

Australian Plants Society (Wangaratta Inc)

May 2021 Newsletter

Meetings:

Venue: Masonic Lodge, 101 Appin Street, Wangaratta.

Meetings are held on the fourth Thursday of the month at 7pm.

Visitors are always welcome.

27 May:

Guest speaker, Marilyn Bull - The Dragon Tree Soak & Mt. Augustus.
Marilyn will also speak briefly on the 14th FJC Rogers Seminar on "Fabulous Peas", to be hosted by APS Maroondah at Mt Evelyn in October 2022.

22 June:

(Due to the hall not being available, note change of date—this is a Wednesday.)
Speaker, Glenda Datson—The Greening of Albury-Wodonga.

July:

No meeting this month.

26 August:

AGM. Silent Auction.

23 September:

Spring Spectacular Display Table.

22 October:

To be confirmed.

25 November:

To be confirmed.

Next Committee Meeting:

4pm, 4 August

Outings:

Sunday after Monthly Meeting. Arrive at 10.30am for an 11am start

30 May:

Ann & Peter Brain's garden, 15 Talgai Drive, Wangaratta (Waldara).

27 June:

Glenda and Bernie Datson's garden—4 Wickham Crt, Baranduda & selected Baranduda reserves.

25 July:

Helen Wrigley's garden—114 Colson Drive, Wangaratta South.

29 August:

To be confirmed.

26 September:

Working bee (weeding, etc.), readying the van Riet's garden for an Open Garden to raise money for Oxfam. There will be APS plants on sale over the 2 days of the Open Garden on 16-17 October. Profits will be divided 50:50 Oxfam:APS.

24 October:

To be confirmed.

28 November:

Christmas party lunch.

4 December:

Propagating Day.

AT OUR MARCH MEETING

Guest speaker and Director of Flora Victoria, Chris Findlay, spoke on his passion and experiences in recreating inspiring indigenous landscapes. Chris is an advocate for grassland restoration and works with a dedicated team direct-seeding grassland projects in urban areas for developers and municipalities.

Why restore the grasslands of the Victorian Volcanic Plain? Small areas of roadside grassland vegetation are about all that is left.

Chris first worked at Burnley Gardens where he was influenced by John Delpratt, James Hitchmough and Paul Gibson-Roy.

The Woorndoo grasslands in the Western District are maintained every year by burning by the CFA. Burning cracks the hard seed coats of some grassland species allowing them to regenerate. Grasslands can also be slashed for biomass removal, or maintained by crash grazing.

When Chris left Burnley in 1999 his aim was to continue to replicate the effect of the grasslands in a landscape by planting nursery stock. He constructed a lot of gardens at Brimbank, along a degraded creekline. However these were not sustainable as they were very expensive to install using the traditional methods of weed eradication by spraying, the purchase and planting of tubestock and follow up maintenance. For the successful restoration of complex herbaceous grasslands it is far cheaper to direct seed but the problem was in getting sufficient seed. (Community groups are now starting to set up production areas.)

So Chris began a seed production area at Keilor. They had to develop seed technology, manage sites of elevated nutrients and control weed competition to create functional communities. Direct seeding is 11 times cheaper than traditional methods. It costs more up front but after ten years there is virtually no maintenance. A seed production area stops harvesting pressures on precious remnant grasslands.

Chris worked at Native Seeds for a while, then focused on Victorian volcanic grass plains around Melbourne. His company harvests 1-1/2 tonne of seed/year from their seed production area. Wallaby grass has 95% viability. For site preparation they boom spray with glyphosate at least 12 months ahead to kill off the weedy introduced grasses (to give the new native grass sowings a chance), then scalp, then direct seed.

They mix Wallaby grass with Spear grass instead of sand to go through a machine. They always test the depth of the weed seed in the pasture, which is usually 14 mm. For example, after 5 years of spraying out, Chilean Needle grass comes up again so prior to seeding, scalping to the depth of the weed seed is necessary to remove it. Unable to use machinery on slopes or steep batters of freeways, they hand sow under fine jute mat to prevent washing off by rain. The seed comes through the jute which must be pinned down to prevent it blowing away. The seed is hosed over in a strip then rolled in. Then any germinating weeds are spot sprayed by hand. They slash with brush cutters once a year.

