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NEWSLETTER

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY, MITCHELL GROUP INC.

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Inc# A0054306V

May news...!

Hello, and welcome to our May 2018 edition!

The weather is turning colder and winter may be just around the corner, but there is plenty to look forward to in an Australian native garden. *Hakea*, *Correa* and other species are coming into flower at the moment, and with the recent unusual season, even the odd plant is flowering out of season. You will find a few photo's from Ian's garden throughout this issue. (Many thanks Ian!)

Other things are coming to fruition too.

www.apsmitchell.org.au is back up and running. Our very hard working secretary has organized the transfer of our website to a new host, and is now busy learning the art of WordPress updates (More kudos to Ian & thank you again). Keep an eye on our website for new additions.

Gardens for Wildlife is now firmly on the committee agenda and we have a little news (see below), and more detail to come in the not too distant future.



Persoonia tenuifolia

Photo: Ian Julian

Our next newsletter will be issued on or within a few days of Monday June 11th.

As always, contributions to our newsletter both large and small are enthusiastically welcomed. Extra plant photos are especially helpful.

Please send your contributions in by Monday June 4th. Email to: wattlegum@southernphone.com.au or post to PO Box 381 Pyalong Vic 3521.

Happy gardening & cheers until next time, Jeanine ☺

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Change to June Meeting! Gardens for Wildlife Launch...

Busy bees are hard at work behind the scenes, collaborating and working toward launching "Gardens for Wildlife" in Mitchell Shire.

We don't have all the details worked out yet, but it is anticipated a special event launch will be held on the afternoon of either Saturday June 23, or Sunday June 24th.

We also hope to have a very special & inspirational guest speaker for the event.

The launch will be held instead of our usual 3rd Monday evening meeting.

Time, date, venue and further details will be advised in our June newsletter.

May 2018

Volume 5, Issue 4

Mitchell Diary Dates..

- **MONDAY MAY 21st, 7:30pm MEETING**
Barbara & David Pye
- Melton Botanic Garden
- **NOTE: JUNE MEETING CHANGE!**
OUR JUNE MEETING WILL BE MOVED TO THE 4th WEEKEND IN JUNE, Day, Time (most likely an afternoon) and Guest Speaker to be advised!
- **JULY MEETING: EXCURSION to be advised**
- **AUGUST MEETING: EXCURSION to be advised**
- **MONDAY SEPT 17th, 7:30pm MEETING**
Guest Speaker to be advised
- **MONDAY OCT 15th 7:30pm MEETING**
Guest Speaker to be advised
- **SATURDAY OCT 20th, 9am - 3pm**
APS Mitchell Annual Spring Plant Expo & Sale
Kilmore Memorial Hall, Sydney St, Kilmore
- **MONDAY NOV 19th, 7:30pm MEETING**
Guest Speaker to be advised



Hakea flowering in the garden now...

Photos: Ian Julian Text: Jeanine Petts



Left:

Hakea petiolaris - Sea-urchin Hakea

A fast growing, tall, erect shrub. Grows to 5m high by 2m wide. Very hardy feature plant that makes a good screen.

Far left:

Hakea decurrens - Bushy Needlewood

An erect variable shrub that has 3 recognised subspecies. Grows from 0.3m to 2-5m high x 1-3m wide. Produces masses of fragrant white or sometimes pink flowers. Prickly foliage provides habitat for birds.

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

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

Entry \$2.00 Gold Coin

Guest Speaker

Door Prizes

Plant Sales

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

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

Supper & Chat

VISITORS VERY WELCOME

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

Please label plants



May Meeting: Monday 21st 7:30pm...

For our May meeting, we will be welcoming Barbara and David Pye back to APS Mitchell to present on the Melton Botanic Garden. Barb & David Pye's interest and involvement with native plants has spanned more than 4 decades. Both Barbara and David are long term members of APS Victoria, their district group (APS Melton Bacchus Marsh) and received APS Victoria Certificates of Commendation in 2007. In 1998 they turned a hobby into a business; opening and running Suntuff Natives plant nursery from their property in Bullengarook until mid 2016. Ever keen native plant enthusiasts, they remain highly active within the Melton Bacchus Marsh group, Friends of the Melton Botanic Garden and Bullengarook Landcare Group.

