



Dillwynia sericea

NEWSLETTER

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY, MITCHELL GROUP INC.

aps.mitchell@gmail.com

PO Box 541, Kilmore, Victoria 3764

February 2018

Volume 5, Issue 1

February news...!

Hello, and a very warm welcome to our first edition for 2018!

Speaking of warm... I've been looking around my garden this season and while I have lost a few plants to the extreme heat and changeable weather, other plants have put on some fabulous growth. If you have plants in your garden that have been thriving this current season, everyone would love to hear about them and of course I'm happy to help you brag ;-). Just send in a photo and a line or three and I'll be sure to find a spot in our newsletters through the year to show them off.

The new committee line up for 2018 will be meeting in the coming days so we'll be able to bring you more news of what's going to be happening for 2018 at our next meeting and in subsequent newsletters. There are however, some interesting whisperings of a relatively new Gardens for Wildlife program and the potential of some workshops and talks held in the Mitchell Shire. We'll be sure to let you know more as soon as there is information to hand.



Eryngium ovinum - Blue Devil
Photo: J Petts

As always, contributions to our newsletter both large and small are enthusiastically welcomed. In particular, plant and garden images are incredibly helpful.

Please send your contributions in by Monday March 5th. Email to: wattlegum@southernphone.com.au or post to PO Box 381 Pyalng Vic 3521.

Our next newsletter will be issued on or within a few days of Monday March 12th.

In the meantime, happy summer gardening and I'll look forward to catching up at our coming meetings.

Cheers, Jeanine :-)

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Website woes...

As many of you will be aware, our APS Mitchell website has been inaccessible since November.

Due to circumstances beyond our control we have found ourselves in the position of needing to change our Web Host and have our website moved from the server it is currently on to the server of a new Web Host.

As we are a not for profit group with limited financial resources it is taking some time to find an acceptable cost effective, sustainable option the group can afford.

Please accept our apologies for any inconvenience this may have caused. Hopefully the website will be back up and accessible in the near future. In the meantime information usually found on the site such as back issue newsletters etc. can be requested by emailing :

wattlegum@southernphone.com.au

Or aps.mitchell@gmail.com

Mitchell Diary Dates..

- **MONDAY FEBRUARY 19th 2018 7:30pm MEETING**
Guest Speaker: Jason Caruso - "Eucalypts for small Gardens"
- **MONDAY MARCH 19th 7:30pm MEETING**
Guest Speaker: To be advised
- **MONDAY APRIL 16th, 7:30pm MEETING**
Guest Speaker: Attila Kapitany - Boabs & Bottle Trees & their other Australian Relatives
- **SATURDAY OCT 13th, APS Mitchell Annual Spring Plant Expo & Sale**
Kilmore Memorial Hall, Sydney St, Kilmore



Unusual longevity of cut flower...

Norbert Ryan

This specimen identified as *Melaleuca thyoides*, is growing nicely for us at Wallan on a well drained site. It's of common occurrence in Southwest WA, favoured for revegetation of saline sites. The name indicates pine-like foliage. Tiny, scale-like leaves (1-2mm) are ovate and arranged in a spiral pattern. The flowers occur in ovoid clusters and are white with a pink tinge at the base. The flower illustrated was cut at least three weeks ago and shows no sign of wilting, this contrasts with flowers of other *Melaleuca* species that deteriorate rapidly.



Melaleuca thyoides Left to right: Form, Close up of stem and fruit, flower.

Photos: Norbert Ryan

**MEETINGS ARE HELD ON THE
3rd MONDAY OF THE MONTH
(February to November)
unless otherwise advised**

**Commencing 7:30 pm in the
John Taylor Room, Kilmore
Library, Sydney Street,
Kilmore Vic 3764**

Entry \$2.00 Gold Coin

Guest Speaker

Door Prizes

Plant Sales

Fertilizer Sales

**(APS Mitchell Slow Release
fertiliser \$5.00 per 500g)**

**Use of the APS Mitchell free
Library (See Pauline)**

Supper & Chat

VISITORS VERY WELCOME

Members & Visitors are
encouraged to bring along
exhibits for our "Show & Tell"
Flower Specimen Table

Please label plants



February Meeting: Monday 19th 7:30pm...

