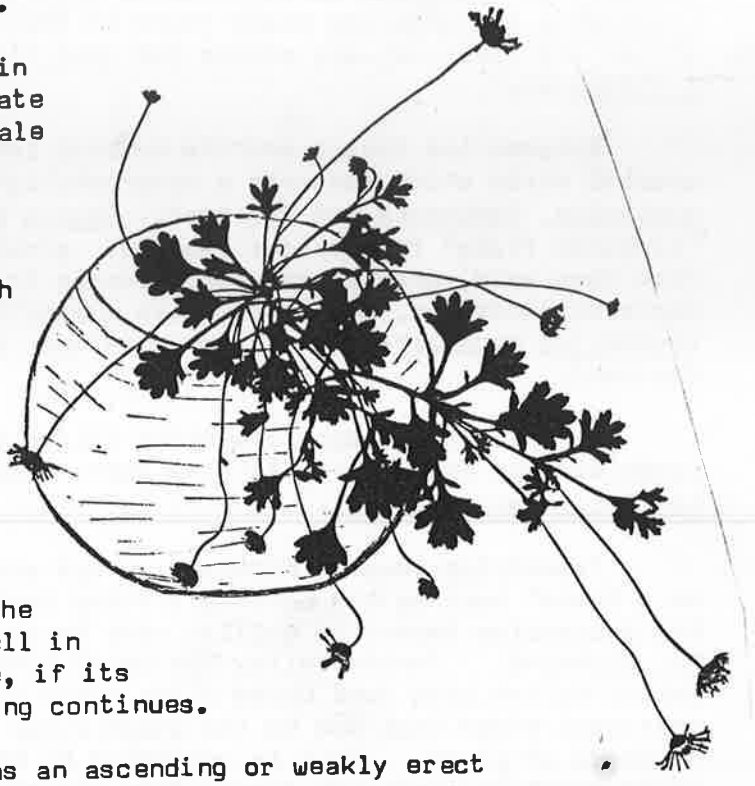
BRACHYSCOME/HELIPTERUM STUDY GROUP ISSN 0729-543X

NEWSLETTER NO.11 MARCH, 1985

Dear Members,

Last November I received cutting material of a fragile looking plant named Brachyscome microcarpa from Ed Brighouse, a Queensland member. Being a new species for Melburnians, I took great care of these cuttings and whilst away at Christmas, Judy had the honour of looking after them for me. When I returned in late January, I was very pleased to find them all well rooted. After potting on in early February, they began flowering almost immediately and have been flowering ever since.



The small flowers, 1½ cms. in diam. have a very dainty and delicate appearance. Rays can be either pale mauve or white. My plants are mauve with white underneath and yellow disc. centres. Flowering stems, which vary from 6-11 cms. long, are mainly leafless, although I have noticed some stems have a minute leaf bract halfway down the stem.

Leaves, light green in colour, form a nice rosette at the base. One plant, that I have placed in a bowl shaped container, already has many flowers and foliage trailing nicely over the side. It should do equally as well in a rockery situation, in part shade, if its present rate of growth and flowering continues.

Gwenda Davis describes it as an ascending or weakly erect perennial frequently with no main stem, up to 58 cms. high, whereas Keith Williams in his book Native Plants, Queensland, states a height of ± 15 cms. in bloom. Whichever height may be correct, it appears to be a desirable plant for the garden.

ROOT APHIDS:

Continuing the saga of the Root Aphids. Rogor sprayed on foliage and stems has not been successful. I am now trying Rogor as a root drench.

Dr. Philip Short from Melb. Herbarium sent us the following extract from "Diseases & Pests of Ornamental Plants" P.P. Pironi (1978) which blames ants for this problem.

> "Some species live during early summer on such host plants as fir, then migrate or are carried by ants to the roots of other plants as Centaurea. In the fall, the ants gather the eggs and keep them over winter, tenderly caring for them, and in the spring take the eggs or young up to the stems and leaves of plants. Root aphid control largely depends on getting rid of ants by applying Diazinon to infested areas".

Keith Alcock has suggested "Kilval" put out by May & Baker and available from Ramsay & Treganowan - 1 litre pack costs $34.03. It is a persistent systemic insecticide containing 40% Vamidothion. It has a user hazard of II and a persistence hazard of II (Categories range from I to III) so care must be taken. Use a solution of 25 mls/20 litres of water. It is safer to use as a dip or root drench, rather than spray. Keith guarantees we won't be disappointed with results from this product. Are any local members interested in sharing the price of a litre?

The Garden Advisory Bureau has now recommended "Folimat" put out by Bayer. It cleans up Root Aphids on Maidenhair ferns. At the time of going to press, Judy, who is currently trying this product, reports good results after only one spray. Cost - $5.99 at Safeway.

