



Armidale & District Group

PO Box 735 Armidale NSW 2350

<http://www.anps-armidale.org.au>

Volume 31, No. 6

November 2010 - January 2011

President	Secretary	Treasurer
Maria Hitchcock	Liisa Atherton	Phillip Rose
6775 1139	6779 1968	6775 3767

President's Report

Hello everyone,

What a magnificent spring we are having! The flowers are the best I've ever seen. In a previous Newsletter I wrote an article called 'Purple October'. Well, that's what it looks like in my garden. There are big splashes of purple everywhere giving the garden that knockout colour that we expect from some exotic gardens but not native gardens. If you don't have many mint bushes in your garden, now is the time to plant for next year. Many are quite hardy and live for a long time. They do need good drainage and an annual prune.

I completed mulching the large bush garden in time for St Peter's and the plants are looking stunning now that they have no weeds around them to detract from their beauty. The woodchip should last for five years so that once I have the job completed I should have little maintenance for a while until I start the round of topping up the chip. This will give me time to do the all important job of pruning. The centre of the bush gardens is kept sprayed with Roundup and I try to prune off any lower branches of large shrubs growing there. Amazingly Roundup doesn't seem to affect the numerous natural Lomandras and Dianellas which are popping up all over along with Bulbine which tends to seed prolifically and will produce new plants throughout the garden. These can be dug up and planted elsewhere.

Many thanks to Ingrid who is putting together this newsletter and the next. Please send your articles for the February newsletter to me or to Ingrid directly.

Patrick is back home and looking fitter than ever. Thank you to John Nevin for taking over the Arboretum responsibilities and to Phil Rose for looking after the markets. Patrick does so much for our branch of the Society and when he is not there he leaves some very big shoes to fill. Thank you to all those members who helped during his absence. At our last meeting the plant of the month

Inside this edition...

• Farewell to the Rooneys	2
• Happenings in the garden	2
• 'A native rose by any other name...' Plant Names 1.	3
• Growing Boronias	5
• Melaleuca and Callistemon: Why are they different?	6
• From 'Yallaroo'	7
• Details of upcoming events	8
• For your diary....	9



was Boronia and it was good to see that at least eight members are growing Boronias successfully. I now have at least six species flowering in the garden and am thrilled. A short article on Boronias is also included in this newsletter.

We are now putting together our calendar for next year and have a lot of it already pencilled in. It promises to be a wonderful year. Thank you to the members who volunteered their gardens and homes for 2011, Liisa Atherton (Solstice) John and Barbara Nevin (St Peter's), Deirdre Waters (Christmas Function). We will be hosting the Coff's Harbour Group in March and visiting Tamworth gardens in September. At the last meeting I asked members for ideas and suggestions for trips, speakers, workshops, etc. If you would like to add your suggestions, please give me a ring or send an email. Hopefully we will be able to give everyone a copy of the calendar for the year ahead in February. This will allow you to plan your own trips and activities.

Hope to see you all at the next meeting and/or at other activities.

Maria Hitchcock

Thank you to all contributors. The deadline for the next newsletter is Friday 28 January. What's been happening in your garden this spring? What are you planning for the autumn? Articles, snippets, photos are all very welcome.

Please send to the Editor at editor@anps-armidale.org.au or (hard copy) to PO Box 735 Armidale NSW 2350.

GROUP INFORMATION

(Group commenced 6th August 1977)

We are a very friendly and helpful group who enjoy monthly meetings, garden visits and field trips to help members enjoy the search for knowledge about our native flora and our local environment. We range from raw beginners to others who have been at the game for many years - all willing to share their knowledge.

General Meetings are held at 7.30pm on the third Tuesday of each month (except December, January, June and July) at the Armidale Tree Group's 'Woodland Centre' where a display of flowers is presented by members. Old and new members, and visitors, are very welcome to these meetings and to our outings (see page 9 for details).

Business Meetings are held monthly – see diary for where - members are welcome to these meetings too.

Annual General Meeting is held in February.

Solstice Function is held in June.

Wattle Day Activity is held on a day closest to 1 September.

December Meeting is taken up by an end of year function, usually a BBQ or picnic.

