



AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY (SGAP)
Warrnambool & District Group Inc. Newsletter
AUGUST 2022 No 488

Correa reflexa 'Grannys Grave'

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On Eastern Maar Country

EDITORIAL

Hello members,

What a great time we had last month visiting our friends in the Wimmera Growers of Australian Plants Group. See pages 3 - 9. Now we would like to invite their members to come to Warrnambool so we can return the favour. We have lots to offer fellow APS members with our local gardens and seaside views.

Actually, we were lucky to make it after having our vehicle put off the road after being rammed from behind. Luckily our insurance company provided a rental car so that we can keep driving until our car is repaired. The bad news is that due to parts shortages, we won't get our car back before the middle of October. Drats!

On Saturday, we will be in attendance at the Volunteers Expo at the Emmanuel Centre hosted by Warrnambool City Council, thank you to members who have indicated they will help out manning our display and for providing plant material. If you get the chance, come along and check us out, see what we are able to grow in our gardens.

I am sure you will be sorry to hear that John and Marilyn Berry, long time members of our group have made the difficult decision to leave the district (and therefore our group) for 'greener pastures'. We of course understand why and wish them well in the future. Maybe we will run into them again at another APS event in the future.

This month our speaker is Jenny Emeny who will speak on the Flora of the Lower Hopkins and Mt. Emu Creek, Jenny co-owns property on the banks of the Hopkins River (she inherited from her late father, John Adams, a long term member of our group) She has been recording lots of interesting plants along the river and creek banks. That's all for this month, Cheers, Kevin.

Members Diary:	Page 2
Group Visit to Wimmera	Page 3 - 9
Plant Profile:	Page 10 - 11
Member Profile	Page 12
Visit to Rushworth	Page 13 - 14
Display Table:	Page 15 - 16
VicFlora Relunched:	Page 17

We acknowledge the Eastern Maar people as the traditional owners of the land on which we meet and pay our respects to their elders past and present.

Next Members Night: Friday August 26th - Jenny Emeny speaking on Flora of the Lower Hopkins and Mt. Emu Creek

<i>Members Activities</i>	<i>Swear Jar</i>
<p>Members Night - August 26th - Jenny Emeny - 'Flora of the lower Hopkins and Mt Emu Creek'</p> <p>Committee Meeting: August 30th - Halls at 2.00pm</p> <p>Members Night: September 16th (NOTE change of date to third Friday) - speaker John Miller - Wyperfeld National Park and connection to Cliff Beaglehole.</p> <p>Committee Meeting: TBA</p> <p>Members Night: October 28th - speaker Geoff Lay - Gun Barrel Highway.</p> <p>Committee Meeting: TBA</p> <p>Members Night: November 25th - Members Night and "Giant Plant Table"</p> <p>Christmas Breakup: TBA</p>	

Please submit your articles for the newsletter by the end of the second week of the month

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Other Committee Members: Dorothy Mattner, Michael Mattner, Linda Handscombe, Ross Dawson.

The APS Warrnambool & District holds meetings on the 4th Friday of each month at the Mozart Hall Warrnambool at 8pm.

APS Warrnambool & District is a District Group of the Australian Plants Society (Vic) All members are required to also be a member of APS Vic.

Group Visit to the Wimmera - A Report By Kevin Sparrow



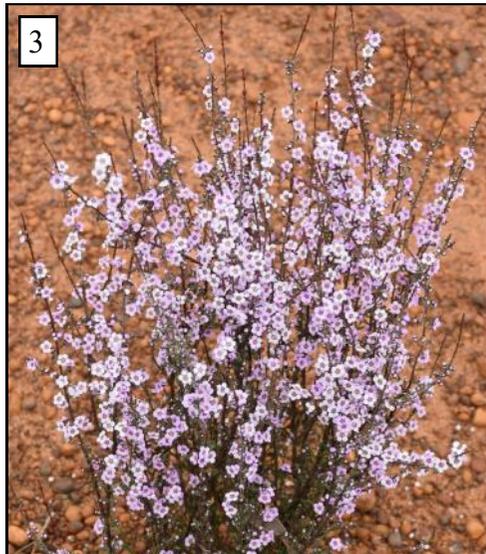
Last month, 13 members of APS Warrnambool travelled to the Wimmera for a weekend of Little Desert touring and garden visits hosted by our friends in the Wimmera Growers of Australian Plants. Despite the at times inclement weather, everyone really enjoyed their visit being ably hosted by Maree and Graham Goods assisted by a number of Wimmera members.

