

# NEWSLETTER



## AUSTRALIAN PLANTS SOCIETY MITCHELL GROUP INC.

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### March news...!

Hello and welcome to our March 2019 edition!

The long dry spell continues, and I for one am eagerly looking forward to any rain that may come our way.

News from the committee is that we have recently held our first planning meeting for the year. Some great ideas were put forward, and work behind the scenes is well underway to organise both all our guest speakers and activities for the remainder of the year, along with our Spring Plant Expo. We will be looking to book and confirm dates with our invitees over the coming month, and hope to provide more detail in next month's newsletter. It's shaping up to be a great meeting program, so stay tuned.

One of the ideas put forward for our Spring Expo, is to have a photographic display of plants in our members gardens - see below for more information.

Our next newsletter will be issued on or within a few days of Monday April 8th. Contributions to



Blue Banded Bee visiting *Scaevola aemula* Photo: J Petts

our newsletter both large and small are always very welcome! Please send contributions in by Monday April 1st.

Email to:

[wattlegum@southernphone.com.au](mailto:wattlegum@southernphone.com.au) or  
post to PO Box 381 Pyalong Vic 3521.

May soft rains fall on our gardens & I'll be looking forward to catching up at our coming meetings.

Cheers until next month, Jeanine ☺

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### Photo display for Expo...

A number of visitors to our 2018 Spring Expo enquired as to where all the flower specimens came from, and were then surprised to find out that most had been supplied from local members gardens.

So, as part of our 2019 Expo, we would like to create a photo display showcasing the range of plants growing locally in members gardens. If you would like to contribute photos for the display please talk to Ian at a meeting, or send an email along to our group email address:

[mitchell@apsvic.org.au](mailto:mitchell@apsvic.org.au)

## March 2019

Volume 6, Issue 2

### Mitchell Diary Dates..

- **MONDAY MAR 18th, 7:30pm MEETING - Guest Speaker: Chris Long - *Boronia megastigma* and its essential oil - my journey**
- **MONDAY APRIL 15th, 7:30pm MEETING - Guest Speaker: Peter Broughton - Rare and unusual native plants**
- **MONDAY MAY 20th 7:30pm MEETING - Guest Speaker: To be advised**
- **SATURDAY OCT 19th 9am-3pm SPRING PLANT EXPO & SALE Kilmore Memorial Hall, Sydney St, Kilmore**



## *Gardens for Wildlife news...Looking for a new coordinator*

Barbara Moss our G4W Coordinator is unable to continue running the program and APS Mitchell thanks her for all the hard work to get G4W up and running. The achievements of having 60 members with 45 Facebook followers demonstrates this effort and the value of the program. We are also getting enquires from other groups from the newsletter and Web page on how to setup the program.



With all the hard work done setting up G4W, we are looking for one of our members to take the role of Coordinator. If someone is interested please contact Ian Julian on 0438270248 for more information and to discuss the role. In the meantime Ian will keep the program running.

We are hopeful that G4W will host (with help from Mitchell Shire Council) a birding field trip and workshop with Chris Tzaros later in the year, this should be confirmed by the end of April. April will also see G4W back at the Wallan Market to promote the program and Australian plants for more sustainable gardening.

**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



## *March Meeting— Monday 18th 7:30pm...*

The current President of APS Victoria, Chris Long, is visiting as our guest speaker for March, and will be speaking on:

*Boronia megastigma* and its essential oil – my journey

Chris has been involved in APS Victoria for a considerable time, joining as a lone member in 1980, then from 2010 becoming increasingly involved in both his District Group and APS Victoria. Being retired from work and with his family grown up, Chris joined the newly formed APS Mornington Peninsula District Group as their inaugural treasurer, and continues in that role to the present. Chris was also appointed delegate for his District Group to the APS Victoria committee of management in 2012 and remains as delegate. In 2013 Chris was elected Treasurer of APS Victoria, and moved to the role of President in 2016.

During his working life Chris trained as a chemist, and worked in the pharmaceutical industry in a number of management roles. *Boronia megastigma* and its essential oil is a project he worked on that aimed at agricultural cultivation of *Boronia megastigma* in Victoria, and the processing of the flowers to extract the essential oil for sale to flavour and perfumery companies. His presentation will lead us through the start of the project, its ups and downs and the final result.