The Melton Botanic Garden is a relatively young garden with Friends of the Melton Botanic Garden Inc being formed in September 2003, and working since then toward the planning, design and development of the botanic garden in Melton. Today, some highlights of the garden are: a dryland eucalyptus arboretum, indigenous plantings, a Bushfoods Garden, a Koori Student Garden (designed and planted by Koori students from Melton primary and secondary schools), the Main Lake, a Sensory Garden, a Victorian Volcanic Plains Garden, West Australian, South Australian and Southern African gardens and other garden beds in development including a Mediterranean Garden.

Come along and join us on Monday May 21st to hear much more about this award winning garden.

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



Image: https://www.facebook.com/pg/MeltonBotanicGarden/photos/?ref=page_internal

Memberships ...

The time for renewing membership subscriptions is getting closer...Fees are due by July 1st. APS Victoria have increased fees this year, and there is now an option to include a national Australian Plants magazine subscription. An up to date form can be found on page 12. For enquires and further information please contact Christine Cram: Phone 0458 238 270 or Email to the attention of the Membership Officer at: mitchell@apsvic.org.au or visit our website: www.apsmitchell.org.au

April Meeting Report...Boabs & Bottle Trees

By Jeanine Petts

Our April meeting saw a much reduced turn out compared with recent months, even so, attendees were welcomed by a huge array of plants for sale followed by a lively and engaging presentation. Mike Williams had a table of plants tucked around the corner in the entry area, while Attila and Michelle Kapitany laid out a 3 table feast of books, Bottle Trees, seeds and their signature "succulents" in the main room.

Norbert opened the meeting, starting with a little group news: Following the member support expressed for a "Gardens for Wildlife" program at our April meeting, the committee and other interested parties, are now working toward organising and launching the program in Mitchell Shire, in the not too distant future. Kilmore Mitre 10 confirmed they will be supporting our Spring Expo, and have also appointed a new staff member managing their garden department. Tracey Crane is now the person to see at Kilmore Mitre 10 for plant and garden needs, and we will be looking forward to getting to know Tracey and seeing the selection native of plants at Mitre 10 evolve.

Moving on to the main event for the evening...

Attila Kapitany was invited to take the floor, presenting on Australian Bottle Trees and Boabs. Attila and his wife Michelle had travelled to our meeting from Narre Warren, where they live on a property with a spectacular 1 acre garden which features in open days.

In introducing himself, Attila was careful to explain that his wife Michelle, a retired school teacher, works right along side him in their horticultural business, and knows all the botanical plant names, technical terms and other information etc.

Attila has been involved in horticultural business for 40 years, with succulents being a prime focus. In more recent years he and Michelle have started to grow more Australian native plants. Together they work toward show casing and promoting not only native plants that are well suited to gardens, but also native plants that grow well with succulents. In the last 10-15 years Attila has written a number of magazines and books, including a series on native plants. He has also had a close involvement with the production of the 2017 series of Australian stamps featuring Australian Succulents.

What might Bottle Trees have in common with succulents? Bottle Trees are naturally found growing in rocky, stony, dry and harsh conditions. In fact the species name *rupestris*, as in *Brachychiton rupestris*, means referring to rocks or rock dweller. *Brachychiton rupestris* are also found growing in hills and valleys, however, more robust growth is exhibited by specimens growing on escarpments.

There are 2 genera of what are referred to as Baobabs (or Boabs) and Bottle Trees found in Australia:

- *Adansonia* that the rest of the world refer to as Baobabs, which, we in Australia have shortened to Boab.
- *Brachychiton* otherwise known as Bottle Trees.

A number of *Adansonia* species are found in Africa and Madagascar, with one species: *Adansonia gregorii*, native to Australia. The genus *Brachychiton* is endemic to Australia, with one exception being found in Papua New Guinea. There are also genera of Bottle Trees found in South America. In addition to having swollen trunks, some of the South American trees such as *Ceiba* species (formerly known as *Chorisia*), are known for developing spiny thorns on their trunks. Other species from around the world are: *Moringa drouhardii* (Madagascar), *Cavanillesia arborea* (South America), *Adansonia digitata* and *Pachypodium lealii* (Africa).