ALL YOU NEED TO JOIN OUR GROUP IS A GREAT LOVE OF OUR NATIVE PLANTS

Farewell to the Rooneys

Pam and John Rooney are leaving us and how hard it is to say goodbye as they have become integral members of our group.

After retirement from their Medical lives they moved to Armidale from Tamworth six and a half years ago and bought a house in town with an established garden of exotic plants. Under Pam's guidance and John's muscles they have slowly renovated that garden with many appropriate and beautiful native plants. There are still some original plants left but the natives have encouraged many small birds to visit. This pleases Pam as one of her great loves is Australian birds. Pam and John will miss this garden as they are going to a small courtyard so have been taking plenty of cuttings to fit in.

Pam took over the editorship of our bimonthly newsletter from me about 3 years ago and has done a stunning job with it. With this Pam has been able to make use of the design course that she did and use her wonderful photographs, photography being another love of hers. While Pam has been dabbling in her interests John has been quietly running his secondhand Bookshop ('Boobooks') and supporting Pam in her efforts where necessary, such as cutting down big trees, and at our Christmas function we discovered his skills as a barbeque cook.

One thing that Pam has proven is that there is no need to feel lonely whenever you move to a new area. She has joined our APS group, birds group and recorder group amongst other things. It also helps if you have a friendly nature.

While we will miss the Rooneys, they are really looking forward to their move to Canberra where they will find a very active APS group, birds group, Botanical Gardens, recorder group and a great Nature Reserve at their back door, so Pam will be kept busy.

Most of all they are looking forward to being more involved with their family life as their children and families are in Canberra.

ENJOY this next phase of your lives Pam and John, MISS YOU.



Happenings in the Garden

Once again I report on the wildlife that visits my garden.

Whilst working the compost heap recently, I heard a rustle in the tree above and looking up I saw a kookaburra. Nothing unusual about that but, on looking more closely at him, when he turned his head I noticed his right eye was blind. So feeling sorry for him, I turned the compost heap over and found several cockchafer grubs and threw them out to him. He was very happy to receive this free dinner and stayed on the ground until I could find no more grubs.

He visited for a few days in a row, each time expecting a good feed of grubs – I did my best but the supply was getting depleted. Then I did not see him for over a week but, upon his return, he made sure I knew he was there (see photo).

I have had to resort to asking friends for any grubs they find. The week the kookaburra was absent, I was given quite a few grubs and had to end up putting them in the compost heap until the kookaburra returned for his feed.

I hope he continues to visit me.

Barbara Colledge

‘A native rose by any other name ...’

Plant names (Part 1)

This is the first part of an article by Liisa Atherton concerning plant names. The second part will appear in the next newsletter. Liisa gave a talk on this subject at the General Meeting in October 2010.

Using Latin names for plants can be an issue for some people interested in native plants. Why not use common names? Why do we need to at least know the correct Latin names?

Common Names

Common names have been used by local communities to identify plants for food and medicinal uses and to identify otherwise useful or poisonous plants. Some indigenous communities still use this knowledge. Using common names requires some sort of common background/knowledge in the group using those names.

The common names of many exotic plants introduced into Australia from Europe have developed over time. These names are often well known and many have associations with literature, history and folklore. Names such as heartsease, love-in-a-mist, columbine, monkshood, everlasting, wolfsbane are well known to gardeners.

Australian native plants were often given common names by early settlers, some based on Aboriginal names—waratah, nardoo, burrawang—others on descriptive characters or similarities to European plants/products—native fuchsia, native rose, cedar, silky oak, donkey orchid.

Common names, however, are not precise, and can suggest false relationships. ‘Rose’ generally refers to *Rosa* (Rosaceae), but we also have Christmas rose (*Helleborus*, Ranunculaceae), Paeony rose (*Paeonia*, Paeoniaceae) and rockrose (*Cistus*, Cistaceae). There are even ‘native roses’ – the native rose (*Boronia serrulata* Rutaceae), dog rose (*Bauera rubioides* Cunoniaceae) and Sturt’s desert rose (*Gossypium sturtianum* Malvaceae).



Sturt's desert rose
Gossypium sturtianum Malvaceae
(Photo: Murray Fagg, APNI website)



Native Rose, Rose Boronia
Boronia serrulata (Rutaceae)
(Photo: Murray Fagg, APNI website)

The correct Latin name for a plant allows us to access a great deal of information about that plant and its allies. The greatest problem with using correct Latin names is unfamiliarity with these names.

