NEWSLETTER

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AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY, MITCHELL GROUP INC.

aps.mitchell@gmail.com PO Box 541, Kilmore, Victoria 3764

July 2017

Volume 4, Issue 6

July news...!

Hello, and welcome to our midwinter edition!

I would like to say a very special thank you to our June speaker, Robert Bender. Not only did Robert give an enthralling information filled talk, but he then generously made his PowerPoint presentation file available to the group. In addition to making it possible to include extra information and images in the meeting report, Robert is happy for the presentation file to be shared (see meeting report for details).

We have had a little more information come to hand from APS Echuca Moama about the up-coming Wild Flower Hunt at Rushworth next month. Be sure to take a look at page 2 for the details.

Another great guest speaker has been organised for this month and there will be extra plants and books available for sale at the meeting. Further details are also on page 2.

Our August edition will be issued on or close to the second Monday (Aug 14th).

Native Landscaping at Wallan
Photo: Brian Weir

Contributions both large and small are always enthusiastically welcomed and should be sent in by Monday August 7th. Email contributions to: wattlegum@southernphone.com.au or post to PO Box 381 Pyalong Vic 3521.

Cheers to all, and hope to see you at a meeting sometime soon,

Jeanine :-)

Inside this issue:

Grevillea scapigera

Photo: Brian Weir

Mitchell Diary Dates..

- **MONDAY JULY 17th 7:30pm MEETING Guest Speaker: Attila Kapitany - Native Succulents Books & Succulent Plants will be available for sale on the evening.**
- **SUNDAY AUG 27th: Wild Flower Hunt with Echuca Moama APS Commencing 10am from Rushworth Community House High St Rushworth**
- **MONDAY SEPT 18th 7:30pm MEETING Guest Speaker: Neutrog - Fertilisers**
- **SATURDAY OCT 14th APS Mitchell SPRING PLANT EXPO & SALE Kilmore Memorial Hall 14 Sydney St, Kilmore 9am - 3pm**
- **MONDAY OCT 16th 7:30pm MEETING Guest Speaker to be advised**
- **MONDAY NOV 20th 7:30pm MEETING Guest Speaker to be advised**

Rushworth Wild Flower Hunt - Sunday August 27th...

By Jeanine Petts

APS Echuca Moama Group are looking forward to APS Mitchell members coming along to join them for the Rushworth Wild Flower Hunt on Sunday August 27th, commencing 10am.

The event will begin from the Rushworth Community House in High Street Rushworth. A guest speaker is being organised to talk on the Iron Bark Forest in the morning which will lead on to a 6km bush walk in the Rushworth Forest in the afternoon.

An extra itinerary item which will be available is a side trip to what Suzanne Robertson (APS Echuca Moama President) describes as an "awesome hill of Grass Trees". For those who would like to take the time we are told "it will be worth the trip" & "It will be wonderful to have you all there on the day to walk through the bush with us".

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, Sidney 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

July Meeting: Monday 17th 7:30 pm...

Attila Kapitany is joining us to present on Native Succulents. Attila comes highly recommended, is a native plant and succulent expert, also author of several popular books on the subject and will bring along slides to show, knowledge to share, his books and a very large range of succulents will also be available on the evening for sale.

Photo courtesy of Attila Kapitany

The presentation covers many rare and unusual native succulent plants, some of which have never been trialled in gardens before. Some interesting aspects of their usefulness in the garden will be explored. Marvel also at the majestic and spectacular giants of our continent, some grotesque and monstrous, others appearing in need of a hug.

Books can be autographed and will be on sale at discounted prices. Bring your problems, plants or questions along. This one's going to be fun!

If you like plants, nature and gardening you'll enjoy this presentation.

Membership Reminder...

APS Mitchell membership renewals (Including ASP Vic membership renewal) are now due. If you have not already organised your renewal another form is included at the back of this newsletter. Membership can be paid at a meeting, via post or direct debit - for further details see page 13.

