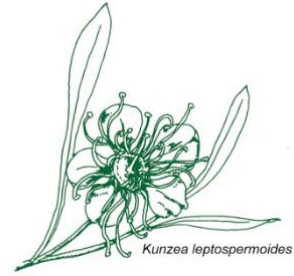




KUNZEA

Australian Plants Society Maroondah
Preservation by Cultivation



October 2021

Unfortunately we will still be locked down for our October meeting, so it will be held by Zoom. The planned visit to Russell Wait's garden has had to be cancelled.

October Member Meeting

Zoom meeting starting 7:30pm

A Guided Walk through Maranoa

With Andrea Dennis

Maranoa is one of Melbourne's oldest Australian Native gardens; but it is also one of the newest Botanical Gardens in Australia, with the name officially registered on the Victorian Place Names Register as Maranoa Botanical Gardens in May 2020, in recognition of the work and collections of the past hundred years. Currently, there are approximately 5,000 individual plants, and about 2,000 species and cultivars.

With CoVid severely cramping our style, we haven't been able to give many tours or talks this year. So let me take you by the hand and lead you down the garden path, and show you a few highlights of Maranoa Botanical Gardens in spring.

I've been at Maranoa for more than half my life. A major part of my work is updating the plant data base, and preparing the labels, and attempting to key out species. I also enjoy finding old newspaper articles and photographs that relate either to Maranoa, or my own family history. I've been lucky enough to turn a passion for plants into a career.

I like to experiment with Australian plants, to see what you can do with them, and I have a lot in pots and hanging baskets at home as a bit of a trial. We recently had two very old eucalypts that had to be removed, and I have had lots of fun digging the stump grindings through, and turning the whole bed into an overplanted hotchpotch of colour.

We recommend that you view the presentation on a TV, laptop or desktop computer with a large screen rather than on a small tablet or phone screen, if possible. This will be a much more enjoyable experience for you.

Note that Maranoa Botanical Garden is still open daily to the public, so you can visit it if it happens to fall within your 15 km radius.

VALE Barry Ellis

Members will be saddened on hearing of the death of Barry Ellis. Barry had been a Society for Growing Australian Plants member (later to become the Australian Plants Society) for some time. He joined the Caulfield group in 1972/74 and joined the Victorian Group around the same time.

He lived in Box Hill South for 15 years with an established garden. To this he added many Australian plants.

When he moved to his Blackburn unit in January 2010, it was "wall to wall" grass. This gave him a perfect space to build some small garden areas and in his words "grow beaut Australian natives". Barry joined APS Maroondah after moving into his Unit. He was a Committee member of our group since September 2016 and had just resigned this year due to his ill health.

In his working life, Barry had been in the building trade and so put his skills into creating gardens with raised beds

using logs. He imported a mixture of mountain soil with coarse sand. When Barry retired he had time to create another garden that got full sun and was able to grow plants that he had not been able to grow before.

Barry enjoyed growing many varieties of *Grevillea alpina* from all over the state. He also grew many varieties of *Correa reflexa* and had an interest in small eucalypts.

Other interests included playing golf, square dancing, his walking group and he joined the bike riding group at U3A. He also belonged to 'The Fiat Club' and 'The 4WD club'.

When asked why he joined the APS Maroondah's Committee, he said "because I was asked". Although Barry didn't ever hold an executive position, he was always one of the first to put his hand up to help.

Our sympathies go to his partner Wendy, his brother Graham and sister-in-law Velda who are members of our group.

Grand Specimen Table Presentation - Ten Years Later

Bill Aitchison

Following the AGM at our September meeting, we had the pleasure of being able to watch a video recording of the Grand Specimen Table presentation from our October 2011 meeting – our thanks to Tim Morrow for all his work in facilitating this. The presenters at that meeting were Marilyn Bull, Rodger Elliot and Bruce Schroder, and the trestle tables were totally covered with specimens brought along by members.