We are very pleased and fortunate to have Jason Caruso returning to us after a break of close to four years to speak on Eucalypts at our first meeting for 2018.

Jason Caruso is a member of the APS Keilor Plains district group and is a keen photographer and gardener, with a particular interest in growing Australian natives. For more than 10 years Jason has been growing and propagating native plants, mostly in pots and as bonsai and has also landscaped several native gardens. A favourite plant group of his are the Eucalypts and one of his passions has been growing and propagating many unusual, rare and ornamental small species. For this presentation Jason will reprise his talk "Small Eucalypts for home gardens" and provide more emphasis on trees suitable for our local environment.

Jason's first visit to our group provided a stand out presentation which was engaging, inspiring and highly informative. A reprise is sure to provide a very interesting and quite different from the usual perspective on one of our iconic groups of plants.

Visitors, guests and friends are always very welcome at APS Mitchell meetings. Entry remains a mere \$2 (to help us cover room rental costs) which includes supper (tea/ coffee/biscuits & if we're lucky home baked cake) and a chance to take home a plant from our door prize plant raffle.



Eucalypt flower
Image: Jason Caruso

Memberships ...

For all membership enquiries, information and forms and please contact Christine Cram:

Ph: 5793 8270 or Email to the attention of the Membership Officer at:

aps.mitchell@gmail.com

November Meeting Report...

By Jeanine Petts

It was a delight to walk into the John Taylor Room on a warm November evening and see plenty of people. Over two thirds of our current membership had turned out for our AGM and to hear Peter Mitchell present on Grasses.

Ian opened the meeting, welcoming everyone and moving quickly into our AGM. Chris was first up presenting the annual treasurers report (itemized details can be found in the 2017 Balance sheet on page 7). Current assets group assets for the year totaled \$8210.16. This includes cash assets of a small petty cash float, cash on deposit at the Bendigo Bank, other group equipment and items including Laptop computer, projector & screen, library books, various signs & banners. Also some fertilizer and a couple of APS Mitchell polar fleece jackets (large size & still for sale at \$50 each if anyone would like them). On the negative side of the balance sheet, current liabilities were zero. Total income for the year was \$2845.65 with a total expenditure of \$2331.51, leaving a net operating profit for the year of \$514.14. At time of writing the report we had 25 financial members, with two more memberships being paid at the beginning of the evening our total current membership numbers are now raised to 27.

Moving on, Dawn presented the Presidents Report (full copy on page 9) covering the year in review: First thanking all our members, general and executive committee members & position holders for all their support and work through out the year. Highlights mentioned were our return to the John Taylor Room for our meetings, the newsletter, changing bankers, gaining the Bendigo Bank as a new sponsor and all our guest speakers: Steve Sinclair, Rob Bender, Attila Kapitany & Peter Mitchell. In addition there were our garden visits, excursions and members forum, the successful Expo, and a very big thank you to Mike Williams for his continued extensive help & support. Before moving on to committee elections Dawn wished everyone a very merry Christmas & happy New Year.

Declaring committee positions open and electing the incoming committee for 2018 concluded formalities for the evening with the results being:

President: Norbert Ryan

Vice President: Dawn McCormack

Treasurer: Christine Cram

Secretary: Ian Julian

General Committee: Bill Barker, Pauline Maloney (continuing as Group Librarian) & Jeanine Petts (continuing as Newsletter Editor).

The role of a plant sales coordinator was discussed, unfortunately without a volunteer coming forward. If there is a person who would like to co-ordinate plant sales at meetings and encourage our members to grow and bring along plants to sell, the committee would love to hear from you and welcome you with open arms.