What is a Bottle Tree? While travelling in Northern Queensland looking for "Bottle Trees", Attila and Michelle decided to seek local knowledge of where to find specimens of the area. Eventually ending up talking to local Elders, and after explaining what they were looking for, the Elders drew a mud map and Attila and Michelle set off on their search. After one and a half hours driving, and unfortunately not seeing what they were after, they gave up on what had turned into a "wild goose chase", and headed back the way they had come. When almost back to where they began, they suddenly noticed, well off the side of the road, a dead, thin, sparse sapling, with empty glass and

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April Meeting Report continued...

(Continued from page 3)

plastic bottles stuck akimbo on what remained of the sapling's branches. Those local Elders had been having a "lend" of Attila. The lesson learned here is, our Aussie sense of humour is alive and well, and, that "Bottle Tree" can mean different things to different people. However, in a horticultural sense, the term "Bottle Tree", refers to any tree with a bottle shaped trunk.

Along with *Brachychiton rupestris*, another three trees within the *Brachychiton* genus that develop distinctive bottle trunks are: *Brachychiton australis*, *Brachychiton compactus* and *Brachychiton hauserae*. These species have quite a restricted range, and two of the three species are rare, being little known outside scientific circles.

What distinguishes *Adansonia* from *Brachychiton*? Attila suggested that the more globally spread genus *Adansonia* developed as a divergent species, descending from a common ancestor. While *Brachychiton* developed in co-vergence, in isolation. Hence, the limited range being within Australia and the one species nearby in Papua New Guinea. While both genera store water and have species that can develop large diameter trunks, there are a number of significant, identifying differences between the two genera. This includes differences between bark, fruit, flowers and leaves.

The fruits of *Adansonia* are a single, usually ovoid capsule which becomes quite brittle and falls to the ground, smashing open on hard ground to release seed or able to float to be dispersed. In contrast, the fruit of *Brachychiton* are segmented, retained on the tree and open in situ to release their seed.

In *Adansonia* species, flowers are solitary, with sepals that curl back, and the female and male floral organs are exposed, extending beyond the flower petals. The flowers of *Brachychiton* species have no sepals, the sepals and petals are fused to form the flower, and the flowers occur in clusters. A further feature of *Brachychiton* flowers is that the floral sex parts (including ovaries), are held within the flower. In addition, *Brachychiton* are also monoecious (having male and female reproductive parts in the same plant), while *Adansonia* are dioecious (bearing only male or female flowers on a single plant).

A single *Brachychiton* flower can have up to five ovaries that can then produce a segmented fruit with up to five individual segments. These segments are called follicles, each follicle may appear as if it is a separate fruit, but on closer inspection it can be seen that they are linked, and are part of a single fruit which fanned out forming the segmented pod. Another difference between *Adansonia* and *Brachychiton* flowers is that *Adansonia* flowers fall from the tree. *Brachychiton* flowers remain on the tree, the flower swells, extends to form the fruit, while the tepal (flower whorl that has no differentiation between petals and sepals) is retained.



Adansonia gregorii

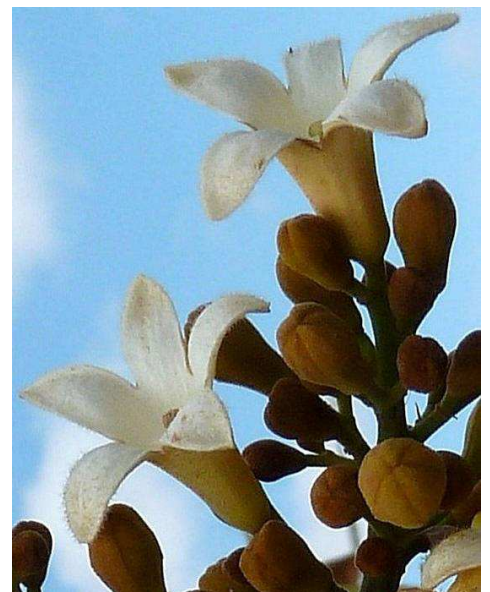
Photo: Attila & Michelle Kapitany



Above: *Adansonia* Flower

Photos: Attila & Michelle Kapitany

Below: *Brachychiton* Flower



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April Meeting Report continued...