Sadly, some of the members then are no longer with us, but the recording brought back happy memories of those old friends and the plants they used to grow. For example, Peg McAllister brought along specimens of *Brunonia australis*, and commented that this self-seeds in her garden (many other members find them hard to maintain). We also fondly remembered Jean Galliot, who had brought along some of her favourite grevilleas – *Grevillea* 'Moonlight', *G.* 'Pink Surprise', *G.* 'Superb' and *G. georgeana* (the latter being the only grafted plant in her garden). Lola Mensch was also with us in 2011, and one plant that she brought along that night was *Eucalyptus preissiana* ssp *preissiana*.

Some members who attended the 2011 meeting and brought along specimens have since moved, and so cannot report on what may have happened to those plants since then. For example, Merele Webb lived in Lilydale in 2011, but since then sold that house and garden and she now lives in Croydon North. She advises that she has never returned to the Lilydale property, and so has no knowledge of what may have happened to the plants that were growing in that garden. There were a couple of her specimens that were discussed at the 2011 meeting, and she has now provided some comments on how she remembers these plants from her previous garden:

Grevillea longistyla – Merele notes that this can become very large and needs to be managed - keep it cut back.

Chamelaucium uncinatum (Geraldton Wax) – very fast growing and hence can get leggy.

Joe Wilson is another member who took some specimens to the 2011 meeting, but has since moved from his previous house in Garden Road, Donvale. Joe has commented on some of those plants:

Melaleuca fulgens – not one that Joe remembers all that well at Garden Road, but he does like it, although he thinks everyone else grows it better than he did.

Anigozanthos 'Lilac Queen' – this did well for Joe at Garden Road, and he loved its great colour combination, but he is not sure whether it is now still available.

Calytrix tetragona – Joe first came to like this after trips to the Grampians. He says that you don't see it much these days but it is an easy one to grow, and is good to grow on the edge of a garden bed.

Marianthus ringens (formerly *Billardiera ringens*) – this did "marvellously well" at Garden Road, but Joe notes that it can be a bit of a "fuss pot". He suggests that it does best in a warm spot without too much competition.

Atractocarpus chartaceus (formerly *Randia chartacea*) – this did well for Joe in his previous garden and he also has it in his new garden where it is doing well.

Helen Kennedy brought along *Pityrodia terminalis* to our 2011 meeting, and at the time she noted that she and Max were growing it in a pot, that she had had it about 2 years and it was looking healthy. Helen now comments on this plant as follows:

"Our grafted plant lived happily in a pot for at least eight years, the intensely pink flowers contrasting wonderfully with the felty grey leaves, and delighting us every spring. The pot was – and is – situated in quite an exposed part of the garden and every year the plant was battered and eventually loosened by wind, which probably hastened its demise. But last Autumn I planted a replacement, which is now starting to bloom. It will soon need a prune to keep it tight enough to hopefully survive the elements, but I'm not moving the pot as it forms part of small group edging a pathway, each featuring a special hard-to-grow beauty. A calculated risk I'm prepared to take as I love the arrangement."



Pityrodia terminalis

Helen Kennedy

Another plant that was brought along to the 2011 meeting was *Pelargonium havlasae*, but there is a bit of mystery as to who brought this along. We recorded it as having been brought along by Eleanor Hodges, but Eleanor advises now that she has never had this in her garden, so it may have come from someone else. We would be interested to hear from anyone who has, or is growing, this species.



Bruce's synthetic boulders – before ...



... after, showing *Grevillea nana x tenuiloba* 'Thorny Devil'

Bruce Schroder

Bev Hanson remembers taking quite a big branch of *Melaleuca wilsonii* to the meeting in 2011. This plant had been in Bev and John's garden from the very beginning, so it was 40 years old then, and is still there now at 50 years old, a big and open bush with an old and gnarled trunk. It flowers every year. Bev advises that a photo of the plant appears in Diana Snape's book, "*The Australian Garden: Designing with Australian Plants*", on pages 126 and 127.

Bruce Schroder brought along a number of specimens in 2011, and he has provided the following updates on how five of these plants have fared since then.

