

ISSN 1030 – 6633

*ASSOCIATION OF SOCIETIES FOR GROWING
AUSTRALIAN PLANTS*

MELALEUCA AND ALLIED GENERA STUDY GROUP

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NEWSLETTER NO : 29 - Nov. 2004.

Dear Members ,

It is nearly Christmas time again – where has the year gone ? I hope you have shared in some of the rain which has been around . Following a very dry autumn and winter we have received 150 mm so far in November (up to 14th) which gave all the gardens around here a great boost . In spite of the dry autumn and winter , or maybe because of it , we had an exceptionally good flowering of all Callistemon species in this area during September and October - in our garden we had the following - “ Glasshouse Gem “ , “ Glasshouse Country “ , “ Pink Sensation “ , recurvus, comboynensis (still in flower) , viminalis, polandi, “ Mr. Foster “ , “ Glasshouse Snowball “ (its best flowering to date) , “ Glasshouse Beauty “ , “ Endeavour “ , “ Guyra Hybrid “ , “ Western Glory “ , “ Little John “ , pinifolius , “ Rose Opal “ , “ Dainty Lady “ , “ Captain Cook pink “ , viminalis “ Pink “ , “ Howies Fireglow “ , pearsonii , “ Eldorado “ and pachyphyllus (pink and green forms) . Callistemon “ Injune “ usually flowers during December and I have no doubt it will perform to its usual standard . For some unknown reason, C. “ Glasshouse Ngun Ngun Red” , now 10 years old , flowered well for its first 3 -4 years but since then has not shown any sign of flowering even though it now gets more light than previously - maybe it doesn't like being in the limelight !!! Callistemon pauciflorus , growing in a container , is now 1 metre high and currently carrying quite a few buds . The Melaleuca viridiflora plants flowered well as did the various forms of M. thymifolia , including the tall-growing form , with mauve flowers , from Barakula State Forest , near Chinchilla , which grows to about 2.5 metres with an upright habit. I have 2 plants of this latter species – one was cut back to ground level a few years ago and it has recovered back to its original height while the other was cut back hard earlier this year and is currently producing lots of new growth . Melaleuca trichostachya has been flowering for about 3 months with a few flowers still persisting . Leptospermum “ Aussie Blossom - Martin “ (pale pink) started flowering in April and is still producing a few flowers . Neofabricia myrtifolia flowered well and it very attractive while in flower but, unfortunately , its flowering period lasts for only a week or so . Melaleuca pallescens – pale mauve/pink flowers - produced a good display again this year . It could not be classed as a good specimen tree due to its

fairly straggly habit but it fits well with other trees as it has a different leaf form , tiny and very dark green , to many other plants. *Melaleuca teretifolia* - about 10 years old and about 2 metres high - has never shown any sign of producing a flower - I keep hoping “ next year !!! “. A plant we bought as the green-flowered form of *M. viridiflora* has turned out to be *M. quinquenervia* so I am not sure it can stay as it will probably get too big . We have had a few losses during the year - *Callistemon viminalis* x *pachyphyllus* (fortunately I got some cuttings to strike before it passed on) , *Melaleuca cuticularis*, *Callistemon subulatus* “ *Pumila* “ (didn't like being pruned !!) and *Calytrix tetragona* while *Callistemon* “ *Adina* “ doesn't look very well and may also be on the way out .

A couple of unusual plants we have growing and rarely seen here are - *Triplarina pallescens* (from the sandstone areas of Central Qld) which has white flowers in groups of three during late winter and early spring . This is a fairly dense plant which maintains good shape with minimal pruning . It gets to about 1 metre high when fully grown with similar spread . A plant of *Hypocalymma linifolium* was given to me by Armidale NSW branch when I addressed a meeting of that branch a couple of years ago . At present this is 0.5 metres high and has flowered (yellow flowers) on quite a few occasions .

Another interesting plant (not Myrtaceae) is *Hovea longipes* from the shallow red sandy clay depressions of Central Qld . It produces bright blue flowers which age to white. Most of these white flowers are retained on the bush which gives a bicour appearance . It flowers for about 3 months from early spring . It is much longer lived than many of the *Hovea* species – our plants currently being over 20 years old and still healthy. It would be subject to light frosts in its natural habitat . I have seed of it if anyone is interested .