A couple of last notifications for the formal section of the evening were the dates for our 2018 Expo & Plant Sale being Saturday October 13, 2018, and the next AGM on Monday November 19, 2018.

With the business part of the evening done and dusted, it was time for Peter Mitchell to take the floor to speak on the topic of the night: Grasses...

Grasses and grasslands have been around since the time of the dinosaurs. 30 million years ago, as the climate began to become drier, Grasslands and Grassy Woodlands became

(Continued on page 4)

November Meeting Report continued...

(Continued from page 3)

dominant, developing to encompass 40% of vegetation types in this current intermediate period.

Grasses have evolved into one of the biggest food sources, among them are wheat, maize and rice. Grasslands produce bulk vegetation which equals bulk food and therefore more animals sustained by this feed source.

Grasses grow from their base upwards, which is one reason why they are encouraged by and survive fires. A fire travels over and consumes the top parts of grass vegetation but usually leaves the active growing base of the grass intact to regrow and spread. The growing base of a grass has growth shoots called a tiller which is where the upward growth comes from, thus allowing grasses to form tussocks. Pampas grass is an example of the ultimate tussock. Grasses are wind pollinated and really good at spreading. Grasslands tend to be windy places so seed travels well and grass seeds are also effective at latching on and moving with animals, people etc. Grasses can achieve spreads of 200-300 kilometers.

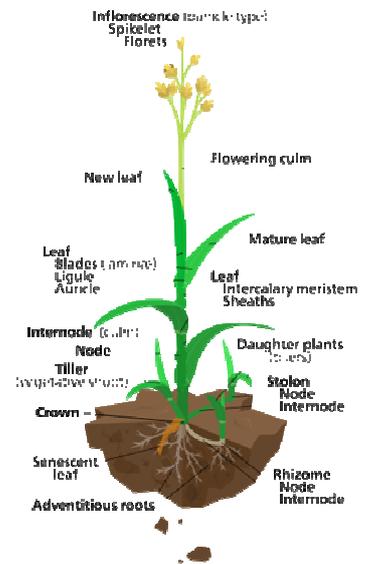
Grasslands occur in places where larger growing woody plants find survival difficult. For example: In drier areas where there is not enough water to sustain larger growing plants, and also in areas such as high alpine regions and drainage lines, where severe cold and frosts make it impossible for trees and larger shrubs to survive and grow. Grasses will thrive on disturbed ground and places like basalt plains where deep cracking of the soils makes conditions difficult for larger vegetation.

Almost all of our native grass species are perennials while most introduced species are annuals, there are however some exceptions.

Introduced species will readily colonize bare areas and also grow and produce seed quickly. Some grasses, such as the Silver Grasses (*Vulpia species*) and Annual Veldt Grass, grab and lock up soil nutrients, nitrogen etc. Once these nutrients trapped within the plants, they are then not available for the growth of other species. Another trick some introduced grasses use to beat competition is to produce toxins: Fescue is a grass that does this. Other characteristics of annual grasses are that they have small root systems (so are easily pulled out) and produce lots of seed.

Perennial grasses can have root systems up to 2 meters deep and our native species protect the soils, leaving nutrients in the ground. Red-anther Wallaby-grass is one native tussock forming grass usually found in dry hilly country.

Parts of a typical grass flower are an outer or lower bract called the lemma, this usually encloses an upper bract called the palea. Between these two bracts are the reproductive parts of the flower including the ovary, stigma and anthers, anthers are the floral part which catches pollen. Some lemma can be quite ornate and can have a distinctive awn. An awn is an appendage appearing as a continuation from the midvein of a lemma. For example, the awns of Rough Spear-grass, *Austrostipa scabra*, and Wallaby-grasses, *Rytidosperma species*, have twisted awns that help drill a seed into the ground. If you place one of these



Grass Plant

Image: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/44/Grassy_grass_plant.svg

(Continued on page 5)

November Meeting Report continued...