For 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

Alternatively, membership information and forms can be found at the APS Mitchell website:

http://www.apsmitchell.org.au/membership/

June Meeting Report… Bats &Boxes…

By Jeanine Petts

It was wonderful to see an excellent turnout of members on a dark winter night for our June meeting. Ian got the meeting underway with a little general information:

- The guest speaker for our July meeting will be Attila Kapitany, speaking on native succulents. There will also be succulent plants and books available for sale direct from Attila on the evening.
- Organisation of our October Expo & Plant Sale is moving along. There are at least two past stall holders who will not be with us this year so negotiations are underway with Kilmore Mitre 10 to fill a vacant stall holder place. The hope is they will have some native plants for sale along with a range of other general garden supplies and accessories. If anyone has any suggestions of potential sellers we could invite to the Expo please let Ian know.

Above: Bats in a box
Below: Microbat on a thumb

With preliminaries out of the way the floor was given over to our guest speaker, Robert Bender to talk on Bats and Boxes…

Robert began by introducing himself as an accounting teacher with a hobby interest in bats. For the past 23 years Robert has been involved as a volunteer with bat box and research programs in both the Organ Pipes National Park and Wilson Reserve Ivanhoe. Robert finds most people are surprised to find out how small bats actually can be, and stated: "If you ate flies and mosquitoes, you'd be small too". Plant eating animals are able to grow much larger than insectivorous creatures.

Bats are extremely sociable however; it is mostly the females that are sociable with the males being not so sociable. In fact when a lone bat is found in a bat box it is most likely to be a male. Bats are banded for research however some species cannot tolerate the bands. It was found that in species sensitive to banding this lead to an unacceptably high mortality rate (in some cases 100%) so these days' susceptible species are no longer banded. Microchip technology is becoming available but is not yet readily affordable or widely government funded in the same way subsidy is given for traditional bands.

Being a small creature bats can loose heat quickly. To combat this they have very dense fur, equivalent to that as in Seals and Platypus. Interestingly, bats have a similar bone structure to humans including a thumb and four fingers, they are just a different shape. They have membrane all the way to their tail and the tail acts as a rudder, enabling them to steer and manoeuvre. The tail can also be used as a "catcher's mitt" and can aid in catching their food. The wing membrane is living tissue and bats will feel any injury or damage to the membrane. Bats also have big arm muscles (for flight) and no muscle on their legs as they don't walk. Contrary to popular belief bats are not blind, they do see quite well, but due to being active at night in the dark, use sound to navigate and therefore have large ears.

What is a bat?

- Mammal, like us: warm-blooded
- Produces milk for young
- Gives birth to live young
- Furred (hair, not feathers or scales)
- Three ear bones, like all other mammals (Reptiles have two ear bones)
- The only group of flying mammals
- 1,200+ species worldwide, 90 in Australia
- A quarter of Australia's mammal species are bats
- Long finger bones support wing membrane: hand-wing

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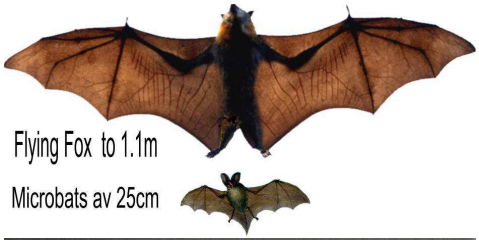
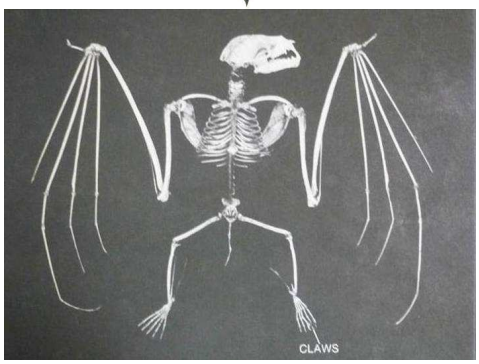
June Meeting Report … Bats & Boxes continued…

(Continued from page 3)



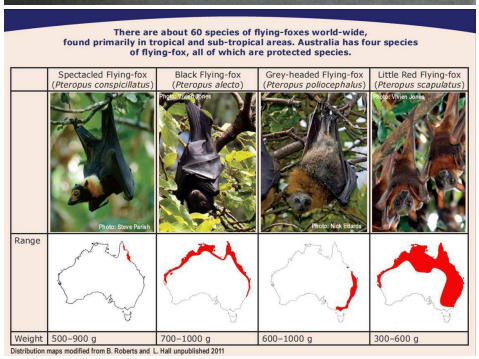
- The Greek for that is Chiro (hand) ptera (wings) so this family of animals is called *Chiroptera*
- Divided into big bats & little bats: Mega vs. Micro