Grevillea nana x tenuiloba 'Thorny Devil' – I cannot remember when I planted this but I do know it was one of my early attempts at grafting grevileas. The plant is still in its original position and continues to grow strongly. It cascades over a large outcrop of the synthetic granite boulders that I have constructed throughout my front garden. An early photo dated September 2003 shows it flowering, but this section of the garden was no more than 2 years old at the time, putting the plant at approximately 20 years old. I have had to cut it back on a number of occasions to keep it off the path at the base of the boulder, the most recent being earlier this year when I reduced the plant by more than half, the most I have done to date. It continues to thrive and is currently covered in flowers and is very popular with the bees.

Darwinia leiostyla 'Coolamon Pink' – I removed this plant about 5 years ago as, although it continued to flower each year, the reward no longer justified the space it commanded. I have applied this mantra frequently in recent years. It was about 1.2m in diameter, taking up most of a small bed in my front garden, and had got to the point where it was just a mass of branches and twigs with just a little green growth on the outside. Although flowering from the tips of the previous season's growth, the display no longer matched the mass of flowers each year in its earlier years. It was probably 15 years old at the time. I have another plant of this cultivar growing elsewhere in the garden, this time on its own roots, from the tubestock bench at Karwarra. It is now

about 4 years old, seems quite happy but in a much more sheltered position and sadly, doesn't flower!
Eremophila muelleriana – growing this grafted eremophila was a learning curve for me when it comes to species in this genus. Although facing north in a relatively open position, it was overshadowed by a large remnant eucalypt. Growth tended to be fairly leggy and I failed to provide the frequent tip pruning necessary to keep the plant dense and to enhance the floral display. It also regularly got engulfed by a *Hardenbergia violacea* 'Carpet Royale', further restricting light. New growth buds would occasionally appear low down on old wood, and I would cut back hard to encourage this growth which inevitably would peter out. Before it finally gave up the ghost a couple of years ago, I successfully grafted a couple of new plants, which are mostly now thriving, although eremophilas and winter in Melbourne I find generally to be a difficult combination.

Leptospermum rotundifolium – for the life of me I cannot remember where I grew this plant!

Keraudrenia velutina (now *Seringia velutina*) – I remember Kuranga sold a couple of keraudrenia species from time to time when I worked for them at Ringwood. There would be a couple of rarely selling plants on the Collector's Corner bench throughout the year, but come spring, a mass of flowering plants would be brought down to the retail nursery from their production nursery in Wandin. With their massed display of purple/mauve flowers, they would walk out the door, no doubt dead before the end of the year! Unfortunately, it is one of the numerous species Kuranga no longer propagates. This was the sort of plant I grew on my north facing, exposed sand mound that I reserved for all my special Western Australian plants. They're all gone now, the mound completely enveloped by an invasive (but much loved when in flower) *Dampiera alata* and a large, self-sown *Persoonia pinifolia*.

Marilyn Bull also brought along a number of number of specimens to the 2011 meeting and she has provided the following notes on these plants.

Styliidium adnatum – I noted 10 years ago that this

plant had moved from where I had originally planted it. I don't remember its original home, but it has moved again and likes this spot. It has chosen a very precarious position in the lawn, where it has to run the gauntlet of the mower (depends who is mowing!), tree branches which have been felled and cut up on it, cars being washed and the annual Christmas cricket match! It is currently a little low but will come back and flower as it does each year.

Pseudanthos pimelioides – this is a great garden plant and one which I would have once again brought along to the specimen table this year. This plant is about 80 x 60cm. It is probably about 15 years old. It suffered a pergola beam falling through the middle of it. This required pruning over several years, but it has finally responded well and has filled out into a rounded bush, with a side branch which still has not provided lower shoots to prune back to. I have several plants in the garden as I like their bright whiteness and tiny dark green leaves.

Isopogon anemonifolius 'Little Drumsticks' - my 'Little Drumsticks' is now about 1 x 1.5m. It is looking a bit tatty and some branches have died off. Sections are still growing strongly and it is in full bud preparing to flower. This plant is a little overwhelmed at the moment. A crowea is fighting for dominance, and *Telopea speciosissima* is overshadowing it. I need to fight my way in, prune back the crowea and clean up more dying sections of the shrub. It will provide bursts of sunshine when the lovely yellow flowerheads open.