On Saturday 23rd, we ventured out to Mt Arapiles despite the soggy conditions, the low-lying clouds meant we were not able to get the usual spectacular views from the summit. Never mind, we were in the mood to look at things a bit closer to the ground. One of the many species found was the endemic *Prostanthera arapilensis* (Photo bottom left), the very rare Mint Bush found in the area. This is an erect shrub 0.5 – 1.5 metres with aromatic leaves and rather ‘severe’ spines. Care needs to be taken when handling this one.

Group Visit to the Wimmera - A Report By Kevin Sparrow - Page 2

After lunch in Natimuk, the weather cleared a bit, and so we ventured out into the southern Little Desert, stopping along the roadside to inspect a very rare colony of *Pimelea spinescens* subsp. *pubiflora* (Photo 1 - see next page). There is quite a large number of plants surviving here in a relatively small area, most of which happened to be in flower. This plant had long been presumed to be extinct since it had last been sighted in 1901, but it was rediscovered again in 1980 and so not lost to science. Other plants recorded further along the roadside among many, were *Pigea* (was *Hybanthus*) *floribunda* (Photo 2), *Baeckeia crassifolia* (3 different colors) (Photo 3), and an orchid *Pterostylis sanguinea* (Photo 4). We stopped for a photo with Mt. Arapiles in the background (below) which was unfortunately mostly hidden in fog. Saturday evening dinner was at the Horsham RSL where we all enjoyed a lovely meal.

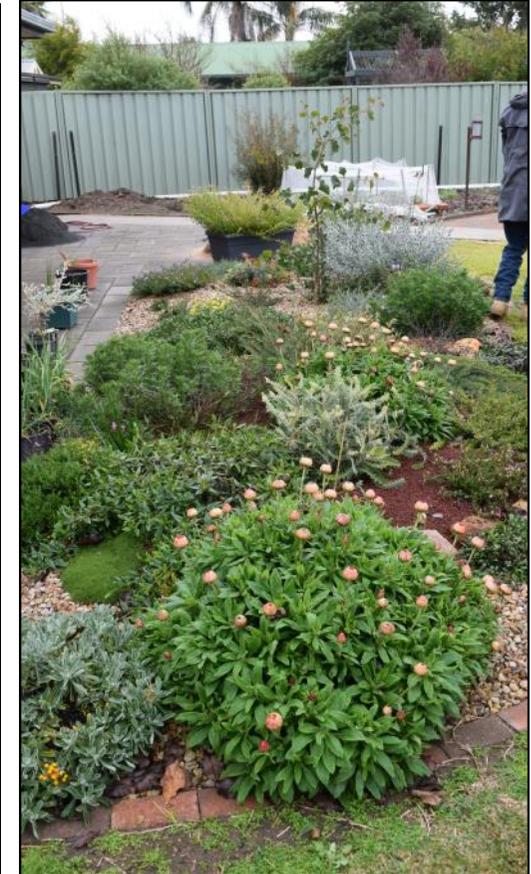






On Sunday it was garden visit time, the first of which was to the fairly new garden of Vern and Pam Hallam. Vern and Pam moved into Horsham in recent years after building a new home. They cleverly use rocks and old farm implements to great effect to showcase the plants they have growing. Photo top right: Dave Handscombe and Vern Hallam.