Mega bats can weigh up to 1kg and have a wingspan of 1.8m. They have no tail, large eyes and small ears as Mega bats feed mainly on flowers, fruits and nectar. Micro bats by comparison can weigh under 4g have a wingspan of 15-45cm (with an average span of 25cm). Being insectivorous Micro bats rely on sound to find their food so have large ears.



Bat skeletons are much like ours, except we have long legs and short arms, little fingers, a big brain, small teeth and our tail bone is much shorter. Our legs carry weight so for us a large hip bone is needed. Bats have a small hip bone they do not bear weight like us.

There are a couple differences between the skeletons of Flying Foxes and Micro Bats, Flying Foxes have a larger snout and larger eye sockets but are otherwise similar in structure. It is currently believed that Flying Foxes and Micro Bats split from a common ancestor around Thirty million years ago showing flight evolved once, not twice.



Of the 60 species of Mega bats found worldwide, 4 are endemic to Australia, mostly in tropical – subtropical regions:

- **Spectacled Flying-fox**, found in a limited range of far north Queensland
- **Black Flying-fox**, found across costal regions of our northern states and top end.
- **Grey-headed Flying-fox** which migrates seasonally along the east coast. It may seem like a population explosion is occurring but this is not the case, as climate warms migration is moving further towards the poles.
- **Little Red Flying-fox** has the widest range which extends up the east coast, across the top end, down the upper west coast and inland to a degree across some of their range.

All of the 4 Australian Mega bats species are protected. Mega bats are significant pollinators of native plants with night time plant feeders attracted to white flowers and strong fragrance. The non-native Honey-bee did not evolve with our native plants so are a serious competitor with our native nectar feeding animals, birds, and insects.

When did bats evolve? A fossil was found in Germany from the Eocene period evidencing "A Bat was a Bat" from at least fifty five million years ago. The dinosaurs became extinct about 65 million years ago, after that mammals became much more diverse and spread over the Earth. The Eocene is the "early modern" period, and that's when bat fossils start to appear. Flying foxes first appear in the fossil record 30 million years ago splitting from the first few bat species. Humans didn't arrive until around 3 million years ago.

Yarra Bend, October

Closer to home Grey-headed Flying-foxes feed on Eucalypt flowers and following their food, arrive in Melbourne to colonies at Yarra Bend and Doveton in October. During their annual population cycle they spend six months in Melbourne, with the

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June Meeting Report… Bats & Boxes continued...

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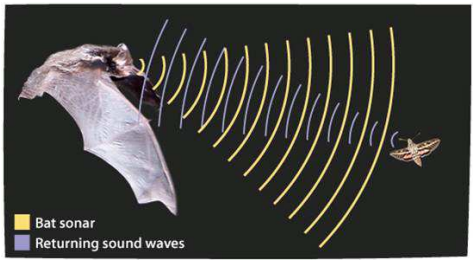


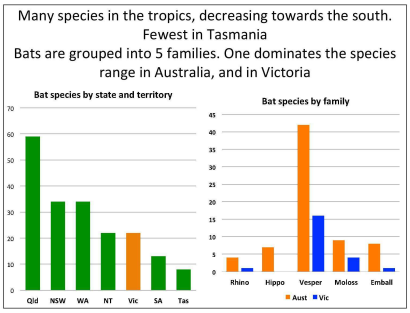
females arriving pregnant, bearing their young, breast feeding and raising their pups in the Melbourne season.

Microbats are very, very little bats. There is size variation with the smallest weighing from 3grams up to the largest at 60 grams. They are night active living on insects: beetles, moths and flies, mainly catching them while flying, "shouting" at them to bounce echoes off insect bodies to locate them in the dark of night. Very high-pitched calls are uttered through the mouth or nose in a highly directional narrow beam of sound. Imagine a beam of sound somewhat like a lighthouse beam which they follow to find food. While making these "screaming" calls Microbats disconnect their ear bones. They don't find their food by scent so have small noses and although they don't locate the insects they feed on by sight either, they have small but useful eyes and are not blind at all. Most live below the tree canopy and are therefore good at maneuvering around dense clutter of branches while a few species fly above canopy and are much faster although less maneuverable fliers. This leads to different wing shapes such as long/narrow, short/wide and some bat species with free tails, those of which have less maneuverability.