DAISIES OF THE NELSON AREA - LEILA HUEBNER DRAWINGS - KATHY ALCOCK

The township of Nelson, situated three miles from the South Australian Border, lies close to the Glenelg river's mouth and has within short distances from the town, a number of quite varied habitats, including a coastal inter-dunal flora, two distinct swamp habitats (one an acid soil heath complex e.g., Kentbruck heath, the other, a "ti-tree" complex, growing on alkaline peats e.g., Long Swamp).

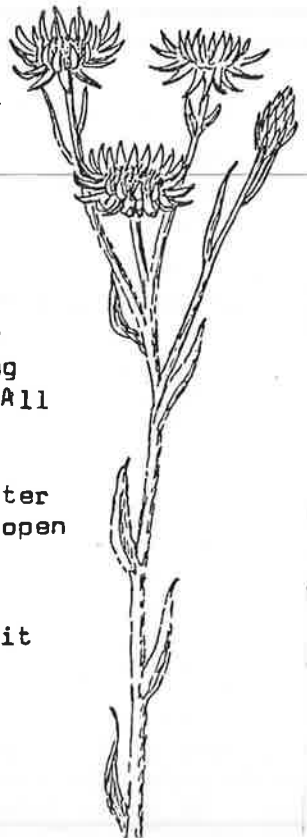
Three to four miles inland, an extensive sclerophyll forest covers three sub-habitats, each dominated by its own Eucalypt specie. Eucalyptus baxteri, E. viminalis (2 sub-species pryorana, cygnoum) and the co-existing Eucalyptus ovata/nitida group found in perpetually damp, but not wet, areas, whilst the river estuary proper has also its own peculiar flora (e.g., Salicoma sp.)

Between the forest and the coastal inter-dunal areas, lies an undulating coastal strip which supports a savannah/light scrub vegetation, (e.g., Themeda australis, Danthonia and Poa spps., Acacia pycnantha etc.) - locally called "kangaroo flats" for obvious reasons, growing on transitional soils ranging from deep acid, grey sands, terra-rossas to the alkaline, peat-derivative degraded rendzinas, the latter also supporting scattered stands of Eucalyptus leucoxylon megacarpa (syn. macrocarpa) var. rosea and Melaleuca lanceolata (moonah).

As well, the craggy limestone cliffs bordering the gorge of the Glenelg river contain many floristic gems, quite distinctive to that habitat, (e.g., Grevillea lavandulacea).

Travelling towards Portland, there are innumerable floristic "variations on a theme" such as the ocean-cliff-top heath (under the shadow of Alcoa), the impressive fern-tree gullies near Gorae, and the unique remnant flora on Mt. Richmond. Incidentally, the Lower Glenelg National Park has a unique relict mallee area just three miles north of our property, along an extensive east-west ridge that due to its geophysical position, has escaped fire for hundreds of years. This is evidenced by the massive between-plant dead grass-skirt "buttresses", formed from ground level to metres in height of Xanthorrhoea australis (ancient geriatrics) and the vast sprawling circles of Triodia irritans, the Porcupine Grass.

With such a diversity of habitat, it is hardly surprising that the Compositae family is well represented in most genera.



Perhaps one of the most spectacular sights in spring is a very common specie around here, the perennial Helichrysum blandowskianum, which like many Helichrysum perennials, is inclined to die back after flowering and looks rather ragged until the following year, when new vigorous sappy growth rapidly rejuvenates - a pleasing transformation.

With Helichrysum blandowskianum up to 20 flowering stalks shoot up, each with up to six or more large flower heads in a dense terminal corymb - the whole plant growing around 45 cms, or sometimes in excess of 60 cms. high. All parts of the plants, including the thick, soft, oblong-lanceolate 2-4 cms. long leaves, are covered with a soft white velvety tomentum. By October, the pink-flushed outer involucral bracts and white lanceolate "papery" laminae, open to reveal smooth creamy-yellow centres.

After a fire, this beautiful "paper daisy" quickly responds by freely germinating with the first rains, but it also germinates after ploughing or cultivating ground in fire-breaks or in between seedling pine-tree rows.

DAISIES OF THE NELSON AREA CONT'D.

Although Helichrysum blandowskianum grows happily in forest situations, it is only in open areas on leached acid sands that it will overwhelmingly dominate, sometimes for many acres as the predominant specie, in scenically spectacular "snowy" drifts.

A curious point to note is that although another daisy, Ixodia achillaeoides var. alata 'Donovans' form grows in a similar co-existing situation, the two species are apt to keep to their separateness, never intermingling, so that one observes a massed patch of either, growing alongside one another.