As mentioned previously, Flora Victoria grows their seed in a seed production area (SPA), and this is where most of their seed comes from. When they started crops, they sourced the seed mainly from areas within the Werribee and Keilor Plains and from the North of Melbourne on the Basalt soils, except for *Austrostipa scabra* which comes from sedimentary soils on the edge of the basalt plain near Bacchus Marsh.

Many initial collections came from populations that no longer exist, mainly due to housing and commercial development. This is one of the reasons they wanted to produce a SPA, because many seed sources are disappearing, leaving those left vulnerable and over harvested. Chris also noticed many of these harvesting sites becoming weedier over only a few years, and during the last drought many populations produced a negligible amount of seed. All these factors can be overcome in a well-equipped SPA if enough resources are available.

Their grass seed is harvested using a tractor and brush harvester.

For further information contact the Woorndoo Land Protection Group and/or visit the Euroa Arboretum—a group visit in Spring is a must



A Re-established native grass site on a formerly highly degraded area.

If you are in Burnley or Richmond visit the gardens. The entrance is off Swan Street. There is a beautiful grassland garden here, established by Chris, which will give you lots of ideas for your own garden. (Or make a special trip.)

Also, check out the website: www.floravictoria.com.au

PROPAGATING DAYS

APS Wangaratta holds 2-3 propagating sessions a year where members bring along cuttings or seeds to propagate or pot up for sale at APS plant stalls and events, or to plant out into members' own gardens.

If you would like to learn propagation techniques please join us at these sessions for an enjoyable activity and a bit of social chit chat.



NOTES FROM THE APS VICTORIA COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT MEETING & QUARTERLY WEEKEND GATHERING ON SATURDAY 13TH MARCH 2021 IN WARRNAMBOOL

Committee of Management

The COM was the first face-to-face meeting for over a year. The attendance 27, plus 2 observers. Warrnambool APS were hosts.

A membership survey is being organised by the Growth and Development Sub-Committee. It will be on the website, and sent to secretaries and delegates.

Books for Bushfire victims. Sandy Birch reported that books had been donated, but it is too early yet for them to be distributed. – Only one expression of interest (from Albury Wodonga) so far. The Bairnsdale Group and Kangaroo Island contacts have been approached. Suggested Wangaratta approach the Corryong community in due course.

ANPSA is calling for nominations for their Awards. Victoria may submit a nomination.

Support for the **Australian Garden Best in Show rebuild** at the Dandenong Ranges Botanic Gardens. Phillip Johnson has been allocated 0.4 hectares from the former Olinda Golf Course that is now the Dandenong Ranges Botanic Gardens. The State government has contributed \$1 million of the \$4 million cost for the piece, which will be 20 times bigger than the Chelsea exhibit. Dependent on volunteers. The idea will need \$s for ongoing maintenance. The plantings will start in 2022. Agreed that we support the work with Phillip Johnson and discuss how we can help, include congratulations on initiating the project.

Planning is in place for the **APS Grampians 40th Anniversary Activities**, which will be a quarterly weekend event, to include APS_Victoria AGM & COMM. Date: 25 & 26th September.

The plan is for a few simple activities that those attending can participate in or just enjoy a few days in the Grampians. The Pomonal Flower Show will be on the following weekend of 2nd and 3rd October. Advised to book accommodation early and include the extra weekend to have the opportunity to visit additional gardens.

Victorian Deer Control Network

This network is in its formation phase, and is supported by groups including Cardinia Deer Management Coalition, East Gippsland Conservation Management Network, Middle Yarra Landcare Network, VNPA, Upper Murray Landcare Network, the Victorian Deer Project. Informative article by Meghan Lindsay for VNPA Park Watch Magazine December 2020. Downloadable free from the website.

Agreed: that APS Victoria join the Vic. Deer Control Network when registrations are open.

Membership Fees for 2021/2022

Due to Covid 19 impacts there was a loss on the **FJC Rogers 2020 seminar**. The cost of **Australian Plants Revealed** was also impacted by Covid 19.

New Member incentive

APS is offering a join up incentive at official events which are open to the public such as plant shows. Groups are encouraged to use the Neutrog promotional banner, with Neutrog samples offered to help in recruiting new members.

Five District Groups have moved to the new **Neutrog on-line ordering system** for members to buy product at a discount. Other groups are encouraged to participate and provide their members with the same opportunity.

Growing Australian

A sub-committee will make recommendations on reduced membership fees for those choosing to receive *Growing Australian* electronically rather than a printed version.