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Foliage: *Adansonia* leaves remain generally the same throughout the tree's stages. *Brachychiton* have clear stages during which, leaf shape changes, and only flower after full leaf maturity has been reached. Both the Narrow-leaved Bottle Tree *Brachychiton rupestris* and the Broad-leaved Bottle Tree *Brachychiton australis* are examples of changing leaf shape as the plants mature. *Brachychiton australis* has heart shaped juvenile leaves, and when mature, has deeply lobed leaves. *Brachychiton rupestris* initially has a simple, narrow longish early juvenile leaf, then moves through intermediate stages of different sized narrow palmate leaves, and finally matures further into having smaller, simple narrow linear leaves.

Brachychiton rupestris is endemic to Southern Queensland, inland from the coast into drier areas including around Roma, which experience quite a lot of frosts. If seed is collected from southernmost inland populations, it is these provenances which will be more likely to tolerate cold and potentially survive in our southern climate.

Attila states that he "loves trees", and in his opinion, Boabs and Bottle trees are some of the "best trees to hug". Many Bottle Trees have smooth bark until quite old. Large *Adansonia* tend to develop mostly horizontal lines, while a *Brachychiton* of advanced age will have more vertical lines and fissures on the trunk. Often when planting trees in gardens and streets there can be "council issues" and it is generally recommended to plant trees of "modest size". However, there are many examples of "inappropriate plantings" and growing trees can be "scary". Bearing this in mind, Attila and Michelle have spent time exploring Bottle Trees and Boabs in their natural habitat and other plantings around Australia.

Adansonia gregorii is naturally found in a comparatively small area of the Top End, in the Kimberly region of Western Australia and just into the Northern Territory. Upside down or "carrot looking" in form, their trunks fill with water, and expand and contract as they take up and then use stored water. They are actually the world's largest herbaceous plant, and succulent. The definition of a tree is having wood inside a trunk, as *Adansonia* trunks have pith inside, shrink and swell with water retention they are not really a tree. *Adansonia* are also usually found growing along water courses or where they have access to seepage. Old trees become gnarled, twisted, sometimes hollow with great age, and Michelle likes to call these specimens "fantasy trees".

Within the *Brachychiton* genus, there are some very "garden worthy" specimens and they are found in botanic gardens right around the country, also in street plantings across areas of natural distribution. They can give cool deep shade and are highly valued by farmers for shelter and as emergency feed.

Brachychiton populneus is native to Victoria and happy in dry, poor soils, its foliage is green and luxuriant and farmers regularly feed branches to livestock. Foliage harvested trees end up looking like



Top row: *Adansonia* fruits
Middle & Bottom Rows: *Brachychiton* fruits
Photo: Attila & Michelle Kapitany



Adansonia gregorii - Palmate leaves remain generally the same.

Photo: Attila & Michelle Kapitany



Leaves of assorted *Brachychiton* species. Each row a different species, showing leaves of different stages.

Photo: Attila & Michelle Kapitany

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April Meeting Report continued...

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they have been pollarded. Balls of lush green regrowth that ends up covering stumpy ends of heavily pruned branches clearly shows they are very forgiving trees.

Brachychiton australis has a natural range in central to northern Queensland, extending from the mid north coast, across and down into central inland Queensland. Farmers always leave these trees when land clearing due to their fodder and shade value. They are a versatile street and shade tree commonly used across their natural range. Due to how they harvest, store and use water and the fact their root systems are non-invasive, they do not cause concrete to lift, or compete with any grass (or other under-plantings) that may be growing nearby. Nor is there any cause to fear falling branches.

Bottle Trees are considered "treasures" around the region of Roma in Queensland, and an image of *Brachychiton rupestris* is used on government signage identifying Significant Vegetation and Significant Environmental Areas.