Bats find their insect food in the dark by what is essentially shouting as noisily as a jet engine and listening to echoes from insects, trees, buildings so they don't bump into things. Some can catch 1,000 insects in a night, which means bats are beneficial - This is the message of Bat Conservation International to combat widespread hostility and destructiveness towards bats. In places such as America hostility to bats is rife.

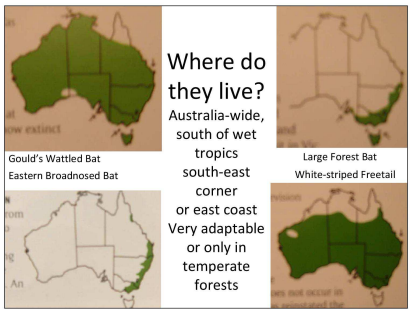
Microbats are active in Victoria for about 250 days a year and are inactive during the cold of winter. A Microbat weighing 15 grams eats about 7 grams of insects each night – almost half its own weight, so in 250 nights it will eat about 1.75 kg of insects.

A million bats eat collectively around 1,750 tonnes of insects (hundreds and millions of insects). Without bats we would be neck-deep in insects, most of which we don't like. Our world is far better off with bats gobbling up those insects, so it is best to be kind to bats.



Above: Graph by species & family
Below: Distribution of Gould's Wattled, Eastern Broad-nosed, Large Forest & White-striped Freetail Bats:

Almost all Micro bat echolocation calls are outside our hearing range (5-15 kHz) and differing species of bats call in different frequencies which also aids in species identification. The different frequency ranges directly relate to the size of insects fed upon, thus giving various bat species the ability to co-exist (Robert has sometimes found up to four different species inhabiting the same nest boxes). For example: Calls at higher frequency ranges such as 50 kHz target mosquitoes, while calls at 40 kHz target mid size insects and calls at 25kHz target larger insects. Bat echolocation calls range from 10 kHz to 70 kHz, catering from the very small up to large insect feeders.



Many more species are found in the tropics where bats can be active year round. There is less species variety found further south and southern resident species have the ability to go into torpor. This is the ability to lower the heart rate, breathing rate and body temperature which makes it possible to survive the colder periods and reduced food availability of a southern winter season. The further south you go, the more species numbers are reduced.

22 species of Microbats are found in Victoria (16 around Melbourne). Bats are grouped into five families and one family dominates the species range around Australia and in Victoria. This is the Vesper family or Vespertilionid, having tails enclosed in membrane- these are hunters and almost all are found in Victoria. Three families are mainly tropical and usually have bizarre leaf-nose structures as they emit their echolocation calls through their noses.

Freetail Microbat

Other groups are distinguished mainly by their tail structures: Tails are "free" and not enclosed in the

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June Meeting Report… Bats & Boxes continued...

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Gould's Wattled Bat (15 grams)

Chocolate Wattled Bat (8 grams)

Large Forest Bat (7 grams)

Eastern Broad-nosed Bat (9 grams)

White-striped Freetail Bat

tail membrane. Being less maneuverable the Freetail bats fly above the tree canopy.

Research program bat species:

- **Gould's Wattled Bat** – Is found across most of Australia excepting the Top End. It weighs in at fifteen grams and is a Vespertilionid with a tail enclosed in membrane. They usually make up around 90% of the bats found in the research program boxes. They have canine teeth top and bottom and are without chewing or biting teeth.
- **Chocolate Wattled Bat** – A Vespertilionid weighing in at eight grams.
- **Large Forest Bat –** Another Vespertilionid and weighs seven grams. It is found in Tasmania and the Lower East Coast.
- **Eastern Broad-nosed Bat** – Weighs nine grams and there are very few in Victoria. Its range is the Lower East Coast.
- **White-striped Freetail Bat –** Weighs forty grams and is a member of the Molossid family with ears meeting in the middle of the head. It is found across much of Australia except for the Top End.

