

Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) (ANPSA)

Eremophila Study Group Newsletter No. 124

September 2019



Eremophila magnifica in Laylee Purchase’s garden, Toowoomba – one of the gardens to be visited at our Gathering in 2020. Laylee has a large garden of approx. 2 acres, with 90 species and subspecies of Eremophilas (250 Eremophilas in total, including hybrids and colour forms of *E. maculata*).

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Letter from the Editor

Welcome to the September 2019 newsletter of the Eremophila Study Group.

I have issued this newsletter a little early as I am about to head off to the ANPSA Biennial Conference in Albany, SA. My husband Tom and I are ANPS Canberra delegates to the formal meeting, and will be one of 8 study group leaders presenting at the conference during the “**Grow**” themed session. I will report on the conference in the next newsletter.

I have had some reaction to the article on cultivars, which was also reprinted in the ANPS Canberra June newsletter. Comments from Brian Freeman and Ian Tranter are on page 10. As a result of this, and further discussions with a number of people including Russell Wait (cultivar-discoverer extraordinaire), I have drafted a suggested policy to govern the Study Group’s support of submissions to the Australian Cultivar Registration Authority (page 12). Members’ comments are invited.

To whet the appetite for Queensland in 2020, (see below) this newsletter also includes an article on Eremophilas in NSW (through which many members will be driving *en route* to the event). Be sure to read this!

Happy gardening. If any of you come to Albany, come and say hello at our display stand.



Lyndal Thorburn
Leader and newsletter
editor



Queensland Gathering in 2020

Plans for the June 2020 gathering are developing. The dates are confirmed as 31 July to 2 August 2020 in Warwick and Toowoomba, with an optional extension to 3 August in Lowood. Expected fee is \$150 which includes most lunches, teas and dinners, but not breakfast or accommodation.

See more on **page 15**

What’s New in the Study Group

New members

I am pleased to report that 95% of those members whose membership expired in June have renewed. I am delighted that most of you renewed for more than one year – this makes my life over the next couple of years so much easier!

We welcome new members Karen Brien (ACT), Jason Dawe (SA), Drew Thomas (Tasmania), Lesley Waite (NSW) and Graham Walters (NSW).

Finances

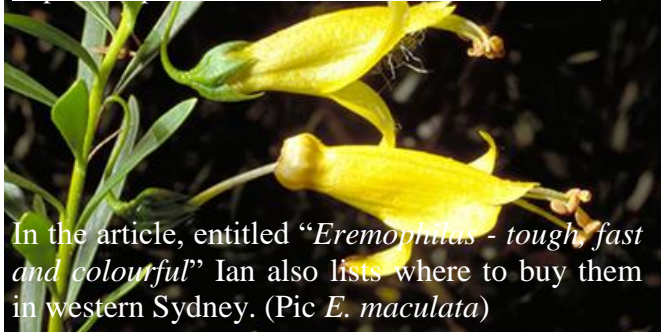
The annual financial statements for 2018-19 are at page 23.

I have adjusted the layout to report separately on income in advance by members for years forward of the current financial year under in the balance sheet. This provides a better idea of the cash available to the Study Group for expenditure now, and the fees that have been paid for future years (and hence have to be paid back if we close!). It is particularly important to record this accurately, now that we have so many members paying fees in advance.

Eremophilas in the News

A headline in The West Australian on 15 May said “Rare Flower Kills Hope of Ramelius Resources’ \$115m Edna May Gold Mine expansion plan”. It was about threats to a population of *Eremophila resinosa*, which surrounds the mine. The Environment Minister is seeking a revised proposal which reduces the expansion site from 48Ha to 26Ha, to avoid the plants, so the mine can go ahead.

NSW member Ian Cox has published an article on Eremophila on the APS NSW website at https://austplants.com.au/Stories_archive/7843085.



In the article, entitled “*Eremophilas - tough, fast and colourful*” Ian also lists where to buy them in western Sydney. (Pic *E. maculata*)

Feature species - *Eremophila drummondii*

Lyndal Thorburn with contributions by Ken Warnes and Russell Wait (pics by Russell Wait)

Eremophila drummondii is West Australian species, found in the Avon Wheatbelt, Coolgardie, Geraldton Sandplains, Mallee, Murchison and Yalgoo districts of the State. Its easternmost range stops at around Kalgoorlie, and its northernmost at Geraldton, which is also the only place where it reaches the coast.

It is named after James Drummond, the first government botanist of WA, and its common name is Drummond's Eremophila. A subspecies, *E. drummondii* spp. *brevis* (i.e. short-leaved), was previously described but is not recognised by Bob Chinnock. Ken has a specimen of this form growing, brought to him by Bryan Barlow¹ in about 1971, and says it is the best plant of this species that he has, growing as a 50cm high shrub with massed flowers in season.

E. drummondii is a low, spreading to erect shrub, up to 2m high, with slightly sticky leaves 10-45mm long and 0.7-6mm wide. They are unscented, which distinguishes it from *E. sargentii*. Variation in the leaf width has led to distinctions between "broad-leaved" (from the southern Wheatbelt) and "narrow-leaved" forms (everywhere else). There is also a "Menzies" form (Brown and Buirchell), which has less waxy leaves than specimens found elsewhere in the range. Photo below is from Russell's garden.



The form of *E. drummondii* in common

¹ Bryan was based at the Flinders Uni School of Biological Sciences and researched cytogeography of Eremophila based on chromosomes. He later transferred to Canberra where he was Head of the National Herbarium.

cultivation² is generally a small to medium shrub (pic below, in a garden).



Ground cover forms are known but are not widely available. One was sold back in the 1960's by Eastern Park Nursery in Geelong, labelled "species blue, Kalgoorlie". This form had broader leaves. Ken's purchased plant of this form layered a branch, after which the original plant died – however, the layered offspring is now nearly 50 years old. It has a relatively large flower and, given better conditions, could well grow like the specimen shown below, taken in the Arid Lands Botanic Gardens in Port Augusta.



E. drummondii's flowers are 6-30mm long with glossy green sepals and a glabrous corolla which is 12-25mm long. There are three colour forms,

² *E. rugosa* and *E. papillata* were also part of the *E. drummondii* group until split by Chinnock into new species

blue/mauve, pink and white, although the blue is by far the most common.

It can flower from autumn through to the end of spring, but the main flush of flowers is in August to November, during which time good specimens can be covered with flowers. However, off-season flowers are rare in all forms other than the broad-leafed form, which can flower for most of the year.

The pink form has apricot coloured buds, opens to pink, and fades to white (below).



The white form opens white and stays white (below).



Horticulture

E. drummondii grows in a wide variety of soils and does best in full sun. It is drought-hardy and insect-attracting.

It is known to tolerate frost to minus 6°C and it has survived in our Queanbeyan garden for many years. Younger plants may be frost-damaged.

Specimens can quickly become leggy (see Lyndal's elderly but unpruned example below – in front of the *Poa*). They may prove short-lived if left untended.



Plants respond well to pruning, which should be done after flowering. Specimens that are pruned regularly will become rounded shrubs with well-displayed flowers.

Chlorosis may also become evident through general yellowing and burning off of tips in many forms. Hence, while attractive, they need some management to look their best.

Propagation

E. drummondii is claimed to strike readily from fresh cuttings but we have had trouble striking it here in Queanbeyan – possibly due to the age of the plant (or the skill of the propagator). Wispy tips are best avoided and young but firm cutting material strikes best.

Hybrids

There are 6 hybrids known – *E. drummondii* x *E. complanata*, *E. drummondii* x *E. labrosa*, *E. drummondii* x *E. lehmanniana*, two of *E. drummondii* x *E. nivea* and *E. drummondii* x *E. rotundifolia*.

E. drummondii x *E. complanata*

This hybrid has a blue flower like the *E. drummondii* parent but the bush is VERY open and scraggy and hence is considered to be of little horticultural potential. It flowers in late winter/early spring.