Latin names: a very, very brief history

The first written manuscripts describing plants were herbals, classical texts of useful plants with descriptions and uses and diagrams/pictures. They were essentially lists of plants arranged alphabetically, or by plant form, or by use. In the first century AD (CE), Dioscorides, a Greek physician, wrote a five-volume pharmacopoeia of medicinal plants and medicines (Pavrod 2005). This work was translated into Arabic and Latin.

Copies of Dioscorides' manuscript were used up to about the sixteenth century. Use was obviously limited to those who could read, and those who were sufficiently wealthy to afford copies. The text and drawings were copied by hand and this could readily lead to distortions or discrepancies.

Gerard's Herball (<http://gerardsherbal.com>) written in the sixteenth century was still basically an alphabetical list of plants (Pavord 2005).

With increased exploration and the flood of new plant material coming into Europe, there were increasing attempts to arrange known plants into some sort of order or classification. The earlier texts/manuscripts provided the basis for many plant names and descriptions. The scientific/scholarly language was Latin and by the eighteenth century plant names consisted of a short description (Lumley & Spencer 1991).

Linnaeus aimed to classify and describe all living organisms. In his *Species Plantarum* (1753) he still used descriptive 'names' but added a single index word after the first Latin name and before the description. He used this consistently in his book, leading to the binomial system of names. Linnaeus' system of classification was essentially artificial (Lumley & Spencer 1991).

Subsequent classifications have aimed at being more 'natural' and plant classification is now hierarchical and phylogenetic, reflecting evolutionary relationships.

(continued)

What's in a name?

Plant classifications arrange plants in hierarchical groups, each group sharing a set of common characters. The further down the hierarchy, the more characters in common.

Order	Sapindales	Sapindales	Sapindales
Family	Sapindaceae	Hippocastanaceae	Rutaceae
Genus			Boronia Sm.
Genus			Ruta L.
Genus			Zieria Sm.

Genus	Specific epithet
<i>Boronia</i>	<i>serratifolia</i> Sm.
<i>Boronia</i>	<i>granitica</i> Maiden & Betche
<i>Boronia</i>	<i>hoipolloi</i> Dureto
<i>Boronia</i>	<i>ledifolia</i> (Vent.) DC

This arrangement is reflected in Floras and many Keys. Most of us mainly deal with the family name (not italicised), and the species name (Genus+specific epithet [both italicised]). Author names are of most importance in research, but not necessarily relevant to gardeners or with general identification.

Rules and regulations

Botanical names are governed by the 'International Code of Botanical Nomenclature' (<http://ibot.sav.sk/icbn/main.htm>). This is a formalised understanding of hierarchy and plant names allowing a 'precise and efficient means of communication' (Lumley & Spencer 1991). The Code is governed by six Principles, summarised from Lumley and Spencer (1991) as follows:

1. Plant and animal nomenclatures are independent of each other.
2. Names of plants and plant groups are based on Types. A type is a pressed herbarium specimen that carries the plant name with it. This specimen is the basis of that species' description.
3. Priority of publication applies, so names must have authors included (this allows the history of a name applied to a particular species to be checked and validated).
4. Any plant or plant group can have only one (1) name.
5. Scientific names are treated as Latin (and must comply with Latin grammar).
6. Rules of the code are retrospective.

Valid Names

To be valid, a name must be published in a journal or print media. It needs to have a type specimen nominated, which is lodged in a recognised herbarium, together with a brief Latin description (protologue). The example below describes a new species of *Wahlenbergia*.

***Wahlenbergia rupicola* G.T.Plunkett & J.J.Bruhl, sp. nov.**
W. strictae (R.Br.) Sweet affinis, a qua hypanthio obconico lobis calycis brevioribus et pagina seminis reticulata differt.
Type: New South Wales: Northern Tablelands: Cunnawarra National Park, Beech Lookout, 23 Jan. 2007, I.R.Telford 13149, J.J.Bruhl & D.W.Lawrence; holo: NSW; iso: BRI, CANB, CHR, MEL, NE, NSW, PRE.
Plunkett et al. 2009, Aust.J.Syst.Bot. 22(5)

A full citation of author/authors is needed.



