

Hakea fraseri



Armidale & District Group

PO Box 735 ARMIDALE NSW 2350

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

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President's message

Well here we are at the beginning of winter and I must say that so far things have been very mild. Our timeline for severe frosts start on Anzac Day, then Mother's Day but we have only had about a week of very mild frosts, lovely rain and all in all very pleasant.

Our group has had a few outings that have included most of the members. Mid April our member Maria Hitchcock and her husband Don opened up their garden for the Australian Open Garden Scheme. This is one of the goals that Maria has set for herself once she retired and they both worked very hard to rejuvenate a very old unattended (due to a heavy work load) garden into a lovely young understory garden. The backbone of the garden, mature trees, were pruned and removed where appropriate and the new plantings are great. Water features have been added and at the opening there were many questions about them. Star of the day was a correa called Neil's Best (since named Red Empress) that had to be covered at night to stop the parrots from picking off the large red flowers. Don has built many rock walls in the garden and he demonstrated his way of doing this to many large crowds. Overall there were over 400 people through this basically native garden so the message was spread far and wide. Many of our members were involved with the entrance welcoming committee and the sale of native plants. Maria and Don donated the proceedings of this weekend to our group and we thank them for that.

We also had outings to the Colledge and Nevin gardens one Sunday following heavy rain. It was a quite sunny, although windy, day with the misty drizzle holding off until near the end of the day. It was good to see new members with friends along, not just the usual crowd. Thanks to Barbara C and John N for this outing. (see report inside this newsletter)

Because of the cold we do not have general meetings during June and July. We do have a solstice function in June (isn't it great to know that the days start to lengthen after that). See the arrangements in the diary section. We will meet in the car park. The talk that Jeremy is giving at NERAM is part of a fantastic exhibition at NERAM and is in conjunction with 5 other exhibitions that are very worth seeing before they close in September.

I was reading the Maroondah Newsletter and they had a very interesting article on the Interaction of Ants with Australian Plants by Dr Kirsti Abbott. Kirsti suggested that we look at the 'Invasive Species' website, and also www.antweb.org and www.antbase.org to find out about the 25 + species of ants in our gardens

Enjoy the wonderful conditions

Barbara

inside this edition

Meeting report	3
from Yallaroo	4-5
Garden visits	6-7
Sustainable Living Expo 2009	8
Diary of events	9

Thank you all contributors. The deadline for the next newsletter is Friday 31 July. Reports, articles, snippets, photos and ideas are all very welcome.

Send hard copy to the Editor: Pam Rooney PO Box 807 Armidale 2350 or email pamrooney@bigpond.com

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. 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 Tree Group 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 (page 9).

Business Meetings are held on the first Monday of the month at 7.30pm – 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

Cover: Background is adapted from a drawing of Hakea fraseri in Forest Flora, NSW

Arboretum Working Bees

At the March working bee 15 tubes were planted out, sawdust was spread and plants watered. In April work consisted of weeding, watering and spreading sawdust. In May we had six members at the working bee which was fantastic. That enabled us to complete pruning of two of the New England Flora beds, cut and poison suckering *Acacia boormanii* and to spray weeds.

The Work For The Dole people spread sawdust for us and hopefully will continue to do so. That would enable us to concentrate on the creation of a raised bed and get stuck into cleaning up the Victorian and Tasmanian beds.

This year we are aiming to re-mulch the three New England Flora beds as it is about ten years since those beds were first mulched. There are other jobs to be done. If spreading mulch is not your thing you could prune, water, spray or weed. If anyone is unable to assist on a Saturday but would like to help during the week at a time which suits them I can meet them there to discuss.

Thanks to Wes Blackert, Pat Laher, Phil Rose, Suzanne Robertson, Ray South, Glen Wilson and his daughters and John Nevin.

Pat Laher

Arboretum Working Bees are now held at 1 pm on the 1st Saturday of the month except November, December and January. Contact Pat to confirm date. If you would like to help but Saturday does not suit you please let Pat know on 0427 327 719.