I have not yet studied Helichrysum blandowskianum seed for fertility (i.e., fertile achenes per capitulum) nor viability, but have had odd seedlings spontaneously appear where the plant has been previously growing.

This plant appears to have a limited life of around 3-4 years, but less if the rabbits are around!

This daisy would be well worth persevering with as it is a very showy, long flowering herbacious plant, with its silvery foliage and well displayed attractive flowers.

HELICHRYSUM BAXTERI:

Another showy Helichrysum, locally abundant along the steep banks of the Glenelg, is Helichrysum baxteri. Our form is more wiry than those I have noted in some Nurseries, but is nevertheless spectacular, with very large showy flowers, sometimes 40-50 per well-grown plant, at the end of single, strong, but thin clean long stalks. The creamy coloured bracts and "petals" have a feathery look and feel. The disc is large and a soft clear yellow. Another excellent dried flower.

OLEARIAS:

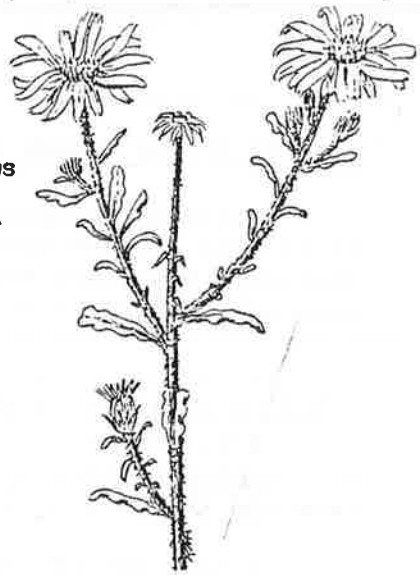
There is an area off the Nelson-Portland road along Heath road, where two interesting Olearias can be found.

Olearia speciosa has quite large flowers, usually several in a head, the ray florets purplish on their ventral sides and white above, the discs yellow. The ovate-lanceolate to narrowly oblong 5-7½ cms. long, denticulate-edged leaves are a dark green above and tomentose beneath.

It is a sparse shrub, rarely over 90 cms. in height, inclined to send up odd single stems from underground "stolons". These are usually easy to propagate from, rather than stem cuttings or seed.

This forest-loving shrub prefers more of a podzolic soil (an acid sandy loam over laterites-coffee rock), although I have grown it successfully in bush sand under trees.

DAISIES OF THE NELSON AREA CONT'D.



Olearia asterotricha var. parvifolia also grows in the vicinity of Olearia speciosa. It shows the 10-20 cent sized flowers to advantage at the ends of upright 90-120 cms. long sparse woody stems. The flowers are on long peduncles, often solitary, and brilliant mid-blue with yellow centres. Along the stems are scattered the mid-green leaves which are oblong to broad linear, bluntly sinuate toothed and revolute margined hispidulous.

When in a garden setting, it can be made more bushy in habit by a light judicious pruning when young.

Further across towards the coast, at the base of Mt. Richmond, isolated shrubs of both Olearia glandulosa and Olearia glutinosa can be found.

As young shrubs, they are nicely compact and rounded, with corymbose panicles of white to pale bluish flowers (both laminae and disc floret ligules) covering the bushes. After several seasons the bushes open up to twiggy, sparsely flowering scruffy-looking individuals. I wouldn't doubt that repeated pruning would help to keep these fairly hardy shrubs obedient to one's aesthetic demands.

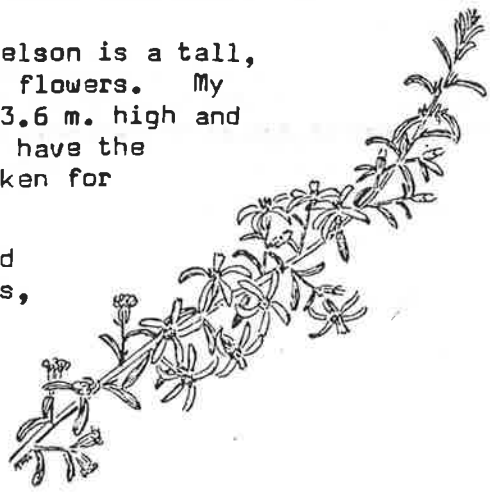
Olearia glandulosa, with nodular and viscid swellings along the closely revolute margins of its 2-6 cms. narrow linear leaves, is found in cool moist situations, whereupon Olearia glutinosa, with its more crowded, somewhat glaucous narrow linear leaves, is more restricted to coastal areas.

Olearia glandulosa

Olearia glutinosa

Also close to Mt. Richmond is a deep blue flowered (i.e. both laminae and disc floret ligules) form of Olearia ramulosa, which Naracoorte Botanist and Field Naturalist, Kathy Alcock, spotted on one occasion.