Another rare plant we have is *Hemigenia biddulphiana* (previously in the *Westringia* genera) . It grows in a very restricted area in Central Qld on the western side of steep sandstone gorges where it gets only morning sun . It grows to about 0.5 metres with mauve bell-shaped flowers.. The original plant was grown from a cutting some 10 years ago but it is short lived - maybe 2-3 years The plants are growing in containers and , even though it seeds fairly readily I could never get it to germinate except in the container under the parent plant . Successful germination outside the container in other pots was eventually achieved by sprinkling smoked vermiculite over the seedling mix . The plants currently growing are probably 7th or 8th generation of the original cutting grown plant.

MEMBERS REPORTS

Byron Williams has forwarded the following information on *Callistemon* “ *Port Fairy Red* ” , *Callistemon viminalis* “ *Captain Cook* “ and *Callistemon* “ *Deery* “ -

Callistemon “ *Port Fairy Red* “

“ This *Callistemon* is a chance seedling from *Callistemon* “ *Harkness* ‘ . The parent plant was growing in a domestic garden in Port Fairy on the wild south west coast of Victoria between Warrnambool and Portland on rich volcanic soils over limestone. *Callistemons viminalis* “ *Prolific* and “ *Captain Cook* “ were growing within touching proximity.

This cultivar is very hardy in Victoria , withstanding extremes of heat and cold . In good conditions it grows to a similar size as Callistemon " Harkness " . It produces Post Office red brushes which can be up to 15 cm long and, unlike the brushes of " Harkness " they stand erect. It strikes readily from cuttings taken any time of the year " (Editors note - Byron gave me a plant of this when I was recently in Melbourne and, so far , it is doing well. Callistemon " Harkness " or " Gawler Hybrid " as it was then known was quite widely grown in Central Qld when we lived there in the 1960's and 1970's where it grew and flowered very well . It was chosen as floral emblem for Biloela , Central Qld , in the late 1960's and , from then on , was widely used in garden and street plantings and in median strips.)

Byron has since advised that the wife of a friend of his entered a flowering brush from " Port Fairy Red " in the recent Port Fairy (300 km south-west of Melbourne) show and took out second prize for " One Cut of an Australian Native Shrub " with a brush 18 cm long by 7 cm across from a bush growing in volcanic soil over limestone

Callistemon viminalis " Captain Cook "

" This particular specimen is a cutting from a plant bought in Melbourne in 1971 .

The original release literature stated Captain Cook grew from 4 to 6 feet with red brushes and was raised by Mr. R. Davidson who was a member of the Qld Nurserymans Association. " After raising a batch of Callistemon viminalis seedlings , Mr Davidson selected several plants of unusual habit and planted them out in his garden to observe their characteristics . A year or so later he noticed this one particular bush with an unusually heavy crop of buds which was quite unique for a young plant . The bush also appeared to be more dwarf and bushy than the other specimens of C. viminalis . In due course he started propagating cuttings from this particular plant and built up a stock of young plants "

Unfortunately, many seedling grown plants from C. " Captain Cook " were later marketed during the 1970's under that name and the nursery trade lost run of the true and original " Captain Cook " (Editors note - we purchased two plants of C. " Captain Cook " when they first appeared on the market while we were in Rockhampton . When we left there 7 years later they were still only 1 metre high . Since then I have seen various specimens purporting to be " Captain Cook " but most of them have been quite large.)

Callistemon " Deery "

This particular plant was presented by Austraflo Native Nursery of Montrose in Victoria in the early 1970's . Parentage is unknown but it was probably named after the late Kath Deery . It is a fairly large and compact Callistemon which has an abundance of lipstick pink/red brushes of medium size and is very attractive . Seedlings from this Callistemon are not identical with the parent . This Callistemon is very similar in foliage to an example of a narrow leaf form of Callistemon comboynensis in the Cranbourne Botanical Gardens in Victoria .

Byron further advises that , on a recent trip to Maffra in East Gippsland , he located *C. sieberi*, *C. pallidus* – yellow form and a dark mauve/cerise *Callistemon* with broad citrinus-like leaves all of which were listed in literature some 20 years ago and still exist . On the way home he travelled via Mt. Drummer near Cann River near the Vic/NSW border where he located *C. “ Mt . Drummer “* which is a large purple flowered *Callistemon* . Lots of *C. citrinus* were sighted along the roadside near Orbost.