Eremophilas in New England Gardens

'Dryandra' Bimbimbi Rd. Armidale

Hello Pam,

Here's my list of successful *Eremophilas*. They have some overhead cover or are mingling with other shrubs and the ground slopes enough to help with cold air drainage. Water is provided in dry times.

bignoniiflora x polyclada

decipiens

densifolia prostrate (purple)

divaricata

drummondii

glabra (several colour forms)

glabra (yellow) 'Minginey Gold'

glabra prostrate

maculata (several colour forms)

maculata 'Wendy'

'Summertime blue'

'Wintergold'

'Yana Road'

youngii

'Wintergold' deserves a special mention because its name is misleading; it has been flowering continuously for two years.

Cheers from Edward Hannah

At the Armidale APS Meeting on April 21 2009, Dr Kirsten Knox, a post doctoral research fellow, Botany, UNE, spoke on the topic:

The Influence of Bushfires on Native Vegetation

Fire can have dramatic effects on plant populations.

Plants that survive fires well are those with epicormic or lignotuberous buds (most eucalypts for example). Those that often fare poorly in fire are the obligate seed producers (many conifers for example and *Eucalyptus regnans* or Mountain Ash).

Seed banks exist both in the canopy and in the ground. Some species have adapted to fire in such a way that the seeds held in the canopy will only germinate after fire – due for example to heat or ethylene in smoke. The soil based seed bank may respond similarly to either heat or chemicals from smoke. Fire may also stimulate flowering either through the presence of chemicals such as ethylene or due to the pruning effects of the fire.

Plant populations are affected by the season in which fires occur, the frequency of fire events and the intensity of the fires. When fires occur often the obligate seeders may decline. When fires occur rarely, those dependent on fire for reproduction, such as banksia species, may decline. Low intensity fires may not be enough for the likes of the banksia to release its seed and very high intensity fires may well destroy the canopy held seed bank.

Dr Knox's current work is looking at fire severity and its effects on different plant communities in the Gibraltar Ranges

area, especially on floristic composition and resprouting ability. The results have been surprising. Rainforest does not appear to be adversely affected with floristic composition largely unchanged and trees readily resprouting.

A note on the recent Victorian fires. Dr Knox pointed out that on the day of the worst fires the FFDI (Forest Fire Danger Index) was between 150 and 250 and she emphasised that 50 is considered extreme. Perhaps this means that there was very little anyone could have done.

Two plant communities that will be dramatically affected are the Mountain Ash and Nothofagus. The first, though an obligate seeder, can cope with all but the worst fires and will take 50+ years to regenerate. Nothofagus usually dies.

The talk sparked a lot of interest and an interesting discussion ensued.

Summary of talk provided by Ray South

Sunday Markets Report

In February we sold 32 pots and 13 tubes, in March 53 pots were sold while in the April markets a total of 63 plants were sold. During the three months days were bright and sunny with good crowds attending the markets. In May the day was cloudy and cool and as a result numbers visiting the market were down. We still did very well with 46 plants sold. Thanks to Liz Harris, Maria Hitchcock and Ray South.

Patrick Laher

Markets in the Mall

Pat (6775 1842 or mob 0427 327 719) would like some help with the plant display and sale at the monthly markets.



Photo (left) Members Anne and John Love at the Colledge garden: see report pages 6-7. photo pam rooney

From Yallaroo

Napoleon's Daisy

Xerochrysum bracteatum



Thanks to the internet we have become interested in botanical history. Sitting in front of our computer we have access to a mountain of information on the biographies of botanists, origins of type specimens, the meaning of species names etc, etc.

In our virtual journeys through this mass of information we came across references to Napoleon and Josephine and their interest in fauna and flora. They created a garden, Malmaison, near Paris that was home to plants from all over the world including Australia.

Napoleon had a particular interest in Australia's flora and fauna. One reference mentioned that when the Emperor was exiled to St Helena he took seeds of an Australian everlasting daisy and sowed them around his property, Longwood. The daisy is said to have colonised parts of the Island and still grows there.

The search for the name of this daisy involved extensive internet searches. Contact was made with a number of individuals and organizations including the ex-Duchess of Hamilton who has written about Napoleon, the Environment Department on Saint Helena, the London Garden History Museum, Kew gardens and others. Nobody could provide an answer until eventually we came across an obscure Environmental Impact Statement for a development on St Helena. The EIS included a species list and amongst the feral plants was *Helichrysum bracteatum*

(now *Xerochrysum bracteatum*), the Golden Everlasting. The EIS mentioned that this daisy was common in the Longwood area. This was the property where Napoleon spent his exile until his death.