As always, the presentation will be followed by our Door Prize plant raffle, the flower specimen table (remember to bring something along from your garden) and conclude with supper & chat.



*Boronia Megastigma*  
Photo: Chris Long

## *Memberships ...*

It has been brought to committee attention that a fully subscribed member has missed receiving issues of APS Victoria's *Growing Australian* and the optional *Australian Plants Journal*. If anyone else has not received their expected publication copies please let Christine know.

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

Ph: 5793 8270 or Email to the attention of the Membership Officer at: [aps.mitchell@gmail.com](mailto:aps.mitchell@gmail.com)

Membership information, forms and contact information can be found at our website:

[www.apsmitchell.org.au](http://www.apsmitchell.org.au)

## February Meeting Report...Lepidoptera-Moths & Butterflies

By Jeanine Petts

A lovely February evening saw a great turn out to our first meeting of the year, with at least 28 people in attendance. Mike Williams brought plants along for sale, and a tasty selection that included home baked goodies provided by Christine Cram, Dawn McCormack & yours truly were laid out for supper.

Norbert called everyone to their seats just after 7:30pm, wasting no time introducing our guest speaker for the evening, Cathy Powers. Norbert shared that Cathy Powers is a Past President of APS Victoria, has been honoured with life membership of APS Victoria, and also that Cathy is a retired nurse, and now keen naturalist. Cathy's husband is a retired teacher, and it was the 1970's influx of American teachers to Australia that drew Cathy and her husband here.

While bringing up the first slide in her PowerPoint presentation, Cathy asked if the lights could be lowered to make the images easier to see, and light humouredly quipped: so as to show off the brilliance of her photography, which, had us all chuckling as the lights went down. Cathy then went on to explain that moths are her newest passion, and other interests she has thrown herself wholeheartedly into are Orchids- in the pursuit of which, she has travelled thousands of kilometres, and Australian plants- where her deep interest led her to eventually become APS Victoria President. Cathy lives on a property that borders the Brisbane Ranges, and back in 2012, a friend asked for permission to photograph moths on her property. Cathy readily agreed, providing it was o.k. if she could watch. Needless to say, after observing moth photography, Cathy was hooked, and so her latest passion began. An added benefit now is, that she doesn't even need to leave home.

The first group of slides shown was of 3 species, and Cathy posed the question: Which one is a butterfly? This turned out to be a trick question, as none of the 3 images were actually of butterflies. They had all been photographed using a light trap, and one was a moth, one a Caddisfly - these breed in water - laying their eggs in water, and the third was a Moth Fly, which, are actually a fly with a furry body and wings that gives them a moth like appearance, they are 2mm long and often found around drains, so are also known as a Drain Fly.

The family of Lepidoptera encompasses moths and butterflies, with butterflies having 5 branches, while the moth side of the family holds 140 branches and out of an estimated 30,000 species there are approximately 10,000 named species of moth.

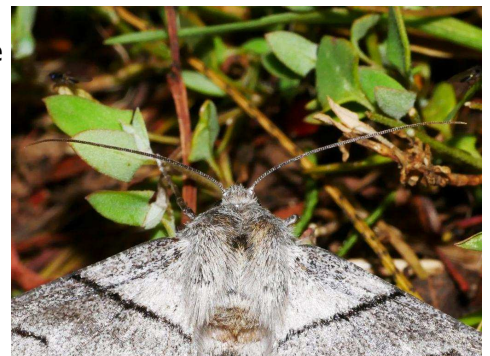
The next question posed, was: What's the difference between moths and butterflies? The honest answer is "not an awful lot". Both have forewings, similar body form and antennae. Moth antennae are threadlike or feathery, while butterfly antennae are always club tipped. There are exceptions to almost every rule, and among Lepidoptera, one exception is that day flying moths do have clubbed antennae. Another major difference between moths and butterflies is in the way that their wings are attached. This difference can be seen under magnification, and moths have stiff bristles connecting their wings across the joint of attachment of wing to body. Female moths have 2 bristles, and male moths have 1 bristle. Butterflies do not have these connective bristles at their wing joints.

