



KUNZEA

Australian Plants Society Maroondah
Preservation by Cultivation



February 2020

Friday Meeting

21st February at 8.00 pm

Design with Nature: Native Gardens

Lawrie Smith

Lawrie Smith AM is the Leader, and newsletter editor, of the Garden Design Study Group (GDSG). He was made a Member (AM) in the General Division when he was the managing director of Brisbane architectural firm, Landplan Studio. He was honoured for his contribution to the development of major Australian botanic gardens, including many regional botanic gardens - Roma Street



Parkland and Gardens, the Australian Gardens at Liverpool International Garden Festival 1984, and Brisbane World Expo 88. He has also been an actively contributing member of APS (and previously SGAP) and served on the board of the Australian Flora Foundation.

His presentation is entitled "Design with Nature" with the subtitle "North of Latitude 27". It will outline general garden planning and design principles (which apply in any location) incorporating plant selection and species suitability, especially in Queensland.

In particular Lawrie will talk about some garden design characteristics as applied at Roma Street Parkland in Brisbane, in creating Australian landscape gardens at International Garden Festivals in the UK and Japan, as well as the landscape setting for World Expo 88 in Brisbane. His presentation will conclude with a short outline of some special landscape projects south of Latitude 27.

**Friday meetings are held at the
Australian Unity Hall
8 Main St, Blackburn**

near the Blackburn train station

See page 7 for details of the special meeting of the Garden Design Study Group.

Also info about the Exhibition Opening Ceremony at Federation Estate, Ringwood on page 8.

Australian Plants Revealed

Dallas Boulton

One of the purposes of the APS Victoria is "to encourage and facilitate the conservation and study of Australian plants in the natural environment." So, with this in mind, it was decided to hold exhibitions in 2020 to mark what the naturalist Joseph Banks, the botanist Daniel Solander and others did in recognising the uniqueness of the Australian flora.

There are exhibitions at both Maroondah Federation Estate in Ringwood and Karwarra Australian Native Botanic Garden and Nursery in Kalorama. The opening event at Karwarra will be our February "garden visit". There will also be an opening ceremony for the Ringwood exhibition. Details of both events are given below.

You are very welcome at both of these events, and we encourage you to support them as they help to promote our plants and their uses.

February Outing

Exhibition and Garden Visit, Karwarra Australian Native Botanic Garden and Nursery, Kalorama

1:30 pm Sunday 23rd February

Meet at the Garden in Kalorama Memorial Reserve, 1190-1192 Mount Dandenong Road, Kalorama (Melway map 120 B9)

There will be a programme of talks during the afternoon from 2pm until 4pm. The official opening ceremony will begin promptly at 2pm, so you are asked to arrive from 1:30pm.

Ian Wallace (author/illustrator on banksias) will talk on his love of banksias, and then Jason Caruso will talk on "The Uniqueness of Australian Plants." This will be followed by afternoon tea and a demonstration on "How to Bonsai a Banksia."

There will be time to walk around the Garden, but the gates will be **locked at 5pm**.

Depending on the weather, this will be an outside event so it may be a good idea to bring a chair or groundsheet. (Karwarra is not open on days of extreme weather so in this case the event will be re-located to Maranoa Gardens in Balwyn.)

Check details on the website www.apsvic.org.au or Dallas Boulton on 9729 1538.

Early Botanical Exploration in Australia

John Thompson

Notes by Diane Hedin

John's talk in January focused on the European collection of Australian flora in the years 1697 to 1840 in this Great Southern Land. The collectors have been commemorated in the names of genera we recognise today.

The Dutch first made landfall in Western Australia in 1606 following trade routes to Dutch East Indies but not until 1697 were some specimens of flora and fauna collected when Willem de Vlamingh ventured up the Swan River - named after the large number of black swans seen there. Two specimens collected, *Acacia truncata* and *Synaphea spinulosa* were misidentified as ferns. Vlamingh also named Rottneest Island which he described as paradise on earth (Rattennest in Dutch after the Quokkas seen there which he mistook for rats).