A few other features of *Brachychiton rupestris* are:

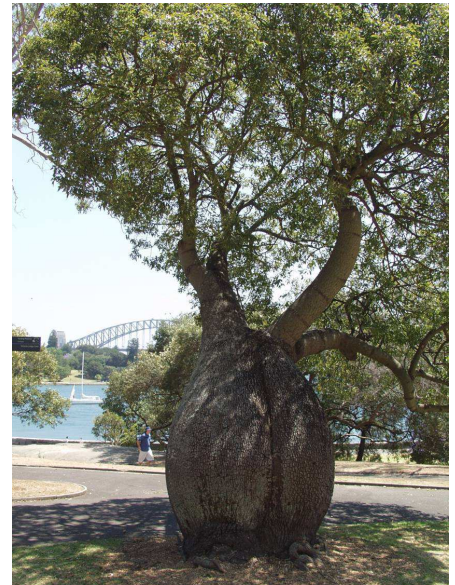
- Doesn't ignite in a bush fire and recovers very quickly following a fire. There is an Article by Kerry Rathie in the September 2011 issue of APS Vic *Growing Australian* which quotes: "Brachychitons survived Victoria's bushfires in places where Eucalypts did not".
- The first new season leaves to grow are bright red in colour and make a visual highlight (this usually occurs in November).
- Valuable for exceptional shade and cooling, providing deep shade when in full leaf.
- Bird and wildlife attracting. Small flowers attract insects

In summary, *Brachychiton* are exceptional trees, and it is high time they found a place in mainstream horticulture. That they are grown in every botanical garden around the country, evidences they can grow in a great range of soils and climates.

The development of computer technical difficulties meant further slides could not be shown, so the presentation concluded with a little Q & A, including a few more points of interest. A couple of questions were: How slowly do the trees grow? And, are they sensitive to fertiliser? Attila has found *Brachychiton* are not typically fussy with fertiliser and the richer and better the soil, the better these trees will grow. Planted in humus rich soil with regular water (but not in a poorly drained site) growth of up to 1m per year is possible (under optimum conditions).

Yet another interesting feature is the roots and leaves are edible. The root peels somewhat like a banana, and the edible interior of the root is quite sweet in taste. Roots travel straight down, which, is why these species are not invasive. Seeds are also edible, early settlers made a coffee like product from large, corn-like seeds.

In closing, our Bottle Trees grow best in nutrient rich soil and burst into life after a flood. When grown in Victoria they will mostly be short, compact trees, and are proving to be an adaptable plant, able to be used in a number of ways.



Above: *Brachychiton rupestris*

Photos: Attila & Michelle Kapitany

Below: *Brachychiton rupestris* in new leaf



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April Meeting Report continued...

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Moving on to the evening plant raffle, and, following our new format of focusing on a particular genus or family, the floor was given to Mike Williams, to speak briefly on this month's featured genus:

Prostanthera:

The genus name *Prostanthera* is derived from Greek for appendages. Within the flower are small, spur-like appendages on the anthers. About 90 species are endemic to Australia and they are part of the Lamiaceae (Mint) family. The species chosen for the raffle were: *Prostanthera eurybioides*, *P. calycina*, *P. magnifica* and *P. lasianthos*.

Prostanthera eurybioides is also known as the Monarto Mintbush, *eurybioides* means similar to Eurybia (who was the daughter of Pontus and Gaea, and a sea goddess in Greek mythology). Growing from 0.3-1m x 0.6-1.5m, it is endemic to South Australia and an endangered species from the Murray and South Mt Lofty area.

Prostanthera calycina also has the common names of Red, West Coast & Limestone Mintbush. It is a stunning specimen that is named *calycina* for its distinctive calyx and grows to a size of 0.2-0.6m x 0.3-0.7m. An endemic species to South Australia, which, is classified as vulnerable, and facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

Prostanthera magnifica is endemic to Western Australia, rare, and was collected in 1999 from Mt Jackson in the Die Hardy Range (which, is now mined). The common name is Magnificent *Prostanthera*, it has a showy, purple calyx that remains on the plant long after the flower has fallen. Growing to 0.5- 2.5m x 0.5 2m, it flowers from August to October and is suitable for hot, dry sites and growing in containers. It can tolerate some mild frost, but will need protection from heavier frosts.