Adenanthos argyreus – this is a beautiful soft groundcover which I have over the edge of my retaining wall. I have propagated from the original plant and now have a pair on both corners. The original plant suffered a lot of stress when we

rebuilt the retaining wall. It was cut right back, tied up out of the way, and the roots disturbed. It has recovered beautifully.

Geoff Lay brought along a couple of plants in 2011. He reports that both plants are still alive:

Grevillea pectinata was planted in 1998. It never flowered well, is a ground cover, and the branches are now over 4 metres long and very leggy, and a great haven for snails.

The other plant was reported in 2011 as being *Eremophila bignoniiflora*, but Geoff advises that it was actually *Eremophila alternifolia* x *bignoniiflora*. It was planted in 2003. It is now 4 x 3m wide with. It has deep purple flowers almost all year long; prolifically for long periods.

Tim Morrow brought *Viminaria juncea* to our 2011 meeting. It was noted then that it is a plant that rarely lasts more than 7 years, although Tim's plant was already 10 years old. So it is probably not surprising that Tim no longer has the plant. He writes as follows:

"Unfortunately the *Viminaria* went to God a long time ago. It eventually fell over, but I think the drainage may have been suspect. We replaced it with a *Callitris cupressiformis* and this is now heading in the same direction, falling over, but is still alive."

Another plant at the 2011 meeting was *Melaleuca elliptica*. We are not sure whose plant this was, but at that meeting Rodger Elliot recalled seeing it growing at Maranoa Gardens in the mid 1960s, and that it was still at Maranoa in 2011, "quite huge and a lovely shape to it, and lovely papery bark". We recently asked Andrea Dennis whether the Maranoa plant is still there in 2021, and she advised that "it's very much still there; it got a deadwood and tidy up about three months ago", and that "it is in Bed 26, at the bottom of the woodland".



Marilyn Bull

Adenanthos argyreus



Melaleuca elliptica

A. Barr, CC BY 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons

There was some uncertainty at our 2011 meeting as to whether a plant that Graeme and Jan Nicholls brought along was *Ricinocarpus tuberculatus* or *R. pinifolius*. Graeme has now provided the following comments:

We planted one of these about 15 years ago. We managed to grow it from a cutting sourced from Alan Lacey at Sandy Point. *R. pinifolius* or *R. tuberculatus* are very similar. *R. pinifolius* grows widely in south-eastern Australia, including Victoria, mainly in sandy coastal areas. *R. tuberculatus* is found naturally in southern WA. The differences are very subtle, but from what I can see, using information from *Elliott and Jones*, I am fairly sure that what we have is *R. pinifolius*, but I am happy to be corrected on this.

Our plant grew for years entirely unattended and somewhat hidden behind a large *Persoonia pinifolia*. Now that the *Persoonia* is no more, the *Ricinocarpus* can be seen in all its glory for the first time. It is currently covered in masses of pure white flowers, and they will continue for several months. Although it grows naturally in sandy, rather acidic soils, ours is thriving in heavy clay, somewhat



Graeme Nicholls

Ricinocarpus pinifolius

alkaline soil. It is now more than 3x2.5m wide. It makes a really great backdrop to this part of our garden. I understand that these shrubs can be pruned quite heavily, and will re-shoot from the rootstock if cut off at ground level, but I haven't tried this yet. Has anybody else?

Rutaceae Ruminations

Marilyn Bull and George Stolfo

This is the fourth in a series of articles on members of the Rutaceae family written by Marilyn and illustrated by George.

Phebalium glandulosum

Every home should have one – a phebalium that is. A very floriferous genus which can grow in various situations including shade. They can be pruned to a good shape for keeping in pots, or just let them do their thing with a bit of tip pruning.

The terminal clusters of flowers are starry with at least half of the 10 stamens longer than the petals. Another feature is the scales on the back surface of leaves and usually on the petals and calyx. In this species they are silvery or rusty.