Male moths are the ones that usually have beautiful feathering on their antennae, and the feathering has cilia (smaller numerous filaments) that are used to detect the pheromone scent of female moths. Males have one main job to do, and that is find females. Most female moths have thread like antennae, although there are some exceptions. The book *A Guide to Australian Moths* has become Cathy's "bible" on moths, and is an excellent guide to use to begin learning about the moth families.

The life cycle of moths has a number of stages. Beginning with mating, and then egg laying. Differing species may have different



*Pterolocers* sp. Male  
Photo: Cathy Powers



Female moth. Note thread like antennae  
Photo: Cathy Powers

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## February Meeting Report continued...

(Continued from page 3)

shaped eggs depending on where the eggs are laid. A couple of examples given were that of one species that lays its eggs in leaf litter, with these eggs shape being flattened on the bottom and domed on the top surface. The second example was a species which lays eggs in flight, these eggs were described as sausage shaped.

Eggs mature, hatch, and a caterpillar emerges. Caterpillars go through a number of stages (called instars) where the caterpillar eats, grows, then sheds. This process will repeat at least 4 or 5 times. The resulting caterpillar of each stage can be different in appearance. For example: During its first instar the Emperor Gum Moth caterpillar is black, then in later instars, develops into the large brightly coloured caterpillar we all recognise. Caterpillars come in all sizes, and a point to note is that any furry or fuzzy caterpillar will irritate skin, so touching these should be avoided. Caterpillars also employ camouflage tactics with some species having features giving the appearance of a sizeable alert face that is used to scare off some predators - The photo at right is one of Cathy's favourite "caterpillar faces".

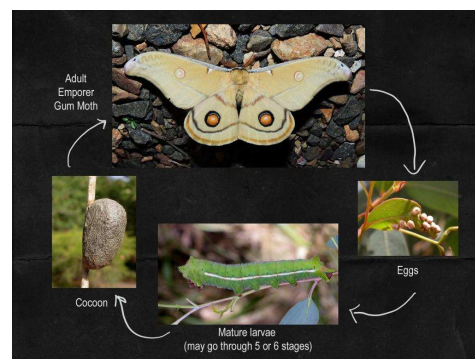
The next phase is the pupal stage where a cocoon is formed, and the whole point of a cocoon is a place in which to change. Caterpillars are makers of silk and there are some weird and wonderful examples of moth cocoons. Some very interesting cocoons occur among the Case Moths, their cocoons can be found covered in materials including leaves and sticks.

Emerging from their cocoon is the time in the life cycle when moths are most susceptible to predation, as having just emerged, they are unable to fly and must take some time to pump fluid through their wings in order to fly. However, there are some moth species where the females do not have wings. In these species, the males are winged and fly to seek out the females who will remain concealed.

Most moths have both ears and eyes. Larger moths will have ears, while some of the smaller moth species may not. In moth species that have ears, the ears are located at the base of the abdomen or rear of thorax. All moths have eyes with excellent sight, so remember they will be watching you.

An interesting observation involving birds and moths that Cathy has made, is of a pair of White-browed Wood Swallows feeding their young. The male Wood Swallow clearly had a different feeding preference from the female as the male brought moths and butterflies back to the nest, while the female returned with beetles.

Ultraviolet photographic images by David Oldfield were included in the presentation to highlight and show an aspect of the colour and patterning on moth wings that are not usually visible to the human eye. The name Lepidoptera means scaly wings and moths are covered in scales. It is differences in these scales that forms what we see as the patterns and colours on moths. The Old Lady Moth with its eye spots like those of the Emperor Gum moth is one of



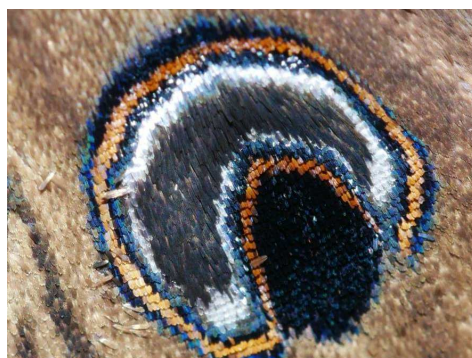
Basic Emperor Gum Moth lifecycle

Image: Cathy Powers



*Entometa apicalis* Upright showing "face"

Photo: Cathy Powers



Above: Magnified Eye Spot

Below: *Dasyphodia selenphora* - Southern Old Lady Moth

Photos: Cathy Powers



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## February Meeting Report continued...