Group Visit to the Wimmera - A Report By Kevin Sparrow - Page 5



The second garden was to Maree and Graham Goods, their garden is very new after they moved in from the farm in the last twelve months. The plants have only been planted since early this year, never-the-less they are making great progress. Photo top left: Dave Handscombe presenting a thankyou gift to Graham and Maree.



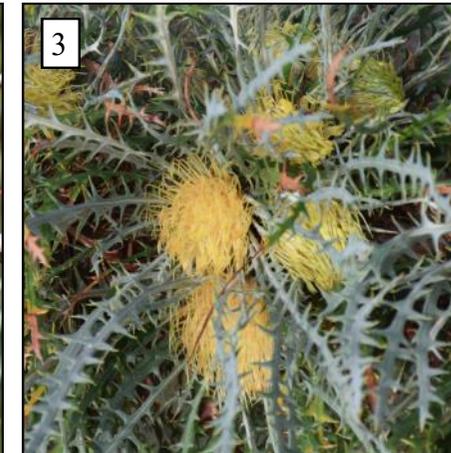
Next it was off to the nearby garden of Gary and Bev Aitken who have lived there for over 20 years. Their home is on the edge of the Wimmera River flood plain and some 10 years ago they lost their rear garden to flood waters. You would not know it today with the garden having being re-established since then. They have a great collection of plants with the emphasis on Eremophilas.

Below: *Eremophila oppositifolia* and *Eremophila oldfieldii*.



Group Visit to the Wimmera - A Report By Kevin Sparrow - Page 7

Following lunch, we all travelled out to Wartook Gardens, home of Royce and Jeanne Raleigh. Our members are always keen to look around their garden and the great variety of plants they can grow on the western edge of the Grampians. One spectacular plant in flower was *Hakea orthorrhyncha* (Photo 1), also noteworthy was a large Banksia 'Giant Candles' (Photo 2) and an unknown Dryandra (Photo 3) among lots of other interesting plants. Following this garden visit it was time for us to travel back home to Warrnambool, after having enjoyed a fantastic time in the Wimmera. We of course extend an invitation to all Wimmera members to come to Warrnambool sometime in the future for a weekend of hospitality from APS Warrnambool members.



Plant Profile By Dave Handscombe - *Darwinia fascicularis*



Information on this plant was obtained from various reference books, the internet and from personal experience

Species: *Darwinia fascicularis*

Family: Myrtaceae

Darwinia – Named after Erasmus Darwin (Charles Darwin's grandfather), physician, poet and botanist during the latter half of the 1700s

fascicularis – from the Latin, fasciculus, meaning little bundle, in reference to the clustered leaves at the end of the branches.

Common Name: Clustered Scented Myrtle.

There are 2 sub species of *Darwinia fascicularis*.

Darwinia fascicularis ssp fascicularis

Darwinia fascicularis ssp oligantha (oligantha: from the Greek oligo meaning few, and anthos meaning flower).

The two subspecies can be identified by the number of flowers in the inflorescence. Subspecies fascicularis has 4 to 20 flowers in each inflorescence whereas subspecies oligantha has 4 to 6 flowers.

Dimensions: Height: variable up to 2 metres depending on sub species with ssp fascicularis usually growing to 1 metre and ssp oligantha to 0.5 of a metre. Both subspecies can spread to a metre or more.

Cultivar Name: There are no cultivars listed on the ACRA website.





Darwinia fascicularis ssp fascicularis grows in shallow soils from Bulli, south of Sydney to Gosford to the north usually below 500m altitude and within 30 km of the coast. Subspecies *oligantha* is more restricted occurring between Wentworth Falls and Mt Banks in the Blue Mountains at an altitude of about 600m.

Darwinia fascicularis is a decorative species with flowers opening white and turning red as they age. It will grow in a range of well-drained soil types in shade, partial shade or full sun. If grown in full sun you must protect the shallow root system with mulch or rocks. Hardy to frosts it will benefit from an application of a native plant fertiliser in winter to promote good flowering for the next season. Inclined to be a bit leggy unless pruned regularly. Propagation is best from cuttings, which strike readily (*ssp oligantha* will layer if the branches come into contact with the soil).