(Continued from page 4)

seeds on your hand and wet it you will be able to watch the awn unwind and see the seed begin to "drill". There are also some grasses which have multiple awns.

Grass leaves consist of two parts: The sheath, which is the leaf base around the stem starting at the node, and the blade, the flattened part of the leaf. Further identifying features of a grass is the ligule, which is an outgrowth or ring of hairs at the junction of a leaf sheath and leaf blade, and another feature of grasses is that they have hollow stems.

Several types of plants look like, but are not grasses. One example is *Lomandra*, that have parallel leaves and no sheath to separate leaf blades. There is a rhyme used to help remember the differences between grasses and some other similar looking plants:

Sedges have edges,

Rushes are round,

Grasses have nodes from the tip to the ground.

There are some Sedges that are exceptions, but most do have an edge, such as the Sword-sedges that can have sharp enough edges to warrant wearing gloves for protection.

Some grass species further discussed (both native and introduced) were:

Weeping Grass, *Microlaena stipoides*. Weeping grass has a distinctive tip to the leaf, is found predominately on river flats and spreads via both rhizome and seed. There is also a lot of genetic variation within Weeping Grass.

Wallaby-grasses, *Rytidosperma*, of which there is a large number of species. Peter and Barbara have found 8-10 different species growing on their 1 acre property so far.

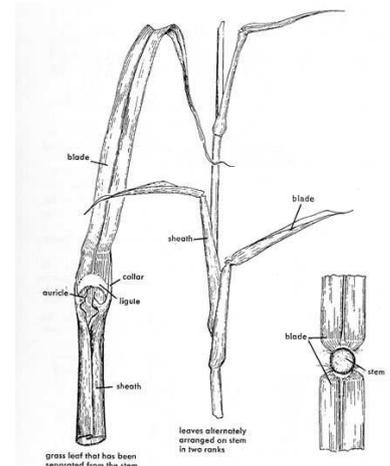
Spear-grasses, *Austrostipa*, is another group containing a large number of species. There are a couple of weed species that look similar to our native Spear-grasses. One is Serrated Tussock which is related to our Spear-grass but is non-native. The other non-native look alike is Chilean Needle-grass that has an identifying feature of a collar at the base of the awn.

A few introduced pasture species were also discussed including: Cocks Foot, so named for the arrangement of its flowers, *Phalaris*, which is a most successful introduced pasture grass that is unfortunately also a problem weed and grows exceptionally well in wet areas and drainage lines, and Perennial Rye Grass was also briefly mentioned.



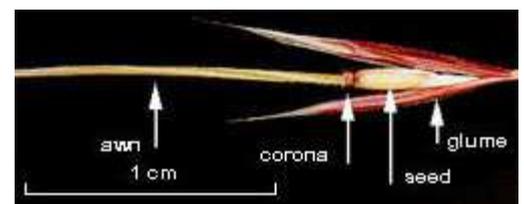
Rytidosperma pallidum - Redanther Wallaby-grass

Image: <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/HerbLink/multimedia/38/367/18733.png>



Parts of a grass leaf

Image: http://www.namethatplant.net/Graphics/100ng_p005.jpg



Chilean Needle-grass seed

Image: <http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/data/assets/image/0005/227237/chilean-needle-5.jpg>

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November Meeting Report continued...

(Continued from page 5)

With time being set aside to identify the grass specimens brought in by attendees, Peter closed the presentation with a historical note: When Major Mitchell first explored and traveled through our region he found that most of this area was Grassland.

A good number of flower table specimens had also been brought in to share and discuss, among them were:

Xerochrysum viscosum, Sticky Everlasting, and a *Wahlenbergia* species, Native Bluebell, both found growing in local bushland.