Paul Kennedy advises that the *C. pauciflorus* plants he raised from seed forwarded from the seed bank are doing well with some of them 1 metre high and flowering in March 2004. They are growing in a raised bed of clay /loam beside a shallow depression which fills with water after 12.5 mm of rain . Paul said his plants were slightly frost tender in the early stages but appear to be O.K. now . Apparently there is a large , 5 metre x 5 metre , specimen of this species in the Waite Arboretum in Adelaide.(Editors note – we saw some very good flowering specimens of this species in the Alice Springs Desert Park when we visited there in August 2002) On a recent trip to Mount Ragged in Western Australia Paul saw quite a few *Melaleucas* but not many in flower except for *M. striata* which had a few flowers and *M. suberosa* which was in full flower. *M. elliptica* was seen in a granite area .

Margaret Moir has forwarded a list of plants in the Margaret River region of W.A. which are relevant to this study group . A copy of the list is attached. Margaret advises that her *M. viridiflora* plants have again flowered well, for up to 9 months of the year and are very attractive to the Western Spinebills. These plants, together with *M. leucadendra* (broad-leaved form) were planted as a windbreak on the western side of the house but the *M. viridiflora* have grown better than the *M. leucadendra* which, although taller , appear to dislike the cold during winter . Also in this general area *M. priessiana* has been planted . This has salmon/apricot coloured papery bark and tolerates winter wet and summer dry quite well . Another local paper-bark is *M. rhapsiophylla* which likes wet conditions . For some unknown reason , if these local species are planted on farm as windbreaks etc , the kangaroos tend to strip the bark off them whereas they don't touch the eastern paper-bark species like *M. linariifolia* . *M. linariifolia* and *M. huegelii* are very attractive to native bees as well as other insects such as wasps , jewel beetles etc.. When Margaret wrote in July her 30 metre long hedge of the grey-leaved form of *M. densa* was in flower and attracting lots of small birds feasting on the insects attracted to the flowers . The hedge is backed here and there with *Kunzea baxteri* and *M. viminea* which makes a very good windbreak

Margaret has obtained a *Kunzea baxteri* plant from Lullfitz nursery which is reputed to a pink flowered form from the Cape Le Grande area near Esperance and being marketed as “ Solomons Pink” . It will be interesting to see if it really is pink !!. Lullfitz's nursery also markets a pink form of *C. phoeniceus* as “ Pink Ice “ which I have seen growing in gardens in Brisbane . It is of interest to note that the pink form of *C. phoeniceus* flowers quite well in Brisbane while the standard red form rarely flowers even though it grows well

Callistemons currently in flower (July) in Margaret's garden are - *C. “ Pink Champagne “* , *C. “ Candy Pink “* , *C. “ Injune “* , *C. “ Dawson River “* , *C. “ Hannah Ray “* and *C. “ Harkness “* You have probably seen that Margaret has taken on the position of leader of the *Eucalyptus* Study Group

Brenda Galey is a relatively new member of the group from Alexandra in Victoria who has a very impressive list of *Melaleucas* in her garden. She is specialising in using *Eucalyptus* and *Melaleuca* species as Bonsai specimens. Her list of garden and bonsai plants are as follows - *Melaleuca incana*, *linariifolia*, *hypericifolia*, *violacea*, *thymifolia*, *squamea*, *spathulata*, *radula*, *fulgens* (pink and apricot), *pentagona*., *nesophila*, *nematophylla*, *micromera*, *laterita*, *gibbosa*, *elliptica*, *decussate*, *blaerifolia*, *aspalathoides*, *lateralis*. Brenda also has a number of *Callistemons* growing which , hopefully , will be listed at some future date. It will be interesting to follow Brenda's progress with her bonsai.