E. drummondii x *E. labrosa*

This hybrid is listed in ESG NL 87 as being discovered in the wild. We have no further information about it.

E. drummondii x *E. lehmanniana*

This hybrid was collected near Goomalling, WA (Wheatbelt). It is not in common cultivation. Its form is closer to that of *E. lehmanniana*, with a more open habit and upward-sweeping branches (pic below).



The flower is pinkish on the outside of the corolla and white inside, with no spots.



E. drummondii (narrow leaf) x *E. nivea* – ‘Eyre Princess’³

This hybrid also arose in a garden in Kimba, SA. It is currently the subject of an application to

ACRA for registration as a cultivar. It is widely available in nurseries and is sold under its botanical name, the name ‘Eyre Princess’ (the name chosen for the ACRA registration) or ‘Spring Affair’ (only in WA).

It forms a dense shrub 2m high x 1.5m wide with greyish green leaves and is tough and reliable. The foliage colour is half-way between the parent *E. drummondii* and *E. nivea*, and younger foliage is quite grey like *E. nivea*. The leaves are 20-30 mm long by 2-3 mm wide. The straight peduncle is 13-17 mm long with narrow sepals 6-8mm long.

It is frost tolerant (although not always sold as such by nurseries). Our plant in Queanbeyan lasted for more than 20 years, through all the frosts thrown at it, with no damage at all, and is now in decline due to lack of pruning.

It generally flowers in September to October, when it has masses of mauvy-blue flowers. It has proved hardier than *E. nivea* in wetter regions.



This hybrid, like the parents, responds well to pruning and can be pruned back hard after flowering. It strikes very easily, forming roots in a matter of weeks and with a high strike rate.

E. drummondii (broad leaf) x *E. nivea*

This hybrid arose in Russell Wait’s garden. It has not been made generally available for cultivation.

Ken has several of these growing and finds them tough and reliable. They strike well and his original plants are now 17 years old.

³ See also Newsletter 121 of October 2018

E. drummondii x *E. rotundifolia*

This hybrid arose in Ken Warnes’ garden, coming up in the trash of a deceased *E. rotundifolia*. By elimination, it is presumed that the pollen came from an adjacent fine-leaved *E. drummondii*.

The flowers are closer to the size of the *E. rotundifolia* parent, being approximately 25-30mm long, but are blue like *E. drummondii* (*E. rotundifolia* has pinky-mauve flowers) The spent flowers hang on the bush (see pic below).



It is propagated and sold by Stateflora in SA and occasionally turns up under the name ‘Drummer Boy’ or ‘Little Drummer’, reflecting the *E. drummondii* relationship. There are a *Correa reflexa* AND a *Grevillea lanigera* also sold as ‘Little Drummer Boy’.

Ken has found it difficult to propagate and doesn’t have an old specimen, but propagation is by cuttings and he keeps on trying. Russell has successfully grafted it.

More new species described

(all pics by Andrew Brown; maps from WA Florabase)⁴

Eremophila oldfieldii* ssp. *papula

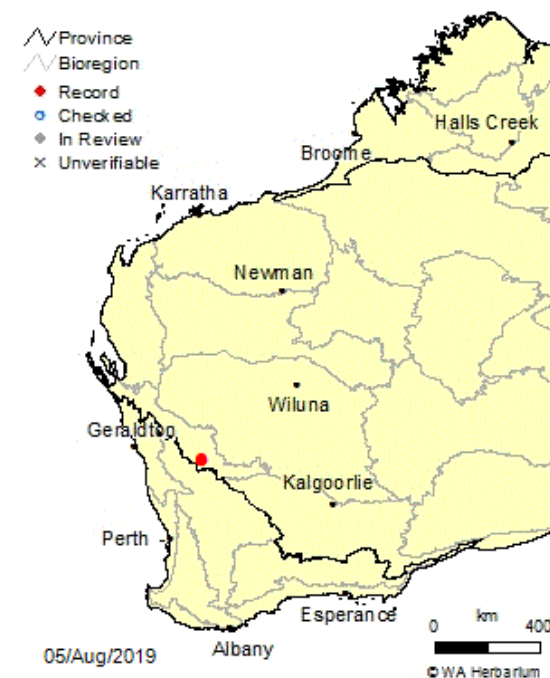


⁴ A Brown and R Davis: Short Communication, *Nuytsia* 30:25-21, 28 March 2019

The type specimen is from Karara, WA and has been described by Brown and Davis. It is distinguished from other sub-species of *E. oldfieldii* by its glandular-pustulate leaves and large, oblanceolate attenuate sepals. It is a medium-sized spreading bush with orange flowers in spring.

It is found north-east of Perenjori, WA.

Eremophila oldfieldii subsp. *papula*

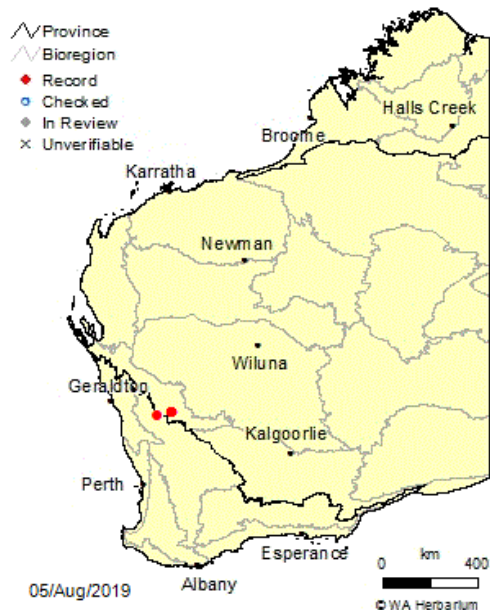


Eremophila sericea

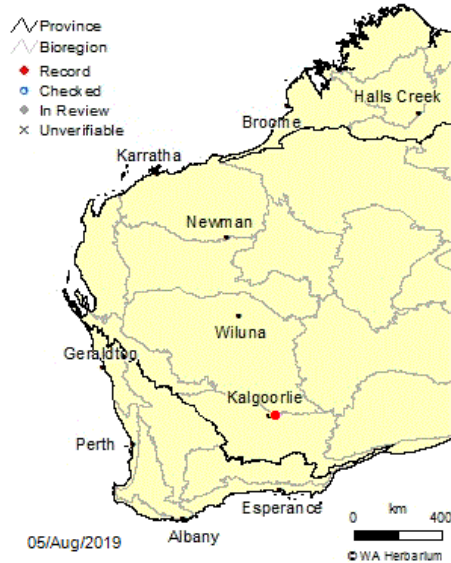


The type specimen is from Karara, WA and has been described by Brown and Davis. It is a much-branched shrub to 1.2m with white, very hairy stems, leaves and sepals, opposite leaves and a purple to lilac, unspotted corolla. It flowers in spring and north-east of Perenjori, WA (map overleaf).

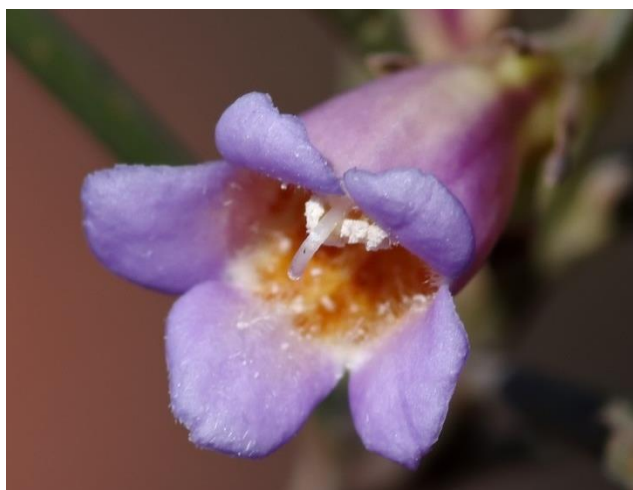
Eremophila sericea



Eremophila xantholaema



Eremophila xantholaema



The type specimen is from Bulong, WA and has been described by Brown and Davis.