Acacia truncata and *Synaphea spinulosa*

In 1688, William Dampier, while on the Cygnet anchored off the northwest coast of Australia, made observations and notes of the flora, fauna and the indigenous peoples he found there. In 1699, Dampier landed HMS Roebuck in Shark Bay, WA, where he began producing the first known detailed record of Australian flora and fauna. The botanical drawings are believed to be by his clerk, James Brand. Dampier then followed the coast north-east, all the while recording and collecting specimens. Amongst his collections was *Dampiera incana*. Dampier's publication in 1703, "A Voyage to New Holland", included descriptions of *Conostylis stylidioides*, *Sida calyxhymenia*, *Diplolaena grandiflora* and *Beaufortia sprengelioides*.

In 1700, between April 29th and August 22nd, Joseph Banks, Daniel Solander and their assistants collected 132 plant species at Botany Bay and in the region of the Endeavour River while on HMS Endeavour during James Cook's first voyage to the Pacific Ocean.

John White, Surgeon for the convict transport Charlotte, and Surgeon-General for the colony of NSW, wrote "A Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales". He was well-versed in Botany and Zoology and collected and

described many Australian species found around Port Jackson for the first time. White severely disliked Australia and left the colony in 1794. The Assistant Surgeon, Dennis Consinden, may have been the one to discover medicinal properties of Eucalyptus oils (*E. piperita*).

Archibald Menzies, a Naturalist and Surgeon collected plants in the area of King George Sound (Albany) during Captain George Vancouver's around the world voyage in 1791-1795. Among the specimens were *Banksia sessilis*, *B. grandis* and *B. praemorsa*.

William Paterson, Soldier, Explorer and trained in Horticulture, arrived in Australia in 1791 and served on Norfolk Island, in NSW and Tasmania. He corresponded regularly with Joseph Banks and sent botanical specimens and drawings (acknowledged as the work of his convict servant, John Doody). Patterson also supplied seeds to the Lee & Kennedy and Colvill nurseries.



Lagunaria patersonii



Patersonia sp

JT

Frenchman Jacques Labillardiere was appointed Naturalist to Bruni d'Entrecasteaux's expedition to Oceania, visiting southwest Australia, Tasmania, North Island of NZ and East Indies in 1791. With the other Naturalists on board and with the help of a gardener, Felix Delahaye, he collected flora (over 4000), fauna and geological specimens and described the customs and languages of the Indigenous Australians. Between 1804-1807, he published "*Novae Hollandiae Plantarum Specimen*", the most comprehensive description of the flora of Australia of that time.

The Baudin Expedition arrived in Australia in 1801. The party spent 5 months in Port Jackson before circumnavigating Australia. On board were Zoologists and Botanists including Jean-Baptiste Leschenault de la Tour (Botanist), Francois Peron (Zoologist) and Charles-Alexandre Lesueur (Natural History Painter). Antoine Guichenot, a gardener's boy, collected more specimens than the officially appointed Botanist. The scientific expedition was considered a great success with 2,500 new species discovered and 200,000 specimens collected.



Banks and Solander



Jacques Labillardiere



Archibald Menzies

Robert Brown, Botanist on Matthew Flinders' voyage to chart the coastline of Australia (1801-803), collected 3,900 specimens, including 1,700 species and 140 genera not previously known. Brown is affectionately known as the 'father of Australian botany'. In 1801, he published the results of his collecting in his famous "*Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae et Insulae Van Diemen*", the first systematic account of Australian flora.



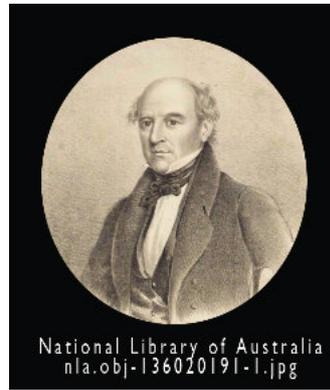
Brunonia australis

Mandy Loudon

Allan Cunningham, botanical collector to the Royal Gardens, arrived in Australia in December 1816. He collected specimens mainly in northern QLD, NT and WA and lamented that most of the specimens collected were not new to science as he was in a large part following in the footsteps of Robert Brown. Cunningham accepted the role of Colonial Botanist but resigned in less than a year but remained in the colony until his death.