Lorraine Mathews lives adjacent to the Murray River some 30 km north of Swan Hill in NSW where temperatures during the hot, dry summers can reach 45oC but during the cool to mild winters temperatures can get down to -4oC. Annual average rainfall is 350 mm . Soil on the property is a red sandy loam with pH ranging from 6.00 to 8.00. which allows them to grow a wide range of Australian plants although they have had no success with *Phymatocarpus* species . *Melaleuca huegelii* plants are doing well as are a number of *Leptospermum* hybrids including " Rhiannon " , " Rudolph " and "Lavender Queen " . *Hypocalymma angustifolium* and *H. rubrum* are also doing well. Supplementary watering via drippers is carried out as required

Liesbeth Uijtewaal , our Netherlands connection , keeps me informed with her usual newsy e-mails and letters plus a few photos of the plants being grown. The majority of plants are being grown in containers and , from the photos, all appear healthy and flower quite well . Liesbeth has " Open Garden " quite regularly to allow others to see her achievements . Liesbeth and Bert have established a small nursery, under the name of " Merrigum "., to sell Australian plants As usual Liesbeth seems to be able to get plants to flower at early ages . *Beaufortia sparsa* has flowered at 2 years old – not a bad effort. . Other plants which are in flower ,or have been in flower ,are - *Darwinia taxifolia* ssp *macrolaena* , *Calothamnus chrysantherus* (we think) , *C. validus* , *Melaleuca squarrosa*, *M. thymifolia*, *M. radula*, *M. laterita* , *Micromyrtus ciliata* and *Calytrix fraseri*. Other genera being grown include *Eremophila*, *Grevillea* , *Acacia*, *Banksia* *Lechenaultia* *Correas* and *Dryandra* to name a few .

Jeff Irons , our English connection , advises he has removed an 8 feet high *Lept. lanigerum* and replaced it with 4 x 2 year old seedlings of what he hopes is *L. rotundifolium* . You may recall that in the last newsletter I asked if anyone knew the location of " Browns Swamp" . Apparently the seed of this form of *C. pityoides* was collected by Jeff on one of his trips to Australia. "Browns Swamp" is on the Newnes Plateau in the high country to the north of Lithgow in NSW at an altitude , according to my maps , of about 1000metres

. Jeff advises that Spanish nurseries use the name " *C. laevis* " for *C. citrinus* and that French nurseries sometimes use the same name for *C rugulosus* . The early part of the English summer was dry but since then they have had about twice normal rainfall .I sent Jeff some seed of *Melaleuca* " Megalong Valley" to trial . He has one plant which is now 1 metre high but the remainder were attacked by aphids and are twisted . I have experienced the same problem – one plant is doing O.K. but the rest don't look so good .

Andrew Wilson advises they have suffered long dry periods in California with the past 5 years yielding below average rainfall (sounds like Australia) with resultant

low reservoir levels and reduction in flow in the Colorado River. Andrew's eucalypts were almost totally defoliated by lerps a few years ago but have now recovered quite well. *Melaleuca spathulata* plants raised from seed have proven to be very hardy in the dry situations and flower well. *Melaleuca gibbosa* has also been hardy in the dry situation with attractive foliage when the plant is not in flower. *Melaleuca scabra* is also doing well in the dry conditions. *Astartea fascicularis* is a real success story being beautiful pendant shrubs up to 1 metre tall. Andrew has a dozen or species of *Callistemon* which are all doing well although *C. viminalis* (some 10 metres tall) has been shedding leaves and small branches to keep pace with the reducing soil moisture. It is of interest to note that *Melaleuca leucadendra* has been adopted by orchid growers in California as a good host tree for epiphytic orchids

SMOKE REVEALS MYSTERY OF HOW SEEDS SPROUT

An abridged article from "News in Science"

The active ingredient in bushfire smoke that helps seeds to germinate has been discovered by Australian researchers

Many Australian plants, like the acacia, depend on heat to crack open their seeds before they can germinate. But bushfire smoke can play an even bigger role in seed germination. Since the 1970's scientists have been trying to identify which of the thousands of chemicals in bushfire smoke is the crucial trigger

Now, an Australian team has found that chemical, after sifting through about 4000 others in plant derived smoke. The chemical, a butenolide, is new to science and is made up of a heterocyclic ring of carbons and other atoms. It also comes from a class of compounds never before found in plants or animals. The chemical germinates seeds from many types of plants, not just fire dependent species

The researchers tested native Australian and American species. In the wild less than 5% of some native Australian species germinate. With this chemical germination increased up to 80%.

Although heat from bushfires helps seed germination in some species, smoke was a more universal cue. It also allows seeds to germinate in the seed bank, fallen seeds buried quite deep in the soil.