It is an erect shrub to 3m high, with terete or sub-terete grey-green leaves. The sepals are oblanceolate and are free, or fused only at the base.

The flower is mauve to pale pink with yellow or orange-brown markings on the inner surface below the lobes. It flowers mainly in spring but will also flower after rain. It is found near Bulong in the Coolgardie BioRegion in WA.

Rescuing *E. delisseri*

Ken Warnes

Ian Tranter and I have been talking about the dire situation for *E. delisseri*. The owner of the Canberra native plant nursery (and ESG member – Karen Brien) has donated four *E. delisseri* to the ESG to further propagate and spread it around. Ian has pruned those for cuttings and has approached members of the Sydney sub-group to take pieces for grafting.

These efforts are commendable. It was of interest that his local nursery actually had some in stock, it shows just how far we have come.

I think I have a bag of fruits from my 2003 trip, never sown; perhaps it's time to try them. If we are only growing from a single plant we have no genetic diversity and any seeds germinated from cultivation will almost certainly be hybrids. Otherwise, we need fruits from under the sole survivor on the Nullarbor (the WA records are believed to be a mistake) but it's a long way and requires a permit to be there. A three-day trip should do it, perhaps some planning needs to

Occurrence records map (29 records)



begin? (map – Atlas of Living Australia).

Plants in Containers Study Group

The Australian Native Plants in Containers Study Group has been reactivated following the resignation, some time ago, of its former leader. It has now been taken over by Ros and Ben Walcott, who also run the Australian Garden Design Study Group and are members of the Eremophila Study Group.

As its name, suggests, the Plants in Containers Study Group focuses its activities on investigating and trialling those Australian plants that may be suitable for growing in pots or other types of containers.

Many people live in smaller units and apartments with balconies or have small areas for gardens and so growing Australian plants in containers is a great way to have a small garden of native plants. Also growing in containers allows one to have plants that otherwise won't tolerate local conditions. Ros and Ben plan to produce a newsletter twice per year with contributions from interested members. Membership is free and all newsletters will be distributed by email.

They would like to receive a picture or two of favourite or interesting native plants in pots with a short description. If you wish to be added to the mailing list of this Study Group, just email one of them at roswaltcott5@gmail.com or benwaltcott5@gmail.com and they will add you to the distribution list. Remember, membership is free to all members of ANPSA affiliated Societies.



Eremophilas in tubs, pots and hanging baskets! The photo by Phil Hempel, above, of *Eremophila arguta*, provides an example.

An *Eremophila maculata* seed experiment

Lyndal Thorburn

Tom Jordan and I visited the Eremophila Dryland Garden at Walpeup in September 2018, and came home with pockets full of *E. maculata* fruits collected from the ground under the bushes. These fruits are large like a big pea and are very hard. Each fruit contains 4 tiny seeds.

I used these to conduct a smoking experiment inspired by items early in 2019 on the ABC's Gardening Australia. We set up the "smoker" in our Weber BBQ. I put a pile of leaves and sticks on the griller, and the fruits were placed in unlined plastic "Chinese food" containers up high on the warming rack, away from the flames (the ABC article recommended this approach as it allows you to monitor if the seeds get too hot – the plastic melts!).

I had to nurse the fire to keep it going and kept it smoky inside by covering the natural ventilation holes with a tea towel.

I smoked 9 fruits in this contraption.

Prior to smoking, I had also soaked 35 fruit – submerged them in water, which was changed daily, for 4 weeks. By the end of the 4 weeks the fruits were starting to break down and were very dark.

Unfortunately, I didn't think about leaving a control group untreated, so my experiment just has two pre-treatments.

I planted the fruits in standard cutting mix of 1/3 coconut peat, 1/3 sand and 1/3 perlite. I had enough soaked fruit to add a further variable at this stage, covering some of them completely with cutting mix in standard punnets, and leaving some half-buried in the same mix.

I made no attempt to extract the seeds from the fruits before planting.

The results of my experiment are below. From my single smoked + buried sample of 9 fruit, I had 7 plants come up.

Your editor issues a challenge to ESG members to swamp their inbox with photos of



From one punnet of 19, fully-buried + soaked fruit, I had one plant and from a second punnet of 9 fully-buried soaked fruit I had three plants (3 clearly came from one fruit).

Of the half-buried and soaked fruit, I had two plants out of 7 fruit (pic below).



	Smoking	Soaking
Fully buried	7 plants out of 9 fruit	1 plant out of 19 fruit 3 plants out of 9 fruit (3 from one fruit)
Half buried	No examples	2 plants out of 7 fruit

I concluded that smoking is a successful treatment to induce germination in *E. maculata*, but that I need to bury the fruit seed fully to induce better germination. I am now waiting to see what flower colours emerge.

Green fruit and smoked water.

Ken Warnes

I recently observed in a friend’s Nursery a number of seedlings of *E. cuneifolia* and *E. prolata*. There was little chance of cross-pollination and they appeared to be true to type.

He said that he had picked mature but still green drupes direct from his bushes and soaked them in smoke water at the proscribed strength for 48 hours, stirring occasionally to make sure they were good and wet. He then planted direct into trays and waited: success over a relatively short period. He plans to repeat the trial but at my suggestion using 12, 24 and 48 hours to see if there is a difference.

I said in previous Newsletters, if ingestion by emus and perhaps other birds plays a part in germination it is logical that they would eat and digest fleshy green fruits, probably direct from the bushes, but certainly shortly after they have fallen. We know from the experience following the Pinery Fire that smoke would appear to be a trigger for germination although in that case it would have been with dry fruits. Similar responses to fire have been recorded elsewhere. Germination inhibitors may develop at a later time but have been shown not to be factor with fresh fruit and perhaps smoke may play a role in breaking them down.

So I intend to follow up these experiments and combined with time of sowing and other information we have accumulated over the years see if we can gain a further tool in cracking the germination code. The big bag of fruit collected when the lone *E. delisseri* was still a colony will make a good starting point.

ANBG Find a Plant App.

The Australian National Botanic Gardens (ANBG) has launched a ‘Find a Plant’ App. This helps visitors, staff and researchers to locate specific plants growing in the Gardens. The app. will show all plants that are in publicly accessible sections of the gardens. More information and instructions are at www.anbg.gov.au/gardens/living/findaplant/fap/index.html.

Responses to the article on ACRA and PBR

Several members have responded to the request for input on the issues around cultivar naming and registration, from the last newsletter. The discussion is tied in with the “Mildura Orange” naming issue covered on page 17.

Brian Freeman (29 May 2019)

I share Ken's and other members' frustration about the naming (or misnaming) of plants.

A case in point: Ken had never heard of the *Eremophila glabra* Mildura Gold plant. And I hadn't until a few years ago, when I bought this plant and it is in my garden. Named correctly or not, I plant one, to hopefully watch it grow. And then people visit my garden and collect cuttings and the name (right or wrong) gets spread further.

A simple internet search found this one for sale. From a Botanic garden I presumed the name was correct? What can be done or is it too late to even attempt to salvage the correct names? A serious question that, I think with the prompting from Lyndal, our Study Group Leader in our recent Newsletter, requires some thought and suggestions. Is it too late? Has the horse bolted? Does it matter?

It seems such a modern-day occurrence with all the various names added onto the most popular Australian plants that are available? Or should we be happy just to see our *Eremophila* plants being grown, whatever the name?!

You can find one of the offending *Eremophila* being sold at Friends of Melton Botanic Garden *Eremophila glabra* Mildura Orange.

Ian Tranter (29 May 2019)

I have had a plant for ages that is long flowering all winter with a nice strong orange with grey green leaves (see photo top right). I suspect that I got it from Lang's in Mildura when I was first starting, but I have never been able to track down its right name (if it has one). I put it up on the ESG photo board at the Canberra ANPS conference ages ago, but no-one recognised it.