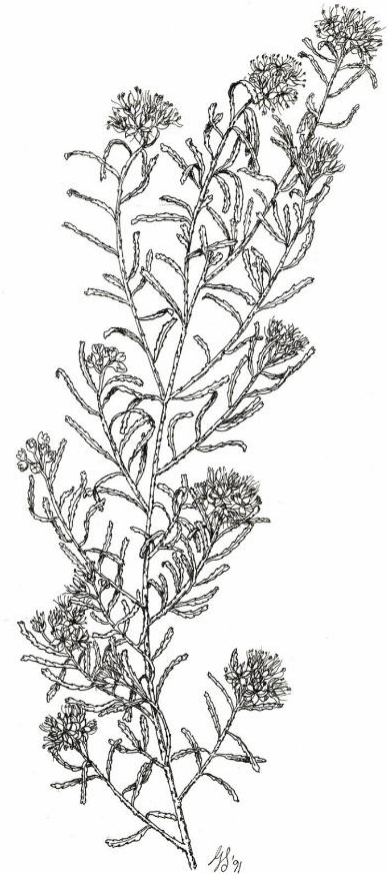
Desert *Phebalium* can grow up to 2.5m but mine tend to be 1.5m max. The branchlets and foliage are distinctly glandular-warty; the leaves silvery below. The small leaves are very narrow. This is the time to take out your lens to look closely at the leaves. Otherwise you are missing their intrinsic beauty.

Terminal clusters of small, light to bright yellow flowers cover the ends of branchlets. Mine glow in the semi-shaded positions that I grow them. In July the plants are covered in scaly buds. Flowering is in spring.

While my plants are in semi-shade, they will also grow well in a sunny spot, requiring good drainage. They respond well to pruning.

There are 6 subspecies of *Phebalium glandulosum* - 2 occurring in Victoria. A commonly grown subspecies (ssp. *macrocalyx*) is from the Mallee, growing in red sand. Ssp. *riparium* occurs on rocky slopes and ledges along the Snowy River. I believe that my plants are ssp. *angustifolium* from NSW. It occurs in sclerophyll woodland and along stream flats. The leaves are narrow, slightly wedge-shaped with the tip about 1mm wide. In the past I have also grown ssp. *glandulosum* with its slightly longer and wider leaves. The illustration is possibly this subspecies.

I highly recommend *Phebalium glandulosum* for your garden.



Phebalium glandulosum

What's in a name

plants named after people

Tony Cavanagh

This is the second excerpt from a fascinating series of articles published in *Growing Australian* magazine some years ago. It is reprinted here by permission.

Flindersia

Again, like *Daviesia*, you may not have heard of this name but I have included it because as far as I know, it is the only genus of Australian plants named after the great navigator Captain Matthew Flinders.

There are around 17 species in the group, all trees, mostly from Queensland and New South Wales where they usually grow in rainforests; some are important timber trees. They are rarely cultivated although *Flindersia maculosa* (Leopardwood) is sometimes grown as a park tree for its stately shape and unusual scaly and mottled bark of grey, brown, orange, cream and white. It prefers the dry inland where I photographed this one at Myall Park, some 400 km inland from Brisbane.

The name commemorates Matthew Flinders (16 March 1774–19 July 1814), navigator and cartographer, who suggested the name 'Australia' for our continent in a map of 1804. It is often not realised that he was associated with Australia from 1794 when he arrived as a midshipman, and he and the surgeon George Bass (after whom Bass Strait is named) made two expeditions in the tiny whaleboats *Tom Thumb* exploring the south coast. In 1798 he was given command of the *Norfolk* in which he sailed through Bass Strait and circumnavigated Tasmania, thus proving it was an island.

But it was his mapping and circumnavigation of the Australian continent in the *Investigator* between 1801 and 1803 for which he is justly honoured. On his return to



Matthew Flinders by Helena G. de Courcy Jones. Courtesy National Portrait Gallery, London.