Website - Membership via the APS Vic website will be ready for trials late April/early May and go live in July.

YouTube channel—has been set up to load APS Vic videos. *Australian Plants Revealed* video is about 90 minutes. A refresh of the website is planned for later this year.

Membership - State-wide total -- 911 memberships, 371 subscriptions to *Australian Plants*.

Conservation - Seed collection and propagation of endemic grassland species for the grassland area at WAMA is proceeding.

Research Officer - report in *Growing Australian*.

Newsletter – *Growing Australian* Feedback welcome on 4 page Young Persons' insert. District Group newsletter editors all encouraged to forward suitable articles from their newsletters for inclusion in GA.

Seedbank - cleaned seed contributions from members always welcome, especially Banksia and Dryandra. There is a need for continual replenishment of seeds.

COMM & Quarterly Weekend ...continued

FJC Rogers Seminar 2022: Fabulous Peas - 15-16 October 2022. Hosted by APS Maroondah. Expressions of interest now open. See the website for details.

Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show was planned for later in 2021 but has now been cancelled until 2022. APS Victoria have a display and information area booked.

ANPSA National Conference 2024 to be held at Melbourne Conference and Exhibition Centre and will be garden themed. No date set yet.

Future meeting dates

Committee of Management Meeting and Quarterly Weekends:

5th June 2021, hosted by SGAP Shepparton and District.

25th and 26th September 2021, hosted by APS Grampians and including AGM.

November 2021, one day, hosted by APS Mornington Peninsula, date not yet set.

MARCH QUARTERLY WEEKEND ACTIVITIES

On Saturday afternoon the rain had set in, but, undeterred, the group was divided into COVID-safe small groups. In turn we first visited the Mather garden at Cudgee. This large, sloping garden had been developed over about 27 years. It was divided into rooms, using old fencing and tall shrubs. Artworks were tastefully dispersed throughout the garden. Plants remaining from the aborted FJC Rogers 2020 seminar were purchased by attendees.

The launch of Kevin Sparrow's 3rd Edition of *Plants of the Great South-West* was re-organised into the local caravan park shelter. This included speeches and a traditional indigenous smoking ceremony.

Kevin Sparrow led a guided tour of the Warrnambool Swan Reserve. This was started in the 1970s by Warrnambool members of the Society for Growing Australian Plants. In recent years the garden has been rejuvenated through the efforts of the Friends of Swan Reserve. It now features a Banksia bed, a rare and endangered species bed and an indigenous Marrung – a gathering place which recognises the six tribes which exist in the Maar nation of the South West.

On Sunday we visited the Handscombe garden, near Tower Hill. This extensive garden of 6 acres was developed after the family moved from their nursery at Pomonal several years ago. There were many magnificent and rare and grafted species.

The second garden was the Dawson garden, also near Tower Hill. This was similar in style to the Handscombe garden (the families are related) and the plantings were more established.

HOME VIA PORTLAND

From there, we travelled to Portland and enjoyed several lovely days with Pat and Mary Ward, former APS Wangaratta members. A highlight was our visit to Budj Bim National Park (previously Mt. Eccles).

Travelling home, we discovered the Dunkeld Arboretum. This 18 hectare reserve had some magnificent old River Red Gums and was tucked away from the highway. There is a labyrinth and Old Sawmill, a walking track and picnic facilities. It is well worth a visit if you are in the area.