Photo Captions: Photo 1: *Darwinia fascicularis ssp fascicularis*.

Photo 2: Flowers change colour from white through to red with age.

Photo 3: *Darwinia fascicularis* in bud.

Photo 4-7: Young flowers are white then age to shade of pink to red when fully mature.



Members Profile - Michael & Dorothy Mattner

Michael was born in Adelaide and moved to Warrnambool at the end of his primary school years, I was born in Warrnambool, both our families enjoyed camping, nature and the great outdoors. My family were life long members of the Field Naturalists club, this introduced me at an early age to nature and all it offers.

We joined the Society for growing Australian Plants, as it was known back then, in the early 80's I think it was 1983 following a visit to one of the groups annual Flower shows. From then on we were hooked and over the next ten years we enjoyed the journey as we developed our large garden in Warrnambool using all native plants. We were of course much younger back then with plenty of energy and Michael being a Landscape gardener at the time came in handy.

We always found the members of the group friendly and happy to share their knowledge on growing Australian Native plants, so with their guidance, Michael continued to broaden his knowledge over the years and continues to do so today, I also have picked up on a few plant names over the years.

In 1993 Michael was in a road accident so gardening was put on hold as our lives underwent some adjustments, a shift in 1994 to Cudjee being one of these to a house on five acres. There were only two gum trees the rest were cow paddocks, maybe a strange move considering the aftermath of the accident, but it proved to be just what was needed.

A heart warming gesture from the group was a working bee where members came out to Cudjee on a terrible winter's day with a rotary hoe to work the garden beds, this was the beginning of our "Wrenhaven" garden and we will forever be thankful for the kindness shown by our APS friends.

Over these 28 years at Cudjee the gardens have grown and developed into habitat for many species of birds and other fauna, we continue to put new plants in as older areas need a revamp or as things die. A lot of our plants were sourced from other states while on holidays and I am sure we are not the only APS members to come home from a trip with the car full of plants, (I think it's in the fine print of our membership.) We have a daughter and a son who both have followed their love for nature into their working life.

We both enjoy pottering in the garden most days and even if we do pull up a bit slowly its nice to be out and about in the fresh air, we also enjoy trips away in our caravan.

We remember fondly the annual flower shows; I always enjoyed decorating the raffle cake with native flowers made from icing, along with the Christmas cakes. The group trips to the Grampians and other places of interest have been a big part of the group and we look forward to many more to come as we make new friendships as our membership grows.

This is a follow up from David and Linda Handscombe' members profile from the June newsletter, why not keep this going and write a few lines about yourself and send it on to Kevin for the newsletter.



Photo: Michael & Dorothy with son Adam and wife Melissa in the Kimberleys

Our Visit to The Rushworth Area by Dorothy Mattner



On a recent visit to the Rushworth area we enjoyed a short easy walk through the woodland of Gray Box and Yellow Box . The walk starts at the car park of the Whroo Cemetery 7 km South of the town of Rushworth. Sorry there are no ID on the plants. The small Grevillea with its green/yellow flowers dominated the landscape along with a lovely pea, small Dianellas, a few Pterostylis, the lovely bright *Acacia pycnantha* and the large *Xanthorrhoea australis* were like sentries throughout the walk. Well worth a look if you are in the area.

ED: See next page for the plant close ups and ID's .



These are the close up's of the previous page, Below is *Daviesia leptophylla*, and *Acacia pycnantha* while above is Michael among the Grasstrees, I assume it is *Xanthorrhoea glauca subsp. angustifolia*.