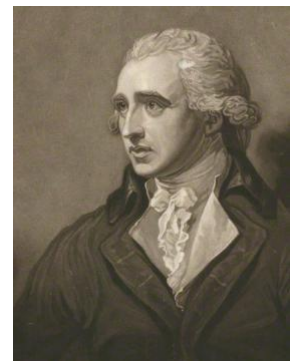
Bark of *Flindersia maculosa*
Tony Cavanagh

England, he suffered a shipwreck, a long voyage in an open boat and over six years imprisonment in Mauritius before finally arriving in October 1810. Despite failing health, he worked on his major book *A Voyage to Terra Australis* and its atlas right up to his death. The botanist on the *Investigator* voyage was the famous Robert Brown who named *Flindersia* in his honour.

Grevillea

By my reckoning, with all the new taxa being described by Peter Olde and Neil Marriott and others, there must be well over 400 grevilleas with more to come. This would make the genus the third largest after *Acacia* and *Eucalyptus*. And there are also hundreds of hybrids and cultivars, so this group has something for everyone. Found in every state and territory, they occur in nearly every habitat and all climate zones and range from prostrate to trees, with most being small to medium shrubs.

Many of the most spectacular come from WA and inland areas and require grafting to grow well in Victoria but the majority of species from NSW and Victoria are hardy and grow well on their own roots, even if they are not so flashy. The large flowered hybrid grevilleas have become popular in recent years but can become large and untidy if not pruned. But as I said, there is a *Grevillea* for everybody.



Charles Francis Greville
Courtesy National Portrait Gallery, London

The name commemorates Charles Francis Greville FRS (12 May 1749–23 May 1809), described as a 'collector of antiquities, minerals and precious stones', as well as a politician and 'authority on tropical plant gardening'. He was very good friends with Sir Joseph Banks and was a co-founder of the Society for the Improvement of Horticulture which later became the Royal Horticultural Society. In his large property in Paddington Green in London, he indulged his passion for growing tropical plants under glass. We don't know if he grew any Australian plants, but his work would have been known to Robert Brown who named *Grevillea* in his honour in 1810.



Grevillea hybrid, spider flower.

Tony Cavanagh

Guichenotia

This genus is confined to southern WA and consists of just six species, all low, spreading shrubs with grey-green foliage and small, profuse flowers of pink, purple or lilac. They are closely related to *Thomasia*, and I like both groups because they are generally hardy, tough and very ornamental in the garden. As they come from WA, they perform best in near full sun or lightly dappled shade and require very good drainage. Once established, they are quite drought tolerant.

They are named after Antoine Guichenot (27 October 1783-1867), a French gardener who came to Australia twice with French scientific exploration voyages, with Baudin in 1801–04 and with Louis de Freycinet in 1817. Almost nothing is known about him, but my friend Wikipedia has these comments: 'the records of Baudin's voyage, together with annotations on surviving plant specimens collected by him, suggest that he was poorly educated, with atrocious spelling and little knowledge of botany, yet worked



Tony Cavanagh

Guichenotia macrantha (Large-Flowered Guichenotia)

extremely hard, collecting more plant specimens than the officially appointed botanist, Jean-Baptiste Leschenault de la Tour, and, despite his poor literacy, labelling them with much more useful annotations.'

Botanic Ridge Update

Michael Cook reports spring activity in his garden at Botanic Ridge.

Daughter Nicola's mural featuring *Acacia cultriformis* now has the real thing flowering in front of it. The purple *Alyogyne huegelii* is close by and making a great combination with the strong yellow of the acacia.

The dendrobiums in the planting wall which Michael attached to the vertical water tank are starting to flower, and are overhung by a floriferous *Aphanopetalum resinosum*.

Rhodanthe anthemoides is beautifully displayed flowing down from a tall pot.



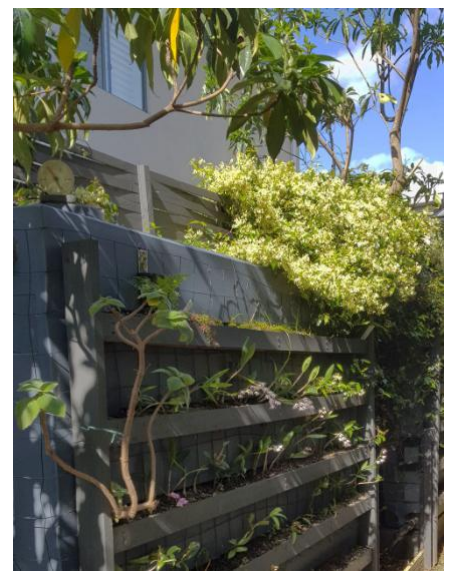
The painting and the real thing.