(Photo: J. Nevin)

This is the isotype of *Wahlenbergia rupicola*, a new species described by Plunkett and Bruhl. (Plunkett et al. 2009, Aust.J.Syst.Bot. 22(5))

Cultivar Names

Cultivar names are governed by the 'International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants'. The cultivar name is neither Latinised or italicised. It is put in single quotes. For example: *Grevillea* 'Robyn Gordon'.

References:

- Angiosperm Phylogeny Website, <http://www.mobot.org/mobot/research/apweb/>
- Australian Plant Name Index APNI <http://anbg.gov.au>
- Judd W.S. 2002, 'Plant Systematics: A Phylogenetic Approach', Sinauer Associates.
- Lumley P. & Spencer R. 1991, 'Plant Names: A guide to Botanical Nomenclature', Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne.
- Pavord A. 2005, 'The Naming of Names', Bloomsbury Publishing.
- Plunkett, G.T., Bruhl, J.J. & Telford, I.R. 2009, Two new sympatric species of *Wahlenbergia* (Campanulaceae) from the New England Tableland Escarpment, NSW Australia, Aust. J. Syst. Bot. 22(5), 319–331

[In the next Newsletter:

Part 2: "Why do names change?"]



Growing Boronias

Although Boronias are considered to be tricky to grow in Armidale gardens, several of our members have had success and are building on their collections. Many of the species being grown are native to New England so they will withstand cold temperatures. The trick is to get the amount of shelter, the watering and the soil right.

Most Boronias need a cool root run which means deep mulching or placing some large rocks near the plant. They also prefer dappled shade with some sunlight and this is where you will find them in the bush. They require good drainage and will not tolerate waterlogged soils. If your soil is considered heavy, you could raise the garden bed or grow your Boronias in pots. But remember, once a Boronia starts to die back, it's almost impossible to revive it. Generally most Boronias are fairly short-lived (around 4 years) but you can prolong the life of your plants by pruning lightly after flowering. Some Boronias are perfumed but usually it's the foliage which has a fruity smell when crushed. To ensure continuity of your Boronia collection, it is advisable for you to take cuttings periodically so if your plant dies, you have a replacement.

Here are a few Boronias you could try.

Boronia megastigma is the most popular because it has a wonderful perfume. It is a small shrub growing to about 60 cm high with very fine foliage and brown flowers with yellow centres. There are a few improved colour forms and a form with yellow flowers available. Look for them in the major nurseries in springtime. My plant is about 5 years old and I am growing it next to my shadehouse where it gets watered regularly. It has been in flower now for over a month and the perfume is fantastic. It is heavily mulched, shaded by a *Lomatia fraseri* and pruned annually.

Boronia heterophylla is one of the more hardy Boronias and will grow in a variety of soil types. There are several forms about but I really like the original species with its bright dark pink flowers which are also perfumed. There is a popular form called 'Lipstick' with darker flowers in the trade and the Tree Group has been selling some new forms like the creamy coloured 'Ice Charlotte' and the pale pink 'Just Margaret'. I have these growing in a variety of places, again with dappled shade, protected from winds, heavily mulched, watered regularly and pruned annually after flowering.

Boronia anemonifolia var. *anemonifolia* is a tough little shrub which will withstand full sun and westerly winds but grows best in a more sheltered environment. It has tiny leaflets which are a bit waxy and tiny white to pale pink flowers. It appears to be fairly adaptable to most soil types as long as the drainage is good.

Boronia pinnata is a coastal form with 5-11 leaflets and bright to purplish pink star flowers in spring. I purchased mine from Mole Station. I believe Patrick Laher collected it and passed it on to Sarah to grow. Mine came through last winter growing in a variety of garden positions but usually without any problems. It is

(continued)



Boronia megastigma (Photo: M. Hitchcock)



Boronia microphylla (Photo: M. Hitchcock)



Boronia 'Ice Charlotte' (Photo: M. Hitchcock)

Growing Boronias (continued)

growing at the base of a large *Correa lawrenceana* var. *rosea* on the southern side of my large bush garden, where it is heavily mulched, watered daily and shaded.