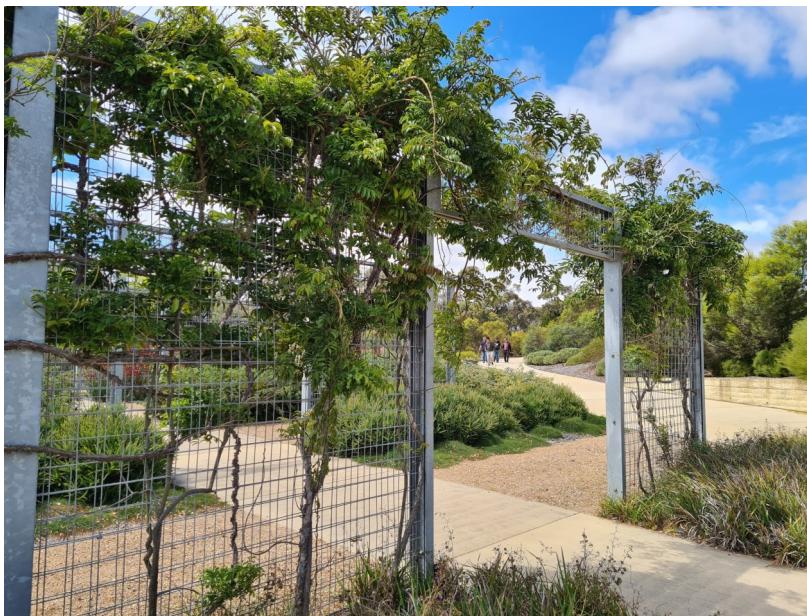
Ancient River Red Gum—Dunkeld



Budj Bim Crater

AN ALTERNATIVE AUSTRALIAN CLIMBER

From *Talking Plants*, a blog by Tim Entwistle, Director and Chief Executive, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria



"Formerly *Callerya*, now *Austrocallyera*, it is a member of the pea family. It used to be part of a better known genus, *Millettia*.

Austrocallyera is most similar to *Wisteria*, which makes it a particularly suitable inclusion in our Australian climbing plant collection at Cranbourne Gardens. It would make a good alternative to that genus for anyone looking for something a little different, something a little Australian or perhaps something a little less likely to drag your pergola or house to the ground. Although on that latter point, the jury may still be out given the robustness of these basal stems.

Austrocallyera megasperma (= big seeds) is a subtropical vine from coastal New South Wales and southern Queensland, but it seems happy at Cranbourne. I gather it has taken some time to flower though, and [Wikipedia](#) quotes Rodger Elliot and his co-authors as saying 20 years will be required this far south.

The flowers are as showy as those of a wisteria, and will attract butterflies. This was photographed at the end of the flowering season, in the first week of December



And as the species name - devised by Ferdinand Mueller for a specimen he collected from Richmond River - encourages us to observe, it has large seeds. In a large pod.

This species used to be part of *Callerya*, along with 18 other species, but two years ago the three in Australia were moved to a newly created genus, *Austrocallyera*. This was to make the classification consistent with the latest DNA evidence, creating taxonomic groups (genera) that better reflect evolutionary origins and relationships."

What pests have you noticed in your garden recently?

There have been very heavy, ugly infestations of Kurrajong Bag Moth—*Dichocrocis clytusalis*—in Kurrajongs planted as street or feature trees in Albury and Wodonga this Autumn. In our garden both *Brachychiton populneus x acerifolia 'Belladonna'* and *B. acerifolia* (Illawarra Flame Tree) have suffered devastation. Over the past several years this pest has not been one of real concern to us, just a few infested leaves, not hugely noticeable. But this season I have wondered whether I have made a poorly researched choice in planting what can be a beautifully showy tree. The terminal foliage of many of the tree branches are bound up by webbing into bag-like structures. On opening up one of the bags numerous small, striped caterpillars were found busily feeding.



"Kurrajong Bag-moth caterpillars belong to the family *Crambidae* and are pests of the foliage of *Brachychiton* spp., especially Kurrajong, *Brachychiton populneus*, and Illawarra Flame Tree, *B. acerifolium*. Moths have a wing span of about 25 mm and are pale orange with irregular wavy black bands across them. Caterpillars are light-green, agile and about 25 mm long. They always feed in a group and web leaves together to form a shelter (bag) up to 250 mm long which makes trees look ugly ... Caterpillars do some feeding within their shelter but also come out at night to feed on other leaves. They pupate inside the shelter, and moths emerge. The pest occurs in eastern and inland Australia from December to April." Kerruish (1997).

Once the caterpillars pupate, they leave behind scenes of destruction and abundant frass. I am hoping that this year's mass infestation is just symptomatic of a one-off season.

Today (April 18) I was delighted when my attention was drawn to a lot of crackling going on overhead in the Illawarra Flame Tree just off our deck. There I observed many Silvereyes vigorously stabbing holes in the leaves which had been cleverly stitched together by the bag moth, tugging out the larvae and heartily devouring them. Up till now we have been chopping off any infestations which we could reach with long-handled pruners. I recall someone else saying some years ago that they had found Babblers doing the same thing. How much better to leave nature to it! It will be interesting to see how these trees fare over the year and into next Autumn. If lucky enough we should see the leaves drop for the flowering season in about November after which there will hopefully be lower infestation levels when the trees leaf up once more.



Footnote: Since writing this piece we have also observed Magpies, Wattlebirds and Currawongs greedily feeding on the larvae.