Now whenever our Golden Everlastings burst into bloom we think of the Emperor and his interest in the Australian flora.

Budding and Blooming Eucalypts

We have not completed a Eucalypt census but we have at least 40 species growing including seven that are native to Yallaroo.

Before growing Eucalypts en masse we thought that Eucalypts took many years to reach maturity and produce buds and flowers. In many cases this has proved to be incorrect and over the years we have found that many Eucalypts will mature in a relatively short time. Some species have produced buds after only three to five years after planting. This is particularly so in the case of Western Australian mallees but some eastern species have also reached maturity in the same time.

Top of the list would be *Eucalyptus leucoxylon*, the Yellow



Eucalyptus leucoxylon

Eucalyptus macrandra



Gum. This small tree has flowers that may be white, pink or red. We are fortunate in having a number of red-flowering specimens. The blooms are large, bright red and carried for many months. Our plants have taken about four years to flower. *Eucalyptus leucoxylon* would be a colourful asset to any garden.

Eucalyptus macrandra a native of Western Australia is known as the Long-flowered Marlock. Our plant has an upright growth habit and has reached a height of five metres in five years. After four years the plant produced three clusters of unusual horn-shaped buds. There were followed by large, conspicuous, yellow-green flowers. This specimen has now produced masses of buds in various stages of development. Some will produce flowers next summer whilst others, on the crown of the tree, will flower in the following season.

Eucalyptus pulverulenta, the Silver-leaved Mountain Gum, is a rare species from the Southern Tablelands. This interesting Eucalypt will grow into a small to medium tree with eye-catching, silvery, ovate juvenile leaves. Plants rarely develop adult foliage. Three buds are carried in leaf axils. Flowers are white. Our specimen flowered three years after planting. The foliage is ideal for floral arrangements. Insects that include Eucalypt leaves in their diet appear to leave this species alone. Some Eucalypts that have produced buds in less than five years: *E. apiculata*, *E. boliviana*, *E. cladocalyx nana*, *Eucalyptus crenulata*, *E. cyanophylla*, *E. gillii* and *E. woodwardii*,

Melaleuca diosmatifolia

Melaleuca diosmatifolia was previously known as *Melaleuca erubescens* but regardless of its name this is one of our favourite Melaleucas.

Melaleuca diosmatifolia is a medium, open shrub with small, bright green leaves. Mauve brushes, about three centimetres long, are carried for many months and fade to white as they age. The brushes are carried on short lateral branches. Blooms are prolific and conspicuous. A plant in full flower attracts a wide range of interesting insects including native bees.

We have many *Melaleuca diosmatifolia* plants scattered throughout the garden. This indicates that we are very fond of the plant and that propagation from cuttings is easy.

Some years ago we saw the species growing in bushland near Sandy Hollow in the Hunter Valley.

We have found *Melaleuca diosmatifolia* to be hardy, fast growing, free flowering and easy to propagate. What more could anyone ask of a native plant. A plant in full flower rivals many of the colourful Western Australian Melaleucas.

The foliage is similar to *Melaleuca armillaris* and we once saw a nursery plant labelled as a mauve-flowered form of *Melaleuca armillaris*. Closer inspection, after purchase, revealed the plant was *Melaleuca diosmatifolia*.

Regular light pruning is greatly appreciated.



Melaleuca diosmatifolia

photos & text by Warren & Gloria Sheather.©

Garden visit 24th May, 2009

About a dozen members braved the cool conditions on Sunday to visit two gardens and what a treat they had. The two gardens contain the best assemblages of Australian native plants in this area. We saw some wonderful Banksias, lots and lots of Correas, Hakeas and Acacias and some very unusual species being trialed in this frosty climate. Here is a list of what we saw.