Boronia pinnata (Photo: M. Hitchcock)

Boronia denticulata is a WA form which is currently being grown by the Nevins and it's one that I have grown over the years. It has long narrow leaves with toothed margins and pink star flowers in spring. It grows about a metre high in good conditions.

Boronia clavata is a yellow flowering form from WA and I have found this plant to be very hardy and adaptable although it has a tendency to fall over and needs to be well staked. I have had it in sheltered sites. It will withstand heavy pruning and flowers for a long time. It is easy to strike from cuttings.

Boronia polygalifolia is a low growing shrub with long stems that radiate outwards. It grows locally on the Northern Tablelands and is considered to be reasonably hardy but not really showy although the pink flowers may appear throughout the year. It does best in a shaded position. I have it growing on the southern side of my large bush garden.

Boronia microphylla is a small shrub with neat pinnate leaves and bright pink star flowers in spring. This is another one of our 'local' Boronias and this plant has survived the last winter. Like most of my Boronias, I have it planted on the southern side of my large bush garden where it is gets dappled shade, regular watering and is heavily mulched. If any members are growing other species successfully, perhaps they could write about them in the next newsletter. It would be good to compile a significant list of Boronias suitable for this area as a guide to our members.

Maria Hitchcock



Melaleuca and Callistemon: Why are they Different?

Melaleuca and *Callistemon* are two of the best known Australian members of the Myrtle family. All of the *Callistemon*s and many of the *Melaleuca*s have flowers arranged in "bottlebrush" fashion clustered together in cylindrically shaped spikes. But only *Callistemon*s are commonly called "bottlebrushes"; *Melaleuca*s are usually called "Paperbarks" or "Honey Myrtles" or sometimes "Tea Trees" although that name is more appropriate to another related genus, *Leptospermum*.

So what makes *Melaleuca* and *Callistemon* different?

The main difference has to do with the way in which the stamens (the male parts of the flowers) join to the floral tube. Figure 1 shows a cross section of a single *Callistemon* flower. This shows that each stamen joins the floral tube independently of every other stamen (this is referred to as the stamens being "free").

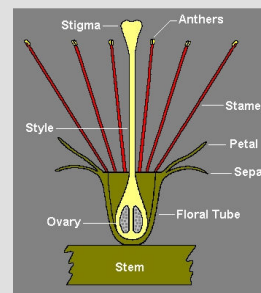


Fig.1 Stamens Free

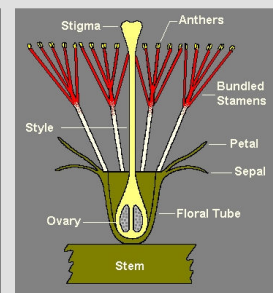


Fig.2 Stamens United

In Figure 2, however, which is a cross section of a single *Melaleuca* flower, the stamens are joined together into groups with each group joining the floral tube as a unit (this is referred to as the stamens being "united"). Each *Melaleuca* flower contains five of these groups or "staminal bundles".

In most cases this difference can be easily seen by examining the flowers with the naked eye. However, the problem with the current classification on the basis of the arrangement of the stamens is that this supposed difference is not clear cut and *Callistemon* tends to merge into *Melaleuca* rather than being unambiguously distinct. The well known *Callistemon viminalis* is one that has often been discussed as not easily fitting the accepted definition of *Callistemon*.

Over the years there have been suggestions that the differences between species of the two genera are not sufficient to warrant them being kept distinct. A paper by Lyn Craven of the Australian National Herbarium (*Novon* 16 468-475; December 2006 "New Combinations in *Melaleuca* for Australian Species of *Callistemon* (Myrtaceae)") argues that the differences between the two genera are insufficient to warrant them being retained separately and that they should be combined. As *Melaleuca* has precedence, adoption of Craven's work would transfer all species of *Callistemon* into *Melaleuca* but at this stage the re-classification has not been taken up by the Council of Heads of Australasian Herbaria (although the Queensland herbarium has accepted the change).

Craven's work is the basis of a forthcoming volume of the "Flora of Australia", so the possibility remains that *Callistemon* will eventually be subsumed into *Melaleuca*.