Rhodanthe anthemoides



Alyogyne huegelii with *Acacia cultriformis*.



Aphanopetalum resinosum

September was brought to you by the colour PURPLE

Sue Guymer and Bill Aitchison

In last month's *Kunzea* Graeme Nicholls highlighted the prominence of yellow flowering plants in his garden during August. Bill and I have noted that in late September various shades of purple flowers are featuring in our garden.

A number of these plants came from those propagated for the Lamiaceae seminar last year. It is always great to be able to buy plants from the FJC Rogers' Seminars. They provide the opportunity to source species which may not be generally available, at very good prices. Our purples include *Cooperookia*

georgei (well, pinkish mauve) and *Scaevola nitida* both of which we got at the Goodeniaceae seminar in 2018.

I love *Hardenbergia comptoniana* so when I saw that the APS Victoria seedbank had a "mauve" form I decided to try to propagate it. I had limited success, but do have one young plant surviving. It is planted next to a white cultivar named 'White Wash'. There are a few mauve flowers poking through the white.

We have some species in several different colour forms such as *Brachyscome multifida* and *Alyogyne huegelii*.



Scaevola nitida



Brachyscome multifida purple



Thomasia purpurea x *solanacea*



Hardenbergia comptoniana



Tetratheca ciliata



Alyogyne huegelii 'Blue Heeler'



Howittia trilocularis



Prostanthera ovalifolia



Pultenaea subalpina



Olearia phlogopappa

Lomatia tasmanica

Joe Wilson found an interesting article written by Kay Greeves in an old issue of “*Australian Plants*”. Further information is provided in an article by Marion Jarratt on the ANPSA website.

The article is about a very rare and old plant, *Lomatia tasmanica*. Joe did not know of this tree previously. Unlike other Australian lomatias, it has red flowers which gives it one of its common names, King’s Holly. The common name also celebrates bushman and naturalist, Charles Denison King, who saw it in the foothills of the Bathurst Range in south-west Tasmania in 1937.

There was believed to be only one plant, which had spread to cover an area of 1.2m².

It is genetically incapable of sexual reproduction. Leaf fossils have been found which appear to match this species. They are at least 43,600 years old.

References:

“*Australian Plants*” Vol 19, number 156, page 342 (September 1998)
ANPSA website: anpsa.org.au



Lomatia tasmanica

Natalie Tapson on Flickr

Ray and Eva's Garden

Ray sent some photos of what we missed by not being able to have our garden visit to their Cranbourne South garden. Lovely to be able to share these sights, albeit virtually!



Actinodium cunninghamii



Conospermum stoechadis



Daviesia latifolia



Eutaxia obovata



Thomasia pygmaea



Adenanthos detmoldii



Richea leucophylla



Patersonia umbrosa var *xanthosa*



Lasiopetalum schulzenii

October in our garden has a lot of

WHITE

Graeme Nicholls

In our south-facing garden there is minimal winter sun, so the emergence of some white flowering plants and shrubs brings some much needed brightness to what has been a dark winter. Here are some of them.



This white form of *Thelychiton kingianus* (formerly *Dendrobium kingianum*) grows happily out of a rock embankment. This one shows just a faint bit of purple colouring



Libertia paniculata has been growing for years in this totally shaded spot. The flower colour is an intense white, just what is needed in a dark corner. It multiplies vigorously by suckering.



Thryptomene saxicola 'Supernova' is extremely vigorous in quite a shady spot, and flowers for many weeks. I prune it back very hard each year, but it keeps coming back at me.



Westringia longifolia is a bush about 2 m high. We have two, both growing in shady positions, and flowering their heads off. They need to be pruned fiercely to prevent them becoming woody – and falling over!