Prostanthera lasianthos - This particular specimen was a garden seedling, grown and donated by Bill Barker (Thank you Bill!). Although the common name is Victorian Mintbush, the species is found right up the east coast into New South Wales, Queensland and down in Tasmania. It can be variable, growing to a large shrub or small tree and is a quite hardy, cold tolerant species that will grow in a range of soils and conditions (except windy sites). In nature it is found growing in damp forests, gullies, drainage lines, along creeks and in forest hollows. Usually flowering in November, branches can become weighed down with flowers. There are also a few different colour forms. Primarily flowers are white with purple and orange blotches, one variant is the very popular "Kallista Pink" variety, which, can appear pink to mauve.

Last in the evening program was the Flower Specimen table. Among the species shown and discussed were:

Grevillea treueriana - Is another prickly specimen from South Australia, found growing in rocky crevasses. It needs to be grafted to be grown in our area.

Kunzea baxteri - Has bright red bottle brush flowers, grows to 3m and is endemic to Western Australia.

Eucalyptus goniocalyx Long Leaf Box - Featured in our April Newsletter.

Elaeocarpus reticulatus - Common name of Blueberry Ash. Has fringed white



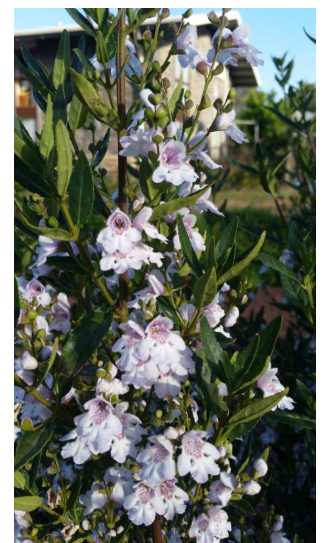
Prostanthera eurybioides
Monarto Mintbush
Photo: Mike Williams



Prostanthera calycina
Photo: Mike Williams



Prostanthera calycina
Photo: Mike Williams



Prostanthera lasianthos
Photo: J Petts

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April Meeting Report continued...

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bell shaped flowers followed by blue berries (also featured in our April Newsletter).

Correa alba – Has white, semi-split, bell flowers.

Correa Little Cate – A pink flowering cultivar of *Correa pulchella*

Correa reflexa – Is a highly variable species with over 130 different varieties.

I would like to extend a very big and appreciative thank you to Attila & Michelle Kapitany, also Mike Williams, for allowing access to their respective PowerPoint presentations and permission to use images for this article. Without such generous support, this article and our newsletter would be far more limited in scope and illustration.

Further information on Attila & Michelle's work, their garden, book & plant sales, information on Bottle Trees, Australian native succulent plants, and much more, can be found at the website:

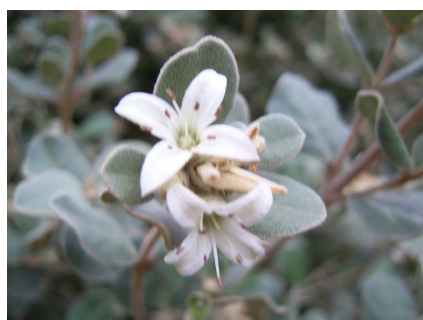
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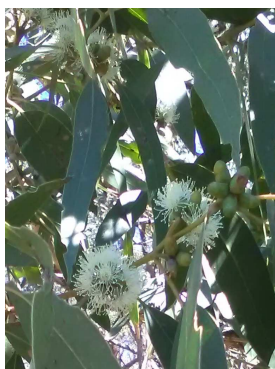
Grevillea treueriana
Photo: Brian Weir



Kunzea baxteri
Photo: Brian Walters
<http://anpsa.org.au/k-bax.html>



Correa alba
Photo: J Petts



Eucalyptus goniacalyx
Photo: Norbert Ryan

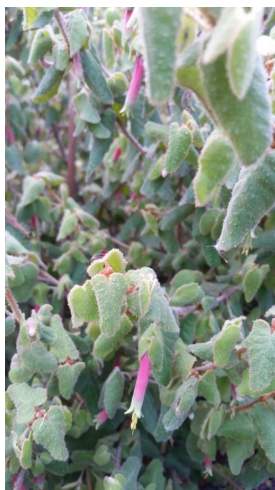


Elaeocarpus reticulatus Image: <http://www.anbg.gov.au/cgi-bin/phtml?pc=dig&pn=4665&size=3>

Photographer: Fagg, M.
Taken at : ANBG, ACT
Australian Plant Image Index (APII)- Photo No. : [dig.4665](#)



Correa Little Cate
Photo: J Petts



Correa reflexa
Photo: J Petts

Grey Box: Poor flowering season 2018...