While all *Callistemon*s have their flowers arranged in a "bottlebrush" shape the inflorescences of *Melaleuca* may also have a globular or irregular shape. It should also be remembered that there are other genera in the myrtle family which may have free or united stamens combined with "bottlebrush" flowers. Botany was never meant to be easy! The other common genus with free stamens is *Kunzea* which differs from *Callistemon* in having seed capsules which are not woody and which shed seed annually. Apart from *Melaleuca* there are several genera which also have united stamens. These include *Calothamnus*, *Beaufortia*, *Eremaea* and *Regelia*. The distinction between these and *Melaleuca* requires examination of the arrangement of the anthers and other floral structures.

[Reproduced from: <http://anpsa.org.au/mel-cal.html>]

From 'Yallaroo'

Acacia mabellae

At the turn of the century we bought a packet of *Acacia mabellae* seed from Nindethana. Our reason for the purchase is lost in the mists of time but has been a fortuitous acquisition.

We have several specimens scattered throughout the garden and their flowers light up the garden after most wattles have finished their annual flowering.

Acacia mabellae is a tall shrub or small tree with pendulous branches. The phyllodes are long, narrow and slightly bent near the base. They are up to 200 millimetres long and 15 millimetres wide with a gland near the base.

Large, globular flower heads are golden yellow and carried in short racemes. Our specimens start to flower in mid October and continue for a few weeks.

Acacia mabellae comes from the South Coast and Southern Highlands.

The type specimen was collected by R.W. Cambage near Milton. The species was named by J. H. Maiden after Cambage's daughter Mabel who was a member of the Wattle Day League of New South Wales.



Acacia mabellae

Calytrix tetragona

Calytrix tetragona is known as the Fringe Myrtle and is found throughout Australia except for the Northern Territory.

The Fringe Myrtle is a small shrub with spreading branches. The leaves are small, crowded, linear and aromatic. The flowers are about 1.5 centimetres across, usually forming dense heads and white to pink. Spring is the main flowering period when blooms are abundant and eye-catching. Plants respond to light pruning after flowering.

The dry fruits are another attractive feature. They may be various shades of burgundy to purple with distinctive awns.

We remember *Calytrix tetragona* from our time in the Warrumbungle National Park where the species was one of the most eye-catching shrubs in spring. The specimen illustrated has been growing in our garden for about five years. During this time

the plant greets the spring with a spectacular display of pink flowers. *Calytrix tetragona* propagates readily from cuttings



Hibbertia aspera

Hibbertia aspera

Hibbertia aspera, the Rough Guinea Flower, is an extremely variable species. Some forms may be prostrate, some suckering, whilst others are erect with dense foliage.

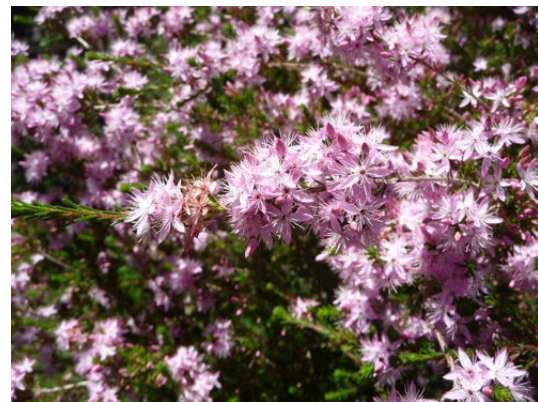
Our plant was initially prostrate but over the years has used other shrubs for support and is now a scrambling climber.

Hibbertia aspera has rough, hairy stems with elliptical leaves that are about 25 millimetres long, 10 millimetres wide and light to dark green.

The flowers are typical of the genus, bright yellow and 1.5 centimetres across. The flowering period extends from September to December with sporadic flowering at other times. This year our plant, triggered by the rain, has produced a profusion of flowers.

We have propagated this Guinea Flower from cuttings of firm young growth.

Very few Hibbertias are in general cultivation but have great horticultural potential. They are hardy, long-lived and their cheerful yellow flowers will light up the garden for many months.