Melaleuca wilsonii

Melaleuca fulgens

Isopogon anemonifolius, Broad-leaf Drumsticks

An *Astartea* or *Baekea* species

Either *Melaleuca pulchella* or *M. violacea*

Chamelaucium uncinatum, Geraldton Wax

A *Pimelea* species, Rice Flower

A *Prostanthera* species, Mint Bush

Melia azedarach, White Cedar

Chrysocephalum semipapposum, Clustered Everlasting

Wahlenbergia communis, Tufted Bluebell

Eryngium ovinum, Blue Devil

Our regular plant raffle topped of the night with serendipitous fate favouring Peter Mitchell and Barbara Moss. The luck of the draw had them taking home 2 out of the 6 plants on offer for the evening.

I would like to extend an extra thanks to Peter Mitchell and Barbara Moss for the presentation, bringing along specimens, books on grasses and for being generous with your time to identify all the specimens brought in by members on the evening.

Lastly, special very deserved thanks to all the members who come along to our meetings and activities throughout the year. Without your participation, contribution and efforts we wouldn't have a local Australian Plants Society group. So job well done everyone, you make the work the committee does behind the scenes so very worthwhile and our meetings a pleasure to attend. Let's look forward to our numbers growing in 2018 and spending time with like minded friendly souls that plant loving people naturally tend to be.



Above & Below: *Melia azedarach* (5-6 year old tree)
Photos: J Petts



Above & Below: *Chrysocephalum semipapposum*
Photos: J Petts



2017 Treasurers Report (Balance Sheet)...

By Christine Cram

Australian Plant Society Mitchell Group Inc.

Balance Sheet for the Year to

November 20th 2017

CURRENT ASSETS

Cash Assets (Float Petty cash)	25.05
Cash in Bendigo Bank	4358.26
Projector (2012) (D)	601.85
Laptop & Program (2013) (D)	576.25
Laser pointer & 2 speakers (2014)	86.90
Tripod screen (2014)	159.45
Library books	866.00
4 Announcement signs (2013) (D)	254.65
2 double sided & 1 retractable banners (2012) (D)	834.55
Spring plant EXPO banner	322.20
2 APS jackets	100.00
Fertiliser	25.00
Total current assets	8210.00

LIABILITIES

Liabilities	0.00
Total current assets	0.00

EQUITY **8210.16**

(Continued on page 8)

2017 Treasurers Report (Balance Sheet) continued...

Australian Plant Society Mitchell Group Inc.

Balance Sheet for the Year to

November 20th 2017

INCOME

Membership	1016.00
Monthly meetings	201.00
Percentage of plant sales at monthly meetings	27.70
Fertiliser	5.00
Grant (Bendigo Bank)	500.00
EXPO	1095.95
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2845.65</u>

EXPENDITURE

Membership	740.00
Speakers fees	205.00
Monthly meetings (room hire)	211.60
EXPO – room hire	275.00
EXPO – advertising	470.00
Consumer Affairs	55.80
PO Box annual fee	124.00
Miscellaneous expenditure and petty cash	250.11
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>2331.51</u>

NETT OPERATING PROFIT **514.14**

Financial members 25

C. M Cram, Treasurer

2017 Presidents Report ...

By Dawn McCormack

For the year in review I would like to thank all the members who have remained with the group again and welcome all the new members for 2017/18.

I pass on a thank you to the Treasurer Christine Cram and Secretary Ian Julian who have served the group well throughout the year. The biggest thank you goes to Jeanine Petts for the wonderful newsletter which is very well received and is eagerly awaited for, all over Victoria and of course all the APS Mitchell members.

The year did see a return to the John Taylor room at the Kilmore Library as its meeting venue. The Community Bank became our major sponsor we thank them for their support. Member numbers were down this year so the group will have to work harder to attract new members and keep the existing ones.