What is a Bat year like?

Insects are active in during the warm months (September to April) and go into dormancy in winter. Insect-eating animals such as birds, lizards, frogs and bats have a tough time through winter. Survival strategies are to migrate to where more reliable food can be found or shut down for the winter like northern hemisphere bears and squirrels. Our resident bats go into torpor and slow heart rate, breathing rate and lower body temperature. Bats do not fully hibernate, as lack of fat reserves in small flying mammals and their small bodies losing heat more easily than big ones is a problem. Bears lose 1/3 weight in hibernation. Bats do too, which is risky behaviour if you haven't enough fat to last the winter.

Breeding and childhood:

Mating season is autumn (April-May). Following mating, females can store sperm for up to four months and store sperm over winter, deciding when to impregnate themselves in early spring (late August). Gestation lasts 2 to 2 ½ months giving birth to young during early November.

A human mother (65 kg) may have a 3 kg baby equaling 5% of the mother's weight.

By comparison a 15 gram Gould's Wattled Bat will have twin 3 gram pups, a total 6 grams equaling 40% of mother's weight. This would be like a human with 30 kg baby equivalent to about the size of a 10 – 11 year old. Humans breastfeed babies for 6 to 18 months and they are still babies when weaned. Bats have a very short infancy

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June Meeting Report… Bats & Boxes continued...

(Continued from page 6)

reaching adulthood in 3 months and start hunting their own food when weaned.

Pups are born furless and cling to mum feeding on breast milk from nipples located under the mothers armpits. Female bats are hard working mothers, a 15 gram mother has to go hunting for insects each night to feed herself, and must also turn insects into milk, raising two pups from 3 grams at birth to her own weight of 15 grams in 3 months, an increase of 5 times their birth weight. 2 to 3 months after pups are weaned, it's mating time again and the new reproductive cycle begins. Bats are very fast growers, humans by contrast from a 3 kg birth weight, take several years to reach 15 kg (5 times birth weight).

Bats pups: Male and Female:

At birth there are almost equal numbers of males and females averaging 120 males to 100 females. The females tend to be tougher and longer lived. 6 months later, colonies are almost entirely female. Males emigrate, going off to look for other colonies to join as breeding males, so they won't breed with their sisters.

Some girls stay with mum while the boys leave home. Big female groups probably have 5 generations and seem to segregate by age, much as we do, teenagers socialise with other teens, oldies with age-peers.

Microbat life cycle:

The research programs have found that the main species using the boxes is Gould's Wattled Bats. They live for up to 11 years, though most die younger than that. They're much like us in that the most dangerous time is early childhood, with large infant mortality in bad years, then slower, steady loss of mature adults.

They breed from their second year, and if good rain produces big insect food supply, they breed every year. There is no menopause for bats! A female Gould's might have twins annually for 10 years and in that time giving birth to 20 young, which themselves breed from their second year. It is very different for humans, our females don't start having babies until usually well into their 20s, stop by 45 and spend the next 40 years being grandmothers, not making any more babies.

At Wilson Reserve, 56 adult bats were banded in September 2011. Since then, adolescents have emigrated, some old bats died and by summer 2016-17 only 4 of the 2011 banded cohort remain, all of which are females. The general colony profile remains consistent. Bat colonies are matriarchal, each year a few females and no males are recruited into the long-term breeding population. Some of the recruited females are born locally and some dispersed from other populations.

Bat Boxes:

Bats don't build nests so just need a safe place in which to shelter. Bat boxes are made of untreated pine timber with a hinged lid for human access but the bats enter via the underneath of the box. Internally the front and backs of the boxes have saw grooves so the bats have purchase to move around. When bat boxes have been checked anywhere from 1 to 100 bats have been found in a box at one time. There are minor differences in bat box designs as differing species are attracted to boxes of both different sizes and with different entrance sizes.