John Richardson, a nursery man, was sentenced to seven years' transportation in 1816. Following his pardon in 1821, he returned to England and was placed in charge of a collection of Australian plants. He was again transported in 1822, for life. In Australia, he worked on Government gardens. Richardson accompanied John Oxley on several expeditions and served as Botanical collector with Major Sir Thomas Mitchell's third expedition.

William Baxter was the first privately financed plant collector to be sent to Australia (1822-1829) and collected seeds and roots for English nurserymen and private individuals. He collected on Kangaroo Island, WA, southern coast of NSW and Wilson's Promontory.



Allan Cunningham portrait



Georgiana Molloy portrait

James Drummond arrived in the Swan River colony in 1829 as the Government naturalist. He collected plants and seeds for James Mangle in London and William Hooker of Kew Gardens. James Drummond Jr. transferred his father's extensive collections to Ferdinand von Mueller, where it became the basis of Victoria's State Herbarium.

Georgiana Molloy was an early settler in WA asked by Mangle from 1836 to collect plant specimens. Together with her husband and local indigenous women, Molloy spent nearly all of her leisure time collecting, collating and documenting botanical specimens of the south west of WA.

The heyday of Australian plants lasted from about 1800 to 1835 in Europe. By 1835, plants from Australia had lost their mystique as they became more available and difficulties in their cultivation were apparent, including the damaging humidity produced by the piped hot water heating used in the new greenhouses.

Many thanks to John. We were amazed at the amount of research he did to produce this talk for us. It was a fascinating insight into the past.



Styliidium brunonianum

John Thompson

Specimen Table

Our thanks to John Thompson and Bruce Schroder for leading the Specimen Table at our January meeting. John noted that there is not a huge amount in flower at the moment but we still had a few nice specimens on the Table..

Crinum pedunculatum – Tim Morrow commented that he and Helen have had this in their garden now for around 20 years. Usually it has a flower at Christmas, but this year there was nothing, but has since sprouted about 10 flower stems. Tim and Helen have it growing on the edge of a bog which gets grey water from the washing machine. John noted that they are remarkably tough things, there is one growing at Cheltenham Park in pure sand, very large and does well without any irrigation. Both Bruce and John are growing another species (*C. flaccidum*), which is much smaller than *C. pedunculatum*. Bruce's is growing very slowly and has never flowered. John has had flowers on his plant, but he has found that snails love it (Tim hasn't had a problem with snails, his plant is too big to be worried about snails).



Crinum pedunculatum

Corymbia ficifolia – we are now starting to see flowering gums all over the place, with lots of different colours. Bruce noted that some of the smaller forms can grow larger than is stated on their labels – for example, he is growing a dwarf form where the label indicated a height of 3m, but it is now 8 years old and about 6m – so don't necessarily trust the label.

Eucalyptus lunata – this is commonly referred to as *E. 'Moon Lagoon'*. It is a small tree with beautiful grey juvenile foliage, excellent for fillers in bouquets (the adult foliage is quite different, long, linear and green). In order to keep the juvenile foliage, you need to coppice the tree and allow it to regrow. Bruce recalled in the City of Whittlesea there were a few planted where there were height restrictions on trees, but they were allowed to grow and lost all their juvenile foliage (becoming a bit boring). Debbie Jerkovic said that she has one, and recalled being given a great tip from Elspeth Jacobs to cut back half of it so that it looks as if you have two plants, with juvenile foliage at the front and adult foliage at the back. It is a plant that does like being out in the open.

Lomatia fraxinifolia – Lomatias are part of the Proteaceae family. This was brought along by Marilyn Bull.

Grevillea longifolia – a lovely toothbrush grevillea that comes from NSW; our specimen was from Ray Turner.

Ray also brought along *G. calliantha*. This needs to be grown as a grafted plant. It comes from the central wheatbelt of WA, an attractive plant with black styles, and prickly (it looks similar to *G. armigera*). Ray also brought in *G. eriostachya*, another grafted plant. Apart from Ray, both Bruce and John are also growing this. John noted that he has had his plant for 18 years - his plant is fairly small and insists on growing horizontally.