However, it doesn't match the *E. glabra* Mildura Orange discussed recently.

I think what to do is clear. Either, in the ANPSA ESG image gallery, we have to start putting photos of the various forms and cultivars so that people who want the right name can find it.

Alternatively, we create a separate website for photos of all the forms and link to that. The difficulty is that there will be quite a few instances of confusion or where limited (or no) information exists. So things will be a bit patchy until the gaps are filled.

We would need to get various enthusiasts looking at the site, and sending extra information and additions.

Ideally, we would also seek out and record the sort of cultivation requirements that are in Australia's *Eremophila* (Boschen, Goods and Wait). Some of the Facebook groups might be a help.

My spreadsheet has nearly all the names and links to many of the photos, so it could provide a foundation.

A third alternative is the steady coverage of all the species that Lyndal is doing via the Newsletters. This works for nearly all species which only have a handful of forms and can even cope with the ten or so that have 10-20 forms.

The challenge will be with the *E. maculata*, where there are over a hundred colour variants and the *E. glabra*, with all of its 150 subspecies, forms and hybrids.

It's not helped by the colour of the flowers of both species changing somewhat by site, season, flower age and exposure to sun. I guess one way would be two separate newsletter supplements,

one for each species, running through a couple of iterations as ESG members responded and reacted to the content.

As well as any organisational difficulties, there are two major philosophical barriers to solving the naming problem.

Firstly, cultivar names are designed for gardeners and what is important to them are quite different to what is relevant to taxonomists.

If there aren't names that gardeners need, then they will create them, or nurseries will on their behalf. Brian's orange *E. glabra* is a good case in point. Orange is a particularly challenging colour to blend into a garden design and I have had gardeners refuse to buy my orange *E. maculata* which had hints of red, because their garden was designed around shades of pink.

By contrast, I have had orange-pink *E. maculata* refused by those whose garden tones are red. The very clear orange tones of my *E. glabra* are welcomed as a contrast in gardens with lots of blues, whereas orange-reds or orange-pinks would clash. And gardeners who have a hedge of identical pink *E. maculata* will insist on any replacement being the exact same clone. The differences may be completely irrelevant to taxonomists, but if they are relevant to gardeners, they will want names to distinguish clones with features important to them.

The second major philosophical problem is that the people that like creating lists and structuring knowledge don't much like the messy, chaotic, frivolous, illogical, and often plain contrary naming habits of humans. We don't have laws that control what names people give to their plants, so we have to accept the names they choose. If it is useful to gardeners to have a name for a particular clone, and we sell it without a name, then they will try to find out its existing (common) name. If they can't, then they will make up their own. We can't then be upset that the clone has multiple names.

A naming system is only functional if it serves its community. Gardeners are mostly easy going. They will accept a halfway decent system. They would appreciate being able to find out what their plant is and how to grow it. I think ESG has

the moral authority to establish a reasonable system. But if it doesn't, the gardening community and the big nurseries will.

Or else gardeners will move to other species. I hear that there are nice clear descriptions of all the cultivars of roses and camellias.

Ken Warnes (10 August 2019)

The multiple names are worse than you think. Add *E. glabra* Kalgoorlie to the widely used *E. glabra* Canning Stock Route – but it is quite a different plant to the one named as *E. glabra* ssp Inland in Brown and Buirchell's book.

I've bashed my head up against the wall trying to convince some of those responsible for the use of common names 'Kalgoorlie' and 'Norseman' for this variety. Peter Hall brought back the original from the lower end of the Canning Stock Route (pic below). There's a fairly distinct form just north of Kalgoorlie but in no way should the two be confused.



With wholesalers sending plants all over Australia we are in a no-win situation. ACRA means nothing to some people. Yes, the horse has bolted and there's not much we can do about it apart from setting the record straight where and when possible.

Draft Cultivar Registration Policy

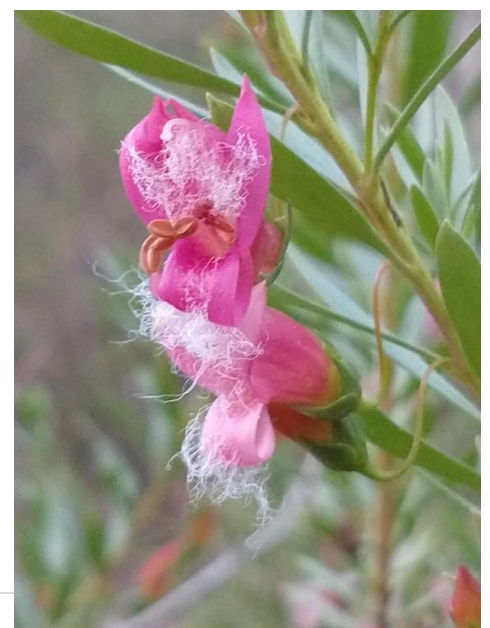
Lyndal Thorburn

Following the last article about ACRA and PBR in the newsletter I have drafted a policy on how the study group will deal with cultivar registrations. I want to set some guidelines, while making it as easy as possible for active members to continue finding and registering cultivars.

I know we have no chance of keeping up with the nursery industry on their new name inventions!

Members are invited to submit comments on this draft before it is finalised later in 2019:

1. The study group will continue to submit applications to ACRA, and will seek waiver of the commercial fee from this status.
2. The focus will be standardising names of varieties that are already widely available and registering cultivars for new varieties which are not yet available.
3. For new varieties, preference will be given to hybrids or unusual forms of single species [e.g. a prostrate form of something that is normally a bush, particularly where there is likely to be widespread uptake by the nursery industry due to colour, form or other horticultural potential. [*E. glabra* Fruit Salad, a ground cover form of *E. glabra* ssp. *carnosa*, is an example of the latter – pics below left. An example of a hybrid is *E. glabra* x *E. maculata* Mallee Lipstick (from Russell Wait's garden, below, centre)].
4. For existing varieties, where the aim is to standardise the name, an application will only be submitted if the name is widespread, is in use by multiple wholesale nurseries, and is not the subject of a PBR application or grant. [*E. maculata* x *racemosa* 'Fairy Floss' is an example – pic below right].
5. The Study Group will not support registrations that apply a brand new name to an already existing variety that has an accepted name and that is already available through the nursery trade.
6. Submissions should be made through the Study Group leader. The Study Group leader reserves the right to reject permission to use the Study Group name if the application is deemed to not meet these requirements. Those whose applications are rejected by the Study Group are free to submit applications for registration direct to ACRA on their own behalf (i.e. not on behalf of the Study Group), on payment of the ACRA fee.
7. The proponent of any applications submitted on behalf of the Study Group remains responsible for supplying photos, descriptions and samples to satisfy ACRA requirements.
8. ACRA will be informed of this policy and will be asked to refer all Eremophila cultivar applications to the Study Group leader for review, if independently submitted and claiming the Study Group as the applicant.



Our Garden in Winter

Lyndal Thorburn

I ran around with a camera in July and took the photos below of various Eremophilas in flower in Queanbeyan. Our coldest night this month was ~minus 7°C and we had the hottest July on record with a mean July max of 13.4°C. In June and July we had 23mm of rain, cf. average of 78mm.



E. gilesii – left – a grafted plant, in a tub on our balcony. For many years I thought this was frost tender but I think it was just poor plant husbandry!