Barbara Colledge's garden

This garden is at Invergowrie on small uncleared acreage. There are garden beds mulched with sand around the house and many plants introduced into the natural Eucalypt understorey. Patrick Laher was responsible for much of the early planting and Barbara has maintained the gardens and planted a large number of species herself. Her biggest problem is the wallaby which loves chewing any young plants particularly Correas and she has to cover with wire netting for protection until they reach a bigger size. Of particular interest were: *Acacia cardiophylla* (W. Wyalong wattle - sensational planted on the western side so the afternoon sun can filter through)

Acacia caesiella

Acacia decora

Acacia flexifolia

Acacia granitica (large plant – low growing)

Acacia iteaphylla

Acacia latiseppala (Torrington)

Acacia leptoclada (Tingha)

Acacia spectabilis

Acacia uncinata

Acacia viscidula

Banksia 'Birthday Candles'

Banksia ericifolia (low form)

Banksia conferta var *conferta*

Banksia conferta var *penicillata*

Banksias marginata

Banksia oblongifolia (coastal form)

Banksia spinulosa (many leaf variations and brush colours from yellow to dark orange with black styles)

Correa alba 'Blush'

Correa baeuerlenii (huge shrub 1m x 4m across)

Correa 'Kiss Me Kate'

Cryptandra sp. (over 1m high)

Eriostemon australasius

Eucalyptus codonocarpa (local mallee from granite tops)

Eucalyptus curtisii

Grevillea alpina x *lanigera* (1.5m x 2m with weeping branches)

Grevillea arenaria (a huge bush - 3m x 5m - fantastic habitat for small birds)



Hakea laurina, Colledge garden photo: pam rooney



Banksia spinulosa, Colledge garden. photo: pam rooney

Grevillea floribunda (local form from north-west NSW - has unusual velvety rusty red buds)

Grevillea rosmarinifolia (original form from Bathurst)

Hakea dactyloides (2 leaf forms - the northern form is known as *H. laevipes*)

Hakea bucculenta

Hakea laurina (4m x 3m – planted in natural woodland)

Hakea macrorrhyncha (endangered Torrington)

Hakea multilineata

Isopogon anemonifolius

Isopogon dawsonii

Melaleuca thymifolia (many colour forms - all the plants were large and thriving)

Phebalium woombye – pink flowers
Philotheca myoporoides (formerly *Eriostemon* - fine leaf form)
Spyridium scortechenii (formerly *Cryptandra*/*Stenanthemum*)
Styphelia viridis
Westringia eremicola (local around Inverell)
Zieria sp. (tall shrub)

John and Barbara Nevin live on small acreage in the Saumarez Ponds area west of Armidale. They are in a colder part of the district than the Colledge garden and on clayey basalt soil. Garden beds have been raised to improve drainage and sand has been used as a thick mulch on some beds, local woodchip from the tip on others. They have been collecting plants for many years and are succeeding with some unusual species. Plants of interest were:

Acacia beckleri
Acacia buxifolia
Acacia conferta
Acacia denticulata
Acacia fimbriata
Acacia harpophylla
Acacia neriifolia (Moonbi Wattle)
Acacia pravissima
Acacia pravissima Golden Carpet (prostrate form)
Acacia pubifolia
Acacia pycnostachya
Acacia retinoides
Acacia rubida
Acacia serpyllifolia
Acacia subulate
Acacia tetragonophylla
Actinotus helianthi
Banksia dryandroides
Banksia oblongifolia
Banksia occidentalis
Banksia petiolaris
Banksia spinulosa (several forms - flowered after 18 mths)
Boronia fraseri
Boronia umbellata
Callistemon Pink Champagne
Conostylis cuneatus
Correa calycina
Correa Dusky Bells
Correa glabra var *glabra* (round leaf form and long leaf form)
Correa glabra var *turnbullii* (hedged)
Correa glabra var *turnbullii* Jewels
Correa lawrenceana Burgundy Beauty
Correa pulchella
Correa pulchella Skye Bells (same as White Tips)
Correa pulchella White Tips
Correa reflexa (Gwynne Clarke form)