Lambertia inermis – our specimen was a red-orange form of *L. inermis*. John commented that lambertias are good plants and some are underrated. There are 11 species of lambertia, 10 of which come from WA and one (*L. formosa*) from NSW. Even something like *L. uniflora*, which has just the one flower (whereas most lambertias are usually 7-flowered) is a good plant.



Lambertia inermis

Blandfordia grandiflora – Bruce told us that his mother's maiden name was Blandford, and when he found out years ago that there was a Blandfordia genus, he decided that he had to grow some (his mother was also a keen gardener). Bruce has now been growing *B. grandiflora* for a number of years and finds that it is not that easy to grow. It grows naturally in wet swampy soils in northern NSW and southern Qld. It has the common name Christmas Bells, because that is when they flower (although at Kuranga Nursery, February Bells may be a more accurate name. The reason for this is that the earlier flowering forms are sold off in the nursery, and then seed is collected from the later flowering forms.). They will flower after 3-4 years from seed. There are four species of blandfordia, including one from Tasmania (*B. punicea*). John is growing *B. punicea* and has had it for 20 years - it has flowered twice in this time (it is flowering now). Tim Morrow made a general observation that plants are flowering later this year than usual – something that Bruce agreed with “most definitely”.

Gahnia sieberiana (Red-fruited Saw-sedge) – Marilyn Bull finds that this likes a moist area, and has it growing near a pond. It is just starting to flower now, and is very attractive as a flower. It is a great plant for the sword grass brown butterfly. You do need room for it (Marilyn's plant is about 2m across) – it is not

suitable for a rockery. John noted that some gahnias are not easy to propagate from seed – but sometimes they will do their own thing if left to their own devices (Marilyn’s plant came up by itself).

Angophora hispida – Bruce commented that angophoras are beautiful plants and suggests there are not enough of them grown. *A. hispida* gets to about 5m tall, but can be almost shrub like. It can be cut back hard at the base and it will reshoot. It will also do well in a large container. Another species is *A. costata* which has been grown a lot as a street tree. It has beautiful creamy-pink new bark and masses of flowers on the outside of the plant at this time of the year.



Angophora hispida



Lunch at PaperBark Cafe Kurunga Native Nursery

Fourteen of us gathered on an extremely hot day to socialise and have a delicious lunch at the cafe. It was lovely and cool in the cafe and we had a very enjoyable time together.

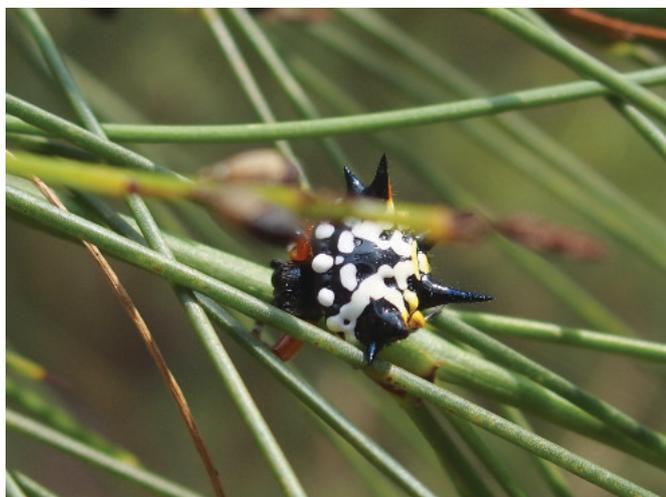


Artistic arrangement.

Wildlife in Donvale

Sue Guymer

We have seen two new species of wildlife in our garden in January. It is always exciting to see something new. The first was a bird that we didn’t recognise. Peter and Alison Rogers were able to identify it as a female Satin Bowerbird. There was also a second, somewhat fluffier one with her, which we assume was a juvenile. They were presumably driven into eastern Melbourne by the fire and smoke in the east of Victoria. The second was a Jewel Spider (extremely small, so I could cope!). It became quite cranky when I walked through its web!



