, and reminds me of George Althofer, the inspiration behind the Burrendong Arboretum near Orange. (I remember people and places by connecting them with plants.) When I lost it from my planting, a friend returned it to me in the form of a cutting which I rooted. When we moved from Rocky Hall to Merimbula, hundreds of species followed us in the form of rooted cuttings.

Anyhow I just had to tell you how good your article was and how I really value your contribution. If there is anyone down this way who wants to have a hands on propagation session I would be happy to host it and demonstrate how I do it, which appears to match how you do it. Even when ideal material is unavailable it is amazing that sometimes you can get a result from the most unlikely looking material.

Perhaps I could round up a few of us from down here to meet in a workshop format to share methods, share cuttings, and at the same time demonstrate to beginners if any came forward.

I am hoping others might join me in this activity. Some members around here have nursery experience or already grow their own plants, and might be willing to help in sharing their experience. If we kept it small, so everybody could see clearly and have their questions answered, it could be worthwhile. No doubt there will be people from down here who might be interested in such a workshop.

We would have to settle who, when, where etc. quickly, because I think it should happen in March-April to

be effective, and members would have to be advised and given a chance to participate. At present the weekends I have available are: April 11-12, 18-19 and 25-26.

If no one is willing or available to join me in this undertaking as demonstrator, I could run one on my own here at my home which is 13 Woodland Dr., Merimbula to see whether any participants come forward. To be wildly optimistic- we could always run it again if anyone was missing out.

The Committee has agreed that Heather should give it a go, and we hope that many will take this opportunity to be involved in what we believe is one of the most satisfying aspects of gardening.

Members should contact Heather directly, on (02) 64951884

Committee meetings.

Web site

At the recent meeting of the committee, further discussion centered on the new website, which is being developed by Mark Noake. The site is in the formative stages, but is up and running, with domain hosting being sponsored through the APS NSW Region website. Go to www.austplants.com.au and follow the links to our group, South East Region. The site can also be currently accessed at http://southeast.austplants.com.au/ Additional content for our site is being generated, and will be added as it becomes available. Members are free to

Additional content for our site is being generated, and will be added as it becomes available. Members are free to provide any material they feel will benefit the group. Mark has requested all content in Microsoft Word format so it can be added to the site without the need for re-typing. Pictures should be supplied in .jpg format, with the photographers details to cover any copyright issues. Send any comments to a committee member in the first instance. See contacts on the last page of this newsletter.

Brochures

Previous committees have developed brochures which advertise our group, its activities and the benefits of growing Australian plants. Secretary Michele Pymble and Publicity Officer Jillian Peck have reworked these, updating where necessary, and have arranged for new brochures to be produced for issue at the APS display at the Sydney Easter Show. The committee decided that a single brochure presenting details of group activities, and how to join is the best use of our promotional budget.

Growth and Promotion

NSW region issued a paper last year on the need for district groups to be proactive in promoting their activities within a broader community to assist in membership development. Previous committee members began the process of activity generation in an effort to ensure the long term success of our group. The committee has worked on this through the efforts of Secretary Michele, and have now reported back to the NSW Region, presenting our plans and program of events that will hopefully ensure we remain viable as a group.

Australia's Open Garden SchemeThe Committee received correspondence regarding the demise of Australia's Open Garden Scheme, and has agreed that the following detail was worth presenting to the membership.

"Like many people, you would have been greatly disappointed at the recent announcement that the Open Gardens Australia organisation will close its doors in June this year. It has been an institution in Australia for 27 years and those who were selected to open their gardens drew respect and admiration from all who visited.

Those who have opened their garden to the public will understand what a rewarding experience it is to share their garden with others. For visitors, these open gardens can be a wonderful source of inspiration and discovery. Of course these events were also important fund raisers to support the garden, local communities and for charity.

We can't sit by and see this important connection between gardeners disappear. That's why we decided to launch **My Open Garden**, a new online service that acts as a "one-stop-shop" for garden owners and visitors across Australia. It's a free service to visitors and we are publishing as much information as we can about all the Open Gardens and other gardening events. Now community groups, special interest groups and garden clubs have a place to promote their event and importantly everyone can get free and easy access to the information.

This new website www.myopengarden.com.au is a way of supporting Open Gardens, and a timely move into the future for all gardening enthusiasts. You'll find more details about this new scheme and be able to see some of the gardens we are working to present on the site.

If you have any other questions, please contact me directly via email andrew@myopengarden.com.au or on 0419 228 434. Andrew Mowat

Future activities

Our next meeting on May 2nd, has been confirmed, and is another treat for members. We will have to travel a bit, but Fern expert Kylie Stocks will let us in on the secrets of growing ferns successfully. Full details will be in the next newsletter. Mark your diary now.