When a fire goes through there is a lot of heat on the surface, but that doesn't get down to the seed bank below. When it rains the rainwater filters the smoke that has settled on the surface to the seed bank below.

CALLISTEMON "MATTHEW FLINDERS"

Callistemon "Matthew Flinders" is relatively new on the market. It is a hybrid of *C. "Captain Cook"* (the original small growing form) and *C. "Little John"*. It retains a similar leaf arrangement to that of *C. "Little John"* but the dense foliage is a fairly bright green rather than the greyish colour of *C. "Little John"* and it does not seem to be as susceptible to attack by "twig and leaf webber caterpillar" as is *C. "Little John"*. At this stage it appears to be slightly more floriferous than *C. "Little John"* with similar sized but slightly brighter red brushes. Its main flowering period is spring but it then flowers intermittently throughout the remainder of the warmer months. It grows to a height of some 0.75 metres with a spread of some 0.5 metres. This plant was developed by Terry Keogh who, having sold his nursery at Wellington

Point , east of Brisbane , some 10 years ago has been concentrating on the breeding of hybrid plants, trading as Unique Plants . With the general trend towards smaller house blocks Terry has been concentrating on developing smaller plants to better suit these smaller gardens . As he stated , developing plants is a slow process as most of the plants he is dealing with are second or third cross progeny and, of course, not all of them are suitable for further development . Terry has been working with various species of Callistemon, Melaleuca and Leptospermum as well as a considerable number of exotic species . I have been to his property and have seen quite a few plants which, hopefully , will get to the market in the future . Terry hopes to have two more new releases on the market in 2005 . C. “ Matthew Flinders “ would make an ideal feature plant for a small area and would also be suitable for container planting

The Callistemon referred to on page 2 in N.L. 28 –“ UnicalOne “ is in fact the plant now being sold as C. “ Matthew Flinders “ and was chosen from 8 plants of the same cross which showed promise . As reported above the C. “ Captain Cook “ used is the original small-growing variety .

SOME RECOMMENDED MELALEUCA SHRUBS

The following article was prepared by Ivan Holliday for the APS journal and is reproduced here with his permission

Many of the shrubby Melaleucas, especially those I call pink “ pom-poms “ (i.e. shrubs with numerous ,globular, pink to mauve or purple inflorescences) have been justifiably criticised because of their short flowering period . They are no worse , however , and pften better than other myrtaceous genera such as Calliatemon , particularly the mauve to pink flowering forms which can collapse very rapidly . especially if the weather turns hot ; and Eremea and Phymatocarpus which have exceptionally short flowering.

With Melaleucas , many of them have soft , dense , weed-suppressing foliage , a low growth habit , and will grow well in most soils, wet or dry, making them excellent foreground plants for edging a lawn , or the rock garden. The flowers should be considered a bonus.

There are other species of course, which produce a succession of flowers over a much longer period , but never a massed effect over the whole bush. Good ones in this category include :

- **M. coccinea, eximia and penicula** - (closely related reds which flower mainly in summer)
- **M. cordata** – (an attractive summer flowerer)
- **M. diosmatifolia**- (a summer flowerer with clusters of deep purple flower heads)
- **M. elliptica** - (a large shrub featuring white , pink or various shades of red flowers)
- **M.fabri**- (noted for its beautiful yellow- tipped , mid-pink flower spikes in spring)
- **M. fulgens and its subspecies** – (all colour forms)
- **M.hypericifolia** - (a large shrub or prostrate ground cover with attractive foliage and reddish-orange flowers).

- **M. lateralis** – (a dwarf with massed pink flowers along the branches in late winter to early spring)
- **M. oldfieldii** - (sulphur yellow flower heads in spring – good in wet soils)
- **M. lateritia** – (medium-sized shrub featuring masses of large , cylindrical , vermilion flower heads clustered within the foliage . Flowers over long periods of summer and autumn . Best where water is assured)
- M.pulchella and M. thymifolia**- (small shrubs with attractive “ claw “ flowers)

Below I have listed some of those with massed flowering , which in my experience have impressed. My reasons are described , but the list is by no means comprehensive , as there are others with similar virtues .

M. aspalathoides – a delightful shrub which features softly hairy , dense foliage and masses of yellow-tipped , purplish flower heads , usually in late November or summer. . One for the rock garden.