Jewel Spider

Bill Aitchison



Female Satin Bowerbird

Bill Aitchison

Growing Sturt's Desert Pea

Bev Fox

I decided to purchase a Sturt's Desert Pea after seeing the success some members had the previous year. I was still thinking they were not easy to grow but I would have a go. When I picked it up Bruce told me they seemed to grow better in a hanging basket, so off I went to Bunnings and purchased a basket with some potting mix.

I potted the plant in the basket, then decided I would water it after I hung it up as it would be too heavy for me to lift watered. After hanging it, I walked around to the front of my house to get my watering can. When I walked back, I discovered the plant was not in the basket anymore and the soil was everywhere. I was stunned for a minute, and turned around to see a Cockatoo on my bird bath with the plant in its mouth! When he saw me, the bird dropped it and flew off.

The plant was completely bare-rooted, and some of the side branches missing, but the main stem seemed to be OK. I repotted the plant, and watered it in with a weak solution of Seamungus, but thinking there was not much chance of it surviving. To my surprise it has never looked back.



Bev Fox's Sturt Desert Pea looking extremely happy.



Barry Ellis also has one flowering happily in January.

Jacksonia furcellata

Sue Guymer

This upright shrub to small tree is one of Australia's beautiful pea plants.

Jacksonia furcellata grows naturally on the Swan Coastal Plain in south-west Western Australia. Elliot and Jones' "Encyclopaedia of Australian Plants suitable for Cultivation" tells us that the range extends from near Geraldton to Esperance. It is described as a most ornamental species which is adaptable to well-drained soils in semi-shade through to full sunlight. It has a long flowering period – August through to March, and is recommended for growing in our temperate conditions.

I have been visiting the specimen in the Arid garden bed at Maranoa Gardens for many years. It is always delightful to see its blue-green stems and foliage, and a joy when the deep yellow and orange flowers appear. It has a weeping habit which is also appealing. Bill took a couple of photos in January.



Jacksonia furcellata flowers.

Bill Aitchison



Jacksonia furcellata habit.

Bill Aitchison

Garden Design Study Group Meeting

at Bev Fox's Garden
Saturday 22nd February

As mentioned on page 1, Lawrie Smith is the leader of the Garden Design Study Group. He will attend a meeting of the GDSG while in Melbourne. It will be held at Bev Fox's place at 6 Camellia Crescent, The Basin. The meeting will follow BYO lunch from 12:30pm.

This is an open invitation for anyone interested in the GDSG to join in the day and find out whether they would like to join.

If you would like to go, please RSVP to Bev on 9762 5086 or Nicky Zanen on 0401 975 191.

Wollemi Pine – The Good News and the (old) Bad News

Bruce Schroder

Maroondah members will remember when we had Dr Brett Summerell from the Sydney Botanical Gardens present to us on the discovery and recovery of the Wollemi Pine (*Wollemia nobilis*) at our April 2018 meeting. He spoke to us about the worldwide marketing program aimed at ensuring the future of this relatively recently discovered ancient species from the Blue Mountains in NSW. What he didn't tell us about was the bad news of the failed marketing program. But there is also good news.

The Bad News: The Sunday Mail (Qld) January 9th 2011

The State Government has secretly destroyed more than 50,000 'dinosaur' plants once lauded for their potential to promote conservation. In a move that has angered Green groups and robbed taxpayers of almost \$200,000 in sales, the state's last remaining stock of 52,000 Wollemi Pines was destroyed by 'burning, burying or mulching'. The revelation comes after the Government recently formally wound up the much-vaunted Wollemi Pine project, earlier touted as a global hit, after woeful sales resulted in a \$12 million loss for taxpayers.

In the wild, the Wollemi Pine is one of the world's oldest and rarest plants, with fewer than 100 adult trees known to exist in a small area of the Blue Mountains, west of Sydney, discovered in 1994. After horticulturalists managed to ensure the Wollemi's survival by successfully propagating the plant, the Queensland Government won a tender to prepare the pine for the international market.