Get to know your Committee:

GILLIAN'S GARDENING ADVENTURES

One of my ancestors in 1837 was listed as a gardener in Cornwall. They came to Australia!

My Great Grandfather was Gardener at Burnham Beeches/Nicholas Gardens in Sherbrooke, Vic.

Grandfather grew prize Chrysanthemums & Dahlias, Nana was the Vegetable/ Fruit tree grower and looked after the ornamental gardens on their ¼ acre block in Box Hill. We have many childhood memories of helping Nana in the garden.

Dad grew the veges at home and Mum looked after her beautiful cottage gardens. So I guess that gardening runs in our blood. My brother worked as a gardener in NZ.

When we bought our first house in Tecoma in 1980, I set about introducing native plants into the English plantings in the established garden. I had small success on clay soil that opened into large cracks in the summer. In 1987 we moved to Upwey South where I really got going on planting a complete native garden on our large sloping terraced block.

I enjoyed many trips to Ringwood to buy my plants from Kuranga Nursery and also Southern Dandenongs Indigenous Nursery where I later became a volunteer.

Initially my garden was composed mainly of larger growing Acacias, Callistemons and Melaleucas, with lower growing plants at the front of the house. This was interspersed with exotics commonly grown in the Dandenongs.



The Rockery

In 2001 I joined a local ‘Friends’ group and the Southern Dandenongs Landcare Group which enriched my knowledge of local plants and opened my eyes to the weed species. In 2006, Paul & I started short courses in Plant ID & Weed ID, which would lead to us completing Cert III in Conservation and Land Management. This greatly helped our knowledge when undertaking onground bush restoration.

In 2013 we moved to our Acre of Paradise at Glenrowan where we have parcels of granitic sand and others of just dry sand, underpinned with clay deeper down. Having endured 10 years of drought and several ‘non gardening’ owners since the original owners, some of the larger plants had managed to survive - two large *Eucalyptus*, *Banksia marginata*, *Callistemons* and *Agonis flexuosa*. Also a beautiful Macadamia, a huge Silky oak, *Grevillea robusta*, and a Lilypilly, *Syzygium sp.*, on our back fenceline. A couple of smaller plants—*Indigofera australis* and *Alyogyne huegelii* were also hanging on. Otherwise there were many weedy species, the removal of which we have worked on for over 7 years. The last Lantana has



The garden, looking east

gone along with the *Agapanthus* and other flowering undesirables.

After many visits to nurseries and purchases from APS members and stalls, the garden is coming together, but very slowly as my garden will always be a 'rain garden' depending mostly on rain to keep it alive. Although we have access to dam water from Hamilton Park, the garden does not seem to thrive on the algae in the water.

Currently all is looking good after a great season of steady rains and no high temperatures. We hope that we will not get a lot of frost over winter while some new plants establish.

I have learned a lot about plant growing from our APS Wangaratta friends but still cannot keep my propagated cuttings alive. Obviously I have more to learn.