M. concreta - a small to medium sized shrub with narrow green leaves and masses of pale yellow flower heads , usually in mid-spring. These completely hide the foliage , withstand hot days and remain at their best for several weeks before browning off . The combination of deep yellow buds and paler open flowers is just as appealing . Highly recommended and probably suited to coastal gardens

M. concinna – a dense, spreading small shrub massed in spring with deep pink flower heads . These wither as they age but don't turn white

M. laetifica – a low , ground-hugging , spreading shrub which masses in spring with bright yellow flower heads . A beauty which can be tricky in cultivation , sometimes dying after a few years

M. leiopyxis – a moderate sized , dense shrub featuring masses of bright yellow inflorescences in late winter or spring . Attractive for two to three weeks before browning off . Could be a valuable shrub for coastal gardens , in dunes or limestone.

M. megacephala – a medium to large , rounded and dense shrub with attractive foliage and soft, hairy new growth. The common form features masses of large globular flower heads about 4 cm across , white , with yellow anthers and appear to be yellow . These age to red and yellow before browning off fairly rapidly but a continuance of new flower heads are produced for four to five weeks , usually in early spring. An excellent screening shrub. Keep pruned each year to maintain required size and good flowering in the following year . There is an all yellow flowering form with smaller flower heads, more open growth habit and shiny leaves. This is also a very attractive shrub .

M. nematophylla – this species can be used as a bold , feature shrub with its dense upright habit , dark green wiry leaves and emerald new growth. In good forms the flowers are spectacular . Large , globular, yellow-tipped, deep pink to mid-pink flower heads to 4 to 5 cm across appear in September to October in a massed display . Unless there is a cool spell, each flower head turns white within a week or so but the whole effect of pink, pink and white and white flower heads at the one time is attractive in itself. A succession of new flower heads is produced over four to five

weeks , good for cut flowers if picked soon after opening . Prune below the flowers each year to maintain size and shape and to ensure a massed flowering again next year , but leave a few heads for seed .

M. pentagona var. pentagona – although prickly, this dense, medium to large shrub is very adaptable and spectacular in flower. The flower heads are profuse over the whole bush in spring , pink or mauvish in colour . **M. pentagona var. latifolia** flowers similarly but can be reluctant to flower at all when grown from seed .

M. plumea – a neat dwarf shrub with soft foliage and masses of pink flower heads in spring , drying pink as they age . Adaptable and easy to grow in sand or clay.

M. psammophila - a spreading , low, dense shrub , magnificent at its best when in flower, the yellow-tipped , pink inflorescences completely hiding the foliage . Some fine examples can be seen at Keith Pitman's property at Cockatoo Valley , growing in deep white sand . Flowers in November

M. ryeae – usually a dense shrub to about 1 metre high and wide , featuring masses of yellow-tipped , pink , globular inflorescences in spring and small rounded leaves . A fine garden shrub.

M. spathulata – another shrub of medium size which is massed with small, deep pink flower heads. Deep green leaves and papery bark.

M. tricophylla – a very variable shrub but always of low dense habit , sometimes prostrate, and soft hairy foliage. One form which is massed with mid-pink flower heads often flowers as early as late July. The most popular form , however , flowers late (usually November to December) when the warmer weather results in a very short flowering period . This form features deep magenta , yellow-tipped flower heads which are exceptionally showy while they last . Can be tricky in cultivation but as beauty if successful.

M. urceolaris – worth growing for its foliage alone, which is very soft and woolly. The flower heads occur in spring and may be cream (usually) or yellow , both turning part red as they wither , a pleasing combination. A moderate sized , dense shrub

(Editors note – of the shrubs listed by Ivan the following do fairly well in Brisbane - *M. diosmatifolia* (grows and flowers quite well) , *M. elliptica* (likes a well-drained situation and flowers fairly well) , *M. fulgens* (requires a well-drained situation – appears to favour rocky or stony sites) , *M. hypericifolia* (grows quite well in a range of soil types but prefers good drainage and flowers quite well) , *M. lateritia* (grows well over a fairly wide range of soil types. Flower density varies widely between plants) , *M. thymifolia* (grows and flowers well in a wide range of soil types) , *M. nematophylla* (grows fairly well but tends to be a shy flowerer) .