Guest speakers this year included:

- Steve Sinclair "The history of *Banksia marginata* on Victoria's lowland grassy plains"
- Rob Bender - Batology: Bats, Flying Foxes & Sugar Gliders in relation to native vegetation & conservation
- Attila Kapitany - Native Succulents.
- Peter Mitchell - Grasses

Member forums and garden visits were also conducted with the August meeting the group joined in on the Rushworth Wild Flower Hunt along with the Echuca Moama APS group.

The year also saw a more successful Plant Expo and Sale with a very big thank you to Mike Williams from Yarra Yarra APS helping to make the future look good for the event and the planning has already started for 2018 - save the date: October 13th, 2018.

Wishing all our members a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year with a safe holiday break and look forward to seeing you all next February.

Dawn McCormack.

Candlebarks and fire...

By Norbert Ryan

Following the 2014 local fires I heard several farmers complaining about big Candlebark trees on the roadside exacerbating the spread of fire. The culprit trees had large quantities of loose bark that caught fire, shedding small lengths that spread like lighted tapers.

The trees being referred to were probably *Eucalyptus viminalis*, growing in valleys or wetter areas; these can shed large quantities of bark during the warmer months. Similar reference to the spread of fire from Candlebarks was used at a CFA information evening held in Lancefield recently.

In fact this is an incorrect application of the true meaning of Candlebark. For *Eucalyptus rubida* the common name Candlebark refers to the overall appearance, a relatively smooth, white-bark trunk, turning to pinkish-red in summer months, above a base that has loose, rough bark; the overall effect is that of a candle sitting on accumulated wax. There are some very pretty examples of this tree in the Lancefield Road area within the cemetery and over the next 6-8 km from Kilmore. Some of these trees passed through the fires relatively unscathed, the crowns of the trees did not burn in what was predominantly a grass-fire. Subsequently some trees shed large lengths of solid bark from the base. However large trees may have a tendency to produce branches at low height or that grow lower with time, making the trees more fire-prone if unpruned when used in wind-breaks.

The following photos show mature tree, close-up of the base to illustrate "candle-like" appearance, examples of bark shed after the fires; identifying features: buds occur in groups of three (similar to *E. viminalis*) but the buds are sessile or on very short pedicels: the smooth bark has a powdery surface.



Mature *Eucalyptus rubida*
Photo: Norbert Ryan



Base of same Mature *E. rubida*
Photo: Norbert Ryan



E. rubida Buds
Photo: Norbert Ryan



L-R
Powdery Surface from trunk of *E. rubida*



Juvenile *E. rubida*, note that the juvenile foliage is quite different from that of *E. viminalis*

Photos: Norbert Ryan



Bark falling from base of trunk after fire of *Eucalyptus rubida*
Photo: Norbert Ryan

Weeds...

By Jeanine Petts

At our November meeting, one of our lovely members asked for some advice on dealing with a couple of problem weeds. Specimens for identification had been forgotten at home, but on group discussion we took a semi-educated guess on the likely suspects. The first was what most people refer to as "Sticky Weed", and the second, we guessed was most likely a Mallow of some description. Weeds of any form, are an issue all gardeners and custodians of bushland regularly deal with, so there is definitely a place for taking a closer look at the subject, and some of the various weedy species. For this article we'll focus on Sticky Weed, and other species can be covered in future newsletters. If members wish to send requests in, I will be happy to research and provide information on a particular problem plant species.

A number of plants have earned the common name "Sticky Weed" and the species most often referred to is called *Galium aparine*, which is a member of the *Rubiaceae* or Madder family, and is also known by a very long list of other common names, some of which include: Bedstraw, Catchweed, Cleavers and Goose-grass.

It originates from Europe and Western Asia (Eurasia) but the species is now so globally wide spread that its precise natural distribution is unclear. In Australia it is very widely naturalized and found in all states with the possible exception of the Northern Territory. It is particularly common in our wetter temperate regions of south-eastern Australia. Being most commonly found in temperate habitats and sometimes found in sub-tropical and semi-arid environments, it grows in a wide number of situations including pastures, crops, gardens, orchards, disturbed sites, grasslands, woodlands, forests and waterways.