E. maculata, orange form (right, one of several), also on our balcony – the Eastern Spinebills come to this every morning

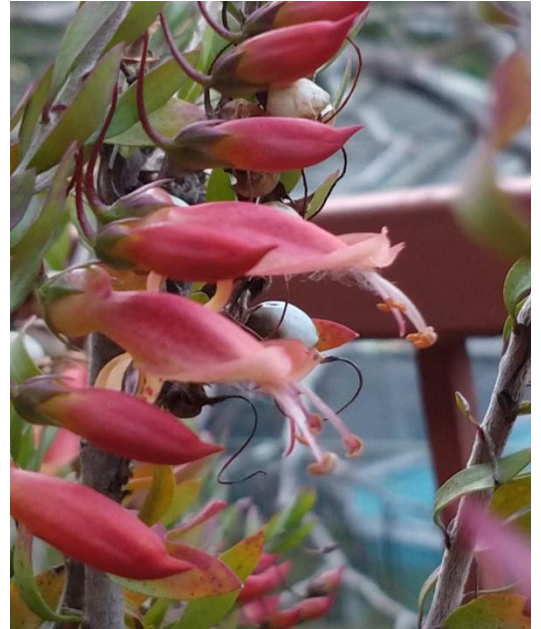
E. subfloccosa ssp. *glandulosa* (below left) – the natural habit of the

plant is to go sideways and then send up shoots.

So our plant has gone sideways, fallen over the edge of the tub, and has sent up its shoots from down near the concrete. I am not game to transplant it.

E. maculata ssp. *brevifolia*, pale pink form (right). We got this from Christine Strachan at the ESG gathering in S.A. in

2017, as a cutting



E. oppositifolia ssp. *oppositifolia* - (far left) pink-on-pink colour form.

E. glabra (left) – one of many sub-species flowering throughout winter.



Yellow form of *E. youngii* ssp. *youngii* (left); our pink one is flowering too.

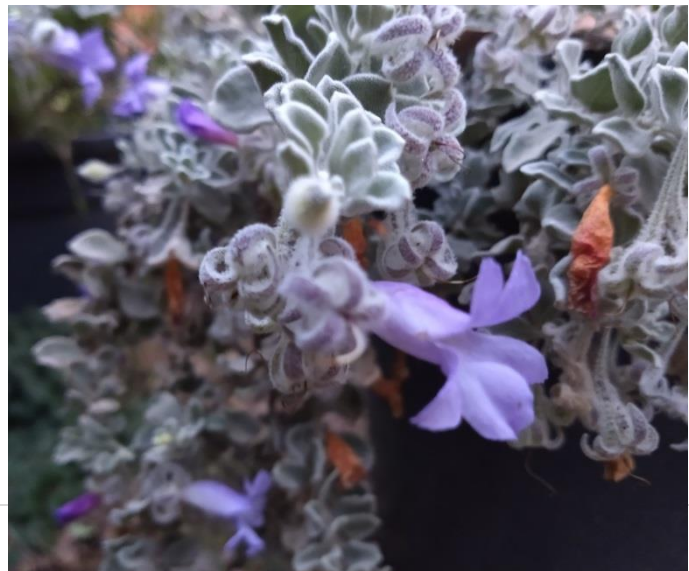
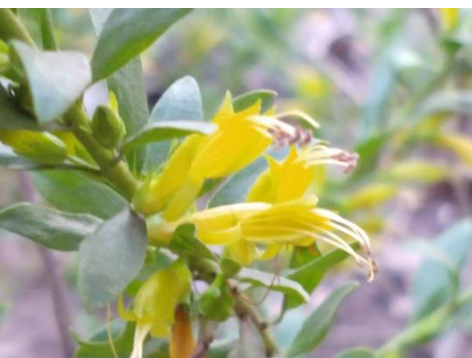


E. duttonii x *maculata* (right) – not sure where we got this from, possibly Lang’s in Mildura. The pink flower glows. Ours is planted in quite a shady spot but still flowers well.

E. calorhabdos x *E. denticulata* – lower left; centre, grafted *E. platythamnos* & lower right, grafted pink *E. forrestii*.



Below left (above and below), *E. glabra* ssp. *carnosa* and *E. glabra* Arrowsmith. Immediately below is *E. bowmanii* ssp. *nutans* (tub, grafted). We also have the *E. glabra* sold as “Amber Carpet” and “Kalbarri Carpet” in flower and *E. glabra* x *maculata* Mallee Lipstick (p.12) has been going all winter.



ESG Field Trip – Queensland, 2020

An ESG Gathering has been confirmed in Queensland in Winter, 2020.

Dates: Friday evening, 31 July 2020 until mid-afternoon on 2 August 2020; optionally to 3 August.

Keynote Speaker: Dr Rachael Fowler (below left), Postdoctoral Research Fellow, University of



Melbourne: *Molecular phylogeny of Eremophila and closely related genera of tribe Myoporeae*

Other presentations to be confirmed but will include Eremophilas of Queensland by one of the local members.

Approximate timetable:

Friday night (from around 7:30pm) – supper, introductions etc

Saturday morning – formal presentations

Saturday afternoon and evening – Warwick gardens + dinner

Sunday morning – drive to Toowoomba, garden visits

Sunday afternoon + evening – Toowoomba garden visits; formal close; informal dinner

Monday – drive to Lowood, tour of Rail Trail, visit to Peter Bevan's nursery (grafting demonstration)

About Warwick: Warwick has a population of over 15,000 people. It is located on the southern Darling Downs, 130 km south-west of Brisbane, along the Cunningham Highway. It sits on the banks of the Condamine River, which rises in the Great Dividing Range to the east. The surrounding area has rich alluvial flats for agriculture and rolling hills for grazing. The town is ideally situated to explore the surrounding areas, include Cunningham Gap with its lush rainforest, Queen Mary Falls and Main Range. It has some interesting architecture and attractive parks, and in July holds a Jumpers and Jazz Festival, when the town is festooned with knitted decorations (just prior to our meeting! Think of arriving in time for this too!).

To the south-west of Warwick is the town of Stanthorpe on the Granite Belt, famous for its grapes, stone fruit and numerous wineries. A 30 minute drive south of Stanthorpe, along the New England Highway, is one of Queensland's best wildflower areas in Girraween National Park. The Queensland Chapter of the Eremophila Group has chosen Warwick for the start of our get together in 2020. Many of our members live locally and the soils are conducive to the growing of Eremophilas. The venue we have chosen is located in the centre of town with easy access from many forms of accommodation. We hope you will consider joining us in July/August next year.

Travel: 1. Your own car

2. Fly to Brisbane and hire a car to drive to all three locations

3. Public transport:

- a) from Brisbane to Warwick on Crisp's Coaches (07 4461 8333), from Brisbane daily (9:30am) arrives Warwick 11:45am (\$58 adult, \$49 pensioner/student), then hitch a lift with another member for the remainder of the trip
- b) There are no buses from Toowoomba to Brisbane, but Crisp's Coaches runs a service from Toowoomba to Warwick, which could then connect with their Warwick to Brisbane service. Check with them for details.
- c) A train runs from Lowood to Brisbane (40 minutes). Check Queensland Rail for timetables.

Cost: expected to be approx. \$150 which will cover supper on Friday night, morning and afternoon teas and lunches on Saturday and Sunday, and dinner on Saturday night.

You need to book and pay for your own accommodation and breakfasts. The next notice will include more info on venues, to help you find accommodation nearby.

Registrations: will open in January 2020 through the Study Group. Please help us plan ahead by registering your interest through the following URL: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ESG2020>

No payments will be required until 2020

Some Historical Musings

Kaye Bartlett

In 1973 I attended the inaugural meeting of the Murray Bridge SGAP group and was a member until it went into recession. It was during this time I was given life membership to the AP SA region.

For one of the meetings Ken Warnes was invited to give us a talk on Eremophilas. He brought with him a number of cuttings to try to grow. I was thrilled with the number I managed to get going. I remember I told Ken I grew *E. duttonii*, hard to grow I hear.

My first try with Eremophila was seed of *E. maculata* and *E. bignoniiflora* from Birdsville early in the 1970s, and grew one plant of both. Still have the latter, growing on the property.

Eremophilas do not like our sandy loam so we have very little luck growing a lot of them; no problem with *E. glabra*, *E. maculata*, *E. freelingii*, *E. neglecta* and *E. polyclada* groups.