The following email has been received from the Editor of *Growing Australian* magazine

It is again time to write and send in contributions for the December issue of *Growing Australian* magazine. Articles, shorter items and gardening tips about native plants are needed to ensure *Growing Australian* is an enjoyable and informative newsletter.

The (slightly) flexible deadline is Monday 25 October (sooner is better).

All members are encouraged to write something – I assure you it is painless! If sending photos please ensure they are high-quality JPEGs of a reasonable size (about 500kb–1MB file), preferably sent separately.

Submissions can be sent to: newsletter@apsvic.org.au.

Lachlan

Editor *Growing Australian*

Looking Forward to 2021 and Beyond

After the frustrations of the last two years, we are all looking forward to 2022 and beyond! The following activities are planned, dependent on CoVid of course.

APS Maroondah Meetings

(Generally on the 4th Friday of the month)

26th November – Members' Night

APS Maroondah Garden Visits

21st November – Schroder Garden, Montrose (end-of-year function).

And beyond 2021 ...

From the start of 2022 our meetings will be held on the 4th Friday of the month, with the garden visit on the following Sunday.

Sunday 11th – Friday 16th September 2022

ANPSA Conference, hosted by APS NSW at Kiama.
(NOTE: Deferred from 2021 due to CoVid19 restrictions)

Saturday 15th and Sunday 16th October 2022

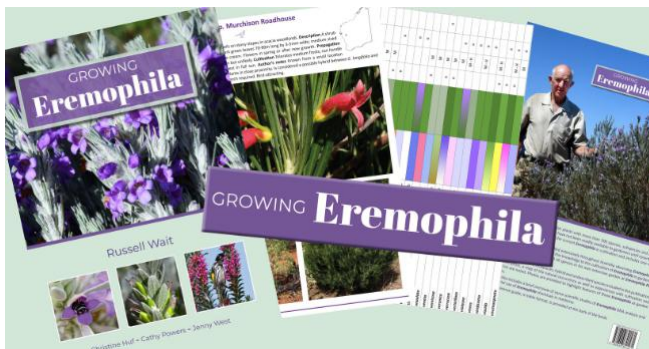
14th FJC Rogers Seminar on "Fabulous Peas", hosted by APS Maroondah at Mt Evelyn.

Please send expressions of interest to fabulouspeas2022@gmail.com.

Eremophila Book

Russell Wait has recently released his new book "Growing Eremophila". If we had been able to visit his garden this month as planned, members could have bought this book from him then.

However, if you are interested in obtaining a copy, you can contact Russell on 0428 388 211. The price is \$80 plus postage; total of \$95 for one copy.



APS Maroondah AGM Outcome

APS Maroondah held its 2021 Annual General Meeting last month by Zoom. The President's Report, Annual Accounts and previous year's AGM Minutes were all accepted.

There have been several changes to the Committee. Barry Ellis left the Committee after having served for several years. There was a vote of thanks to Barry. (Sadly, Barry passed away a few days after the AGM.)

A big thankyou to Bruce for acting as President since Deb's resignation earlier in the year.

Alison Rogers has agreed to take over as President, and Graeme Nicholls will be Vice President. Sue and Graeme continue their roles as Newsletter Contents Editor and Newsletter Production respectively.

The new Committee is:

President	Alison Rogers
Secretary	Peter Rogers
Treasurer	Bev Fox
Vice President	Graeme Nicholls
Membership Secretary	Jan Nicholls
Ordinary Members	Bill Aitchison Dallas Boulton Sue Guymmer Tim Morrow Bruce Schroder Joe Wilson

Australian Plants Society Maroondah Inc.

Postal address: P.O. Box 33, Ringwood 3134

Email: maroondah@apsvic.org.au

Newsletter contributions:

Contributions for the November 2021 Newsletter should be sent to Sue Guymmer at aitchguy@gmail.com no later than **Friday 29th October 2021**

Maroondah Group website:

australianplantsoc.wix.com/maroondah

APS Vic website:

www.apsvic.org.au

Published by APS Maroondah Inc.

Registration No. A0013122B