Crowea exalata white
Diplarrena
Dryandra (many species being trialled)
Eremophila debilis (formerly *Myoporum debile* – from Bundarra Rd)
Eremophila polyclada
Eremophila Yanna Rd
Eremophila youngii
Eucalyptus argophylla (white trunk)
Grevillea flexuosa
Grevillea Forest Rambler (huge spread)
Grevillea infundibularis (standard grafted on *Grevillea robusta*)
Grevillea insignis
Grevillea Poorinda Signet
Grevillea tetragonoloba
Hakea bakeriana
Hakea Burrendong Beauty
Hakea laurina
Hakea macrorrhyncha
Hakea ochoptera
Hakea propinqua (Blue Mts)
Hibbertia aspera (can get quite large)
Hibbertia sericea (very vigorous)
Homoranthus bornhardtensis
Kunzea bracteolata (Gibraltar R.)
Lambertia formosa
Lasiopetalum involucreatum (fls 8-9 mths of year)
Leptospermum rotundifolium (pink low form)
Melaleuca tamarascina
Melaleuca teretifolia
Myoporum insularis
Olearea pinifolius (looks like a cypress)
Pavonia hastata (naturalized in Australia from S. America – growing rampant)
Petrophile ericifolia
Petrophile longifolia (needle-like leaves, red stems, bright yellow cone flowers)
Petrophile pulchella
Philotheca verrucosa (double form)
Pimelea nivea
Prostanthera aspalathoides
Prostanthera serpyllifolium
Solanum linariifolium
Thryptomene denticulata
Verticordia eriocephala (grafted)
Verticordia monodelpha (grafted)
Westringia glabra (Wollomombi)
Zieria prostrata

Maria Hitchcock

Sustainable Living EXPO Armidale 25/26/27 September.

Armidale & District APS has been invited to build a native garden as a central feature this year. We would have lots of assistance including monetary and structural materials. Some labour will also be available.

This is a huge event for Armidale. Last year it attracted about 6000 visitors. It will be fantastic publicity for the group, generate income from the plants and hopefully attract lots of new memberships.

APS members and/or friends are being asked to:

1. Assist with constructing the garden (putting pots in place, covering with hessian and woodchip on Thursday afternoon),
2. Manning the display garden on Friday, Saturday, Sunday (morning or afternoon shift)
3. Helping dismantle and sell plants on Sunday afternoon.
4. People on the afternoon shift on Friday and Saturday will need to water the garden lightly before going home.

If you want to be placed on a roster now, please contact John Nevin 6775 2128 or email him on jrnevin@northnet.com.au. We will circulate the roster at the August meeting.

If you have any ideas or even large plants in tubs you might like to lend us please contact Maria 6775 1139 or send an email to maria.hitchcock@gmail.com

Here is the basic idea for the garden.

1. I would design the garden as a sheltered outdoor entertainment area. The other members said it was quite windy last year so creating a sheltered garden is a priority. I would design it in a large hexagonal shape with trellis walls with one panel missing on the eastern side to allow for a view into the garden and separate entry and exit so people could meander through.
2. There would be an elevated deck with some outdoor furniture made from recycled timbers and/or a BBQ. Walkways would either be timber slats or gravel.
3. There would be a water feature (frog pond) with a solar pump and with edges covered with flat rocks.
4. The garden beds would be retained with 2nd hand sleepers and filled with sand up to pot level so that some plants can spill over the sleepers. We will source the plants and sell them during the weekend. People can claim their plants at dismantling time.
5. Some interesting garden sculpture will be scattered in the garden and I would love some stronger sculptures to be placed on the outside of the trellis walls to break up that dead end look and add interest. The sculptures would need to be made out of scrap metal, timber or stone. They would be the property of the sculptor/s who could sell them if they wish.
6. The pots will be covered with hessian and woodchip except for some feature tubs.

The deck, trellis walls, sleepers, sand, gravel, woodchip, BBQ, sculptures, etc would all be provided by others who would do the major construction on Thursday morning. We would then come in and finish off on Thursday afternoon by putting the pots in place (according to a detailed landscape plan), covering with hessian and woodchip.

I do hope you will want to help.

Maria Hitchcock

From the Coff's Harbour APS Newsletter April 09.