The Olearia ramulosa form seen around Nelson is a tall, open, loose woody or twiggy shrub, with white flowers. My plants in the garden have grown in excess of 3.6 m. high and when in flower have been very showy. I also have the blue-flowered Grampians form, sometimes mistaken for Olearia floribunda (and vice-versa).



Olearia ramulosa is very polymorphic and probably hybridises freely with allied species, such as Olearia lepidophylla, O. pimeleoides, O. floribunda, just to name a few.

To be continued next issue.

Many thanks to Kathy Alcock for these excellent drawings which accompanied Leila's article. I am sure they will help us all to recognise these plants in the field.

"To see the World in a grain of sand and Heaven in a Wildflower" (W. Blake)

A climactic end to an invigorating week walking and daisy spotting in the Kosciusko National Park was finding the unique daisy, Helipterum albicans ssp. alpinum.

If the Group set out with any ambition in mind this year, it was to find this daisy growing in its natural habitat. Knowing that it was to be found on East Tate Ridge, it seemed the area had a magical magnetic field that kept drawing us back to its ambit, as two full days were spent exploring its sometimes inhospitable terrain, or breathtakingly beautiful vistas.

An early morning sun shone warmly above as a small group of amateur, but ambitious hikers of varying ages, 6 - 60 years donned their knapsacks and laced up their walking boots in the car park at Guthega Pondage. Lightheartedly and optimistically we embarked on the steady climb to the Guthega Trig, the first landmark on our 11 km. hike around East Tate Ridge, which is reached by following the eastern spur between the Guthega and Snowy Rivers. The climb passes through sub-alpine woodland. We were impressed with the dense hedges of Helichrysum secundiflorum in full flower that branched across our pathway, sometimes threatening to block our way. On the rocky terrain under the dappled shadowed light of the snowgums, the bright gold of Craspedias gave us the incentive to keep going to the alpine meadows ahead.

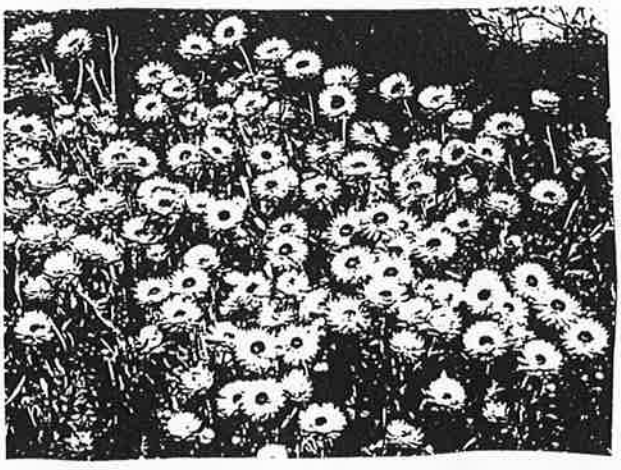
Once the Trig was reached the country opened up to alpine meadows intermittently strewn with boulders. The walking was relatively easy as we headed north towards Consett Stephens Pass. It was here I noticed remnants of the days the cattlemen grazed cattle on the high plains. The odd fence post remains reminding us of days past, letting us know that natural regeneration is possible after the interference of man. Here we turned east to walk through extensive and continuous stances of the snow daisy, Celmisia. Their sheer numbers made us aware how common they were in this area and we hastened our steps towards Mt. Tate, where we hoped to find extensive colonies of the less obvious Helipterum albicans ssp. alpinum.

An easy climb brought us up to Mt. Tate and onto a plateau of incredible beauty. I likened it to a painter's pallet. The complete landscape an alpine meadow of varying hues, green being the dominant background colour, intermittently splattered with dollops of mauve Brachyscomes, golden Craspedias, pink Euphrasia yellow Podolepis, Senecio and Helichrysums and the white of Celmisias, all set against a grey/blue background of the dividing range.

Quietly we sat in these alpine meadows and absorbed their intrinsic beauty. I remembered photographs of such scenes shown to me at S.G.A.P. meetings and the envy I had felt for the people who had visited these areas. I felt very contented and exhilarated just sitting there.

On the western side of the ridge, on exposed rocky terrain, we found our first large colony of Helipterum albicans var. alpinum. One member's husband, who was of the opinion he had been dragged through a gruelling campaign, was seen to threaten the dear daisies, but the reliable members of the Group constrained him and he too, was soon head down, tail up, enthusing over their beauty.

H. albicans ssp. alpinum is an almost prostrate perennial. Most of its soft silvery white oblanceolate or obovate spathulate leaves,(which are a different shape to those of other albicans varieties) are in a basal rosette,branching from woody creeping rootstock.