Calytrix tetragona

Text and images, Warren & Gloria Sheather



Details of upcoming events

Next General Meeting

Tuesday 16th November at the Woodland Centre at 7.30pm

Plant of the month is *Melaleuca* (please note that *Callistemon* has been taken out of the *Melaleuca* group again)

Our speaker will be Don Hitchcock talking about '*The secret gorges*'

Don is a keen bushwalker who specializes in gorge walking and making his own ultra lightweight walking/camping equipment. He has done an extensive survey of many parts of the gorge system east of Armidale and will illustrate his talk with images of the landscape and flora of this amazing ecosystem which few of us have experienced.

Next Outing

Dangar's Falls – Sunday 21st November (Updated information)

This is the second of our short local trips for 2010 at your request and would be ideal for inviting friends and family along. This is your chance to learn the names of some of those interesting local plants on our doorstep. The walking is all on graded tracks and is easy. Bring a picnic lunch, hat, waterbottle, etc. Details are as follows:

- 11:00 am Meet at McDonald Park (near TAS)
- 11:30 am Arrival at Dangar's Falls – short walk to the nearby lookouts to see the falls.
- 12:00 noon Picnic lunch in the shelter (if available)
- 1:00 pm Extended walk on the other side of the creek to the dingo fence and lookout then return.
- 2:30 pm Leave Dangar's Falls to return home

You must let Maria know if you are coming.

Phone: 6775 1139 or email: president@anps-armidale.org.au

Christmas Function – Sunday 5th December (Updated information)

Each year we have a Christmas lunch at someone's garden. This year we are visiting two gardens in the Invergowrie area. Bring some morning tea to share and for lunch bring cold meats, salad, nibbles, drinks and some cut up fruit for a huge fruit salad. There is no BBQ available. Here are the details:

11.00 am Meet at Kel Hardingham's place (36 Malapatinti Lane, Invergowrie) for morning tea and a look around the garden.

12.30 Proceed to Barbara Colledge's place (12 Lentara Rd, Invergowrie) for a ramble through her extensive garden. During the luncheon we will have our **annual Plant Swap**. Bring along some plants to swap if you want to, but don't feel obligated.

Please let Maria know if you are coming.



FOR YOUR DIARY: November 2010 – January 2011

November

Tuesday 2	1.00 pm	Arboretum Working Bee
Weekend 6–7	10.00–5.00 pm	St Peter's Gardens – Hitchcock Garden plus Plant Sale
Tuesday 9	5.30 pm	Business Meeting – Hitchcock's 5.30pm, All Welcome.
Tuesday 16	7.30 pm	General meeting at the Armidale Tree Group 'Woodland Centre' Speaker: Don Hitchcock, 'The Secret Gorges' Plant of the month: <i>Melaleuca</i>
Sunday 21	11.00 am	Outing to Dangar's Falls for picnic lunch and walk (see full details on page 8)
Sunday 28	8.00am–12.30pm	Markets in the Mall

December

Sunday 5	11.00 am	Christmas Function and Plant Swap Start with morning tea at Kel Hardingham's, then to Barbara Colledge's for lunch at 12.30pm (full details page 8).
Tuesday 7	1.00 pm	Arboretum Working Bee
Sunday 19	8.00am–12.30pm	Markets in the Mall

No General Meetings in **December** or **January**.

Remember that the AGM is on **Tuesday 15 February**, all positions will be declared vacant.

Think of your skills. If you are interested in a position on the committee please contact a committee member

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL FORM for Australian Plant Society (ABN 87 002 680 408)

MEMBERSHIP TYPE: (please tick appropriate box)	Annual Fee	Concession
<input type="checkbox"/> Single	\$50	\$42
<input type="checkbox"/> Joint (two adults at the same address)	\$58	\$50
Concession applied for:	<input type="checkbox"/> Limited Fixed Income	<input type="checkbox"/> Full Time Student

PERSONAL: Joint members please complete a) and b)

a) Mr Mrs Miss Ms Dr other	b) Mr Mrs Miss Ms Dr other
Given Name(s):	Given Name(s):
Surname:	Surname:
Postal Address:	
	Postcode:
Tel: Home ()	Work: ()
Fax: ()	Email:

☐ I do *not* wish my contact details to be made available to other members. Signature:

PAYMENT: \$..... is enclosed by:

☐ Cheque, payable to APS Armidale Branch

☐ Money Order, payable to APS Armidale Branch

Please return this form with your payment to:

Membership Officer, APS Armidale Branch, PO Box 735, Armidale NSW 2350