June 7th is the date of our next bushwalk activity. We will be travelling towards the Nerrigundah area to look at Grevilleas which grow in an unusual location. With a bit of luck we might also find some rare Pomaderris and other interesting plants

July 4th we have planned for a presentation on Bushfoods, but this has yet to be confirmed. More news on this next month.

August 1st will see us searching the heathy woodland around Congo, where many interesting plants are readily observed. If we look hard, orchids will also make their presence known.

Your committee meets next on 15th April.

If you have any issues or ideas, any of the committee would appreciate your input.

See the committee contact details at the end of this newsletter.

The committee is seeking continuing assistance from our members in the Bega Valley Shire area to liaise with the current committee.

Please consider whether you might assist the group in this way. Any support would be welcome.

At the last committee meeting, those present were asked if a short article by members would add interest to the newsletter. The format was explained as, a member would pick an aspect of their own garden with which they were pleased, be it a special group of plants, a long flowering garden bed, in fact any aspect of your own garden which would allow you "show off", or are just plain proud of.

Jenny John, Membership Secretary offered to author the first article, which is printed below



A wallaby enjoying Peter and Jenny John's garden delights Photo Jenny John

A Wallaby-Modified Australian Garden

As the only property for some distance around without a dog we are regularly visited by the local wildlife. Grey kangaroos, in different stages of family life present no problems, snacking on the grass on their way back to the forest after a night feeding on adjacent farm paddocks. However, it has taken several years for us to understand and accommodate the swamp wallabies.

We have graduated, from the horror of finding all but one plant in a crate, brought from Canberra for planting here, had been eaten to soil level when left on the verandah overnight, to being able to smile benignly as one of our two regular visitors nibbles the young shoot of a well-established Grevillea 'Robyn Gordon'. We have given up trying to grow,

unprotected, Hardenbergia,

Hypocalymmaangustifolia, Melaleucaincana and

some Eremophilas as they have proved irresistible to the wallabies, who will lean on the netting cage to crush it in order to reach these plants.

However, provided new plantings are robustly protected until the plant reaches a maturity when it has a full complement of noxious oils, we have found we can successfully grow a selection of the hybrid Grevilleasas well as G. rhyolitica, Banksias, Kunzeas, Zierias, Hakeas, Westringias, Goodenias, Lambertiaformosa, Philothecamyoporoides and Calothamnusquadrifidus. Spreading ground covers are harder to protect but Isotomaaxillaris, Goodeniaovata and Brachyscomes are not touched. Chrysosephalumapiculatum and Rulingiahermanniifoliabounce back after being grazed.

We now accept the limitation on the plants we cangrow because it is amply offset by the pleasure of encountering these endearing animals in the garden.

Hopefully members will see benefit in writing about their own special garden, and offer to put pen to paper, or fingertip to keyboard, with their own experiences. Contributions should be sent to the newsletter editor.

Perennial contributor Leigh Murray always has something interesting to say, and the following article offers just the sort of information members can use.

D is for Durable

Two of our hardiest plants are Darwiniacitriodora and Dodoneacuneata. Both do well in the quite different conditions of a frosty, rocky ridge at Queanbeyan and a wind-belted spot near the sea at Tuross Head.

Dodoneacuneata is a particular favourite of mine, because it has proven to be such a tough little survivor. It seems to be almost as tough as Lomandralongifolia, and that indeed is high praise in the toughness stakes. I've been amazed at how tiny plants of D. cuneata have survived where other, larger plants around them have died (say, in heatwayes). It forms a neat, small shrub with handsome hops, and makes a nice, reliable gap-filler.

Dodoneaviscosa is also a tough cookie in our conditions. And to my surprise and delight, I recently discovered an indigenous one on our land at Queanbeyan. I didn't know we had any, and I'd never noticed this one before (it's in an out-of-the way spot). But one day the hops caught my eye, and the otherwise unprepossessing and rather gangly shrub suddenly became obvious. Now that I know it's there, I'll prune it from time to time, to help it look a little smarter.

Darwiniacitriodora grows beautifully at Tuross, growing to about 1.5m wide by 2m high. It generally forms a dense, spreading shrub. It benefits from frequent tip pruning to keep it more compact, and to prevent any woodiness. It really does take pruning very well. At Queanbeyan, I planted *D. citriodora* where it gets overhead shelter from frost. Not only is *D. citriodora* hardy and handsome, but also Crimson Rosellas are very partial to its flowers.