After two trips around Australia in 1967 and 1969 we vowed we would try to take a three week holiday away from the dairy. Having two boys at school, the September school holidays plus one week of the school term was the time of year when commitments were low, crops were in and it was too early for the hay. Our falcon car would be packed to capacity with two boys in the back seat, seat removed and replaced with bedding as we had our camping gear, food and water on board as there were few facilities available in the 1970s and mostly dirt roads. One year we went to the northern beaches of NSW and the next to Queensland as we had become shell collectors after the 1967 trip.

We tried to take as many different roads as possible. Those through the middle of WA showed us the beauty and diversity of Eremophilas.

Permits to collect plants were obtained at the National Parks office in one of the larger towns. When at the borders, we declared our seed and cuttings, which the inspectors would check. I would always place seeds in naphthalene flakes, the warmth in the car would open the pods and

so clean the seeds as we travelled. We burnt the pods etc. at night in the campfire.

With limited room, only a small number of cuttings were pressed in a drawing book which was kept under a mat on the floor of the car, with data. Cuttings to take home were also very limited as we only had an esky for our food and drinks. To post was not successful as it took too long. We would only collect cuttings as we headed home and would drop off to Ken Warnes as we passed, without the fridges of today the cuttings were often not very promising.

Once Bob Chinnock started the revision of Eremophilas he would try to put names to our pressings, a lot new to Bob. He would write on them “compacta group”, “glabra group”, etc.

On our trip to Queensland in 1979, Bob asked if we would collect specimens of *E. stenophylla* in the Emmet area. We did manage to collect this.

After a few years of handling Eremophilas I found that some caused allergies, rashes, itches and swelling. I always carry antihistamine tablets and I leave Paul to collect cuttings.

In 1993 I was asked to attend a public meeting to discuss planting a parkland at Wellington East to Australian plants. I was one of ten people nominated to form a committee to do so. No one wanted the job as secretary and so I took the job short term and nearly 25 years later I passed on the job to another. Paul and I still volunteer every Wednesday with around an 8-hour day.

I also try to do a write-up every month on the Pangarinda Botanic Garden. Pangarinda is mostly neutral sand and we thought it wouldn't allow us to grow many Eremophilas, but would now be 50+ species growing really well. Frost hits hard. We have *E. phyllopoda* ssp. *phyllopoda* and every year it is frosted, but by the end of the summer it looks good and puts a few flowers out. This year, we have put a small plastic cover over it to see if it can get past the frost – luckily we did as we had a minus 4 which frosted a lot of our smaller plants.

I have half a dozen *E. drummondii* growing at Pangarinda. We have had them for many years and they do very well, but the form we have doesn't flower profusely.

The *E. 'Mildura Orange'* Conundrum

Ken Warnes

Pic below by Brian Freeman

There has been controversy, and spirited email discussion over recent months, trying to track down the “real” name for what is sold as Eremophila ‘Mildura Orange’ or ‘Mildura Gold’ by some nurseries in South Australia.



I think some famous play-writer penned the words “Oh what a tangled web we weave.” I wish I had never raised the subject of *E. glabra* “Mildura Gold.”

Brenton Tucker informs me that he obtained the cuttings from Brian Freeman, who in turn said that he bought it as an *E. glabra* from Mildura but had no clear recollection of exactly where. Brian has never been to Mildura himself. Brenton admits to adding the word Gold to his plant label, hence we arrive at the combination under discussion. So, we have no evidence of it being a natural form from the Mildura area,⁵ which I think we agree is highly unlikely, and we accept that there must be some connection via the nursery business at some stage.

Does this mean that other reported uses of the Mildura Orange name are simply red-herrings? The pics posted (in emails) include statements such as “obtained it from Peter Lang 10 years

⁵ Goldfields Revegetation Nursery sells an *E. glabra* ‘Mildura’ but this is a red form which is highly likely to be the *E. glabra ssp. glabra* that does occur around the Mildura region.

ago,” when Peter swears that he has never used “Mildura” to name any plant. It seems to me that it’s quite possible that the name has arisen quite independently on several occasions. It is, however, believed that the Mildura Orange form in question arose from to Ray Schillings’, to which general access it no longer possible.

Jason Dawe (Native Plant Wholesalers), Lyndal and Russell spoke about whether the Mildura may have been a mis-remembered ‘Mingenew’, which sounded feasible given that latter *E. glabra* variety is orangey-yellow and is also sold as ‘Mingenew Gold’. However, Jason has now taken cuttings from Brian Freeman’s plant of “Mildura Gold” and has compared them with the plant Lyndal bought as Fruit Salad from Lang’s in Mildura many years ago. He thinks they look one and the same. I am now also of this view.

Fruit Salad, as it will be called once ACRA-registered, also arose in Ray Schilling’s garden. It has flowers that vary from red on top to orange on the sides and yellow on the underside that is most exposed to direct sun – just like the *E. glabra ssp. carnosia* bushy form, except Fruit Salad is <0.2m high, and scrambles through other plants when planted amongst existing shrubbery.



Depending on location in the garden, some ‘Fruit Salad’ flowers lack a strong red colour on top (shown left, pic Phil Green), and simply transition from

orange to yellow. This variation may also explain the two ‘Mildura Orange’ and ‘Mildura Yellow’ names.

Whatever the derivation, I think it unlikely that we can come up with proof without a visit to Ray’s. Interestingly, John Barrie at Coonalpyn has quite a patch of seedlings of *E. glabra ssp. carnosia* that seem to have come true to type from a single specimen.

Eremophilas of Western NSW

Ken Warnes

Ken provided this material by email, as a guide to what might be seen by those travelling from SA or Victoria to the Queensland field trip in 2020, in response to a question on Eremophilas of NSW by the Sydney sub-group.

My travelling in NSW is very limited in the main Eremophila growing areas. Many of them don't grow far into NSW and I have never been up through the Wanaaring area which seems to be their stronghold.

North from Broken Hill to the Queensland border there's plenty of *E. duttonii*, *E. sturtii*, and the other inland species. I have seen and collected good, low-growing forms of *E. latrobei* ssp *latrobei* with scarlet flowers and coloured sepals east of Packsaddle on low stony rises and I have growing attractive taller forms from north-east of Broken Hill.

There is *E. bignoniiflora* upstream from Wilcannia on the Darling River flood-outs, and *E. polyclada* on flood-outs of the Bockhara north-east of Brewarrina on black soil that turned to glug when water was added. One of the more interesting sightings was probably the most southern population of *E. mitchellii* south-west of Forbes on the West Wyalong road, some 20-30km from Forbes.

But this is all run of the mill stuff. The important one-off is the poor, drought-stricken *E. divaricata* ssp *callewatta* a few kilometres north of Bourke, and which Russell and I found in April 2019. Apparently Chinnock has only ever seen two plants so we were very lucky. Perhaps we found one of his two plants, although the one we found is much silkier on the leaves than the one we have grown for some years and which I presume came from Bob. The one fresh shoot I was able to bring back is trying very hard to grow, cross your fingers and toes. By the way, "calewatta" is the local aboriginal name for the River Darling.

Russell and I perhaps should have seen *E. bowmanii* as far south as Cobar, but the country

was so bad that we weren't looking very hard. It is also meant to be found south of Bourke.

E. maculata is widespread of course. There are several good stands east from Broken Hill around Little Topar. It's variable, generally growing more lush-looking as you travel north-east through the State. As you drive, the leaves get narrower and the bushes get larger. There are hybrids with *E. duttonii* where they grow together in the western areas. I suspect an *E. maculata* trawl from SW to NE could be an interesting exercise.

E. goodwinii is interesting. It's the only one of the "willsii" group to venture so far south-east but is widespread and very common around Wanaaring, I am told.