SEED LIST

A current seed list is attached . Some comments relating to the list are -

- * - Melaleuca thymoides does not fit the concept of Melaleuca as presently adopted . It may eventually be placed in a different genus

- ** - the broad – leaved form of C. polandii comes from the Cape Flattery area of north Qld

- *** - the seed bank is carrying 5 forms of L. polygalifolium as follows -

the commonly known white flowering form , probably ssp polygalifolium , which is fairly common along the east coast of Australia

A form from Mannering Creek between Sydney and Newcastle on the east coast of New South Wales which is reputed to have red –tipped new growth.

- a form from Mannering Creek which is reputed to have lime-green new foliage

- a supposedly red flowering form of unknown origin

- a very pale pink flowering form from the sandstone country of Central Qld which adjoins the Salvator Rosa section of Carnarvon National Park.

There is no restriction on the number of species for which seed can be requested at any one time . The study group will meet the cost of postage.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Receipts

Balance at 07-06 -2004	\$513.46
Membership fees	\$163.16
Sale – Study report No. 2	<u>\$12.00</u>

Total	\$688.02
Less expenditure	<u>\$111.20</u>

\$577.42

Expenditure

Postage – books	\$32.00
Photocopy N.L 28	\$39.95
Postage N.L. 28	\$38.05
GDT	<u>\$1.20</u>

Total	\$111.20
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Balance as per bank statement - 08 -09-2004 - \$577.42

MEMBERSHIP LIST

Current membership is as follows : -

ASGAP, c/- P.O. Box 41, Lawnton , Q 4501
APS Tasmania, P.O. Box 818, Kingston , Tas 7051
APS Victoria, P.O. Box 357, Hawthorne Business Centre , Vic 3122
APS South Australia, c/- 5 Marram Terrace, Largs North, SA , 5016
APS Keilor Plains, P.O. Box 115, Niddrie, Vic 3042
APS Blue Mts Group, C/- 12 Grandview Road, Seven Hills , NSW 2147
APS Maroondah, P.O. Box 33 , Ringwood, Vic 3134
APS Bairnsdale Dist. Inc, P.O. Box 1036, Bairnsdale, Vic 3875
APS Armidale Dist. , P.O. Box 735, Armidale NSW 2350
APS Fleurieu Group, 1 Oxford Avenue, Victor Harbour, SA 5211
ANPS Canberra Region, P.O. Box 217, Civic Square, ACT 2601
APS Tamworth Group, c/- P.O. Box 288, Tamworth, NSW 2340
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Mr. J Burrell, 101 Pearce Road, Booyong, NSW 2480
Mrs. B.N. Buchanan, RMB 1590, Myrree, Vic 3732
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Mr. J. Irons, Stonecourt, 74 Brimstage Road, Heswall, Wirral CH60 1XQ, ENGLAND
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SLIDE SETS

The slide sets , each of which contain written descriptions of the slides , have been enlarged slightly as follows -

The Melaleuca set now contains 136 slides

The Callistemon set has been expanded to 125 slides

The Leptospermum set has been expanded to include some associated genera and now contains slides of Phymatocarpus, Eremaea, Kunzea, Beaufortia , Regelia, Calothamnus, Thryptomene, Micromyrtus, Darwinia, Verticordia, Homoroanthus and Neofabricia. In total there are 90 slides in this set - 48 in Leptospermum and 42 in the associated genera section.

Slide sets are available for loan to groups or individuals . The study group pays the outward postage by registered mail and the borrower is expected to pay the return postage by the same method.

I hope you have a safe and happy Christmas and that the New Year brings joy and happiness

Regards



Col Cornford

Plant list - Margaret River Region - W.A.