KOSCIUSKO TRIP CONT'D. - JOY COOK

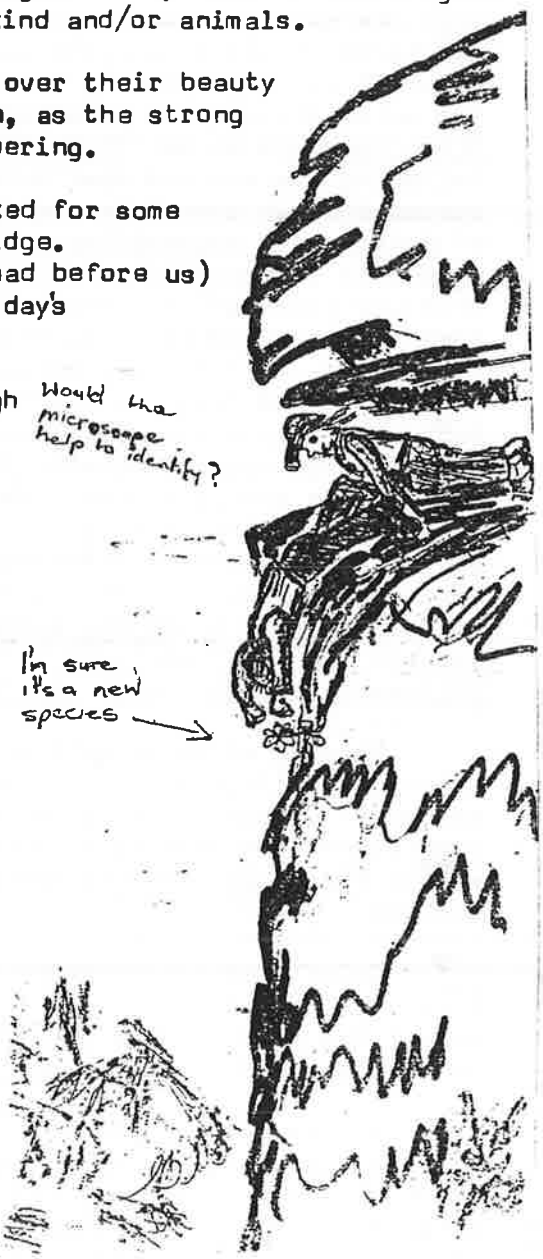
Helipterum albicans ssp.alpinum

The flower buds begin to develop at ground level, but the stem gradually lengthens until, when the involucral bracts are ready to unfold, the stems may be anything up to 30 cms. The inner-bracts are creamy white, sometimes lemon, the outer rows being translucent. We noticed many plants dying back, this we thought could have been caused from insect attack, possibly a natural part of its life cycle. There was evidence of damage from foraging animals, where the root systems were dug around and left exposed to erosion and the elements, the plant consequently dying. It strengthened my view of how fragile these alpine plants are when at the mercy of mankind and/or animals.

Having spent a considerable time enthusing over their beauty and taking photographs, I was relieved to walk on, as the strong perfume emmanating from these plants, was overpowering.

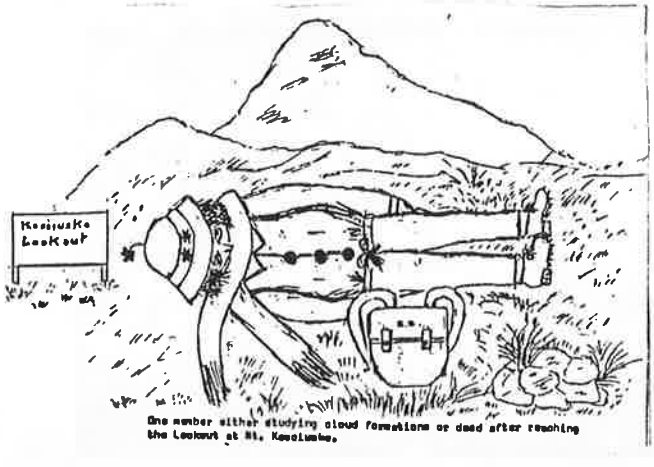
Passing Gills Knob we headed south and looked for some indication of where we should descend from the ridge. Unfortunately, we chose the wrong way, (as many had before us) and our descent marred what had been a fantastic day's walking.

We were forced to walk through shoulder high scrub and navigate bog and water courses. We had been pre-warned by another hiker we met earlier that the descent was through "Tiger country". Not to be disillusioned we stumbled down, as no-one fancied spending the night on the ridge. After many a laugh and by sheer tenacity, we found ourselves down by the Guthega River admiring the perennial herb, Helipterum anthemoides. No doubt about the resilience of Study Group Members, the sight of a new daisy soon quickens the step of the slowest walker.