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the many moth wing patterns we commonly see.

The ongoing prey versus predator relationship between moths and bats gives both species evolutionary challenges and a constant adaptive process. Being active at night provides the cover of darkness for moths, making it harder for most predators to find them. However, bats use echo location to find their prey in the dark, so moths have correspondingly developed additional evasive tactics. Cathy has seen moths moving left to right attempting to avoid a bat's echo location calls, and has also witnessed bats capturing moths right in front of her when she has been in the process of photographing moths. There are a number of evasive adaptations or strategies moths use and a few are: The long tails seen in some Queensland species, folding wings together and dropping quickly to the ground to escape capture & clicking wings together to deflect sound to avoid echo location.

Moth scales have the capacity to repel water, and Cathy told of a Bioscan field trip to the Otway Ranges held midway through November, where moths were still flying on a night where the temperature dropped to 2c and after a wet fog rolled in.

Moths come in a wide range of colours and sizes, some tiny, like Grass Moths, others large, such as the Rain Moths. Rain Moths emerge in Autumn following the first rains, and they are clumsy flyers. When it comes to patterning, sometimes the underside of moth wings can be as pretty as the top surface, and markings also help with identification. The Mustard Moth is one moth that has a beautiful purple body.

Among day flying moths are the Mistletoe Moth, which, are seen at this time of year. The Green Forester Moth is another day flying moth that is a nectar sipper and active during spring – summer.

Moths can be found at any time of the year, and light traps consisting of a light bar or lamp placed in front of a white sheet are used to attract moths for study and photography. Cathy uses a mercury vapour lamp for her own light trap. Outback and country toilets that have lights left on all night also attract plenty of moths, and are places where you can find interesting species.

The many and varied resting positions of moths are also a feature that help in identification. Aspects that are taken into account are:

- If a moth folds it's wings or leaves them extended, and how the wings are held e.g. Held to the side, splayed out, held tight, or in a tent position etc.
- Whether the moth sits low or flat, raised up, if legs are raised and how the body is held:
  - Twisting part of the body off to the side.
  - Whole body up in the air.
  - Rear end of body up in air.

One of the species mentioned was *Endoxyla encalypti*, which, is a large moth with blue fluorescent scales on its head. The name of this species was meant to be *E. eucalypti*, however, a typographic error resulted in the current name. Other different types of moths



*Trictena aptipalpis* - Bardi Ghost Moth (Rain Moth) Photo: Cathy Powers



*Abantiades hyalinatus* (Plain form) Photo: Cathy Powers



Light Trap Photo: Cathy Powers



*Endoxyla encalypti* (Male) Photo: Cathy Powers

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## February Meeting Report continued...

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we looked at were some that mimic wasps, a White Stemmed Gum moth, *Anthela* species (another of the big moths), Heliotrope Moth (there are northern and southern species), the pretty green blotched *Cosmodes elegans*, and Emeralds. The Emeralds are a real challenge to determine species – a few differences can be noted such as; a line down back, lines on wings (sometimes), or pink spots. The Emeralds with pink spots are the easier ones to identify. Sometimes lines and not colour or structure can be the main identifier within species as is the case with many among the Geometrids group, (which includes the Emeralds & Grey Moths). In the Grey Moths with very similar geometric patterns, identifiers such as a red line on the underwing can provide a key to correct ID. The brown moths can seem a little boring, but there is more to them than initially meets the eye. When they spread their wings patterns can be very different and pretty, an example given was the Fallen Bark Looper.

A few other interesting features of moths are that when scales come off their wings, the wings are clear underneath. Also, the loss of wing scales does not adversely effect a moth's ability to fly, and there are a number of clear winged species. Moths use a wide range of patterns for disguise, some of note being the Bird Dropping Moth and Bark Moths. There are some weird and wonderful moths, and even tiny moths the size of mosquitos.