So, if you're looking for some long-lasting tough cookies, perhaps to fill gaps, then *Dodoneacuneata* and *Darwiniacitriodora* are worth considering.

Keep up the good work Leigh. Hopefully your contributions will stimulate others to tell their own story. Ed

Report of meeting Saturday 7thMarch Show & Tell

Specimens were presented by:



Jenny John: Banksiabaueri [2m tall x 1m wide; first flowers 4 years after planting] &Banksiaspinulosa 'Honey Pots' [0.5m tall x 1m wide; profuse flowers late summer to spring. Bird attracting].

Phil Tricket from Milton: HakeaPetiolaris WA, Telopeaspeciosissimaoreades, Grevilleatreueriana, Eremophilagilesii, Banksiapaludosa

Michele Pymble: GrevilleaCaloundra Gem grown in a Turramurra garden, about 3m tall.

Grevillea 'Caloundra Gem' Michele Pymble

"Grevillea"

Peter Olde, the leader of the Grevillea Study Group presented an insight into just how much effort has been expended in gathering information to enable the 3 volumeGrevillea books to be published. Before getting too far into the presentation, Peter took your editor to task, pointing out that I said he had a 'microscopic' knowledge of Grevillea. Members I trust took my words the right way, in that I know Peter has such a fine head for detail when it comes to all things Grevillea, that I was suggesting that not much would escape his attention. This proved so on the recent excursion by members of the Grevillea Study Group, which I attended, and learned so much about the Grevilleas of the Sydney area.

This fact was also amply demonstrated during the presentation, with Peter recalling in detail where he had travelled and what was found in some of the most remote areas of Australia. There would not be many that could claim to have observed virtually every one of the 375 or so species of Grevillea. That Peter has done so, at great expense in both time and cost, just because he had to do the work well, demonstrates his commitment to his pet subject. We can be thankful for his commitment.

Peter presented a selection of slides depicting some of the species which tested both his observation skills and patience. Many was the time he has had to return to some far distant hill, or desert dune, to locate a species which had been recorded there. Using information gathered personally from Herbaria both in Australia and overseas, expeditions were mounted to places we had never heard of let alone visited. The information available was often short on detail, or accuracy of location, making the task of finding a small population of plants somewhat difficult.

Many of the species Peter spoke of were not general garden plants, but often relic plants from long changed climate.

Following this, Peter agreed to tackle the difficult question of taxonomic research. Whilst we have only our observation of characters available, scientists are delving deeper and deeper into plant DNA to discover 'true' relationships. Much has been made of recent plant name changes, based not on morphological characters that we common folk can see and make sense of, but on genetic research. The recent recommendation to include Banksia under Dryandra is a case in point. It seems that not all is as it seems with Grevillea either, and Peter said he has an open mind on work currently being undertaken which might see Grevillea disappear as a Genus, being consumed by Hakea. Whether this is agreed by the scientists is still being debated. It is amazing just how much work is being done in this field. We do not find out about it until a paper is finally published, giving new names to a plant we might have grown for years and thought we knew. Many scientists are working on the family Proteaceae, both here and overseas.

We learned a couple of facts which were unexpected.

It was generally assumed that the evolution of plants was influenced by a drying climate. Plants that were of rainforest origin began to evolve different characters to suit a new, drier environment. Genetics shows that the oldest evolved Grevillea is *Grevilleaendlicheriana*, a shrubby species from the Darling Range in Western Australia. This species is unusual in that the flowers are held well above the foliage on long woody, sparsely foliaged stems. The flowers are sweetly perfumed, and insect pollinated. Research also shows that plants probably first evolved as insect pollinated, and moved to bird pollination over time. There is evidence also to show that some plants are returning to a state whereby insects will be their main pollinator. What will we learn about plant relationships when all this research is complete?

The second surprising revelation was that the Proteaceae of the world has evolved from the Platanales, which is the Plane Tree family. Dr Peter Weston of the Sydney Herbarium has presented quite a number of papers on this issue, for comment within the scientific world. His is a fascinating story which I believe members would find interest. Maybe we should try to seek his attendance at a future meeting.

The group offered Peter a couple of nice bottles of red in appreciation, although were not presented, as someone had left them in the car.

John Knight

The Practical Pages

After lunch many of the group travelled to Moruya, to Mark and Carolyn Noakes garden for a practical propagation session and garden visit. This garden was chosen as Mark has a keen interest in Grevillea, with a good range growing well. Peter and Mark led half the group around the Grevillea gardens whilst the other half were offered some advice about propagating Grevillea. This session was led by Phil Trickett and John Knight.