Pruning Banksia Spinulosa

At the risk of digging up the old stories of Banksia 'Birthday Candles', which have been mentioned many times in earlier newsletters, I would like to raise the question of pruning other forms of this lovely species. *B. spinulosa* is a very variable species with four recognised subspecies and considerable variation even within some of the subspecies. *B. spinulosa* subsp. *spinulosa* and subsp. *collina* are the two subspecies most commonly grown in our area. The latter subspecies is the one that occurs naturally here and has broader leaves than the other, which occurs south of the Hawkesbury River and also in Queensland as far north as Mossman. Both of these subspecies have forms which have the annoying habit of concealing their flowers within the shrub. While this is a great boon to the honeyeaters who can seek their nectar without being seen by their predators, it is not helpful to the gardener who would like to have the flowers well displayed. This problem may be solved with judicious pruning. In January, when the earliest evidence of bud formation can be seen, closely examine your shrub and note where the embryo buds are appearing. In most cases it is in a fork where several new shoots are growing around the young bud. At this stage the little buds will only be about a couple of centimetres long. Carefully prune off the shoots that are surrounding the bud. Some of these may be as long as 15 to 20 cms. This will bring the new buds near the top of the shrub and has the added effect of diminishing the height of the shrub – very useful if you have a small garden. I have a form of *B. spinulosa* subsp. *spinulosa* that originally came from Colin Broadfoot and insisted on hiding its flowers. For the last two years I have adopted this approach and the resultant effect is shown in the photograph. I do the same thing each year with *B. 'Birthday Candles'* and this year it has fifty well-displayed flower spikes. For the first time this year I have attacked *B. spinulosa* subsp. *collina*, a plant grown from seed collected from the hills behind Bellingen. It tends to flower later than subsp. *spinulosa* and the pruning was done in early March. So far the young flower spikes are prominently displayed and I am expecting a good show with large beautiful yellow brushes.

John Wrigley

page 8

FOR YOUR DIARY, COMING EVENTS: June to August 2009

June

Saturday 6th 1.00pm

Arboretum Working Bee

Sunday 21st

Solstice Function at Armidale Golf Club at 11am. We will be shown their water purification system and associated plantings. It was decided to go for lunch to Services Club at 12.30pm and then onto NERAM for Jeremy Bruhl's talk at 3pm.

July

Saturday 4th 1pm

Working bee arboretum

Monday 6th 7.30pm

Business meeting at Nevin's. All welcome

August

Saturday 1 - Sunday 2

Trip to Pilliga. We can visit Bilby Blooms on the Sunday, and Anthony has offered to do a talk on the Flora on the Saturday night. More details to be posted soon on our website <http://www.anps-armidale.org.au> or if you have no internet access phone John Nevin for information.

Monday 3rd 7pm

Business meeting Nevin's. All welcome

Saturday 8th 1pm

Arboretum Working Bee

Tuesday 18th 7.30 pm

General Meeting at Mann St Tree Nursery. Plant of the month Acacia. **Guest Speaker is Jeremy Bruhl; "Kew Gardens"**

Sunday 30th

Markets in the Mall and Wattle Day

September

Friday 4 - Sunday 6

Wooli - Diggers Camp - Minnie Waters. Jean Mott has kindly offered us the use of her house at Digger's camp for this weekend outing. We anticipate joining up with Coff's Harbour Group on Sunday. However if the Coff's group can't make it we will still go ahead with our plans. Expect to see in flower Christmas bells, Eriostemon australasius, bauera, boronia, native iris, geebung, melaleuca and others. (contd page 10)

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL FORM

for Australian Plant Society (ABN 87 002 680 408)

MEMBERSHIP TYPE: please tick appropriate box

Single:

Joint: (2 adults at the same address)

Concession applied for:

Limited Fixed Income

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:.....

PAYMENT: Payment of \$.....

is enclosed by:

Cheque

Money Order

payable to APS Armidale Branch

Please return this completed form with your payment to :

Membership Officer APS Armidale Branch PO Box 735 ARMIDALE NSW 2350

Outing 4-5-6 September 2009 (contd from page 9)

Jean's house sleeps 15 in bunkhouse style. We can also camp on site. Bring linen, towels, cutlery and food. Cost: donation for gas electricity etc. Jean's house is available from Friday night for those who can make it there.

Other accommodation: There are 5 holiday houses available at a cost of \$90 per night. These can also be shared. Please let me know if you require a holiday house.

Meals: BYO food and drinks. After breakfast we could make sandwiches for lunch and perhaps for dinner go to the bowling club or pub at Wooli. Members are free to choose their options for the weekend regarding accommodation, meals, botanising or just relaxing on the beach.

It takes approx. 3 1/2 hours to get to Digger's Camp from Armidale. Transport, maps and other details in the next newsletter.

Pat Laher



**If not able to be delivered return to
Armidale Branch APS
PO Box 735
ARMIDALE NSW 2350**