The plant is a scrambling, herbaceous annual with square stems growing to 2 meters long which can be easily broken off. Flowers are small, white, usually 4 petalled and occur during spring and summer. Lance to club shaped leaves initially occur in whorls of 4 then 5-6 in young seedlings and in whorls of 6-8 in mature plants. The leaves, stems and fruits are covered in hairs and tiny spines, these allow the various plant parts to adhere to most things including other plants, fences, skin, gloves, clothing and animals etc. If given time it will smother other plants and can eventually spread over large areas. It spreads readily via seed which is dispersed by wind, water, on plant material, machinery and in particular by people and animals.

Seed can remain viable in the soil for a few years and although it prefers acid to neutral soils it will grow in other soil types. Germination occurs in autumn, so acting quickly in spring and into early summer, by preventing young plants from seeding, is vital to control infestation. Seedlings and younger plants are best manually removed as early as possible before they can produce seed. The plant is shallow rooted and is generally easy to pull out. However stems are quite weak, and can be readily broken, so care must be taken to remove all of the plant. Protective clothing such as gloves, long sleeves and long pants are



Galium aparine Infestation in Bushland Photo: Sheldon Navie

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Images/galium_aparine/galumaparine13.jpg



Galium aparine Leaves in whorls along stems

Photo: Sheldon Navie

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Images/galium_aparine/galumaparine4.jpg



Galium aparine Stems and flower clusters Photo: Sheldon Navie

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Images/galium_aparine/galumaparine10.jpg

(Continued on page 12)

Weeds...

(Continued from page 11)

recommended when dealing with this species, as contact with skin can cause irritation and rashes. Plant material should be bagged for disposal.

The cuticle of the plant has a waxy coating that makes penetration of most herbicides difficult. In Australia there are a few agricultural herbicides recommended for control of *Galium aparine*. However, bear in mind that a range of groups of agricultural chemicals have restrictions on their use, and sale, and an Agricultural Chemical Users Permit may be required. For information on these chemicals and Chemical User Permits the following web pages can be of assistance:

<https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/herbicides/cleavers-control>

<http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/farm-management/chemical-use>

<https://apvma.gov.au/>

Besides *Galium aparine*, there are a number of other similar introduced species: False Cleavers (*Galium spurium*), Three-horned bedstraw (*Galium tricornutum*), Slender bedstraw (*Galium divaricatum*) and Small bedstraw (*Galium murale*), and also some Australian native bedstraws, (*Galium ssp.*). However, our native species usually have leaves occurring in whorls of 3-5.

For more detailed information on *Galium aparine* and the abovementioned species the following website is quite useful:

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/galium_aparine.htm

There is also a mobile application available called Environmental Weeds of Australia which costs \$9.90 for the Android Edition or \$10.99 for the Apple iOS Edition:

<https://itunes.apple.com/au/app/environmental-weeds-australia/id898685476?mt=8>

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.lucidcentral.mobile.ewa&hl=en>

Another useful weed identification website is the Weeds of Australia identification tool (mentioned on page 53 of the December 2017 edition of *Growing Australian*):

<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/identification>

Reference:

<https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/declared-plants/cleavers-what-you-should-know>

<https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/herbicides/cleavers-control>

<https://www.nurseriesonline.com.au/weed-control/how-to-control-sticky-weed/>

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/galium_aparine.htm

http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Cleavers.htm

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galium_aparine



Galium aparine Immature fruit showing hooked hairs
Photo: Sheldon Navie

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Images/galium_aparine/galumaparine17.jpg



Galium aparine Seedling
Photo: Greg Jordan

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Images/galium_aparine/galumaparine1gi.jpg

Reminders, APS Victoria Diary Dates & Other Events

Thank you

- For the various contributions of articles, answering pesky questions, event information, photo's, feedback, proof-reading, researching & providing other information as needed and general support...