Approaching the end of the presentation Cathy advised of a number of resources to look out for to find out more on moths. These included *Moths of Victoria* booklets produced by the Entomological Society of Victoria (see: [http://entsocvic.org.au/?page\\_id=52](http://entsocvic.org.au/?page_id=52)), a community education sign on moths at the Melton Botanic Gardens, and that images of moths photographed by Cathy (and others) can be found on the NatureShare web page: <https://natureshare.org.au/>

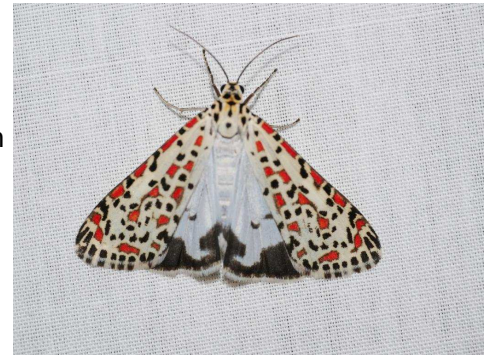
A brief question and answer session completed the main presentation with some of the questions posed being:

- Q: What predators do moths have? A: Birds (including Owls etc.), bats, wasps and also some fungi. In regard to wasps and fungi, it is mainly the moth larvae that are effected.
- Q: Are any moths cannibals? A: None that Cathy knew.

Further information that was shared during Q and A was:

- There are Closet Moths that eat fibre, but only natural fibres – e.g. wool, cotton.
- Some moths are pollinators, so caterpillars are not necessarily bad. Broad spectrum sprays are not good to use. If caterpillars must be destroyed, it is best to just put on a glove and squash them.
- Sun Moths are a grassland species and fly on 40c days during the middle of the day.

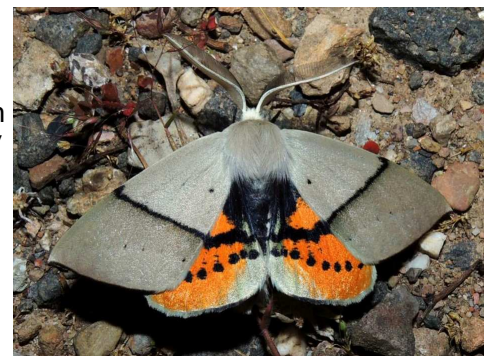
Next up, Anne Rose was invited to the floor to speak briefly on a planning issue giving concern to residents of Kilmore. We were told of an application that was before the Mitchell Shire Council that same evening for approval. Anne advised the application was for a



*Utetheisa pulchelloides* - Heliotrope Moth  
Photo: Cathy Powers



*Cosmodes elegans* - Green Blotched Moth  
Photo: Cathy Powers



*Gastrophora henricaria* - Fallen Bark Looper



*Gastrinodes argoplaca* - Cryptic Bark Moth  
Photo: Marilyn Hewish

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## February Meeting Report continued...

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12m x 3m advertising board to be mounted at a height of 3m upwards, only 1m from the boundary, sited at the corner of Willowmavin Road and the Northern Highway. The sign will be available for hire. There are community concerns regarding the amenity of this sign, and there is a local Residents and Rate-payers initiative for additional plantings to fill in the gaps among trees along the roadside of the main road through Kilmore. Any support for the Residents and Rate-payers initiative would be greatly appreciated.

Mike Williams then took the floor with a short presentation on Asteraceae – the daisy family. There are approximately 800 species of Australian Asteraceae that are spread over 100 genera. Asteraceae species are found in all states of Australia, and across a wide range of habitats, right through from desert to alpine regions. Among the genera found in WA are *Cephalopterum*, *Lawrencella*, *Rhodanthe*, *Schoenia*, and *Waitzia*, which, are annuals. While some of the long-lived genera also in WA are: *Brachyscome*, *Bedfordia*, *Chrysocephalum*, *Leucochrysum*, *Olearia* and *Xerochrysum*.

Asteraceae genera that are indigenous to Victoria include: *Bedfordia*, *Brachyscome*, *Calocephalus*, *Calotis*, *Cassinia*, *Centipeda*, *Chrysocephalum*, *Coronidium*, *Cotula*, *Craspedia*, *Cymbonotus*, *Euchiton*, *Leptorhynchus*, *Leucochrysum*, *Microseris*, *Millotia*, *Minuria*, *Myriocephalus*, *Olearia*, *Ozothamnus*, *Podolepis*, *Pseudognaphalium*, *Rutidosia*, *Senecio*, *Solenogyne*, *Vittadinia*, and *Xerochrysum*.