Assessing the Bats:

The majority of volunteers working with the research program mostly tend to be young female university students and the bats are examined one by one. A range of information is gathered about each bat as they are examined:

- Species
- Gender- Males weigh lighter that females and females have different reproductive organs
- Reproductive condition: If the females :
    - Have never had pups
    - Have had pups
    - Are pregnant
    - Are lactating

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June Meeting Report… Bats & Boxes continued…

(Continued from page 7)

Exposed Bat nipple

- Are post-lactating

- At what point in their annual cycle the bat may be

Discovering a female bats reproductive condition involves looking at their nipples, which are hidden in dense fur and hard to find. This involves "the gentle art of nipple blowing" where the bats are carefully held to expose the armpit area, and the assessor blows into the fur to uncover a nipple. The discovery of a round lump announces that the bat has had pups. October to November is the period when bats are found to be pregnant and October to March is the usual lactation period. In some years, some bats may undertake a second breeding round.

Forearm measurements are also taken as this identifies the species. Each species has narrow range of forearm lengths, not overlapping with other species. Each bat is also weighed and Bat weight changes with the season. They loose weight over winter and increase weight by up to 50% when pregnant and pre-winter.

The size of a colony will also change with the season. Group sizes are smaller in winter and increase with the warmer months and breeding season then contract again with the cooler months.

With time getting away from us Robert's presentation was drawn to a close answering one final question:

Should you put up bat boxes? The answer is both yes, and no…

Yes, homes are needed for our bats, but…

Bat boxes must be checked regularly to stop them becoming colonised by ants. Stopping ants moving in means the boxes need to be checked each month and with bat box placement needing to be 6 meters above ground this is not an easy or convenient task.

Robert Bender generously left a digital copy of his PowerPoint presentation file with APS Mitchell and gave permission to share the file. The presentation contains considerable research data records, graphs, statistics and other related information. If anyone would like the 19.06.2017 Kilmore Bat Talk PowerPoint presentation file please feel free to contact either Ian Julian or myself to request a copy (See committee contact page for details).

Above: Bat box in situ

Below: A full bat box

All images in this article courtesy of Robert Bender (19.06.2017 Kilmore Bat Talk PowerPoint presentation file).

Plant Bio: *Banksia sphaerocarpa…*

By Jeanine Petts

Banksia sphaerocarpa

Family: Proteaceae

Pronunciation:

Banksia: BANGK-see-a

sphaerocarpa: sfay-ro-KAR-puh or sfee-ro-Kar-puh

Derivation of name:

The genus *Banksia* was named for Sir Joseph Banks, 19th century botanist and President of the Royal Society.

Sphaerocarpa from the Greek words *sphaera* meaning ball or globe and *carpos* referring to the rounded fruiting cones.

Common Name: Fox Banksia or Round-fruit Banksia

Banksia sphaerocarpa is a variable shrub from the south west of Western Australia which has variations in height, flower and leaf sizes. It has had a complex taxonomic history with the number of recognised varieties changing over the years with some varieties now named as separate species. Generally found as shrub growing to 2m (size can range from .4m to 2m high) with narrow linear leaves, and ovoid globular flowers from 5cm to 9cm. The yellow-brown to orange flowers can occur January to July. Flower buds develop a musky odour 3 weeks prior to opening and once in flower have been known to produce large amounts of nectar in some cases seen dripping to the ground.

Found growing in sandy soils and often as the dominant species in the shrubland or low woodland of its range, it requires sandy well drained soils in full sun to partial shade. Preferring areas with dry summers it may be difficult to maintain in locations with high humidity. It is moderately frost hardy, drought tolerant and develops a lignotuber so will tolerate pruning once established and can recover from damage after a fire. Landscape uses include as a screen or low windbreak and smaller forms make a great container plant.

Germination from untreated seed is reliable and it can also be propagated from cuttings but can be slow to strike and have a low success rate.