Last year's annual report by Forestry Plantations Queensland revealed the Government had 66,000 Wollemi pines worth \$261,000. About 8,000 were sold for \$76,000 to a Victoria-based company *The Wollemi Pine* at \$9.50 each. The plants are now selling for \$69.90 each. Another 6,000 were given to Botanic Gardens and community groups.

But Primary Industries Minister Tim Mulherin yesterday said there was no market for the remaining 52,000 pines, worth \$185,000, with some root-bound and unsaleable. 'When plants are destroyed in large numbers like this, it is routinely by burning, burying or mulching,' he said.

It was a major turnaround in the plant's fortunes, after former premier Peter Beattie lauded the pine in 2005, saying, '(It) is regarded as a flagship species to raise awareness of conservation.'

Queensland Senator Barnaby Joyce, a Wollemi fanatic, questioned why the trees were not offered to the public. 'What?' he said, when told of the culling. 'I'm sorry, Tim, the Wollemi did not meet your expectations of beauty after 200 million years of evolution?'

Queensland Conservation Council chief Toby Hutcheon agreed the plants should have been offered publicly. 'We aren't pleased when plants are destroyed, particularly Wollemis,' he said.

The Good News: The Weekend Australian – Saturday January 25th 2020

NSW firefighters have rescued the last of the ancient Wollemi Pines remaining in the Wollemi National Park after their existence was threatened by the largest forest fire in recorded Australian history.

The pines, which have been growing in the National Park for 200 million years, were feared to be lost as the 500,000-hectare Gaspers Mountain fire ravaged the area in December, sparking a special rescue operation by the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service and the NSW Rural Fire Service. Air tankers were used to douse the area of the National Park in fire retardant, and an irrigation system was laid down by firefighters who were flown in by helicopters. The effort was kept behind closed doors to ensure the exact location of the prehistoric pines did not get out.

NSW environment minister Matt Kean said on Thursday that the organisations pulled out all the stops to protect these pines. 'If the fires went through, we wanted them to be a cool burn as opposed to a hot burn to give them the best chance of survival,' Mr Kean told ABC Radio. 'The fire did go through there, we had a few days of thick smoke so couldn't tell if they'd been damaged. We waited with bated breath.'

Mr Kean said specialist teams were winched in from NPWS via helicopter to ensure the trees had the best possible protection. "There's a few that are charred, I think we lost two trees. But there are around 200 trees in the population and the remaining 200 survived," he said. "The Wollemi Pine has outlasted the dinosaurs and thanks to the massive effort of the NP&W firefighters, who have just done an incredible job this fire season, they look like they've saved these trees."

"The 2019 wildfire is the first-ever opportunity to see the fire response of mature Wollemi Pines in a natural setting, which will help us refine the way we manage fire in these sites long-term," he said in a statement. "Illegal visitation remains a significant threat to the Wollemi pine's survival in the wild due to the risk of trampling regenerating plants and introducing diseases which could devastate the remaining populations and their recovery." Damaging a Wollemi pine is a criminal offence in NSW, with the penalty being a fine of up to \$220,000 and imprisonment for up to two years.

The Wollemi Pine, once thought extinct, was discovered in the National Park for which it is named in 1994 by off-duty park ranger David Noble.

The tree is considered critically endangered with fewer than 100 adult trees known to exist in the wild. In prehistoric times the plant grew widely across eastern Australia, but progressively disappeared until its only habitat became four small patches in a narrow gorge just 100km from Sydney.

Despite efforts to protect pines from outside contamination, its discovery led to the introduction of a deadly pathogen called Phytophthora through the boots of intrepid explorers, causing root rot in several of the original trees that could be up to thousands of years old.

The NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service has started another colony of young Wollemi Pines in a top-secret location in the Blue Mountains to ensure the survival of the original species, although successfully cloned seeds mean that the iconic pine has shot up in many places, including in London's Kew Gardens where it was planted by acclaimed naturalist Sir David Attenborough.