June Display Table Report - By Linda Handscombe

In the depths of winter many of us managed to find some treasures in our gardens. Mike and Liz brought a specimen of their beautiful fuchsia heath *Epacris longiflora* (Photo above right) [meaning long flowers]. Originally from NSW and Queensland, this ornamental species usually has red bells with white tips but it also comes in white and we have a salmon and white form that is lovely too. Plants can be left to develop long arching branches from which the flowers hang in rows but a hard prune will promote a more bushy plant. Mike and Liz particularly enjoy *Epacris longiflora* because of its association with a particular AFL football team. They also brought a sweet specimen of *Banksia spinulosa* var. *spinulosa* 'Birthday Candles'. *Banksia spinulosa* [meaning bearing small spines] comes from up and down the east coast from Victoria to Queensland. This cultivar was selected by Bill Molyneux of Austraflo Nursery in 1985 from a batch of seedlings from Schnapper Point near Ulladulla. It is adaptable to a wide range of climatic conditions including moderate frosts and salt laden winds. It isn't wild about soils with a high pH or limestone. It is said to be one of the highest selling native plants in Australia.



Small Banksias come into their own in winter and Michael and Dorothy Mattner brought a selection including *Banksia grossa* (Photo lower right) [meaning coarse], one of Michael's favourites. It comes from WA and only reaches 1-1.5m. It grows in sandy soils so is best suited to light/medium well drained soils. It can tolerate some alkalinity and apparently can be grown by seed and cuttings.

They also brought *Grevillea* 'Moonlight' (Photo left courtesy internet 'Gardening with Angus') and this led to an argument with Ross as to who had the better specimen. Consensus could not be reached.



Grevillea 'Moonlight' is a large spreading shrub to 5 x 4m and apparently is the progeny of a cross between *Grevillea banksii* and *Grevillea whiteana*. The large cylindrical flowers are bright cream to yellow and can be found all year round but we have found that it always flowers better after a good rainfall. They are affected by heavy frosts. They make a good cut flower if picked when just coming out of bud and the shrubs can be rejuvenated by a heavy prune.



June Display Table Report - By Linda Handscombe

Ross and Sue also brought a specimen of *Acacia jibberdingensis* [after the town of Jibberding in WA]. They were ecstatic to find the plant in a seconds bin at Shalamar nursery in Colac. It grows to 3-5m and this extremely long flowering wattle was a favourite at a member's garden in Ararat. She brought it to the display table for many months in a row. It requires a well drained soil on the drier side and is very ornamental with its deep yellow 3cm long rod flowers.

Kevin brought many specimens including *Eremophila cuneifolia* [meaning wedge shaped referring to the foliage]. It is one of the most striking Eremophilas with brilliant mauve/purple to pink flowers and large colourful sepals that are retained. It's a low shrub 1-1.5m. It is very frost tender but is drought tolerant and it prefers full sun and dislikes humidity. It is very successful as a container plant and can be moved around to find its ideal spot.

Inspired by the 'Sensory Wildlife Walks' that David used to do as a park ranger on Mt Buffalo, he brought 5 specimens to delight our 5 senses. He bought a visually stunning piece of *Correa lawrenceana* var. *cordifolia* 'Pink Mountain Correa'. It is looking particularly attractive in front of our navy blue water tank at the moment.



The *Xerochrysum bracteatum* everlasting daisy flower had brilliant yellow bracts [that resemble petals] that sounded like paper when touched.

Calothamnus robustus from southern WA is a low shrub to 80cm with deep crimson claw flowers. It felt like wire when we all had a feel.

David didn't manage to persuade members to taste the *Tasmannia lanceolata* 'Mountain Pepper' specimen (Photo from Wikipedia <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=10145927>) as it was passed around. And finally our sense of smell was awoken with the delightful rainforest plant *Backhousia citriodora* 'Lemon Myrtle' specimen.



VicFlora Relunched - Royal Botanic Gardens - Victoria

If you're a lover of native plants, you may be familiar with VicFlora, Royal Botanic Gardens Victoria's plant census and identification site for native and naturalised wild plants in Victoria. The platform was launched in 2016 and today contains more than 33,000 images documenting 80% of Victoria's plants, figures that increase with every season.