Banksia sphaerocarpa
Image: G Clarke
http://anpsa.org.au/b-sph.html

Reference:

http://davesgarden.com/guides/botanary/

http://anpsa.org.au/b-sph.html

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

https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/12111

http://www.australianplants.com/plants.aspx?id=1207

Growing Australian Native Plants from Seed. Murray Ralph ISBN 978 0 646 42866 6

Native Plants THE DEFINITIVE GUIDE TO AUSTRALIAN PLANTS. Global Book Publishing Pty Ltd ISBN 978 174048 027 7

APS Mitchell
Annual Spring Plant Expo & Sale
October 14th, 2017
9 am - 3 pm

Kilmore Memorial Hall

14 Sydney St, Kilmore

Native Plant & Flower Displays

BirdLife Australia Display

Kilmore Art Society Display

Art by Local Artists:

Themes of native fauna, flora and Aussie landscapes

Plant, Book & Art Sales

APS Victoria - Books

Joan & Peter Broughton, Ironstone Park - Unusual Native Plants

Kilmore Art Society - Art by local artists

Kilmore Mitre 10 - Garden accessories & Native plants

La Trobe indigenous plant nursery - Indigenous tube stocks

Russell Wait - Eremophila (Emu Bush) specialist

Vaughn's Australian Plants - Rare & Unusual Native Plants

Entry $2.00 (Children free) - Door Prizes - Raffle

Volunteers will be needed to assist with: Donations of specimens for floral display & Nuts & Seeds display, Setting up on Friday October 13th (from 12pm), also on Saturday October 14th with Ticket Sales/Entry, Plant Sales, Catering (Tea & Coffee), Pack up & Clean up etc.

Enquiries & further information please contact Ian Julian: Ph 0438 270 248

Reminders, A P S 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:
Robert Bender,
Christine Cram,
Ian Julian,
Barbara Mau,
Suzanne Robertson,
Maureen Runge,
Brian Weir

A P S VIC DIARY DATES...

July 22 & 23 - Friends of the RBGV Cranbourne Gardens, Winter Plant Sale. 10am - 4pm (Melways 133 K10)

September 2 - APS Wilson Park Plant Sale, Wilson Botanic Park, Princes Hwy, Berwick. 9am - 4pm.

September 2 & 3 - September Bendigo Native Plants Group Flower Show, Rotary Gateway Park, 26 High St, Kangaroo Flat.

September 9 & 10 - Yarra Yarra Group Australian Plants Expo. Eltham Community & Reception Centre, 801 Main Rd Eltham. 10am-4pm

September 16 & 17 - "Springtime in Bpangerang Country" Quarterly gathering and AGM. Hosted by APS Wangaratta

September 23 & 24 - Bendigo Native Plants Group Australian Flower Show. Kangaroo Flat Primary School, 60 Olympic Parade, Kangaroo Flat. Plants, pottery and book sales. 9:30am-5pm. Entry $3

October 7 & 8 - APS Grampians Group Pomonal Native Flower Show, Pomonal Hall. 9:30am - 5pm.

October 14 & 15 - Friends of the RBGV Cranbourne Gardens, Spring Plant Sale. 10am - 4pm (Melways 133 K10)

October 14 & 15 - Wimmera Growers of Australian Plants partake in the Horsham Spring Garden Festival

October 14 & 15 - South Gippsland Native Plant and Flower Show. South Gippsland Historical Automobile Club Pavilion, Leongatha Recreation Reserve. 10am - 4pm.

October 21 - ANPS East Gippsland Spring Spectacular; Lucknow Hall.

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Committee & Contact Information

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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.

Praise for Landscaping ...

Brian & Lorraine have sent in pictures of native landscape plantings at a fairly new playground in Wallan, along with a few words of praise...

I must applaud a relatively new playground at the junction of Berry Saltbush Drive & Springridge Boulevard, Wallan, it is landscaped & planted beautifully. I would recommend anyone who is planning to landscape and plant Aussie plants on a slope to have a look. A job well done!

Other Events continued…

Australian Plants Society - Wilson Park (Berwick)

WILSON Botanic Park

AUSTRALIAN NATIVE PLANT SALE

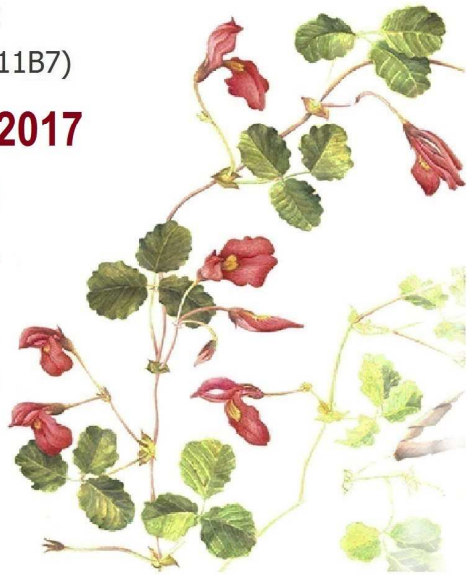
City of Casey

SAVE THE DATE

Wilson Botanic Park Berwick
Princes Hwy, Berwick (Melways 111B7)