A few of the different types of Asteraceae flowers shown were:

*Olearia pimeleoides*, which, is a perennial, and was used to illustrate one of the main features of Asteraceae: Being that the central head of the flower is actually made up of many small individual flowers, that may then be surrounded by one or more rings of floral bracts.

*Schoenia cassiniana*, is an example of one of the daisies with papery bracts. It is from WA, and lives a maximum of 12 months.

*Pycnosorus chrysanthes* has flowers in globular heads, and is a species found scattered across Northern Victoria. Mike mentioned Turrumberry as one of the localities that it is endemic to.

*Podotheca*, are another genus of annual Asteraceae predominately found in WA. However, there is one species that grows right across southern Australia including Victoria.

The four Asteraceae family raffle prizes selected for the evening were:

*Brachyscome formosa*, from Pilliga NSW, was first described in the 1980's. It has a suckering, spreading habit and will spread to an area of 1-2m wide. Grows best situated in part shade, in a well-drained soil.

*Olearia phlogopappa*, is a shrub growing to 1-2m and comes in colour forms including pink, white and blue. It requires well drained soil and full sun.

*Brachyscome microcarpa*, is also from NSW and likes a good supply of water and partial shade. It grows .5m high and .5-1m wide.

*Olearia minor*, grows to 1.5 wide x 1m high, in full sun to part shade, and will self-seed in the garden.



*Olearia pimeleoides*

Photo: Mike Williams



*Schoenia cassiniana*

Photo: Mike Williams



*Pycnosorus chrysanthes*

Photo: Mike Williams

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## February Meeting Report continued...

(Continued from page 7)

Finally, some of the flower specimens brought in for the evening were:

*Calocephalus citreus* – Lemon Beauty Heads

*Dianella amoena* -Matted Flax-lily (locally rare and endangered)

*Pelargonium rodneyanum* – Magenta Stork's-bill

*Isotoma axillaris* – Rock Isotome, Mike Williams pointed out to remember to be careful when handling this plant, as the sap is an irritant and particularly so, if you get the sap in your eyes.

*Siegfriedia darwinioides* – An interesting and unusual shrub from WA, which, has foliage that changes to bronze on the underside of the leaves as it grows.



*Brachyscome formosa*

Photo: Brian Walters

<http://anpsa.org.au/b-for.html>



*Calocephalus citreus* - Lemon Beauty Heads

Photo: J Petts



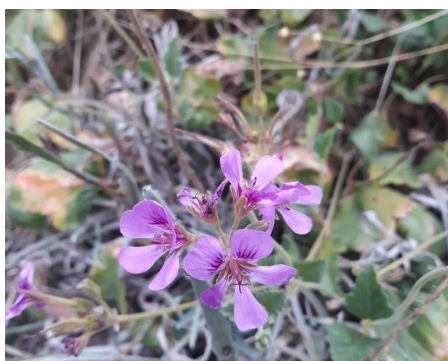
*Dianella amoena* Berry

Photo: J Petts



*Olearia phlogopappa* Pink form

Photo: J Petts



*Pelargonium rodneyanum*

Photo: J Petts



*Isotoma axillaris*

Photo: J Petts



*Brachyscome microcarpa*

Image: [https://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Brachyscome\\_microcarpa](https://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Brachyscome_microcarpa) John Tann



Left: *Siegfriedia darwinioides*

Image: <http://www.goldfieldsrevegetation.com.au/PlantDetail.asp?PlantID=7267>

Right: *Olearia minor*  
Image: Chris Lindorff <https://natureshare.org.au/observations?species=Olearia+minor>