VicFlora has now been re-launched, featuring significant upgrades which allow users to identify Victoria's plants more easily. It is based on a new, open-source core that allows Gardens scientists to readily add new usability and accessibility features, continually improving the user experience. New features include an interactive map, improved species checklist production for parks, reserves, local government areas and bioregions, and even inbuilt access to definitions of botanical terms—handy for those wishing to learn the vocabulary of botany.

VicFlora is the Gardens' most-used scientific resource, with over 200,000 people using it every year, making it one of the most visited sites in Australia for native plant identification. User feedback has been a large part in guiding the development of the platform, and exciting new features are already in the pipeline.

Access VicFlora at <https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au> #taxonomy #science #botany #royalbotanicgardens #botanicgardens



VICFLORA Flora of Victoria

Tracheophyta / Magnoliopsida / Sapindales / Rutaceae / Correa / Correa reflexa / Select child...

Correa reflexa (Labill.) Vent. Common Correa

Jard. Malmsson 1: footnote to t. 13 (1803) **APR17**

Taxonomic status: Accepted
Occurrence status: Present
Establishment means: Native
Degree of establishment: Native

Treatment Classification Distribution Images Other floras

minutely scalloped. Figure 218b. crenulate

Erect, spreading, or semi-prostrate shrubs usually to 2 (rarely to 3) m high; branches tomentose to loosely floccose. Leaves papery to coriaceous, oblong to broadly ovate, rounded to obtuse, base rounded to cordate with rounded lobes, margins entire or crenulate, upper surface smooth to scaberrulous, glabrous or pubescent, lower surface glabrescent to tomentose, pinnose, or floccose. Inflorescence 1–3(–5)-flowered, terminal on lateral branchlets, terminal leaf pair appearing as leaf-like bracts; pedicel 2–6.5 mm long; bracteoles narrowly linear, 3–11 mm long. Flower usually solitary, on branchlets of 1 internode, erect or pendent; calyx hemispherical, 3–6 mm long, truncate or slightly undulate, 4-dentate, sometimes with 4 interlobes, cream- to ferruginous-tomentose; corolla cylindrical to trumpet-shaped, 1.5–4.5 cm long, yellowish-green, red, or red with green tips, fused; stamens exserted, filaments widening at base.

LoM, MuM, Wm, GleP, Bhd, VVP, VHy, GipP, OHP, WaP, Gold, CVU, GGr, DunT, NIS, EGL, EGU, WPro, HSF, HNF, ORR, Strz, MonT, HFE, VALp. Also SA, Qld, NSW, Tas.

Correa reflexa is a widespread and highly variable species in south-eastern Australia. Some varieties intergrade. There are some distinctive local variants that probably warrant formal recognition.

Correa reflexa var. *nummularifolia* (Hook.f.) Paul G.Wilson has been erroneously recorded for Victoria in the past. These records were based on misidentified specimens of *C. backhouseana*.

Source:
Duretto, M.F. (1999). Rutaceae. In: Walsh, N.G.; Entwisle, T.J., *Flora of Victoria* Vol. 4: Cornaceae to Asteraceae, pp. -. Inkata Press, Melbourne.

Key to the varieties of *Correa reflexa*




VICFLORA Flora of Victoria

Tracheophyta / Magnoliopsida / Asparagales / Orchidaceae / Pterostylis / Pterostylis nana / Back to last search result

Pterostylis nana R.Br. Dwarf Greenhood

Prod.: 327 (1810) **APR17**

Taxonomic status: Accepted
Occurrence status: Present
Establishment means: Native
Degree of establishment: Native

Treatment Classification Synonymy Distribution Images Specimen images Other floras

Victoria Australia

Pterostylis nana
Catalog number: MEL 2154770A
Collection: National Herbarium of Victoria
Recorded by: Baxter, T.
Record number: s.n.
Event date: 1955-10
1 of 2 **APR17** record