A BIG THANK YOU TO:

Bill & Bee Barker,
Jason Caruso,
Christine Cram,
Jenny Davidson,
Ian Julian,
Barbara Mau,
Dawn McCormack,
Norbert Ryan,
Brian Weir

APS VIC DIARY DATES...

March 17 - APS Wyndham host APS Vic Committee of Management Meeting

March 17 & 18 - Cranbourne Friends Royal Botanic Gardens Autumn Plant Sale 10am-4pm

March 21-25 2018 - Melbourne International Flower & Garden Show (MIFGS). Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens. APS Vic will be there! Offers of help welcome. Contact Dallas & Bernard Boulton: Ph 9729 1538/0418 354 838 Email: Bernard.boulton@bigpond.com.au

June 16-27 2018 - ANPSA 2018 Kimberly Tour - details

from Nicky Zanen:

nicky.zanen@hotmail.co.uk or phone 0401 975 191

April 21 - APS Geelong Australian Native Plant . Sale at "Wirrawilla" 40 Lovely Banks Rd, Lovely Banks. Entry \$2 per adult or \$5 per car: children free. 8:30am-5pm. BBQ, tea, coffee & refreshments, book sales, children's activities and a great selection of native plants.

April 28 - APS Yarra Yarra Native Plant & Book Sale. Eltham Senior Citizens Centre, 903 Main Rd, Eltham 10am-4pm

October 20 & 21 - FJC Rogers Seminar - Goodeniaceae. Co-ordinated by Wimmera Growers of Australian Plants and APS Grampians. Contact fjcrogersseminar2018@gmail.com or Royce Raleigh: Ph 5383 6200



Other Events see page 14...

Committee & Contact Information

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY, MITCHELL GROUP INC.
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Committee Members

President: Norbert Ryan
Vice President: Dawn McCormack
Secretary: Ian Julian 0438 270 248
Treasurer/Memberships: Christine Cram 5793 8270
Committee: Bill Barker, Pauline Maloney, Jeanine Petts.
Group Librarian: Pauline Maloney
Plant Sales: Volunteer position open
Newsletter Editor: Jeanine Petts 5785 1434

Anigozanthos & Xanthorrhoea ...

Anigozanthos flavidus
Hybrid - Giant Kangaroo Paw (Red form)
&
Xanthorrhoea johnsonii - Johnson's Grass Tree

Photo: J Petts



Newsletter contributions:

Contributions should be sent to Jeanine Petts
Email: wattlegum@southernphone.com.au

Post: PO Box 381, Pyalong Vic 3521

For inclusion in the next Newsletter please forward contributions prior to the first Monday of each month.

Other Events...

Victorian Native Bonsai Club Inc 2018 Exhibition

April 14 & 15, 9am to 4pm

Domain House, Dallas Brooks Drive,
Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne
Adults \$5, children under 15 free.

To contact the Club,
Email: secnativeclub@gmail.com
Vic Native Bonsai Club



Leptospermum laevigatum

www.vicnativebonsai.com.au

- Please note that sales will be available at the VNBC 2018 Exhibition with a great range of stock and bonsai related items for sale.
 - **Saturday February 24 - Presentation on Native Bees** The Strathbogie Ranges group of APS have joined in partnership with the Euroa Arboretum and their sub group Gardens for Wildlife to sponsor a presentation by Karen Retra, a keen and well known naturalist. Karen will be sharing her extensive knowledge of our native bees and wasps and also presenting some of her most recent findings. She will also cover ways of making your garden more bee inclusive. **The presentation will be at the University of the 3rd Age Clubrooms in Kirkland Avenue, Euroa starting at 10.30 am with morning tea and the presentation starting at 11.00 am.** Karen is a very accomplished speaker and her enthusiasm for the subject is definitely contagious.
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