We all commented on the difference between this Helipterum anthemoides and the one we had growing in our Melbourne gardens. The most conspicuous difference being the absence of the wine red buds on the Kosciusko form.

Once back in the carpark, we all turned our eyes North Easterly and felt exhilarated to think that we had accomplished what we had set out to do. The youngest member, 6 years old Bre-Anne, had carried a pack all day and had good reason to feel proud. The eldest member was heard to comment "I didn't think I could do it, but I did, and I've thoroughly enjoyed myself.



One member either studying cloud formations or dead after reaching the Lookout at Mt. Kosciusko.

Till next time - Joy

WITH THANKS:

I would like to thank Joy Greig for arranging this week for us at Jindabyne and regret Joy & family were unable to join us at the last minute. We missed you all.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS on SEED GERMINATION and TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS. JUDY BARKER

Seed germination results from the last growing season(and some early results from this one)on the following classification:-

1. Very good (greater than 75%) - Brachyscome diversifolia (Urquhart's Bluff), B.nivalis (Mt. Buller), B.spathulata (Mt. Cobbler), B.spathulata (Mullion Creek), B.spathulata (Corn Hill 8/83), Helipterum humboldtianum (12/82), H.roseum, H.manglesii (84), Olearia tomentosa, Cephalipterum drummondii (Harper's Seeds 82).

2. Good (40 - 75%) - Brachyscome decipiens (Mt. Buller), B.scapigera (Old Baldy), B.spathulata (Boggy Creek), Helichrysum elatum, Helichrysum lindleyi (Seed Bank 80), H.subulifolium, H.viscosum (Chiltern), Helipterum albicans from Mt.Buffalo, Rokewood and Wyberbe, H.chlorocephalum, H.cotula, H.jessenii and H.molle (West. NSW.)

3. Poor (6 - 39%) - Brachyscome cardiocarpa, B.ciliaris (McCulloch's Range), B.heterodonta var. A (syn. B.chrysoglossa), B.multifida (Rushworth), B.obovata, Helichrysum cassinianum, H.davenportii, H.diosmifolium, Helipterum anthemoides (Ken Gillanders), H.corymbiflorum, H.manglesii (3/83 - poor germination due to insect attack), H.molle, H.praecox, H.stipitatum, H.stuartianum, Olearia ramulosa, Celmisia asteliifolia (Lake Mountain).

4. Depressing (0 - 5%) - Helipterum polygalifolium, H.pygmaeum, H.splendidum, Celmisia asteliifolia (Mt. Buller).

METHOD. The seeds (selected for mature appearance) were placed upright in the medium with the pappus above the surface. In most cases the medium used was sand/vermiculite - 3 parts to 1 part. Each container was placed in 1 - 2 cm of water in a larger container with overflow holes. Twentyfive seeds of each species were tested.

TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS DRAWN FROM GERMINATION TRIALS:

1. Optimum time for seed sowing.
   a. Annuals. I believe February or March in Melbourne is the best time to sow annuals. On average they can be transplanted into 3 cm. pots 20 days (H.roseum) to 60 days (H.moschatum) after sowing, and planted out 70 to 90 days after sowing. This means they are planted out in April/May when the soil is still warm, establish themselves over winter and are able to take advantage of the moisture and warmth of early spring. If sown in early spring, they will not be planted out until October/November when we sometimes have hot, dry bursts. Much larger heads and many more of them are produced from autumn sowing, while seedlings planted out in late spring have smaller heads, fewer in number and they die early. The root systems of annuals are small and shallow, so unexpected hot weather can put the plants under moisture stress. Mott and McComb (1975) make the point that high moisture stress reduced plant dry weight, number of flowers and seeds, seed size (in two composites only) and the ability of seed to germinate.

   b. Perennials. Autumn or spring sowing will be successful for perennials if care is taken to prevent drying out of roots over the hot period.

2. Choice of germinating medium.

   a. Sand/vermiculite (3:1) gave better results than potting mix/sand (1:1) in every case where both media were used.

   b. More robust, larger seedlings resulted from germinating in a pot containing two thirds potting soil beneath one third vermiculite/sand. This is probably not worth the effort needed to sterilise the soil and the time taken to prepare the pots as sizes evened out with time.

3. Heat:

In tests with H.albicans (Rokewood) the percentage germination increased and the time taken to germinate decreased when the seed was not covered, as compared with tests in which the seed was lightly covered with sand or with a layer of casuarina needles. This may mean there is a heat requirement. It may also mean that light plays its part as the seed is still very close to the surface. Mott (1973) states that H.craspedioides has an obligate requirement for light and did not germinate when buried.

I have noticed little germination taking place over the recent seven day period of over 30°C temperatures. This may be explained by the fact that Helichrysum cassinianum and Helipterum craspedioides have been shown to have an optimum germination at 20° and 15°C respectively (Mott 1972b).