By Norbert Ryan

The Grey Box or *Eucalyptus microcarpa* is named for the comparatively small size of its fruit (carpis). This is a true box species, the characteristics that separate box from gum trees are the persistent rough bark, juvenile leaves quickly develop stalks and occur at alternate positions on the stem, and the buds and fruits cluster on branched panicles usually at the end of branchlets.

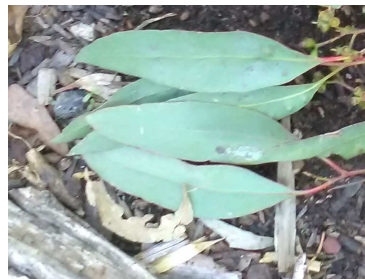
The Grey Box is generally a large tree up to 25m, which, grows in a Y form with the trunk approximately half the overall height. The bark is grey, fibrous and scaly but not deeply fissured, persistent on trunk and large branches. There is a widespread distribution, particularly in drier country north of the divide, in grassy woodlands on moderately fertile loamy soils. This tree is common in Broadford and Kilmore East. The timber is excellent, very strong and durable and is favoured for firewood. This species is also considered to be Victoria's most important honey tree, abundant flowering usually occurs in February-May. However this year there appears to be little evidence of flowering locally.

The following notes relate to illustrations:

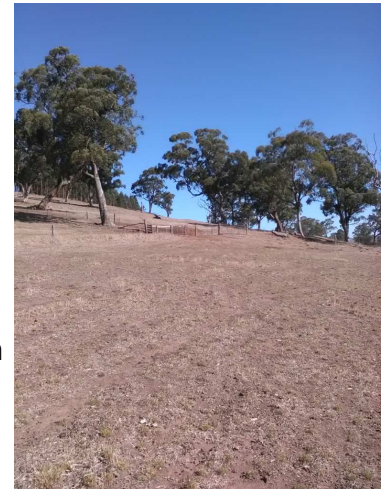
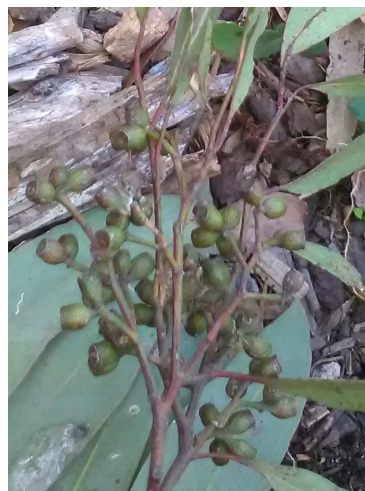
1. Mature tree, Y form with straight trunk.
2. Bark is grey, with narrow fissures.
3. Juvenile leaves are thick, grey-green almost ovate (forms vary to lanceolate elsewhere) and occur on short stems in alternate positions along the stem.
4. Adult leaves are lanceolate tapering at both ends. Fruits are numerous, small 3-5mm and occur in groups of 4-8, they are on short pedicels with 3-4 valves situated just below the rim.



4. *Eucalyptus microcarpa*
Mature fruit
Photo: Norbert Ryan



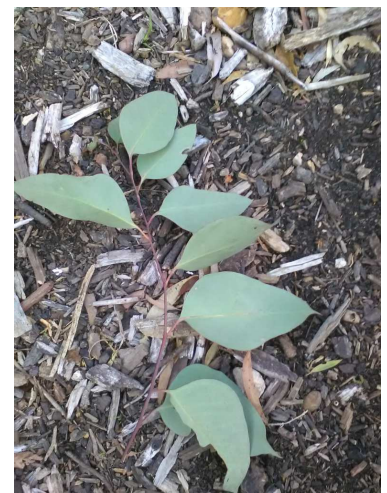
4. *Eucalyptus microcarpa*
Above: Adult leaves
Below: Numerous fruits
Photos: Norbert Ryan