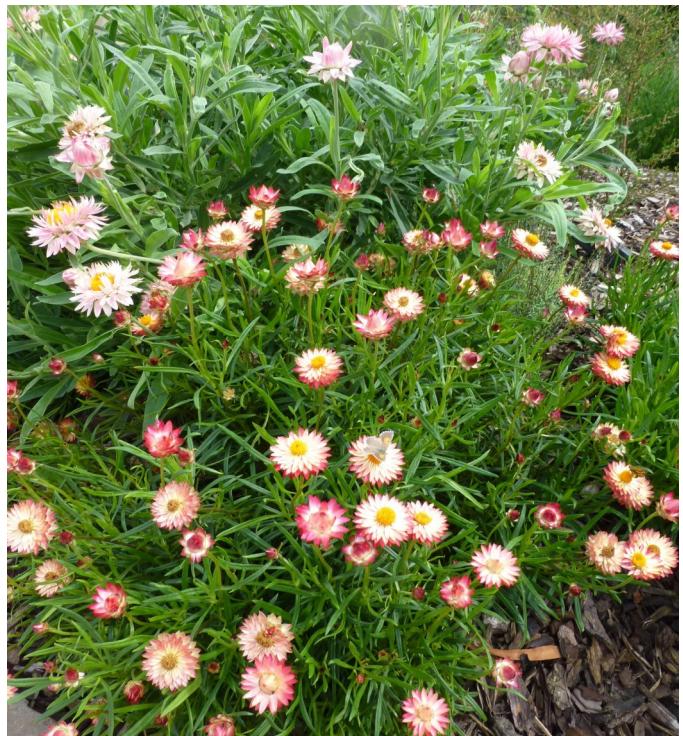
Gillian Anderson, Membership Officer

Picture Making

Rear: *Xerochrysum 'Strawberry Blonde'*

Front: *Xerochrysum 'Kimberley Gem'*

Adored by butterflies as well as the viewer, these beautiful new cultivars can be found for sale in the autumn months at Kuranga Nursery, Mt Evelyn. 'Kimberley Gem' was also recently seen at Park Lane Nursery. Or maybe you can take cuttings from plants in friends' gardens.



NEUTROG ORDERING PROCEDURE 2021

For APS Wangaratta members

Here are details of an updated ordering system for Neutrog (including Bushtucker) fertilizers.

- All ordering is on-line directly with Neutrog.
- The on-line platform is called 'Shopify'.
- You email your individual order to Neutrog and you pay by EFT direct to Neutrog.
- The Wangaratta Treasurer [Arthur Meyers] will provide Neutrog with your email address. If you do not wish to participate, please let Arthur know. You can opt out at any time.
- Once your name and email is set up in their system, Neutrog will email you a unique activation code and password, and instructions about how to place your order, payment and delivery date.
- Your unique activation code and password will link you with Neutrog's on-line store which is open 24/7. You will be stepped through the process on-line.
- Orders are consolidated for 4 deliveries per annum. The next delivery is timed for Spring 2021.
- Orders need to be placed between 9th July and 9th August for delivery the first week in September.
- There is a one-off discount for a first order over \$40. The cost to APS members for Bush Tucker is around \$32 per 20 kg bag, which is around 50% of the retail price.
- APS Wangaratta will advise you of the address and date to collect your order. When you place your order, you will nominate this delivery address.
- Members will be expected to collect their order on the nominated collection date from the delivery address. If this is not possible, please organise for a friend or family member to pick up your order on the nominated collection date.
- Help is available for placing your order by ringing Neutrog freecall - 1800 656 644.

Arthur Meyers – APS Wangaratta Treasurer and Neutrog Order Co-ordinator

Email pianoman@netc.net.au

Mobile 0490 449 304

Eremophila oppositifolia – a beautiful small tree

Emu bushes (*Eremophilas*) are a large genus of Australian plants which naturally occur predominantly in arid regions. Ranging from ground-covers to small trees, this is a very useful and under-rated group of versatile plants. It would be entirely possible to design a beautiful and colourful garden using this genus alone.

In times of changing climatic conditions, interest has grown in the genus. Most species are particularly suited to areas which experience drought and irregular rainfall. Many also flourish in gardens with more moderate climatic conditions.

Because it is flowering prolifically in early May, I have chosen to focus on one of my favourites -- *Eremophila oppositifolia*.

E. oppositifolia can grow over ten years or so to form a large shrub or small tree (2 – 4 m X 2.5 m). Plants are long-lived. They prefer sandy or well-drained soils. *E. oppositifolia* is suitable as either a garden feature plant or as a larger pot-plant. Plants grow readily from cuttings of firm fresh tip growth.

For heavy soils, grafted plants are an option and are available from specialist nurseries. *Myoporum insulare* (Common Boobialla) or *M. bateae* are the usual rootstocks. Myoporum and Eremophila are both members of the Myoporaceae family.

Plants can be pruned to form either a medium/large shrub or under-pruned to form a small tree. They should not be pruned below the lowest leaves.

Although slow-growing, *E. oppositifolia* has also been used successfully as an informal hedge.

Plants grow well in full sun or part-shade and cope with light frost. They recover from damage from more severe frosts.

There are several colour forms with either white, cream, pink (pictured) or pale to dark lilac flowers. The narrow tubular flowers usually appear from late winter to early summer but can have an additional flowering flush in dry areas following heavy rainfall. The floral calyces are retained on the plant, extending the flowering display for some weeks.

The photos above were taken in early May. This plant responded magnificently in response to a drenching in early autumn.

E. oppositifolia is tough, and once established, does not require supplementary watering.

The common name “Twin-Leaf Emu Bush” refers to the silver-grey narrow opposite leaves which give the plant a light feathery appearance. Plants pruned to tree-form cast light shade, allowing for understorey planting.