4. Rain:

a. Heavy rain sometimes causes loss of one or two seedlings, possibly by washing them out or exposing the roots.

b. In some cases rain does appear to trigger germination, but falls need to be heavy for best effect. Helipterum roseum, H.manglesii and H.chlorocephalum germinated in 3 to 4 days in early March '85 without benefit of rain. This probably bears out John Colwill's statement to Maroondah Group in 1982 that seed collected after much cultivation will germinate and grow more easily.

c. Leaving the pots under a rainwave sprinkler for two to three hours every second day to simulate rain looked hopeful, but was an uncontrolled test. It should be repeated more scientifically.

5. Dormancy:

a. Alpine Asteraceae seeds tested so far, appear to have no dormant period, and do not need stratification. This holds for B.aculeata, B.decipiens, B.obovata, B.rigidula, B.scapigera, B.spathulata, H.albicans (Mt. Buller and Mt. Buffalo), and Celmisia asteliifolia (Lake Mountain).

b. Dr. Phillip Short from the Herbarium has suggested that dormancy may be broken by an overnight sojourn in the freezer for the seeds, then sown, or a number of nights in the freezer followed by days in the sun, then sown. He also suggested wetting, drying and wetting seed again. I'm trying these methods with Helipterum polygalifolium (which looks maddeningly mature, but has never germinated for me), H.stipitatum and H.splendidum.

6. Notes on certain genera or species:

a. Seed of Olearia species germinates well when fresh. O.tomentosa seed yielded 95 - 100% germination when two months old. Heating seed of O.ramulosa and O.tomentosa to 200 - 250 F for 30 minutes does not increase percentage germination.

b. Although Celmisia asteliifolia seed was collected at similar times of year from Mt. Buller (20.2.82) and Lake Mountain (19.2.84), only that from Lake Mountain germinated. Does seed collected from higher altitudes need longer to mature?

Does any member have results which back up these results and tentative conclusions or refute them utterly? Has anyone had success with some other method of breaking the dormancy of the difficult species? We want to hear from you.

REFERENCES:

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Mott, J.J. 1973. Temporal and spatial distribution of an annual flora in an arid region of Western Australia. Trop. Grassl. 7, 89-97.

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PYGMY DAISIES - MARY D. WHITE

Rutidosis multiflora - Small Wrinklewort

This tiny plant (about 2-3 cms. high) is found in sandy open places such as old tracks. The stems branch to display heads of minute florets which appear pale creamy-yellow. The leaves are linear, acute and fleshy. Pappas surrounds the four-pointed corolla. Rutidosis multiflora is found flowering in October on old tracks off Forest Road, Anglesea.

It is hard to pick out its features without good magnification as its flower appears like a mass of yellowish wool.

Helipterum demissum - Moss Sunray

I have found this tiny plant (about 2 cms. high) growing on damp roadsides and similar moist places. Except when in flower, it could be mistaken for a moss. There are many branchlets arising from the base bearing narrow linear leaves. The pappus bristles are plumose.

Branch of plant

Helipterum demissum has been found on the edge of a track on the north side of Anglesea Reservoir off Forest Road, along an old track in Ironbark Basin and in a damp area near the old Jarosite mine in Ironbark Basin. It was flowering in October.

Bristles as seen under microscope.

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ALPINE SPECIES:

Further to Jenny's article in the last Newsletter on her potted specimen of Brachyscome aculeata, she was overjoyed to report that this plant finally produced 50 flowers. Well done Jenny, I must get your recipe.

Hilda Crouch, from Mt. Helen, also reports on success with her two plants of B. aculeata which were originally obtained from vegetative propagating from the Bogong High Plains. "Once established, now three years with me, they are a worthy garden plant offering no problems. Their habit of growth, however, is interesting, as the one in the shaded area in peaty type conditions has made superb growth and sends up numerous large heads on 30 cm. stems; the other plant in full sun on the edge of a rock wall does equally as well, but is smaller in all parts, due to the harder conditions. Both came from the same source".

DONATIONS - SEED

Many thanks to the following members and others for their donations of seed to the Seed Bank.

Bob Mylius, Lorraine Marshall, Carl Rayner, Jo Walker, Judy Barker, Pat Shaw, David Jones, Jenny Rejske, Hilda Crouch, Dorothy Woolcock, Neil Shotton, Louise Gilfedder, Betty Turk, Esma Salkin, Barbara Blaney.

OTHER DONATIONS:

Thank you all so much for your donations. I am very grateful for your kindness and generosity.