## *Acacia melanoxylon* - Blackwood ...

By Norbert Ryan

The meaning of the species name matches the common name "black wood", the heartwood ranges from light red to dark brown in colour and mature timber is prized for furniture making. In an attempt at classification of the greater than 900 species of Wattle that occur in Australia, Pedley 1978 identified 7 distinct sections. *A. melanoxylon* is grouped in the most common group the subgenus Phyllodineae with the foliage consisting of phyllodes rather than leaves, perhaps an adaptation to the dry Australian environment. However all *Acacia* species have true leaves in the seedling stage. *A. melanoxylon* has bipinnate leaves in the seedling stage which rapidly give way to large phyllodes that measure 4-10mm by 7-25mm. These carry 3-5 prominent veins or nerves connected by minor nerves (pluriveined or "plurinerves" group) and carry a small gland 1-10mm from the thickened point of attachment to the stem. The phyllode shape is lanceolate, tapering to a blunt point, with a dull, dark green appearance. Flowering occurs from July to October and the flowers are a pale, creamy colour occurring in globules 8-10mm, in branched racemes of 3-8 "flowers". Each globule consists of 30-50 small flowers with inconspicuous petals, the >10 stamens being the feature of the colour and external surface. The seed pod is from 4-12cm and flattened between seeds. The mature pod is curved and the exposed seed has a surrounding pink funicle which is the seed stalk that travels twice around the seed edge. In 2018 local trees flowered very heavily and there has been heavy seed production. Like many wattles, seeds have a hard surface and have to be treated to hasten germination e.g. small cut of the outer cuticle with nail clippers or other type of abrasion.

This species occurs in elevated, moist areas ranging from the Atherton Tablelands to Tasmania. Form can vary substantially, influenced primarily by environmental factors. In valleys in high rainfall areas, trees can reach 30m, but are more scrubby (approximately 8m) on basalt plain country. The bark is grey and furrowed, smaller branches are smooth green-brown in colour. They are an excellent, long-lived, windbreak tree, which tend to branch close to the ground, grow quickly and be less subject to borer attack than other wattle species. If the main trunk has been destroyed by fire, they tend to sucker heavily from the original root network creating a thick network of new growth.

Note: This description is based on the following texts:

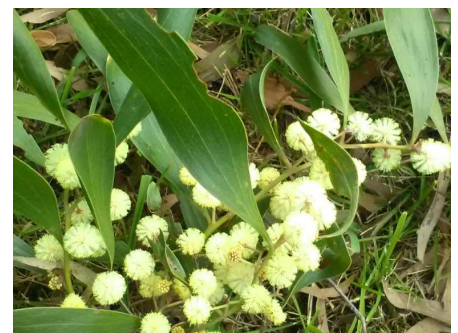
Costermans L 2009 *Native Trees and Shrubs of South-Eastern Australia*

Simmons M 1981 *Acacias of Australia*

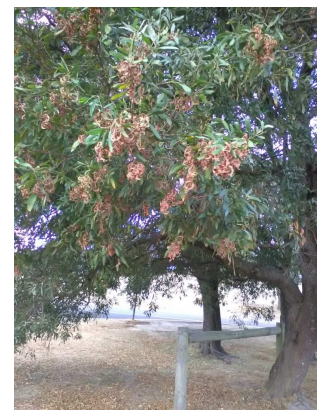
Maslin B 2004 *Classification and Phylogeny of Acacia*



Juvenile growth showing bipinnate leaves with an attached developing phyllode.



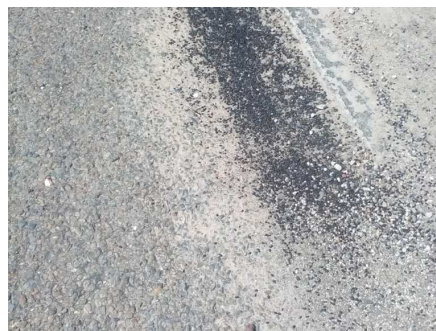
Cream coloured pale flowers occurring on branched racemes. Note phyllodes have 4 prominent parallel veins and smaller cross running veins.



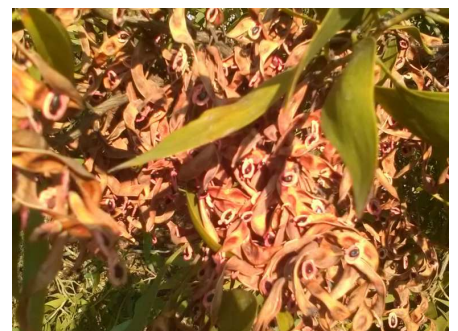
Large number of curved seed pods on mature trees. Note rough corrugated grey bark on trunk..



Large mature tree in Hidden Valley, showing branching at low level.



Collection of seeds on road near mature trees illustrated in picture 3. These have been blown by prevailing wind and have collected at a ridge in the concrete.