Australian Plants Revealed Exhibition Opening Ceremony

Maroondah Federation Estate
32 Greenwood Avenue, Ringwood
(Melway map 49 H10)

Thursday evening 27th February

The opening ceremony for the exhibition in Ringwood will be in the Maroondah Federation Estate Gallery on Thursday 27th February from 6pm to 8pm.

Please note that places are limited so you will need to book with the Gallery staff on
gallery.attendant@maroondah.vic.gov.au
Ph: 9298 4553

Upcoming Events

Friday Meetings

- 21st February**
Lawrie Smith – *Design with Nature: Native Gardens*
- 20th March**
Tony Cavanagh – *Transfer of Dryandras to Banksias*
- 17th April**
David d'Angelis – *Indigenous Flora for Frogs*
- 15th May**
Bill Aitchison – *Daviesias*
- 19th June**
Andre Messina – *A Look at the Morphology and Taxonomy of the Daisy Family*
- 17th July**
Mirini Lang – *Importance of Saltmarsh Wetlands*
- 21st August**
Sean Spence – *Droseras*
- 18th September**
Royce Raleigh – *Grampians Flora*
- 16th October**
To be confirmed
- 20th November**
Grand Specimen Table

Displays

- 25th–29th March 2020** – APS Victoria Display at Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show (MIFGS), Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, Carlton (Melway map 43 J6).

Manningham Council Environment Seminars

First Wednesday of the month – 7:20 pm at River View Room, Grand Hotel, Warrandyte (Melway M23 E12).

- 4th March** – Sapphire McMullen-Fischer on 'Fungi4Land'.

FNCV Botany Group Talks

Third Thursday of the month – starts at 8 pm at FNCV Hall, 1 Gardenia Street, Blackburn (Melway 47 K10)

- 20th February** – Geoff Lay on 'Fifty Years of Wandering around Australia'.
- 19th March** – John Harris on 'Botanising in WA – a brief look at some of Western Australia's unique species'.

Garden Visits and Activities

- 23rd February** – Exhibition and Garden Visit, Karwarra Garden & Nursery, Kalorama (1.30 pm).
- 28th March** – Australian Plants Revealed, Federation Estate, Ringwood.
- 19th April** – Barfield garden, Research.
- 17th May** – Visit to Big Trees of Toolangi, with Sue Bendel.
- 21st June** – Russell Watkins garden, Donvale.
- 19th July** – Coral Page garden, Donvale.
- 23rd August** – Doug Lee Orchid Garden, Glen Iris.
- 20th September** – George Pentland garden, Frankston.
- 6th – 7th October** – Grampians Trip.
- 18th October** – Russell Wait garden, Riddells Creek.
- 22nd November** – Maranoa Gardens, Balwyn.

Plant Sales

- 14th–15th March** – RBG Cranbourne Friends Spring Sale, Australian Garden, RBG Cranbourne. 10am to 4pm.
- 4th April** – APS Geelong Australian Plant Sale, "Wirrawilla", 40 Lovely Banks Road, Lovely Banks. 8:30am-4pm. (Melway 431 D6).
- 18th April** – APS Yarra Yarra Native Plant and Book Sale, Eltham Community & Reception Centre, Eltham. 10am-4pm. (Melway 21 J6).

Other Events

17th February – 17th April 2020:

"*Australian Plants Revealed*" – an exhibition highlighting unique Australian flora collected by Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander in 1770. Exhibition in the Gallery of Maroondah Federation Estate, 32 Greenwood Avenue, Ringwood. Bookings for lectures may still be available on TryBooking website.

24th– 25th October 2020:

13th FJC Rogers Seminar on "*Mint Bushes and Allied Genera*". This seminar will be hosted by APS Yarra Yarra group, so should be very handy for our members to attend some or all of the events. See September *Growing Australian* for further details (pages 42 and 43).

Australian Plants Society Maroondah Inc.

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Newsletter contributions:

Contributions for the March 2020 Newsletter should be sent to

Sue Guymer at aitchguy@gmail.com.au no later than

Sunday 1st March 2020

Maroondah Group website:

australianplantsoc.wix.com/maroondah

APS Vic website:

www.apsvic.org.au

Published by APS Maroondah Inc.

Registration No. A0013122B

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