S.G.A.P.(Vic.) Incorporated	- $7.00	David Jones	- $5.00
Hilda Crouch	- 7.00	Dot Rock	- $2.00

Jo Walker - Delightful photos of another form of Helipterum albicans, growing at Queanbeyan, which Wilson states may be a hybrid between f. albicans and f. purpureo-album.

Pat Shaw - Cutting material from Qld.

Max Cook - A lovely slide of Helipterum anthemoides - just what I needed. Thank you Max.

SUBSCRIPTIONS - $3.00 PER YEAR

A LARGE RED CROSS means you are now an unfinancial member and this will be your LAST NEWSLETTER unless your '84 subscription is received pronto. If you do not wish to continue your membership, would you please let me know. There is now a waiting list of interested people wishing to become members and take an active part in the Group.

Receipt is acknowledged of the following subscriptions for 1985:-

Dot Rock	Hilda Crouch	David Jones
S.G.A.P.(Vic.)	Neil Shotton	
S.G.A.P. (Keilor Plains)	Jeff Irons	

NEW MEMBER:

Welcome to Jeff Irons of "Stonecourt", Brimstage Road, Heswall, Wirral L60 IXQ, England. Jeff is already growing some of our Alpine daisies successfully and keen to grow many more. In his last letter he mentioned that Olearia phlogopappa is widely available in England as O. gunniana or O. stellulata. Given good drainage it will survive -18°C, and self seeds into low ground cover. (Wish they would self seed at my place. Are any other members receiving this bonus from O. phlogopappa?) Jeff is also growing Helipterum albicans, obtained commercially, in 75% stone scree.

Dr. Willis states, inter alia, that Olearia gunniana is a synonym of O. phlogopappa. O. stellulata is very close to O. phlogopappa and its only significant difference would seem to be in the leaf surface, which is rugose and more scaberulous above, more coarsely and loosely tomentose beneath.

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Have a Happy Easter.

Maureen

Maureen

All correspondence and requests for seed enclosing stamped self-addressed envelope to:-

Mrs. M. Schaumann
88 Albany Drive,
MULGRAVE 3170

SEED LIST:

Hereunder is a list of seed at present in our Seed Bank. Please keep this list as only additions and deletions will be included in future Newsletters. A full list will be published in each March Newsletter.

Ammobium	alatum
Angianthus	tomentosus
Brachyscome	basaltica var. gracilis, cardiocarpa, ciliaris var. brachyglossa, var. sub-integrifolia, ciliaris "McCullochs Range", diversifolia, lineariloba, marginata var. chrysoglossa, multifida var. multifida, multifida (Rushworth area), obovata, rigidula, scapigera.
Calocephalus	brownii
Cassinia	sp. Mt. Buller, leptocephala
Celmisia	asteliifolia
Cephalipterum	drummondii
Craspedia	chrysantha, glauca, globosa (W.A.)
Erigeron	pappocroma
Helichrysum	adenophorum var. waddelliae, baxteri, bracteatum "Diamond Head", Kenilworth Qld, Gilgandra, gold large & small flowers, orange, pink, cassinianum, davenportii, dendroideum, diosmifolium, elatum, hookeri, leucopsideum, obcordatum, obtusifolium, rutidolepis, scorpioides, secundiflorum, semi-papposum (Mt. Buller, Alpine) and (Anglesea, Coastal), subulifolium, thyrsoideum, viscosum.
Helipterum	albicans ssp. albicans var. albicans, var. incanum, var. buffaloensis, anthemoides, chlorocephalum, corymbiflorum, cotula, floribundum, humboldtianum, jessenii, manglesii, molle, moschatum, polygalifolium, praecox, pygmaeum, roseum, splendidum, stipitatum, strictum.
Ixodia	achillaeoides
Leptorhynchos	squamatus
Olearia	adenophora, asterotricha, axillaris, elliptica, erubescens, glandulosa, glutinosa, grandiflora, lirata, phlogopappa, phlogopappa var. subrepanda, var. flavescens, ramulosa, tomentosa.
Podolepis	neglecta
Rutidosis	helichrysoides, leptorrhynchoides
Vittadenia	sp. Tas., Wanilla (S.A.)
Waitzia	suaveolens

As we are unable to buy Brachyscome seed it is in very short supply, particularly alpine species. Would those members who are successfully growing these species and others, please collect and return some seed to the Seed Bank, as our present stocks are diminishing rapidly.

PLEASE NOTE: Only active members who are willing to record and report results back to Leader are entitled to free seeds. Passive members are charged 25 cents per packet and only entitled to those species which have been purchased from Nindethana or collected in the home garden. Seed from the wild is only collected in very small amounts, and not sold. It is kept for study purposes only. When we are able to grow these varieties in our own garden, seed will be made available to everyone.

A stamped self-addressed envelope must accompany each request for seed.