Seed pods viewed close up. Seeds are surrounded by pink-red seed stalk.

Photos: N Ryan

## 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,  
Chris Long,  
Barbara Mau,  
Cathy Powers,  
Norbert Ryan,  
Mike Williams.

### APS VIC DIARY DATES...

**March 16 & 17** - Cranbourne Friends Autumn Plant Sale.  
10 am–4 pm .

**March 19** - APS Geelong. Maria Hitchcock OAM will speak about correas. Visitors are welcome. The Ballroom, Hamlyn Park, 1 Carey St, Hamlyn Heights. Starting at 7.30 pm. For more information call Bruce McGinness on Ph: 5278 8827.

**March 27-31** - Melbourne International Flower & Garden Show. Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens. APS Vic will have a presence. To assist contact Dallas & Bernard Boulton: Ph: 9729 1538 Email: [Bernard.boulton@bigpond.com](mailto:Bernard.boulton@bigpond.com)

**April 13** - APS Yarra Yarra Native Plant & Book Sale. Eltham Senior Citizens Centre, 903 Main Rd, Eltham. 10 am–4 pm.

**16 April** - APS Geelong. Dr Dean Nicolle will speak about eucalypts. Visitors are welcome. The Ballroom, Hamlyn Park, 1 Carey St, Hamlyn Heights. Starting at 7.30 pm. For more information call Bruce McGinness on 5278 8827.

**April 27** - APS Geelong Australian Native Plant Sale. 'Wirrawilla', 40 Lovely Banks Rd, Lovely Banks. Entry \$2 per adult or \$5 per car, children free of charge. 8.30 am–5 pm. A BBQ, refreshments,

book sales, children's activities and a great selection of native plants.

**September 30 - October 4** - ANPSA 2019 Conference – *Blooming Biodiversity*. Hosted by Wildflower Society of Western Australian in Albany, WA. Pre- and post-conference tours between 21 September to 11 October. Key Speakers include Professor Stephen D Hopper AC and Gregory John Keighery. Details: [www.bloomingbiodiversity.com.au](http://www.bloomingbiodiversity.com.au). Bookings opened January 2019.

## Committee & Contact Information

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### Committee Members

President: Norbert Ryan 0428 180 651

Vice President: Dawn McCormack

Secretary: Ian Julian 0438 270 248

Email: [secretary@apsmitchell.org.au](mailto:secretary@apsmitchell.org.au)

Treasurer/Memberships:

Christine Cram 0458 238 270

Committee: Bill Barker, Jeanine Petts,  
Victoria Morris.

Group Librarian: Volunteer position open

Plant Sales: Volunteer position open

Newsletter Editor: Jeanine Petts 5785 1434

Gardens for Wildlife Co-Ordinator: Volunteer position open. Email: [g4w@apsmitchell.org.au](mailto:g4w@apsmitchell.org.au)

## *Abantiades hyalinatus* - Mustard Ghost moth (Red form)



Photo: Cathy Powers

### Newsletter contributions:

Contributions should be sent to Jeanine Petts

Email: [wattlegum@southernphone.com.au](mailto:wattlegum@southernphone.com.au)

Post: PO Box 381, Pyalong Vic 3521

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



## *Other Events...*



**NATIVE PLANT  
& BOOK SALE**  
**13th April 10am-4pm**

**Senior Citizens Centre**  
**903 Main Road, Eltham**

Huge range of native & indigenous plants  
& grafted plants  
LaTrobe Wildlife Sanctuary Nursery -  
Yarra Yarra growers - Natural Plantscapes  
Phillip Vaughan - SunValley

Organised by Australian Plants Society  
Yarra Yarra Group Inc.No. A0039676Y

Australian Plants Society Yarra Yarra Group is having its regular Autumn Native Plant & Book Sale on Saturday 13th April, 10am-4pm, at the Senior Citizens Centre, 903 Main Road, Eltham.

Plant sellers include Phillip Vaughan, Sun Valley, Natural Plantscape, La Trobe Wildlife Sanctuary Nursery, and Yarra Yarra Growers.

Tube stock to advanced plants, indigenous and grafted stock too - great prices too. For further information phone 9439 7228 or Email: [apsyarrayarra@gmail.com](mailto:apsyarrayarra@gmail.com)