E. oppositifolia ssp *oppositifolia* is restricted to the south-west corner of NSW, and not that far north from the Murray. On a day trip from Mildura to Willandra Lakes (Lake Mungo National Park), I saw quite a bit of *E. oppositifolia* ssp. *oppositifolia* for the first few kilometres, then it was not seen for many kilometres until it re-appeared as *E. oppositifolia* ssp. *rubra*. This subspecies can be seen between Broken Hill and Wilcannia, following shallow water courses, but is rarely seen with pink flowers. The one we grow was said to have been collected in the Grey Range in south-west Queensland.

I have collected *E. serrulata* just east of Cobar alongside the main road. This must be near the eastern limit of its distribution.

E. crassifolia from NSW hasn't been a subject of much looking in recent years; it would be an interesting search for some keen member. I don't doubt the authenticity of the collections but Chinnock doesn't discuss them. Priority one would quite possibly be in areas where *E. glabra* ssp. *murrayana* is found. In SA it can be found in lime-stony ground and on white sand.

Further reading: Plants of Western NSW by GM Cunningham et al, 1981. Region spans Coonamble in the east, west to Mundi Mundi; and Echuca in the south, and north to Barringun (see plant list and map over).



E. alternifolia – Barrier Ranges near Broken Hill

E. bignoniiflora – northern half of the region

E. bowmanii – north central part of the region

E. debilis – central to southern margins of the region

E. deserti – throughout, more common in NE

E. divaricata – floodplains of Murray and Darling Rivers

E. duttonii – confined to north-western quarter

E. freelingii – far north-west of the region

E. gilesii – Wanaaring-Enngonia district

E. glabra – widespread

E. goodwinii – northern half of the region

E. latrobei – north central and north parts of the region

E. longifolia – widespread

E. maculata – widespread

E. mitchellii – north-east of region, to Hillston in the south and infrequently as far as White Cliffs

E. oppositifolia – most common in the south-west, to far north west and as far east as Cobar, Condoblin

E. polyclada – northern half of the region extending to Darling River flood plains and the Murray

E. scoparia – far-western corner of the region

E. serrulata – frequent in Cobar, infrequent near Broken Hill

E. sturtii – over much of the region except on flood plains.

Sub-group meetings

Sydney sub-group

Charles Farrugia

The Sydney sub-group met on 1 June at the home of Kim & Robb Grundy at Appin NSW. The group toured Rob's garden and discussed *Eremophilas* native to NSW, the options of grafting *Eremophila*, vs. growing them on their own roots, and pruning *Eremophila*.

The next group meeting will be on 26 October at the home of Peter and Margaret Olde, near Camden. For more information email Charles Farrugia on [eremgenus4719 \(at\) hotmail.com](mailto:eremgenus4719@hotmail.com).

Victorian Sub-group

Neil Duncan

Eighteen interested participants went to see Russell Wait's wonderful collection of *Eremophilas* just out of Riddell's Creek, about 50 minutes from Melbourne, in May 2019. After our morning tea in the spacious garage/entertainment area it was time to walk around the extensive garden beds, which had been built from a range of fill from local construction sites.

Eremophila gilesii, pic Neil Duncan



Despite the great range of quality of fill (often including chunks of bitumen) the plants were, on the whole, thriving. Riddell's Creek is near the base of the Macedon Ranges and has an annual rainfall of less than 750mm, considerably more than many of the plants would experience in their natural habitat. The property is also

surrounded by large gums or conifers which, although reducing wind, also trap the cold, so frosts can be reasonably harsh.

Most of the plants had been grafted, which would give them a better chance of surviving the conditions, and there were many hybrids, so our heads were soon spinning with the names of dozens of *Eremophilas*. Having toured the garden, Russell took us through his nursery growing area and soon bags full of *Eremophilas*, either cutting grown or grafted were making their way into the cars.

Photo below – Russell Wait and Jan Hall with members of the group



After lunch, discussion began on *Eremophilas* as ground covers. Neville Collier likes *E. biserrata* as it keeps low to the ground. He finds *E. serpens* can send up some upright growths although others found they did not have this trouble. Neville grows *E. debilis* and finds it doesn't like the winter, but it recovers quickly once the weather warms up. It can also sucker and the seeds readily germinate, often some distance away from the parent plant.

Neil Duncan likes *E. subteretifolia*, as it flowers for a long time and grows easily. Russell says that in its natural habitat it grows as an understorey under *Eucalyptus*, mainly Mallees. Bob Blake has grown his *E. subteretifolia* in an old stump and it has cascaded beautifully down to the ground.

Anne Langmaid found her *E. 'Kalbarri Carpet'* gets hit by the frost and Neville says he cuts his back to the centre in spring and the plant quickly regrows. Neville also grows an *E. serpens* x

glabra but it is not as vigorous as the straight *E. serpens*. Neil expressed concern about an *E. densifolia* ssp. *densifolia*, which had gone a dark colour. It was explained this was due to both a selection of *Eremophila* but also the harsh dry conditions.

Discussion then moved on from groundcovers to general forms of *Eremophilas*. Christine Strachan grows *E. pinnatifida* but finds the leaves are sticky. Christine also wondered what the selection called Lavender Blue was and Russell suggested it was a hybrid of *E. cuneifolia* x *E. phyllopada*. John Upsher had some rootstock of *Myoporum velutinum*, which Neville had also used, but was not impressed as he found it needed twice as much water as other rootstocks.

Jan Hall, from Yarrawonga, grows *E. tetraptera* but finds the wallabies take a liking to it, but not to other *Eremophilas*. Jan also likes *E. stenophylla*, as it grows upright with good foliage, and *E. christophorii* as it flowers all year.

At this stage, bags of cuttings were laid on the table and soon the bags were being refilled with swapped plants. This is a great way of spreading the great range of *Eremophilas* and also gives us the chance to test our skills of propagating either by cuttings or grafting.

The next meeting will be at Jan Hall's property near Yarrawonga on 16th November when the topic for discussion will be plants from 30cm to 1m.

For more information contact Neil Duncan [neilduncan61 \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:neilduncan61@gmail.com) or phone 03 9337 7397.

Website Image Gallery

We are nearing the end of the task in getting photos of all *Eremophila* species on a publicly accessible database. We now need photos of the gaps from the letter P onwards. See the gallery at <http://www.anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/gallery/>

The gallery also has photos of all the cultivars except for a confirmed photo of *E. maculata*

‘Aurea’ – yellow with red spots and *E.* ‘Magic Carpet’. Can anyone contribute these??

Registered cultivars are listed separately under a button on the index page. The links lead to a series of pages showing each cultivar, with hyperlinks back to the parent species (when known) and also forward to the ACRA page where the cultivar is listed.

In addition to already adding the cultivars, the indefatigable Brian Walters has also started adding the hybrids described as “Feature Species” in this newsletter since 2015, linking to parent species when these are known. Once these are added, we will start adding other hybrids, as time allows.

Impacts of grazing on *Eremophila stenophylla*

Silcock et al.

An article, in the *Jnl of Arid Environments*,⁶ reports on a review of the incidence of *E. stenophylla* in South west Queensland.

The article documents 28 populations over 30,400 km², totalling 17,000 plants. The main focus of the work was to understand the impact of grazing by cattle on conservation status, and it noted that seedlings were observed at only six populations, all of which low or intermittent grazing pressure.

In contrast, re-sprouting following grazing was recorded at 19 populations and covered 28% of plants measured. It was also noted that there were impacts on flowering and fruiting of heavy grazing, and that these populations had fewer plants overall.

The species is classified as “Vulnerable” because of past and ongoing decline at more than half of its populations. The article recommends grazing management to prevent local extinctions.

⁶ *Feral fuchsia eating: long-term decline of a palatable shrub in grazed rangelands*, *Journal of Arid Environments* (2019): issue 163 pp1-8

From Your Letters/Emails



Dave Bishop (NSW, June): I have a nice collection of plants from my visit to the Arid Lands Botanic Gardens a few weeks ago.

I think Ian (Tranter) was going to share some of the cuttings I also brought back. I'm trying some grafts again so we will see if they take.