Saturday 2 September 2017
9:00 am to 4:00 pm

Native plant stalls	Raffle
Specialist book stall	Flower display



plantsale@apswilsonparkberwick.org.au

www.apswilsonparkberwick.org.au

Australian Plants Society - wilson park berwick

Note: Cash Sales Only

Melbourne Orchid Spectacular & Orchid Sale 2017

0413 599 368
secretary@oscov.asn.au
www.oscov.asn.au

Find us on: facebook

ORCHID SOCIETIES COUNCIL OF VICTORIA INC. OSCOV

VENDORS

Atlantis Orchids
Aussie Shade & Hot Houses
Bass Valley African Violets
Brogo Riverview Orchid Nursery
Castle Creek Orchids
Collectors Corner
David Keanelly Orchids
David Wain Orchids
Devon Meadows Orchids
Feingold Flower Growers
Flora Lab/KeikiGrow
Johnston Orchids
Kimberley Orchids
Lawranna Orchids
Mount Beenak Orchids
Nicky's Slippers
Orchid Extras
Orchid Species Plus
Orchids On Newbold
Sims Orchids
The Hanging Garden
Western Orchid Laboratory

Venue Boxhall Pavilion, KCC Park (State Dog Centre)
655 Westernport Highway, Skye VIC 3977

Times

Friday 25 August	9 am – 4 pm
Saturday 26 August	9 am – 4 pm
Sunday 27 August	9 am – 4 pm

Entry Adults $10 Children under 15 Free

Orchiata · EXFOLIATORS · GCP · BIO GRO · Collectors Corner

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY, MITCHELL GROUP INC.
aps.mitchell@gmail.com
PO Box 541, Kilmore, Victoria 3764
Inc# A0054306V

2017/18 MEMBERSHIP/RENEWAL FORM – July 1 to June 30

This is a combined membership form for APS Vic and APS Mitchell

Please use this form instead of the form sent out with the APS Victoria newsletter

For insurance purposes people who join APS Mitchell must also join APS Victoria Inc.

(Please ☑ whichever applies) **Application** ☐ **OR** **Renewal** ☐

Title:	**Mr / Mrs / Ms / Miss**
Surname/s:	
Given name/s:	
Postal Address:	
Town/Suburb:	
Postcode:	
Telephone:	
Email Address:	

(Please ☑ whichever applies)

Membership Type:		**Fees:** Note: Membership Year = July 1—June 30		
		APS Victoria	APS Mitchell	Total
☐	**Single**	$32.00	$10.00	**$42.00**
☐	**Couple/Family** (2 adults & 2 dependents)	$35.00	$12.00	**$47.00**
☐	**Student**	$24.00	$10.00	**$34.00**
☐	**Organisation**	$40.00	$10.00	**$50.00**
☐	**I have paid/pay my APS membership when joining/renewing with another district group. Which Group? :** _____ **Include only applicable APS Mitchell Fee:**		☐ Single $10.00 ☐ Family $12.00 ☐ Student $10.00	
		Total Due:		**$**

I/We agree I agree to be bound by the Rules and Bylaws of the Society.

Signed:	Date: / /

I agree to my name being included in a membership list circulated for members' private use: **Yes**☐ **No** ☐

Payment by: (1) Bank Transfer to BSB 633-000 Account No. 159982271 (Bendigo Bank)
Please include your surname and post code as reference/transaction details
Or (2) Cheque made payable to: APS MITCHELL INC.
Posted to: APS Mitchell Treasurer, P O Box 541, Kilmore Vic 3764
Or (3) Pay via cash or cheque at an APS Mitchell monthly meeting (3rd Monday of the month 7:30pm John Taylor Room, Kilmore Library, Sydney St Kilmore)

Enquires: Christine Cram ph: 5793 8270 or email: aps.mitchell@gmail.com