Helen van Riet



Colourful calyces are retained after the flower tubes fall.

On a lovely autumn day at the beginning of May a dozen or so of us arrived in dribs and drabs and were warmly welcomed at Malcolm and Mirella's magnificent property at Eurobin near Myrtleford. The exotic trees on the way were beautifully colourful although the poplars had already dropped their leaves. On the other side of the road there is a paddock along the river which is owned by Mirella's brother who also owns the gently sloping hillside paddock behind their property so they virtually have this stunning place to themselves.

M and M's place is quite steep with a flatter area at the top where their modern house with fantastic mountain views has been built. I was most impressed when Malcolm explained that the hillside near the house was not natural bush as I had thought but had been totally replanted by them after a lot of hard work clearing blackberries. At the foot of the hill is a small cleared area alongside the creek ideal for picnics. It appears quite natural but they keep an eye on the weeds. From the top near the house you feel as though you are in the treetops. The Snow Gums they planted less than 16 years ago look quite mature.

They grow Waratahs and other flowers as a retirement "hobby", leading to an intense period of hard work in the spring when they are flowering. Malcolm has several varieties as well as a few "ferals" like Proteas. The well-drained soil, matched with 1,000 mm of rain, allows them to grow beauties such as Banksias, Epacris and Grampians' Thryptomene which they also use as cut flowers.

At the back of the house the 'Robyn Gordon' type grevilleas have grown a little too well especially 'Peaches and Cream'. Near the house are a group of trees grown for their trunks, including *Eucalyptus scoparia* and *E. maculata*, so that the view of Mt Buffalo is not obscured. At the top of the drive mounds of bright green *Scleranthus biflorus* and clumps of *Lomandra sp.* around a *Brachychiton* give the house a landscaped feel.

Their garden is a good example of how to use a steep site. Paths across the hill are planted with Grevilleas, Banksias, including a magnificent *B. menziesii*, huge Gymea Lilies and groundcovers.

I left feeling quite envious of their ability to grow some of our most spectacular native plants but very grateful for the opportunity to visit this lovely place.



Newsletter Contributions

A reminder to please keep the contributions coming for the newsletter. Content should be sent to Glenda Datson at gdatson@bigpond.net.au, with photos sent separately in the highest resolution (at least around 1MB) so that they will reproduce clearly. Maybe someone would like to write a piece on their experiences with garden pests for the next newsletter?

Your Committee:

President: John van Riet 5725 7207 helenvanriet@bigpond.com

Secretary: Alison Earp 5729 7518 kalisetptyltd@gmail.com

Treasurer: Arthur Meyers 5728 1654 pianoman@netc.net.au

Membership Officer: Gillian Anderson 5766 2397 pdga280@bigpond.com

Newsletter: Glenda Datson (02) 6020 8104 gdatson@bigpond.net.au

APS Vic Representative: Helen van Riet 5725 7207

Non Official Roles:

Joan Cochrane, *Supper roster*, 5728 1654 Alan Gibb 5727 3362

Joanne Diver 0412 985501 Jenny Davidson (02) 6032 8442

Michael O'Sullivan 5725 1784 Helen Wrigley 5722 2824

APS Victoria Events:

June 5 Quarterly APS Victoria Committee of Management hosted by APS Shepparton. There will be some afternoon garden visits. All members are encouraged to visit.

September 25-26 APS Grampians hosting Quarterly weekend. APS Victoria CoM & AGM as well as APS Grampians 40th Anniversary activities. A week of open gardens.

November APS Mornington Peninsular Group. 1 day event. Date to be confirmed.

Plant Sales. Check your Quarterly *Growing Australian* for details of various group sales events.

Beyond 2021

ANPSA Conference

11th-16th September 2022, hosted by APS NSW at Kiama. (*NOTE: Deferred from 2021 due to CoVid19 restrictions.*) Preliminary details of pre and post-Conference tours and the beautiful town of Kiama can be found on the APS NSW website: <https://austplants.com.au/ANPSA-Biennial-Conference-2022>

14th FJC Rogers Seminar “Fabulous Peas”, 15th-16th October 2022, hosted by APS Maroondah at Mt Evelyn. Expressions of interest and queries to: fabulouspeas2022@gmail.com

Visit the APS Vic website at: <https://apsvic.org.au/>

Visit APS Wangaratta Facebook Group site: [Australian Plants Society Wangaratta Inc.](#)