I try to keep brainwashing locals with my Facebook page “Yass Australian Native Plants”; have run a number of propagation sessions for locals and am giving a talk to the garden group in Young next month.

Ian Cox (NSW): Here are some photos of *Eremophila duttonii* taken by my son 100km north of White Cliffs, NSW, near Paroo Park, in early August 2019.



Ross Dawkins (SA, May): Another great issue. Thank you for all the effort you put into

preparing this newsletter. It's greatly appreciated.

Charles Farrugia (NSW, July): It is nice to start seeing some colour in the garden. We haven't had a drop of rain since the 80 mm in early June but there is still a bit of moisture left in the soil, though I did lose an *E. platycalyx* due to the rootstock dying.



Brian Freeman (SA, July): I am waiting for spring, hopefully without too many more frosts. Has been OK for July but the run of frost late June (record lows for Encounter Bay our closest recording station) caused lots of damage here on the Fleurieu Peninsula SA, killing some of the frost tender plants.

The temperatures were only just over our normal lows at my garden (minus 2) and I can almost hear our friends in colder climates laughing at such a "warm" place that this must be. Not sure why, but analysing why, I think maybe the warmer than usual Autumn, with a good rain or two early May, may have induced new growth? Or, we had about four frosts in a row including one just a bit colder late June? Or are the plants recovering from nearly six months of dry and then a decent rain or two since? Or more than likely plants that naturally come from more temperate areas shouldn't be grown in my conditions?

Bev Rice (SA, June): I guess you are freezing in your part of the world. We still need rain here – crops look good, as many farmers had dry-sown

and we had 25mm the following week which was fantastic, but rather hard digging still. We need 50mm of slow, steady rain to really soak in. I still have two boxes to plant out but March was impossible, as the soil was rock hard and so very dry; April & May were no better and now, when I could replace last year's disasters, it is so bitterly cold outside!

Must be age catching up on me. I can find plenty of excuses! We have Grandson arriving next week, so he is about to be my slave for a week in exchange for home-made biscuits. So that's a good deal.

Next Newsletter themes

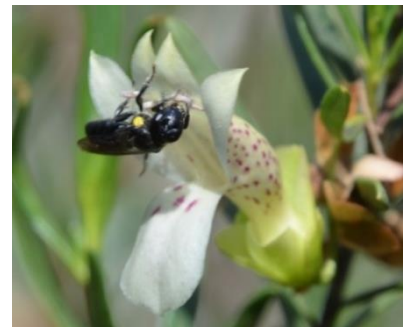
Feature species for the next newsletter is *Eremophila duttonii*. It is known to hybridise with *E. maculata* and *E. serrulata*.

Karen Cooper (NSW) is having trouble with wallabies eating her Eremophilas, and asks for advice on any species known not to be delectable to said macropods! We know *E. tetraptera* is very tasty (our possums eat it too). Who can provide information on what is eaten and what definitely isn't?



I have started an interest in **native bees** on our plants. So far we have found two species: *Exoneura* sp. (Reed Bee) on *E. Piccaninny* Dawn (left) and *Meroglossa itamuca*

(Plasterer's bee) on *E. alternifolia* (below). Both of these bees have been identified through the excellent Canberra Nature Map, which has extensive photos of all sorts of interesting insects as well as plants and larger beasts. Please send your photos to the editor!



Financial Statements

The Financial Statements for 2018/19 are below. This year I have shown income in advance separately, so the year's income is more accurate; and I have written off GST which recorded incorrectly when I first set up the accounts.

Created: 07/08/2019 12:36

Eremophila Study Group
 3 Considine Close
 Greenleigh NSW 2620
 ABN: 566 540 53
 Email: lthorburn@viria.com.au

Balance Sheet

As of June 2019

Assets	
General Cheque Account	\$6,293.37
Total Assets	\$6,293.37
Liabilities	
Income in advance - membership	-\$1,450.00
GST Liabilities	
GST Collected	\$662.37
GST Paid	-\$662.37
Total GST Liabilities	\$0.00
Total Liabilities	-\$1,450.00
Net Assets	\$7,743.37
Equity	
Retained Earnings	\$1,292.32
Current Earnings	\$1,066.49
Historical Balancing Account	\$5,384.56
Total Equity	\$7,743.37

Created: 07/08/2019 12:37

Eremophila Study Group
 3 Considine Close
 Greenleigh NSW 2620
 ABN: 566 540 53
 Email: lthorburn@viria.com.au

Profit & Loss [Cash]

July 2018 To June 2019

Income		
Memberships	\$2,457.00	
Conference fees	\$495.00	Conf fees was reversal of accidental double refund to LT
Book sales	\$10.00	
Propagation material sales	\$21.00	
Miscellaneous Income	\$50.00	
Cultivar use donations	\$75.00	
Total Income	\$3,108.00	
Total Cost Of Sales	\$0.00	
Gross Profit	\$3,108.00	
Expenses		
Conference Fees	\$990.00	GST is written off in a lump for previous yrs and against individual line items for 2018-19
Conference fee refunds	\$30.00	
Printing and photocopying	\$41.84	
Postage	\$96.10	
Stationery	\$51.19	
Software	\$162.00	
Travel	\$127.36	
GST written off	\$543.60	
Total Expenses	\$2,042.09	
Operating Profit	\$1,065.91	
Other Income		
Bank interest	\$0.58	
Total Other Income	\$0.58	
Net Profit/(Loss)	\$1,066.49	

About the Study Group

The Eremophila Study Group aims to further knowledge about the cultivation, propagation and conservation of the 200+ species of Eremophilas, an endemic genus of Australian plants. It is one of several Study Groups which operates under the auspices of the Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) (ANPSA).

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Membership is \$5 per annum. Subscriptions for a financial year can be sent by cheque posted to **3 Considine Close Greenleigh NSW 2620** or (preferably) paid by direct deposit into the Group's bank account:

BSB: 105-125

Bank name: **Bank of South Australia**

Account No.: 013 751 340

A/c name: **ASGAP Eremophila Study Group**

Please put your surname and state/group membership in direct deposit details

ANPSA policy is that regional groups pay for two subscriptions in recognition that Study Group material will be used by several group members

New members, please download the application form from our website and send with your cheque/transfer (details below) <http://anpsa.org.au/eremophilaSG/index.html>

Study Groups allow members with specific interests to develop that interest to the fullest extent and to contribute in a practical way to the body of knowledge on the Australian flora. Active members collect information on the genus and send their observations to the leader who collates and publishes the information, in a newsletter or in other Society publications. The Study Group can record any aspect of cultivation, propagation and ecology of the preferred genus. Study Groups are expected to publish at least two newsletters per year.

In addition to paying annual fees, members must also be members of an ANPSA-affiliated regional society (<http://anpsa.org.au/region.html>).

This Study Group aims to study the cultivation and propagation of the genus *Eremophila*; to expand cultivation of *Eremophila* in gardens; and to examine the growing requirements of the various species to improve their reliability.

Leader: Dr Lyndal Thorburn, life member of ANPS Canberra. Contact her through [lthorburn \(at\) viria.com.au](mailto:lthorburn@viria.com.au) or phone 0418 972 438 or 02 6297 2437 Address: 3 Considine Close Greenleigh NSW 2620

Honorary members: Ken Warnes and Russell Wait

Newsletters are available in Black and White by post and in COLOUR by email or CD.

For more general information about Study Groups, contact **Ms Jane Fountain** Coordinator, Study Groups, Australian Native Plants Society (Australia) ([jlfountain5 \(at\) gmail.com](mailto:jlfountain5@gmail.com))

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NEXT NEWSLETTER JAN 2020

FOR SALE

DVDs of all the formal presentations from the September 2017 SA field trip

To purchase, deposit \$12 in the Study Group account and email the Editor with your details

WE ONLY HAVE 4 DVDs LEFT – GET IN QUICK IF YOU WANT ONE!