To start off, the group discussed how to select the right type of material to give the best possible results. Each member selected a branch from Grevillea'Forest Rambler', a hardy cultivar which is easy to grow and just as easy to propagate. They were shown how to choose wood suitable for cutting, and the type of wood which should be discarded. Of course, if you need to collect material and only unsatisfactory wood is available, then you must take what you can get. After completing the 'spring test' and the 'snap test' we went to collect material from other plants, using this new found knowledge. This material was to be used to propagate new plants, with each member choosing material from a plant they wished to grow at home.



Last month I mentioned air filled porosity, and the importance of getting the right balance of moisture and air in the cutting mix. I had prepared cutting mix of 2 parts sharp sand, 2 parts medium grade horticultural perlite and 1 part cocopeat. During lunch this mix was placed into a container and allowed to totally fill with water till it was fully saturated.

The informality of the day is highlighted by this pic, taken by Jillian Peck. Here I explain my preferred method of firming the cutting mix to ensure the perlite is not destroyed

To undertake an air filled porosity test, it is important that the container holds exactly 1litre, so that the results are easily interpreted.

The container I used is a 1kg Goulburn Valley sliced peaches (grown and packaged in Australia) plastic container, which holds precisely 1 litre of water, just perfect for this experiment. In the screw top lid, 4 holes of 10mm diameter had been drilled to allow the mix when drain when the container was inverted. These holes are covered by the first 2 fingers of each hand whilst inverting the container to prevent water spilling out before the container is placed in the measuring jug. The mix was subsequently drained into a measuring jug to see how much free water was in the mix. This free water, when completely drained, will equal the amount of air now available in the mix. In the case of the prepared cutting mix, this was just shy of 300ml drained, which equates to almost 30% air in the mix, which ensures an adequate supply of oxygen for the cuttings to callus and root successfully. The container took about 30 minutes to completely fill with water when immersed in a deep bucket, and about 2 hours to finally drain, so you need to be patient.

This test can be performed on any type of soil, including potting mix, garden soil (although soil takes a long time to wet and much longer to drain) or anything else you care to experiment with. Using the test for garden soil is a useful exercise as you can determine what the drainage of a garden bed is likely to be, and then adding other material to the test you can see what improvement various additives make to a garden bed before going to the effort of actually doing the work.

Back to the cuttings. We set a very tight timetable so that everyone could have a go, and also get to walk around with Mark and Peter discussing this and that about Grevilleas. Alas, the best laid plans. The first propagation group were still hard at it, asking questions, stripping or cuttings leaves, discussing hormones, setting cuttings and generally enjoying their afternoon, oblivious to the needs of the rest of the group. I take a fair share of the blame, as once started, find it difficult to keep quiet. There is always something new to discuss, so the timetable went out the garden gate. Phil was having just as much fun with his group. The first garden visiting group returned and just

joined in, but the first propagation groups did not get to see the gardens as time was done before we were.

The plans for the day meant a tight schedule, and if we decide a follow up session on propagation is needed, maybe that is all we will do, so everyone gets plenty of attention.

The garden visits conducted by Mark and Peter was also hailed a success. Peter's knowledge was certainly on show as he discussed the various features of the Grevilleas, and gave his opinions on their suitability for garden cultivation. Mark has a very large garden with well drained raised beds allowing him to grow many species others find difficult. The evidence was here, on show. Improve your drainage. As Aristotle said (or was it his brother) you can always water dry soil, but it is very difficult to dry a perennially wet soil.

All in all the presenters had a great time, hopefully the attendees did too. Peter was impressed by our group members, and Mark Carolyn's garden. It was getting on when we finally packed up, and then Mark and Carolyn offered that the presenters and our guests stay a meal. What could we say. So a few good reds appeared, with cheese of course, followed by saladand lasagna with crusty bread. Cooked to perfection in Mark's huge home made brick pizza oven. While the oven was hot an opportunity was taken to heat up some Banksia cones for seed collection. Another great APS day, which ended a little later than anticipated.



and

for

Thanks to all who participated, and especially to Peter and Margaret Olde for making the trip from Sydney, Phil Trickett and Catriona Bate for assisting with the propagation session, Mark and Carolyn for being such generous hosts. Carolyn needs special mention for working like a Trojan in the weeks leading up to the garden visit, getting the garden into such great order. Her enthusiasm has no bounds. Then she turns around and makes a meal for us. What a girl!

John Knight

Sorry about the extra page for those who print the newsletter. There was too much news to fit even pages

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