1. *Eucalyptus microcarpa*
Tree form
Photo: Norbert Ryan



2. *Eucalyptus microcarpa*
Bark
Photo: Norbert Ryan



3. *Eucalyptus microcarpa*
Juvenile Leaves
Photo: Norbert Ryan

APS Mitchell
Annual Spring Plant Expo & Sale
October 20th, 2018

9 am - 3 pm

Kilmore Memorial Hall

14 Sydney St, Kilmore



Native Plant & Flower Displays



Plant & Book Sales



APS Victoria - Books

Goldfields Revegetation - Native plants

Joan & Peter Broughton, Ironstone Park - Unusual Native Plants

Kilmore Mitre 10 - Garden accessories & Native plants

La Trobe indigenous plant nursery - Indigenous tube stocks

Vaughan'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 19th (from 1pm onwards), also on Saturday October 20th 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, APS Victoria Diary Dates & Other Events

Thank you

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

A BIG THANK YOU TO:

Christine Cram,
Ian Julian,
Attila & Michelle
Kapitany,
Cathy Olive,
Norbert Ryan,
Sue Trefz,
Brian Weir,
Mike Williams.

APS VIC DIARY DATES...

June 16 - APS Mornington Peninsula hosts APS Vic Committee of Management meeting. Bentons Square Community Centre, Bentons Rd, Mornington. 9:30am. Afternoon walk along Balcombe Estuary Boardwalk Circuit.

June 16-27 2018 - ANPSA 2018 Kimberly Tour - Kununurra to Broome. Details from Nicky Zanen: nicky.zanen@hotmail.co.uk or phone 0401 975 191

July 21 & 22 - Cranbourne Friends Royal Botanic Gardens Winter Plant Sale 10am-4pm.

June 30 & July 1 - APS Ballarat District Group Winter Flower Show and Sales. Robert Clark Horticultural Centre, Ballarat Botanic Gardens. 10am-5pm

August 18 & 19 - APS Foothills hosts APS Victoria Quarterly Gathering and AGM.

September 1 - APS Wilson Park Australian Native Plant Sale. Venue to be advised

September 8 & 9 - APS Yarra Yarra Australian Plants Expo Eltham Community & Reception Centre, 801 Main Rd Eltham, 10am-4pm. See www.apsyarrayarra.org.au

for plant lists.

September 22 & 23 - Bendigo Native Plants Group Australian Flower Show. Kangaroo Flat Primary School, 60-80 Olympic Pde, Kangaroo Flat Bendigo. To be confirmed

October 6 & 7 - APS Grampians Group Pomonal Native Flower Show, Pomonal Hall, 9:30am-5pm Saturday, 10am-4pm Sunday

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



Committee & Contact Information

AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY, MITCHELL GROUP INC.

PO Box 541, Kilmore, Victoria, 3764

No. A0054306V

Email: mitchell@apsvic.org.au

Website: www.apsmitchell.org.au

Committee Members

President: Norbert Ryan 0428 180 651

Vice President: Dawn McCormack

Secretary: Ian Julian 0438 270 248

Treasurer/Memberships:
Christine Cram 0458 238 270

Committee: Bill Barker, Pauline Maloney,
Jeanine Petts.

Group Librarian: Pauline Maloney

Plant Sales: Volunteer position open

Hakea Burrendong Beauty



Photo: Ian Julian

Newsletter contributions:

Contributions should be sent to Jeanine Petts

Email: wattlegum@southernphone.com.au

Post: PO Box 381, Pyalong Vic 3521

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



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mitchell@apsvic.org.au

PO Box 541, Kilmore, Victoria, 3764

Inc# A0054306V

2018/19 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
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single	\$35.00	\$10.00	\$45.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Couple/Family (2 adults & 2 dependents)	\$40.00	\$12.00	\$52.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Student	\$26.00	\$10.00	\$36.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Organisation	\$44.00	\$10.00	\$54.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	I have paid/pay my APS membership when joining/renewing with another district group. Which Group? :		<input type="checkbox"/> Single \$10.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Family \$12.00 <input type="checkbox"/> Student \$10.00	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Optional Australian Plants Subscription	4 issues:		\$15.00
Total Due:				\$

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

Signed:	Date: / /
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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: 0458 238 270 or email: mitchell@apsvic.org.au