Species	Common name	Notes	Features	Flowers	Wetland/ Riparian	Soil	Propagation
#Melaleuca cuticularis	Salt water paperbark	Sml Very tolerant of saline sites	O A W Hv Wb F P	White Oct-Dec	X	Sand, peat, Clay, loam	Seed, easy
#Melaleuca lanceolata	Moonah, Rottnest teatree	Sml-med	A D Hv Wb F P	White, cream Jan-Mar	X	Limestone, clay, loam, sand	Seed, easy
#Melaleuca preissiana	Modong Stout paperbark	Sml-Med	O W A Hv Wb F P	Yellow, cream, white, Nov-Feb	X	Sand, Swamps, Waterlogged ironstone	Seed, easy, suits direct Seeding
#Melaleuca rhapsiophylla	Swamp paperbark	Sml-med	OWAWbP	White, cream, Jul-Jan	X	Sand, clay soils, limestone. Saltmarshes, swamps, watercourses [north, south, not central	Seed, easy, Suits direct Seeding
#Beaufortia sparsa	Swamp Bottlebrush	Med-tallOA	Red, orange, Jan-Apr/Sep-Nov	X	Sand, Swampy areas, river banks	Seed, cutting	
#Calothamnus lateralis		Sml-med OA	Red, Jan/May-Dec	X	Sand, clay, swamps, winter wet	Seed	
Calothamnus pallidifolius		P4 Sml	Green, yellow, red, pink, Nov-Jan		Gravel	Seed	
#Calothamnus sanguineus	Silky-leaved Blood flower	Sml-med OAWb	Red, Mar-Nov		Sand, gravel	Seed	
Calothamnus sp.Scott River		P2 Med	Red, Aug-Sep	X	Sand	Seed	
Calothamnus sp.Whicher		P1 Tall	Red, Nov		sand, clay loam	Seed	
#Homalospermum firmum		Med- v.tall OWb	White, pink, Aug-Dec	X	White, grey, yellow or black peaty sand, loam. Winter-wet depressions, swamps	Seed, cutting	
Kunzea ciliata		Sml-tall OA	Pink, Oct-Nov		Loamy sand	Seed, cutting	

Plant list - Margaret River Region - W.A.

Kunzea ciliata		Sml-tall OA	Pink, Oct-Nov		Loamy sand	Seed, cutting
Kunzea # glabrescens	Spearwood	Med-tall OAWb	Yellow, Oct-Nov	X	Clay, sandy soils., swamps, lakes, rivers, moist	“ “
Kunzea micrantha		Med-tall OA	Pink, purple, white, cream, Sep-Dec	X	Sand, clay, loam or peat. Winter-wet	“ “
Kunzea micrantha subsp. micrantha		Sml-tall OA	Pink, purple, white, cream, Aug-Dec	X	. Sandy clay loam, peat. Winter-wet	“ “
Kunzea recurva #		Med OA	Pink, purple, red, Aug-Dec	X	Most, inc. winter-wet	“ “
Kunzea rostrata		Tall OA	Pink, Oct-Nov	X	Grey sand, peat	“ “
Kunzea # spathulata		Tall OA	Yellow, green, Oct-Nov	X	Sand, swamps	“ “
Melaleuca basiccephala		P4 sml	Pink, purple, Dec-Jan	X	Peaty sand, clay. Winter-wet	Seed
Melaleuca densa #		Med-tall OAWb	Cream, yellow, Oct-Nov	X	Sand, clay. Winter-wet, rivers	Seed
Melaleuca # huegelii. subsp. huegelii	Chenille Honey Myrtle	Med-tall OAWb	Pink, white, Oct-Jan		Sand, coastal, limestone	“
Melaleuca incana # subsp. Incana ssp. ginilup	Grey Honey Myrtle	Med-tall OAWb	White, cream, yellow, Jul-Nov	X	Sand, clay, winter-wet, swamps	“
#Melaleuca lateritia	Robin Redbreast Bush	Sml-tall OAWb	Red, orange, Sep-Apr	X	Sandy, Swamps	Seed
#Melaleuca pauciflora		Med	White, cream, Dec-Mar	X	Sand. Winter-wet	“
Melaleuca # systema [was acerosa]		Sml-med OAWb	Yellow, cream, Feb-Mar/Aug-Dec		Sand over laterite, yellow/orange sand over limestone	“
#Melaleuca thymoides		Med O	Cream, yellow, Sep-Jan	X	Sand, winter-wet	“
#Melaleuca viminea ssp demissa	Mohan	Med-tall OAWb	White, cream, Jul-Nov	X	Sand, clay, winter-wet, streams, coastal	“
Melaleuca viminea. subsp. viminea		Med-tall	White, cream, Jul-Nov	X	As above, not coastal	“
#Pericalymma ellipticum	Swamp Teatree	Tall	White, pink, Oct-Jan	X	Sand, clay, gravel, swamps	Seed